

WELLS'

DIARRHOEA AND

DYSENTERY

SETT DEY & Co.



270

ESSAYS
ON THE TREATMENT OF
DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY,

BY
P. P. WELLS, M. D.

WITH REPERTORY & THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS
OF
PRINCIPAL REMEDIES.

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PREFACE.

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This little volume has been compiled for the purpose of giving practitioners a small, yet reliable *pocket-assistant* for the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery. It is not intended to be a substitute for the most excellent work of Dr. Bell, which treats of these troubles in a masterly manner, but rather as a complementary volume, treating the subjects from another standpoint.

This present volume consists of two parts. The first comprises essays on the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery, the second, a full, complete and reliable repertory. The essays, revised for this volume, are from the pen of Dr. P. P. wells; their purpose is twofold, both to give therapeutic information on these complaints and better yet, at the same time, to illustrate the *method of homœopathic prescribing*.

The repertory part has been compiled only from the best sources, among which we may mention: Bell on *Diarrhœa*, Ad. Lippe's *Text-Book*, Hering's *Condensed Materia Medica*, Allen's *Encyclopædia*, Joslin on *Cholera*, C. Lippe's *Repertory*. E. J. L.

PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD.

As stated in the author's preface, this little Volume is intended to serve as a reliable pocket-assistant for the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery. To make it more helpful and complete as a homœopathic clinic's bedside companion, we have added at the end a part, dealing with the therapeutic indications of one hundred and four principal remedies commonly used for such purposes as well as in case of cholera.

The indications of the different remedies are taken from standard works a list of which with the abbreviations used, will be found at the end. The wordings of the symptoms have not been changed or modified, they are reproduced as they appear in the original works referred to. If our readers want further information on those points, they can consult those authors.

We have kept the price of the book consistently low to suit the pocket of practitioners. We shall consider our labour amply rewarded if this publication is found to be of any benefit to the profession generally in selecting the right remedies in treating cases of diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, which are common complaints throughout India.

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DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

By the term *diarrhœa*, it is intended to express in one word the following group :

Frequent discharges from the intestines of feculent, secreted, or undigested matter. It may be of either alone or of either two or all of them mixed. We propose in this paper a brief analysis of these affections, in order to their more ready homœopathic treatment.

In order to do this, we observe that these frequent discharges are further diversified by the following peculiarities, which are important to be noted in the selection of a remedy for their cure. They are *painful* or *painless*. The secreted discharges are *mucous*, *serous*, or *purulent*. These and the feculent are further characterized by difference of *color*, as *black*, *brown*, *gray*,

green, red, white, and yellow ; and by difference of odor, as of *spoiled eggs, putrid, acid,* etc.; and also by difference of time and circumstance by which the affection is either excited or aggravated.

Painful : The first element of the above analysis, the painful diarrhœas, are related to curative drugs by this quality in different degrees ; *i. e.*, some drugs produce diarrhœas with intense pain, others with less severe, and others again with pains still more moderate. These distinctions are to be noted in selecting the curative drugs. (1.) Thus, for those with severest pains we have Ars., Coloc., Jalap., Rheum, Rhus, Senna. (2.) For the second class, Bry., Carb-v., Caps., Cham., Dulc., Merc., Nux-v., Petr., Puls., Sulph., and Verat. (3.) For the less painful, Agar., Aur-mur., Anac., Asaf., Asar., Spig.

Painless : The painless diarrhœas are treated to drugs also in different degrees, *i. e.*, some medicines are more and some less characterized by them, and so are more or less frequently required for their

cure. There cannot be, as in the previous class, degrees of this peculiarity, but only a difference in the degrees of tendency of the drugs to produce this kind of affection. In the first rank we may place Ars., Ferr., Hyos., Lyc., Phos., Ph-ac., Stann. Second, Bell, Cham., Chel., Chin., Op., Plat., Sulph. Third, Bor., Bov., Calc., Carb. an., Cocc., Dulc, Graph., Hell., Ign., Laur., Mag-c., Merc., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Secale, Verat., Zinc.

Character of the pain : In a given case to be prescribed for, it is ascertained to be painful or painless, and after reference to the list of drugs and to their classes, as above, how are we to determine the one required for the cure ? By the continuance of the analysis to the other elements of the case. And, first, consider the character of the pain : and, second, the locality of it. Pains with the diarrhœa may be burning, cutting, constricting, pressing, dull, excoriating, etc. Diarrhœas with *burning* pains, Ars. and its cognates. But Ars. will not cure all cases with such pains. Neither is

it always the best remedy for some cases which perchance it may cure ultimately. If, for example, the *burning* be confined to the lower part of the rectum, and is accompanied by throbbing and sense of excoriation, with pain in the back, continuing after the evacuation, Capsicum is the remedy, and Arsenic will probably fail to relieve. This very familiar example is given to show the necessity of carrying the analysis of the leading features of cases forward to all their relations if we would secure the best possible results of our prescriptions with certainty. We can never neglect this with safety to our patient or with honesty of practice.

With *cutting* pains, Coloc. and its cognates. With Coloc. the pain is relieved by the evacuations, is very sharp, doubles the patient up, is accompanied with outcries, and often with slight nausea ; the pains are more paroxysmal than with *Ars.*, which in relation to cuttings in the intestines it much resembles, and are rather of a neuralgic than inflammatory character. With

constricting pains, Plumb. and its cognates. With this remedy and also with Podophyllum there is not only a sense of constriction, but a real retraction of the parieties of the abdomen. With pressing or squeezing pains, Nux-v. and its cognates. With this remedy the pressure is more in the upper part of the abdomen and sides. With pain like *excoriation*, Sulphur and its cognates, as Ars., Bell., Nux-v., etc.

Locality of the pain : The *locality* of the pain is important in this investigation. Different drugs affect different portions of the alimentary track painfully. Some, as Senna and Jalap., attack the upper portion, or the small intestines chiefly ; others, as Aloes, Nux-v., Caps., Merc., the larger ; while still others, as Ars., Colch., Verat., etc., affect the whole track. A careful attention to the pathogenesis of the drugs will enable the student to ascertain the peculiar local action of each, and to avail himself of this knowledge in his attempts at specific cures of diarrhœas. This study he cannot omit, if he is ambitious of the

best success in his practice. Whether the remedies named above or either of their cognates are to be selected in a given case, is to be decided after having reference to the above peculiarities of the pain by consideration of the remaining elements of the analysis. And of these, the next to be considered is the character of the expelled contents of the intestines. They may be *feculent, mucous, serous, or purulent.*

CHARACTER OF STOOLS.

Feculent diarrhœas we have Aloes, Podo., and Rheum.

Aloes has both yellow and brown color.

Podo. yellow and dark green. The diarrhœas of this remedy are often accompanied by *prolapsus ani*, especially in children, and for this complication it is one of our best remedies. *Rheum*—Feces mixed with green slime.

Mucous diarrhœas may be *brown, green, red, white, or yellow.*

Brown : For these we have *Ars.* and *Nux-v.*, the *Ars.* being characterized by a mixture of mucus and feces ; that of *Nux-v.* is brown, offensive, and slimy.

Green mucus has *Ars.*, *Am-m.*, *Canth.*, *Castor.*, *Laur.*, *Mag-c.*, *Merc.*, *Nux-v.*, *Puls.*, *Rheum*, and *Tabac.*

The practitioner will use great caution in prescribing for this class of diarrhœas. in his search into the constitutional and related symptoms of his cases, if he would avoid disappointment and doing his work twice or thrice over. This is especially to be observed in the case of the two remedies in the class more frequently prescribed than any others, viz. : *Ars.* and *Merc.* The habit of hasty, and therefore careless, prescribing, so easily contracted and so common, may be a sufficient apology for saying that cases requiring either of these drugs will certainly disclose other and characteristic symptoms of the one to be selected if the examination be diligent, careful, and intelligent. This is not only true of *Ars.* and *Merc.*, but of each of the other mem-

bers of the class, and the observation may be extended to every other symptoms of every other class of this disease. No case is made up of one symptom, however marked or important, and it is not unfrequent that the controlling characteristic of a case—that element more decisive than any other of the selection of the curative drug—is just that which carelessness and haste are very likely to overlook. These observations are made in connection with the two named remedies, because failure with them, in this class of diarrhœas, is too common.

Red: Diarrhœas of *red* mucus are related to Merc., Rhus, Sil., Sulph. The distinction of these four remedies in their application to *red mucus* diarrhœas is not difficult. Merc. has plain red mucus, with the characteristic pain and tenesmus of Mercurial diarrhœas; Rhus has a mixture of blood and slime, with red and yellow mucus, and all rather thin; Sil. has red mucus *with the stool* of which it may or may not constitute the major

part ; Sulph. has red mucus *with fever*, loss of appetite, and cutting pains in the bowels.

White mucous diarrhœa has Cham., Dulc., Phos., Podo., Puls.

After a proper consideration of the general symptoms, if there be doubt as to which of these medicines is required for a given case, it may help to remember that the affection requiring Cham. is painful, and is more frequent in the affections of childhood than of adult life. That for Dulc. is attended with prostration of strength ; with Puls. the mucus is *acid* ; with Podo. the diarrhœa occurs for the most part mornings or forenoons, the pains in the abdomen and back are worse *during* the evacuation and continue *after*. The discharges are excited by eating and drinking. With Puls. the pain is *before* the evacuation, is likely to be attended with much rumbling of the bowels, and the peculiar disposition of mind so characteristic of this drug.

Yellow mucus has Dulc., Podo., Rhus, Sul-ac.

Dulc. is especially indicated where the color of the slimy stools frequently alternates between green, white, and yellow, and the desire to evacuate is attended with *nausea*, or where the attack is the result of *chill*. Podo. is called for when the yellow color is *dark* and the evacuation has the *odor of carrion*; with Rhus the stool is *mixed* sometimes with *blood* or *red slime*, or consists of bilious-looking matter, and all *very thin*. In Sul-ac. the stools are like chopped mucus, saffron yellow and stringy. The above examples of the first step in the analysis of the evacuations in diarrhœa are given not as instances of the completed process in this first step, but only as illustrative of the mode of procedure in relation to the two elements of *nature* and *color*. It is not enough that the discharge be *mucus*, nor that it be also *green* or *yellow*, to decide the choice of the curative. We must know more, even *all* the peculiarities of the evacuations, and much more than this, as will be seen as we advance.

Watery diarrhœas, which are found to be *black, green, gray, yellow*; and nearly allied to these are the *brown fluid* and *black fluid*.

Black watery diarrhœas have Ars. and Chin. At this point these remedies are in close resemblance; so near that from the *black water* alone, no man can tell whether the one or the other is required. But a careful consideration of the other elements will render the selection easy. As a general truth, the prominent effects produced by Ars. are characterized by *violence*, and, among them, this is eminent in its effects on the alimentary canal. Now, the difference between these members of this class of diarrhœas which decides the choice of the remedy between Ars. and Chin. is in the violence of the symptoms to be considered. The pain, burning, restlessness, prostration, cold sweating, etc., are all greater in cases requiring Ars.

Black fluid diarrhœas have Stann. and Ars.; the latter burns like fire.

Brown fluid have Arn., Asaf., Graph..

Mag-c., Nux-v., Psor., Squil. The discharge which in this class is peculiar to Arn. resembles yeast or lees of beer. In Asaf. the evacuation is *extremely* and *nauseatingly* offensive. In Graph. it is in part made up of half digested substances, and of insupportable fetor. Mag-c. has a *liver-brown* colored discharge, with tenesmus, followed by burning in the anus. It is characteristic of this and all the varieties of diarrhœa produced by Nux-v. that the evacuations are *small in quantity*, they are more frequent in the morning and after eating, and are for the most part accompanied by tenesmus and pain in the *back* of a *drawing* character. In this variety there is also smarting and burning in the anus. In Psor. it is *dark* brown, very thin, and offensive. In Squil. it is *dark* brown or even *black*, slimy, very offensive, and *ejected in frothy bubbles*, with flatulence, and sometimes with ascarides and whitish shreds.

Green watery diarrhœas are met by Cham., Grat., Mag-c., and Sul-ac. It may

not be out of place to remark here, in relation to this class of the affections under consideration, that it is perhaps more frequently misunderstood, and, therefore, more frequently wrongly treated than any other. Much of the disappointment necessarily consequent on such a course may be avoided by remembering, in the first place, the too often overlooked, but vastly important, necessity of making the *first* prescripton a *right* one; and in the second, that Ars. does *not* cure this variety of diarrhœas. If there be any exception to this, they are cases where the remedy accomplishes the result by virtue of its characteristic relationship to the *constitutional* symptoms of the case. Of this we may have more to say hereafter. It has not been an unfrequent experience of the writer to see cases of this variety of diarrhœa, in consultation, and among them, the most intractable to treatment have been those which had Ars. as their *first* medicament. That this has often proved a serious embarrassment to the

subsequent successful management of these cases he has no doubt. The frequency of this false prescription is, perhaps, explained by the force of habit. Ars. cures so many forms of diarrhœa that the frequent demand for its use creates a kind of *habit* of prescribing it. Against this we protest.

The cases for Cham. are for the most part those of early childhood, during the process of teething, and from taking cold. The green, watery passages are often mixed with feces and mucus. The *green* and *frothy* evacuations of Grat. may be watery or thin fluid or slimy. It is a remedy worthy of more attention, in diarrhœas, than it has generally received, especially with those of children, in the summer season. Those of Mag-c. are preceded by pinching pains in the bowels, especially in the right side, with distended abdomen, and mostly in the forenoon, and may be both sour smelling and frothy. Sul-ac. is frequently the right remedy in this variety of diarrhœa. In the absence of the characteristic signs of

the other medicines, it may be given in preference, and especially if there be great prostration of strength with irascibility of temper.

Yellow watery diarrhœas are met by Ars., Chin., Grat., Hyos. They may be found in the pathogenesis of a few other drugs, but the four above named are the principal remedies, and rightly used will succeed with most of these cases. Here, as in the *brown* variety, Ars. and Chin. are near together. Both have attacks more frequent at night and after eating and drinking, with great prostration. But Ars. has tenesmus, Chin. has not. Ars. has thirst with diarrhœa, Chin. has not. Ars. has a painful constriction above the anus, extending to the loins. With Ars. in this variety, the discharges are *small*, while in many others they are copious. But if, as is not at all unlikely, the peculiar and distressing *restlessness* so characteristic of Ars. be present in any case, there need be no hesitation in the choice between the two drugs. The yellow watery diarrhœa of *Grat.* is painful, copious,

and frequent, preceded by rumblings and cuttings in the abdomen, and nausea. The pain is not relieved by the evacuation, but is by the escape of flatulence. Opposed to this is Hyos., which has similar discharges, *without pain*, often involuntary, and unnoticed in the bed, and is wanting in the extreme offensiveness of those of Ars. and Chin. It is so like one form of diarrhœa frequent in abdominal typhus that the most careless can hardly overlook it as a remedy of prime importance in this most dangerous malady. In such cases the choice will probably be between Ars., Chin., and Hyos. In Ars. the evacuations are *small*, and perhaps painful, burning, and offensive. In Chin. they are more copious, and in the elements common to the two, less in degree, and Chin. lacks the restlessness already spoken of; while Hyos. is almost the opposite of both in all, except that the three have in common the yellow, watery discharge. In this form of typhus, if the general symptoms, and especially those of the intelligence,

delirium, etc., are like those of Hyos., this remedy should certainly be given, and not soon changed for *any* other, but for the strongest reasons. To the above may be added Thuja as worthy of attention in these diarrhœas, especially when copious, with gurgling, like that when a full vessel discharges its contents from the bunghole, great prostration, short and difficult breathing, anxiety, intermittent pulse, pressing pain in the back, opposite the epigastrium, and rapid emaciation.

Gray or whitish, watery diarrhœas have Castor., Merc., Phos., and Ph-ac.

Castor. preceded by rumblings, gurglings, croakings, with pinchings and cuttings in the bowels, for the most part in the evening and night; Merc. with cutting and tenesmus; Phos. with great exhaustion and Ph-ac. with little or none.

Purulent stools : Purulent diarrhœas are met by Ars., Bell., Calc., Canth., Chin., Cocc., Kali., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Sep., Sil., and Sulph., and some others. The most important of these, in this class,

are Ars., Canth., Lach., Lye., Merc., Puls., Sulph. With Ars. there is a mixture of *blood* and *pus*. Lach. has also mixed pus and blood with gnawing, shooting, cutting pain in a hard swelling in the abdomen. Merc. *chill between*, and flashing heat *during*, the stools. Tenesmus characterizes most diarrhœas by this drug, and there is also great uneasiness *before* the stool, and with many cold perspiration *on the face*, anxiety and trembling *before*, and heart-burn and bitter eructations *after* the stool. The pains, especially those in the back, and tenesmus are continued *after* the stool. Sulph. has mixed blood, mucus and pus, and the blood is likely to be in streaks. The above brief analysis of the *nature* and *color* of the evacuations in these different examples of diarrhœa is given only as an illustration of the method of proceeding in the first step of an attempt at making a specific prescription.

Odor : This may be either simply offensive, or it may be characterized by a specific quality, capable of more specific

designation. Of those diarrhœas, which are simply offensive, some are more and others less so. Those in which this characteristic is most intense are met by Ars., Asaf., Carbo-v., Graph., Puls., Secale, Sil. and Sulph. Ars. is characterized as like *stinking ulcers* and as putrid. Asaf. as brown and *disgustingly offensive*. Carb-v. like *putrid flesh*. Graph. is light or brown colored, half digested, thin, and intensely stinking. Secale has extremely offensive, colliquative diarrhœas. Sil. *small*, liquid, *putrid*. Sulph., on the contrary, is copious and putrid. All the secretions, under the action of Sulph., are likely to become offensive in the odor. The same is true of the *carbons*. The class of diarrhœas which are less offensive are met by Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Dulc., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Podo., Squil., Staph., Stram. Bry., like spoiled cheese; Calc. and Cham. like *putrid eggs*, that of Cham. being *hot* and *excoriating*. Nitr-ac., putrid, with putrid flatulence. Nux-v., putrid. Podo., putrid, dark, yellow slime. Squil., brown slime expelled in bubbles.

Acid smelling have Calc., Cham., Graph., Mag-c., Merc., Rheum, Sep., Sulph. Of these, Calc. and Cham. belong especially to the diarrhœas of children. That of Graph. is accompanied by burning in the rectum. Mag-c., different varieties of diarrhœa of children. Rheum has papescent, acid evacuations, with shuddering, and followed by renewed inclinations and gripings in the bowels. Sep. acid and green, with children.

Frothy diarrhœas have for their cure Calc., Canth., Coloc., Mag-c., Merc., Podo., Rhus, Sulph., and Sul-ac. With Calc. the evacuations are involuntary. Canth., liquid, feculent. Coloc., thin, yellow, and moldy smelling. Mag-c., green and frothy. Merc., dark green. Opium, has fluid, frothy evacuations, with itching burning of the anus and tenesmus. Podo., frothy and slimy. Rhus, thin, yellow, odorless, painless, and involuntary. Sulph., nights, and with tenesmus. Sul-ac., with burning in the rectum.

Involuntary diarrhœas have Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Colch., Ferr., Hell., Hyos.

Lach., Mur-ac., Nat-m., Nux-v., Phos., Ph-ac., Rhus, Secale, Staph., Sulph., Verat. Of these the most frequently called for are : Ars., with this remedy the evacuation is both involuntary and *unnoticed*. Chin., it is thin, yellowish, and slimy. Phos., Ph-ac., it is pappy, bright yellow, and is passed with a sensation as if wind were about to escape (*Aloes*). Verat. has also this last peculiarity of unnoticed evacuation with the escape of wind. Of the other remedies named above, Arn. has involuntary evacuations at *night* in sleep : Bell. and Hyos. both have this variety, as if from paralysis of the sphincter ani. Colch. has watery diarrhœa, the evacuations of which escape without sensation to the patient. Laur. has unnoticed and involuntary evacuations, and in this symptom is very like Bell. and Hyos. It has actual paralysis of the sphincter. Rhus has sudden, thin, yellow, frothy, odorless, and painless, involuntary as from paralysis of the sphincter. Staph. has thin, unnoticed discharges, with sensation as if gas were to escape. Sulph., the

stool escapes suddenly and without control ; the patient has hardly time to leave the bed, mornings.

Undigested food, passed with alvine evacuations, is found for the most part in cases which come within our definition of diarrhœa, and which are related to Ars., Bry., Chin., Ferr., Merc., Olean., Phos., Ph-ac., and Podo., and in a less degree to some others. There are cases in which undigested substances are evacuated and which may be subjects for medical interference which do not come within this scope. With these we are not at present concerned. But in cases which do, how are we to decide which is the right curative ? By a reference to the *Materia Medica* the mention of this symptom is found to be so nearly in the same words, in the record of many of the above medicines, that if this alone be depended on, there can hardly fail to be not a little embarrassment and frequent disappointment. Take three of the principal of them, *i. e.*, those more frequently prescribed and

successful than many others, viz. : Ars., Chin., and Ferr., the one word undigested is all, with the first and third, while with Chin. it is added especially at night and immediately after eating. Under Bry., Merc., Phos., Ph-ac., and Podo., the phraseology is the same as with Ars., and there is no additional help from the mention of any circumstance or condition which in any respect characterizes the symptom as manifested by either of these drugs. In the record of Olean. it is said that the food eaten the evening before is passed undigested while it seemed as though wind only was about to escape. If its administration be limited to cases thus characterized, its use can hardly be frequent.

How then are we to proceed? By a careful consideration of the *other* elements of the case, giving special attention to those which are general or constitutional, *i. e.*, the symptoms *outside* of the elements of the diarrhœa.

Acrid diarrhœas, those in which the evacuations irritate the external parts with

which they are brought in contact, are a class too important to be passed without notice. They are related to many drugs in the action of which this quality of the evacuations is evinced in different degrees. The most acrid are from Ars., Chin., Ign., Merc., and Puls. The next in severity are Ant-cr., Cham., Dulc., Ferr., Graph., Kali, Nux-v., Phos., Staph., Sulph., and Verat. And in still less severe are Acon., Alum., Nat-m., and Sabina. This difference in the intenseness of a symptom is often of great importance and never to be overlooked. With some drugs intenseness seems to characterize most of their actions on the organism, and this goes far at times in individualizing those drugs. Ars. is an eminent instance of this ; and no one need fail to distinguish between the painful rawness of the surface around the anus, characteristic of the drug, and the slighter and comparatively insignificant irritation of Acon. Rightly to appreciate this quality of symptoms, and always to give it its just place in a prescription, is an accomplish-

ment of the master, and with him it is an element of great power. It can be cultivated by all, and be carried to a degree the tyro is not likely at first to suspect.

There are, however, other differences in connection with this symptom, expressed in the pathogenesis of some of the above drugs, which are so far our guides, though often we may be left to the significance of general or other special elements of the case. Thus, *Ars.* has *black*, burning, excoriating evacuations, with restlessness. *Merc.*, *dark green*, with pressure in the abdomen. *Puls.*, soft evacuations in the morning.

Exciting causes : The above are the chief elements of analysis of the nature and character of, the evacuations in the different forms of diarrhœa. We have next to look at the time, the circumstances, etc., by which attacks are excited or aggravated. [For fuller *conditions*, see Repertory.] And first as to the time : In the morning are *Aloe*, *Ant-tr.*, *Alum.*, *Aur.*, *Am-c.*, *Borax*, *Bov.*, *Bry.*, *Carb-an.*, *Dig.*,

Grat., Iod., Kali, Lyc., Mag-c., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Pod., Puls. Secale, Staph., Sulph., Thuja.

With Aloe the evacuations are copious and pappy. Alum., semi-fluid, preceded by colic. Am-c., small, with excoriating and bruised pain in abdomen. Borax, painless, followed by slimy and bloody discharges. Bov., pain in the abdomen like that of ulceration. Carb-an., pinchings in the abdomen, before and after, burning in the anus like fire. Kali, watery, preceded by colic. Lyc., three to four o'clock, with colic and tenesmus. Mag-c., followed by burning in the anus. Nux-v., small, dark, excoriating. Phos., semifluid, with rumbling. Puls., soft, excoriating, with smarting. Secale, four o'clock. Staph., after cuttings and nausea. Sulph., at four and at six o'clock, and also on rising from bed, the desire is sudden and urgent and admits of no delay. This is characteristic. Thuja, soft.

In the forenoon: Carb-an., Kali, Mag-c., Mur-ac., Nitr., Stann., Sulph.

Carb-an., soft, green, with colic. Kali, watery, preceded by rumbling. Mag-c., soft. Stann., soft. Sulph., thin, with pressure in the stomach.

At noon : Alum., Borax, Mag-m., and Sulph. Alum., semi-fluid with previous colic. Borax, thin, with rumbling and movements in the abdomen. Mag-m., severe urgency to stool, which is fluid. Sulph., frothy, feculent, with much flatulence.

In the afternoon : Aloe, Am-c., Alum., Borax, Carb-an., Dulc., Hell., Kali, Lyc., Mag-c., Mur-ac., Phos. Stann., Sul-ac. Am-c., first part is hard, the latter soft, with shootings in the anus. Alum., soft and small. Borax, with much flatulence. Carb-an., soft, green, pain in the bowels before the evacuation. Dulc., with flatulence. Kali, semi-fluid, scanty, with colic, and followed by tensemus. Phos., semi-fluid, scanty, escaping with force.

Evening : Aloe, Alum., Bov., Carb-an., Dig., Dulc., Ind., Kali, Lach., Mang., Merc., Mur-ac., Nitr., Ol-an., Phell.,

Stann., and Zinc. Aloe, very thin, deep yellow, with undigested food. Alum., soft, flatulent, with burning in the anus, followed by tenesmus. Dig., with ascarides. Dulc., acid smelling, copious, thin, relieves the pain, while the patient feels weak. Lach., great urgency to stool, with throbbing in the anus after the evacuation. Mang., preceding shooting in the bowels. Mur-ac., severe burning in the anus after the evacuations. Ol-an., soft feces, with cuttings in the bowels before, during, and after the stool, followed by burning in the anus like fire. Stann., with sensation after the evacuation as if there were still more to pass. Zinc, first a little solid, then scanty, soft evacuations.

At night : Arn., Ars., Aur., Bov., Bry., Castor., Caust., Cham., Chel., Chin., Graph., Grat., Kali, Mag-c., Merc., Nat-c., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Tabac. Aur., with much burning in the rectum. Bov., with tearing pains in the bowels and tenesmus. Bry., with burning in the anus. Castor., semi-fluid, feces extremely offensive with

stinking flatus. Cham., with cuttings in the bowels which double up the patient. Mag-c., before midnight and painless. Puls., unnoticed, watery, in sleep. Sil., painless. Sulph., frequent, fluid, frothy, with tenesmus.

The next element to consider is the exciting cause of the attack. If it be from

Acids : Ant-cr., thin with pain in the rectum. Ars., Lach., attacks are slight. Ph-ac.

Taking cold : Bell., with vomiting. Bry., Caus., Cham., Dulc., watery, at night, with pains in the bowels, in summer, or with prolapsus ani. Nux-m., Nux-v., watery. Phos., with cutting and drawing pains in bowels and loins, as far into the thighs. Sulph.

Drinking : Ars., Caps., of slime. Rhod., painless.

Eating : Ars., Borax, with rumblings or weakness in the joints and legs, relieved by walking. Chin., Coloc., with colic after the least nourishment. Ferr. mag., Rhod., painless. Verat, after the least ingesta.

Fruit : Ars., Chin., Cist., Rhod.; with sensation of weakness in the stomach and nausea while walking.

Milk : Lyc., Nux-m., Sep.

In prescribing for attacks from the above causes, the applicability of those remedies here named, without symptoms, is determined by their general characteristics or by the special analysis and ascertained resemblance of their symptom to those of the individual case. The same principle governs in treating the cases of

Infants : For which Cham., Jalap., Rheum, Senna, and Sul-ac. are more frequently required than other remedies, although it may be remarked of Jalap., that its passages are watery, and accompanied with intense cuttings in the bowels ; of Rheum, there are mixed feces and slime ; of Senna, dark-colored water, with cutting pains also, but less severe than those of Jalap., and more or less flatulent. And also in those of infants while

Teething, for which we have Colch., Carbo., Cham., Graph., Merc-s., Nux-m.,

Podo., Sulph. In selecting a remedy from among these, it may help to bear in mind the resemblances and differences of the symptoms of these medicines. Calc. and Graph. are alike in these particulars; both have very offensive discharges, but that of Calc. is yellow, Graph., dark, half digested. Both have acid discharges; that of Graph. is only soft; Calc., thin; Calc. has undigested, hard or thin, Graph., half digested. It is also quite characteristic of Graph. that the discharges are followed by great but *transient* prostration. Calc. and Cham. have much similarity of some symptoms, but the differences of others make the distinction between the two not difficult. Both have the smell of bad eggs, those of Cham. with this property are also excoriating. With Cham. the passages are often green, with Calc. never. The diarrhœa of teething infants, for which Nux-m. is appropriate, is attended by an indomitable disposition to sleep. The little patient sleeps all the time. The discharges are likely to be

very offensive and rather copious. It is a remedy of greater value in teething diarrhœas than is generally supposed. Podo., painful, with grinding of teeth. This, of course, can only occur in cases of the last teeth in the series. Sulph., the discharges are slimy for the most part, brown, green, or white, and often are marked with slight *streaks* of blood.

Pregnancy is often attended with obstinate and sometimes fatal diarrhœas. For these cases we may find a remedy in one of the following : Am-m., Dulc., Hyos., Lyc., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sulph. In these cases, in addition to the careful observation of the elements of the diarrhœa, the constitutional symptoms are to be most rigidly studied, for these, not unfrequently, are decisive of the choice of the remedy. Without a thorough knowledge of these the prescriber must often be quite in the dark as to his curative, and his patient, consequently, in a very unsafe condition. These remarks are equally true of the diarrhœas which arise at.

The first of these was the fact that the United States was a young nation, and its people were still in the process of forming a national identity. The second was the fact that the United States was a large country, and its people were still in the process of settling the western frontier. The third was the fact that the United States was a free country, and its people were still in the process of developing a democratic system of government.

The fourth was the fact that the United States was a country of immigrants, and its people were still in the process of assimilating the various ethnic groups that had come to the United States. The fifth was the fact that the United States was a country of pioneers, and its people were still in the process of exploring the vast western frontier. The sixth was the fact that the United States was a country of opportunity, and its people were still in the process of seeking their fortune in the West. The seventh was the fact that the United States was a country of freedom, and its people were still in the process of developing a sense of national pride and loyalty. The eighth was the fact that the United States was a country of progress, and its people were still in the process of embracing the new technologies and ideas that were being developed in Europe. The ninth was the fact that the United States was a country of hope, and its people were still in the process of dreaming of a better future for themselves and their children. The tenth was the fact that the United States was a country of destiny, and its people were still in the process of believing that they were chosen to play a special role in the world.

benefit, but has not proved sufficient for a complete cure. Ars., if at all appropriate, seldom fails to effect that result. Verat. may be added to this group in the study of watery diarrhœas, and in the elements of copiousness and pain takes place next to Ars.

Another most important group is represented by Ars., Squil., Graph., and Nux-v., viz.: the dark, fluid, offensive, and painful. In these elements the four remedies agree. They differ, however, in so many of their symptoms that there can be no serious difficulty in selecting the right for a given one, if it be borne in mind that Ars. among these has the most copious evacuations; Nux-v. the least, and always *small*. The pain of Ars. and Squil. is in the bowels, Ars. the most severe; those of Nux-v. and Graph. in both the bowels and back, Nux the most severe, with this further difference, that the pain of Nux is higher in the loins, Graph. in the sacral region. With Nux the pain is drawing and is relieved by the evacuation; Graph.,

pressing and continued after. It may not be amiss before leaving this group to say that Nux-v. has been too much neglected in the treatment of diarrhœa. The frequent successful use of the drug in constipation may have so occupied the minds of prescribers as to limit, in their apprehension its usefulness to cases of this sort. This is a great mistake or misfortune. It is scarcely less important as a remedy for diarrhœa. It has been the specific in many epidemics, and at other times, through whole seasons, it has been oftener called for and successful than any other drug.

Ars., Gamb., Jalap., and Senna in extremely painful diarrhœas. The characteristics of these remedies and their distinctions, except Gamb., have already been noticed, and it may be sufficient for this to say that it resembles Ars. more than either of the others, but with the evacuations of Gamb. there is much disposition to *tenesmus*, while with Ars. there is less.

Arn., Lach., Merc., and Sulph. in purulent diarrhœas. Arn. has bloody and puru-

lent discharges. Lach. has similar evacuations, with gnawing, shooting, cutting pains, with hard swelling of the abdomen, or with discharge of mucus and scanty menses. Sulph., a mixture of blood, mucus, and pus.

Nux-m., Secale, Verat, in cases, with comatose *sleep*. These three remedies are each characterized by profound and constant sleep. The kind of *sleep* is very similar in the three, very quiet and undisturbed, but the conditions out of which it grows are very different and not difficult of distinction. With Nux-m., the symptom arises from *exhaustion of the brain power* especially. There is still sufficient to admit of the patient being aroused without great difficulty, but not to sustain a continued attention to external objects. The patient falls asleep again immediately and continues to sleep till roused by the attendants. The affection is less profound than that of the other two remedies, and generally less dangerous. Secale is opposed to Nux-m. in this, that its coma seems to rest on a

general exhausted vital force, in which that of the brain participates, or of which its exhaustion is a part, all the organs being similarly affected, the tendency being to a rapid extinction of life unless the downward progress be speedily arrested. The patient is roused with difficulty and then immediately falls off again, being wholly unable to give attention to external objects for the shortest time. Verat. is related to a condition quite different from both, viz. : that which just precedes the effusion of serum into the cavities of the brain or the early stage of effusion. In such cases Verat. is often very efficacious. If the patient be aroused he shows that he is disturbed and complains. Any interference is painful to him, till he passes the point in insensibility at which he ceases to regard the presence or acts of his attendants, and beyond which all remedies are too likely to fail to relieve.

Aloe, Podo., and Rheum, as related to the class of feculent diarrhœas, have been already sufficiently treated of, though it

may be said of Aloe, in addition, that its evacuations are often preceded by much rumbling and movement of flatus in the bowels, flatulent distention, and colic. Not unfrequently these rumblings and movements are, after a night's sleep, first manifested on the patient's first stepping out of bed in the morning. Or they are especially, at evening, and if the flatus escapes it is of the most offensive odor.

DYSENTERIC STOOLS.

By the term, dysenteric stools, it is meant to refer more particularly to such cases as are characterized by *frequent discharges from the rectum of blood and mucus, or both, with colicky pains, tenesmus and fever.* But the following indications will be found useful in all cases *regardless of name* of the disease.

Aloe : If the case be related to *Aloe*, we shall find, besides the generic symptoms of the disease, some of the following :

Fainting while at stool—very characteristic of this drug; frequent stools of *bloody water*, the *tenesmus* is very violent; *hunger* during the stool; *shooting* and *boring* pains in the region of the navel, *increased by pressure*; the *lower part* of the abdomen is *swollen and sensitive to pressure*; the distention and movements in the abdomen are more in the *left side* and along the track of the colon, *increased after food*; great repugnance to free air, which, notwithstanding, ameliorates the sufferings; *cutting* and *pinching* pains in the *rectum* and *loins*: heaviness, weariness, and numbness in the thighs. With these symptoms there need be no hesitation as to the choice of *Aloe*. Many of these symptoms are found with no other drug so far as we know.

Arnica: If related to *Arnica*, there will be some of the following: Constant sense of fullness and satiety in the stomach, with nausea; putrid and slimy taste in the mouth; taste and eructations like spoiled eggs; bitter and sour eructations; putrid

smell of the breath ; loud rumbling in the bowels, as if empty ; stools of *blood* and *pus* ; offensive flatus like bad eggs ; swallowing hindered by a sensation of nausea ; repugnance to animal food and broths ; wishes to drink constantly, but does not know what, all drinks are alike offensive ; tenesmus of the neck of the bladder ; fruitless urgency to urinate (*Merc-c.*) ; bruised pain in the back ; painfully increased sensibility of the whole surface of the body ; perspiration smells sour. It will be noted how different these symptoms are from those of *Aloe*. There can be no difficulty in deciding between the two in any case. There is just as little between both these and the next we note, which is

Arsenicum : Here we have 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 ; heart-beating and distention of the abdomen *after* the stool ; tenesmus,

with burning in the rectum and anus (*Caps.*); great exhaustion *after each stool*: stools smelling like old foul ulcers; greenish urine; pains relieved by external heat; bluish tongue; great restlessness and tossing about the bed; face sunken, pale, and the features distorted; perspiration *sticky*; petechial, milliary, and nettlerash eruptions; cold, dry skin alternates with cold perspiration; pain relieved *after each evacuation*. These are quite characteristic symptoms of this drug, and are easily distinguished from those of almost all others. Of these are to be more especially noted the concomitants *before, during, and after* the stool, the great restlessness and the exhaustion after the stool, as well as the character of the perspiration.

Belladonna is more likely to be appropriate in the early stage of the disease and when the inflammation extends to the serous tissues of the intestines. This is shown by the presence of symptoms which characterize that condition, such as *deep-*

seated soreness of the abdomen when pressed on ; *hard*, quick pulse ; hot, dry skin, with evident congestion of this tissue. In the initiation of the case there may be chills, excited by every motion (*Nux-v.*), or frequent alternations of chilliness and flashes of heat, both being transient and in rather quick succession. Other drugs have the sensibility of the abdomen to pressure, as, for example, *Hyos.*, *Nux-v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*, and some others. It will be necessary, therefore, to note that the character of the sensibility with *Bell.* is that of excoriation, as if *all were raw* within, and also the febrile symptoms, including the pulse. If these are as we have just given them, there is the strongest reason for the selection of this drug. It is the more certainly indicated if there be a constant pressing to the anus and genitals ; if the pains are more in the left side, and are aggravated by bending the body to that side ; if there be pains of a constricting character, relieved by bending forward ; painless inability to swallow, sensation of

dryness in the mouth while the tongue is moist ; violent delirium.

Cantharis : If the case call for *Cantharis* with other symptoms, there will be burning in the *anus* like *fire*, after the stool ; dryness of the lips, and thirst during the pain ; loss of epithelium from the lips, tongue, and palate ; vesicles and aphthous ulcers in the mouth and throat. There may be also this peculiarity of the evacuations—like *scrapings* from the mucous surface of the intestines, *streaked* with blood.

Capsicum has thirst after every evacuation and shuddering after every drinking ; stool after each drinking ; taste like putrid water ; tenesmus of the bladder (*Merc-c.*) ; pains aggravated by currents of air, though warm ; coldness of the body without shuddering ; drawing pains in the back, which, with the tenesmus, are continued *after the stool* ; thin, adhesive slime, mixed with black blood, with twisting pains about the navel. This is one of the most important remedies in

dysentery, and is nearly allied to *Nux-v.* and *Merc.* We shall give the distinctions by and by.

Colchicum has cramps in the calves of the legs, prolapsus of the anus with the evacuation, constriction of the œsophagus, great swelling of the lower part of the abdomen, frequent shudderings down the back. It is said to be curative when the stools are more mucus than blood, and after sublimate of mercury has failed in such cases.

Colocynth : If there be fruitless efforts to vomit, weakness, paleness, and prostration *after* the stool (*Ars.*) ; burning pain along the sacral region. The pains are cutting and squeezing and extremely severe, often accompanied by retching and bending the body forward, and are partially relieved by external pressure. With the severe pain there are shudderings on the cheeks, which seem to come from the abdomen, with relief of the pain. The pains are such as characterize neuralgia rather than inflammation of the intestines ; they

are relieved by *Coffea*, and the relief is followed by immediate disposition to stool. Cramps and cramp-like contractions of the muscles of the body, cold hands, with warm feet. It is oftener appropriate in the early than later period of the attack. There is a senseless practice with some of giving "*Colocynth for the pain*" and other drugs for supposed alliance to other elements of the attack, and these in alternation, according to the fancy of the prescriber, and not in accordance with any known law of nature. All such proceedings are the offspring of imperfect intelligence, and can have no countenance from the instructed practitioner.

Cuprum metallicum if there be severe *retching* with the stool; cramps in the fingers and toes; sweet, ropy saliva; paralytic sensation in the arms and feet; slimy mouth; sweet taste in the mouth; all food tastes like clear water; hiccough; retching, with cramp-like pains in the abdomen; downward pressure in the hypogastrium like a stone; distention of

the lower part of the abdomen ; hardness of the abdomen with great sensibility to pressure ; severe cramps in the abdomen and upper and lower extremities ; comatose sleep after vomiting.

Mercury has cuttings in the lower part of the abdomen at night. The abdomen is externally cold to touch. Cutting stitch in the lower part of the abdomen, from right to left, and aggravated by walking ; fecal taste in the mouth ; putrid taste in the throat ; salt saliva ; nausea with vertigo ; obscured vision, and flashes of heat ; offensive perspiration. The pains are increased *before* and *during* the stool, with violent tenesmus. The pains are rather increased than diminished *after* the stool, and sometimes then extend to the back. The tenesmus as well as the pain is continued *after* the stool. *During* the stool hot sweat on the forehead, which soon becomes cold and sticky. Drawing pains in the lower extremities, which impel to frequent changes of position ; dry, cracked lips. The discharges are excoriating.

Mercurius corrosivus : Cold face and hands, with small and feeble pulse. Lips dark red and swollen. All the pains, but especially those of the rectum, are aggravated by motion. Pulse small, hard, and frequent. Coma. Cramps in arms, hands, and fingers, legs, feet, and toes. Faintings. Weakness and shuddering in the limbs. The limbs as if bruised and trembling. Great anxiety and palpitation of the heart. Wandering shiverings. Sensation of coldness, pale face, and slight nausea. Coldness of the lower part of the abdomen. Abdomen tense, hard, and sensitive to pressure, especially about the navel. Obstinate sleeplessness. Dysphagia. Astringent, metallic taste in the mouth. Great prostration. Great prostration after the vomiting of food. Hiccough. Frequent eructations. Painful pinchings in the stomach. Spasmodic, watery vomiting, without previous nausea. Severe shooting pains in the stomach and liver, with vomiting of bile. Drinks are immediately vomited, with great effort, mixed with

tenacious, stringy mucus. Severe pains in the rectum which continue after the discharges. The fruitless urgency to stool increases the pains. Pain extends from the navel to the back. Distention of the abdomen, with borborygmus. Evacuations very offensive. *Suppression of the secretion of the urine.* Retention of urine.

Nux vomica has small, frequent evacuations, with violent tenesmus; pressing pains in the loins and upper part of the sacral region, with sensation as if broken; great heat and thirst, with redness of the face. The importance of this drug in the treatment of dysentery is hardly second to that of any other. That is to say, the proportion of cases in practice which call for this remedy is as great, to say the least, as that which shows relationship to any one other drug. The resemblance of the specific symptoms by which this and one or two other important remedies are related to the treatment of this disease is so great that to the beginner there is often no little difficulty

in deciding as to which the preference is to be given in a particular case. Take, for example, *Caps.*, *Merc.-c.*, and *Nux-v.*, and we have a group of remedies equal to the cure of a large majority of cases as they occur in this latitude. But it is by no means a matter of indifference which of the group we shall give to any one case, or whether, indeed, we shall give either of them. The difficulty of selection between these three is chiefly in the great resemblance of their symptoms. These drugs are alike in the character of their evacuations, the quantity of each being small with each discharge. The discharges of each are preceded by similar severe pains, which are continued through the period of the evacuation. In all they are attended by severe tenesmus. In all they recur at short intervals, with pains *extending to the back*. The above are the similarities. The following are the differences: With *Nux-v.* the pains, especially those in the back and the tenesmus, *cease with the evacuation*. Those of *Caps.* and *Merc.*

are continued *after*. The pains of *Nux-v.* in the *back* are pressing, as if broken, and like a bruise. Those of *Capsicum* are drawing. Those of *Merc.* like a bruise. With a recollection of these facts and a careful attention to the symptoms given of each of these remedies, there need be no confusion in prescribing them because of their resemblances.

Plumbum has great violence of tenesmus ; frequent and almost fruitless efforts to stool ; cutting pains, with violent outcries ; retraction of the abdomen ; constriction and retraction of the anus. *Prolapsus ani.*

Pulsatilla belongs rather to dysenteric diarrhœa than to true dysentery, but may be appropriate in cases with slimy evacuations, slight tenesmus, and nocturnal aggravations.

Rhus tox is rarely called for in the early stage of the disease, but is often valuable later in the attack, especially when there are nocturnal exacerbations, and also in the diarrhœas which sometimes

follow dysentery. The case is marked for *Rhus* if there be constant tenesmus and urging to stool, with nausea and the passing of but little bloody water. It is appropriate also in the late stage of the attack, with nocturnal aggravations.

Sulphur has spasmodic constricting pains, extending to the chest, groins, and genitals; cutting pains while urging at stool; from pressure on the abdomen or bending the body backward; *prolapsus ani* at stool; cutting pains in the abdomen, lower part of the loins, and upper part of the sacrum after midnight; pains relieved by the application of dry heat to the abdomen; the blood in the stool is in streaks. *Sulph.* is especially appropriate in cases attended with difficult breathing at the outset and also in those of hæmorrhoidal subjects. It is seldom in place at the commencement of an attack, but in the later stages is often of great value, and even at times indispensable, especially in cases threatening ulceration of the mucus surface of the intestine. When

this great evil has actually occurred *Sulph.* is still one of our chief reliances for a cure, and in this state is related to *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Lach.*, and *Merc.* In selecting either of these remedies in a given case, careful attention is to be given to the specific symptoms of the case and the drug before the decision is made, and of these the general or constitutional symptoms are to be regarded as of the first importance. There are, to be sure, differences in character of the discharges of these drugs which are to be noted, but they are not more important than those general and too often overlooked symptoms which in many cases are the only sure guides to the true remedy.



REPERTORY.

CHARACTER OF STOOL.

(AMOUNT, QUALITY, COLOR, ODOR, ETC.)

Acid and brown stools : ars. verat.

Albuminous stool : asclepias. diosc. nat-m.

— coagulated : carb-an. merc-c.

Ash colored : asar. digit.

Attack sudden : camph. secale. (cupr.)

Bilious stool : acon. *althusa*. agar. aloe. ars.

bry. cact-gr. *cham.* chin. cina. coloc.

corn-cir. crot-tig. cubeb. diosc. dulc.

elaps. elater. gels. ipec. leptan. lil-tig.

merc. *merc-c.* mezer. op. olean. phyt.

phos. podo. *psorin.* *puls.* sulph. verat.

zinc.

— worse during day, and from warm drinks : flour-ac.

— stools covered with a mass of bile and jelly : ars.

Black colored stools : *acon.* *ant-t.* *apis.* *ars.* *asclepias.* *boletus.* *brom.* *cact-gr.* *camph.* *caps.* *carb-v.* *chin.* *cic.* *cubeb.* *cupr.* *elaps.* *hepar.* *hipp-m.* *ipec.* *iris.* *kali-b.* *leptan.* *merc.* *nat-m.* *nux-v.* *phos.* *podo.* *psorin.* *stann.* *stram.* *squil.* *sulph.* *sul-ac.* *tabac.* *verat.*

— and green stools : *ars.* *ipec.* *merc.* *phos.* *sul-ac.* *verat.*

— only in morning : *podo.*

— stool, preceded by writhing in bowels and delirium ; smells like carrion : *stram.*

— stools, with fever, hot sweat, severe headache and despondency : *iris.*

— very profuse, black fetid stool that ran in a stream from the bowels, with abdominal pains : *leptan.*

Black watery stools, with yellow spots like fat swimming in them : *asclepias.*

Bloody stools : *acon.* *æsc-h.* *æthusa.* *agar.* *aloe.* *alum.* *ant-t.* *apis.* *arg-n.* *arn.* *ars.* *asar.* *bapt.* *bell.* *benz-ac.* *bell.* *boletus.* *bry.* *cact-gr.* *calc.* *canth.* *caps.* *carb-an.* *carb-v.* *castor.* *caus.* *cham.* *chin.* *cinnab.*

colch. coloc. copaib. cubeb. creos. cupr. dros. dulc. elaps. elater. ferr. hepar. hipp-m. ign. iod. ipec. iris. jalap. kali-b. kali. lach. led. LEPTAN. lyc. mag-m. merc. merc-c. millef. nat-c. nat-m. nat-sul. nitrum. nitr-ac. nux-m. nux-v. oxal-ac. petr. phos. plb. podoc. psorin. puls. raph. ratan. rhus. sabad. sabin. sars. sep. sil. staph. sulph. tereb. tromb. thu. valer. verat. zinc.

— **black stool** : alum. *caps.*

— **decomposed**, resembling charred straw : lach.

— **mucous and fetid stools** : lach. merc. sulph. sul-ac.

— worse at night : arg-n. merc-dul.

— worse early morning : con.

— **in streaks** : bry. cina. colch. led. mag-m. merc. nat-sul. nux-v. puls. squil. sulph. tromb. thu.

— large quantities of tar-like blood : hamam.

— soft stool, afterward thin red blood : calad.

Bluish, green stool : phos.

Brown stools : *æsc-h. aloë. ambr. ant-t. apis. arg-n. arn. ars. arum-t. asaf. bapt. borax. bry. camph. canth. carb-v. chel. chin. coloc. creos. crot-tig. dulc. fluor-ac. gamb. graph. grat. kali. kali-b. lil-tig. lyc. mag-c. mag-m. merc-c. mezer. nux-v. oxal-ac. petr. phos. phyto. plant. psorin. raph. rheum. rhod. rumex. sabad. secale. squil. sulph. tarent. tereb. tromb. verat. zinc. zing.*

Brown and green stools : *ars. dulc. mag-c. mag-m. merc-c. sulph. verat.*

— fermented stool, swimming on the water : *sabad.*

— at night : *lyc. merc-c.*

— and watery stools : *ant-t. ars. dulc. sulph.*

— stools with nausea from movement : *ars.*

Burning stool : *ars. lach. merc. pod. (nux-v. nat-m.)*

Chalk-like stool : *bell. calc. dig. hepar. lach. pod. sil. spong.*

Changeable stool : *cham. colch. dulc. pod. puls. sulph.*

Chocolate-like stool : *ars. chin. lach. stram.*

Chocolate-like stool (*continued*).

— colored, cadaverous swelling, worse at night : china.

Chopped stools : ars. bar-mur. rhus. *sul-ac.* viol-tr.

— herbs. stool like : acon. (chopped spinach : arg-n.)

Clay colored : calc. hepar. kali-b. petr.

— — frothy stools : calc. rhus-r.

Coffee colored stool : kali-b.

— grounds, stool like : ant-t. zinc-mur.

Constant discharge : apis. oxal-ac. *phos.* sep. *tromb.*

Constipation alternating with diarrhœa :

acon. aloe. *ant-cr.* arg-n. ars. bry. cimic. cina. *iod.* kali. kali-b. lach. lact. lil-tig. *nux-v.* phos. *podo.* rhus. ruta. sulph. zinc.

Copious stool : æthusa. ant-cr. ant-t. arn.

ars. *asaf.* benz-ac. bry. cact-gr. calc. camph. chin. colch. colost. copaib. *crot-t.* cubeb. diosc. *elater.* gamb. *iod.* iris. jatro. kali. kali-b. leptan. lil-tig. mag-c. nat-m. *nux-m.* *paull.* *phos.* plb. *podo.* raph. rhus. rumex. secale. *sulph.* tarax. tereb. *thu.* *verat.*

Copious stool (*continued*).

— at night : chel. oxal-ac. plb. sulph.
verat-v.

Corrosive (acid, excoriating) stool : acon.
alum. am-c. ant-cr. arg-n. *ars.* bapt. bar.
. calc. canth. carb-an. cham. chin. coloc.
colost. creos. dulc. ferr. gamb. *graph.*
grat. hepar. ign. iris. kali. lach. leptan.
merc. nat-m. nitr-ac. nux-v. opunto.
phos. plant. *puls.* rheum. sars. staph.
sulph. verat.

Cream colored stool : arg-n. calc. gels.

Curdled stool : *ars.* ^a *cham.* merc. nux-m.
puls. sulph. sul-ac. valer. viol-tr.

— milk, stool like, offensive smell, forcibly
expelled : gamb.

Dark colored stools : agar. arg-n. bapt.
boletus. carb-v. cimic. hipp-m. iod. nux-
v. opunto. plb.

Debilitating stools : *ars.* bry. calc. chin.
con. ferr. merc. nux-m. olean. petr.
phos. rheum. *secale.* *sep.* sulph.
sul-ac.

— painless stools : chin. clem. nat-
sul.

Debilitating stools (*continued*).

— not, on contrary patient seems rather to improve : *ph-ac.*

Eggs, stool like chopped : *puls.*

Epithelial like threads, resembling worms, cover the stool : *linu.*

Expulsion difficult (even of soft stool) :

agnus. ailan. alum. anac. calc-ph. carb-v. chin. colch. gels. hepar. ph-ac. psorin. puls. rhod. sep. sil. stann.

— easier when standing : *caus.*

— forcible or sudden : *ailan. aloe. arg-n. calc-ph. caps. cic. cistus. crot-t. cyc. grat. gamb. jabor. jatro. kali-b. leptan. nat-c. nat-m. nat-sul. nicco. phos. podo. raph. rhod. secale. sep. sulph. thu.*

— — stool expelled forcibly with much spluttering : *arg-n.*

— — see Gushing out.

Fecal : *acon. alum. cact-gr. caus. chel. cina. coff. dig. iod. laur. mur-ac. nat-c. nicco. oxal-ac. rheum.*

— black : *ant-t. boletus. brom. camph. cubeb. hipp-m. iris. leptan. sulph. tabac.*

— brown : *æsc-h. ant-t. asaf. borax. bry.*

coloc. fluor-ac. kali. lil-tig. mezer.
oxal-ac. petro. rheum. rhod. rumex.
tromb.

— **cream-colored** : arg-n. calc. *gels.*

— **dark** : *bapt.* carb-v. hipp-m. nux-v.

— — first part dark, last white : *æsc-h.*

— **small grains** : *tromb.*

— **grayish** : calc. cistus. *dig. kali.* picric-ac.

— **oily-looking** : boletus. iod. picric-ac.
thu.

— **papescent** : *æsc-h.* aloe. arn. asaf. *bapt.*
bar. bell. bism. bry. calc-ph. chel. creos.
cyc. graph. hepar. ign. iris. lach. laur.
leptan. petr. plant. pod. secale. zinc.

— **thin** : agar. alum. arn. *bapt.* boletus.
borax. bry. carb-v. chel. cistus. con.
diosc. *gamb.* hepar. ign. iris. *leptan.* lyc.
nat-sul. nicco. nitrum. nux-v. olean.
picric-ac. rheum. rhod. rumex. samb.
sanguin. tromb. zinc.

— **white** : *æsc-h.* bell. calc-ph. copaib. dig.
lyc. *pod.* rhus.

— — first part hard and black ; last,
natural consistency but white as milk :
æsc-h.

Fecal thin stools (*continued*).

— yellow : *agar. aloe. am-m. ant-t. apis. asaf. bapt. boletus. borax. bov. calc. chel. cist. cocc. coloc. cubeb. dig. diosc. fluor-ac. gamb. gels. hepar. iris. kali. lach. laur. lith-c. nat-c. nat-sul. olean. ph-ac picric-ac. podo. rhus. samb.*

Fermented stools : *arn. calc. ipec. mezer. plant. rheum. rhod. sabad. sul-ac.*

Filaments like hair in : *selen.*

Flakes in : *arg-n. colch. crot-tig. cupr. iod. phos. nitr-ac. verat.*

Flocculi in : *dulc. ipec. secale. squil.*

Frequent : *acon. ailan. ant-t. apis. arg-n. arn. ars. bapt. bell. borax. bry. cact-gr. calc. canth. caps. carb-v. castor. cham. chim. cic. cimic. cina. cocc. coleh. coloc. corn-cir. cubeb. cupr. dulc. elater. gamb. grat. hell. hyos. ipec. iris. kali-b. lach. merc. merc-c. mezer. nux-v. podo. psor-puls. rhus. samb. secale. sep. tereb. tromb. verat.*

— morning : *æthusa. apoc-can. merc-c. tabac. sulph.*

— — before breakfast : *tabac. zing.*

— **night** : ant-t. *arg-n.* asclepias. bry.
chin. copaib. hepar. iris. merc-c. nat-m.
 tabac. tart-ac.

— **forenoon** : cact-gr. cistus. clem.

— **afternoon** : coca. mag-c. mag-s. merc-c.

— **evening** : bry. sang. thu.

— frequent loose stools during the day,
 with great obtuseness of the head :
 lobel.

Fibrincus stools : calc-ph. squil.

Frog spawn, stools like : HELLEB.

Frothy (foamy) stools : *arn.* *benz-ac.*
 boletus. borax. calc. canth. chin. colch.
coloc. crot-tig *elater.* elaps. ferr. graph.
grat. iod. ipec. *kali-b.* lach. *mag-c.*
 mag-m. merc. nat-sul. op. plant. podo.
 raph. rheum. rhus ruta. sil. *sulph.* sul-
 ac. zinc.

— with bubbles : squil.

Frothy and involuntary stools : *chin.* merc.
 op. *rhus.* sulph.

Gelatinous stool : *aloe.* asclepias. *colch.*
 cubeb. hell. *kali-b.* podo. rhus. sep.

Globular : cimex. hipp-m. mezer. *plb.* thu.

Glue, like : euphor.

Gray colored stool : aloe. asar. aur. calc. chel. cistus. *dig.* kali. merc. nat-m. op. phos. ph-ac. picric-ac. plb. rheum. secale. sulph.

Greasy, shining stools : caus. thu.

Greenish colored stool : acon. æsc-h. *æthusa*. agar. aloe. alum. am-m. ant-t. apis. arg-n. ars. asaf. asclepias. bar. bell. borax. bry. calc. *calc-ph.* canth. carb-an. castor. cham. chin. cina. colch. coloc. colost. corn-cir. creos. crot-t. cupr. *dulc.* elater. gamb. gels. grat. *hepar*. ipec. iris. laur. leptan. lobel. *mag-c.* mag-m. merc. merc-c. nat-m. nat-sul. nitr-ac. nux-v. *paul.* petr. phos. ph-ac. podo. psorin. *puls.* raph. rheum. rhus. secale. *sep.* stann. *sulph* *sul-ac.* tabac. tereb. valer. verat. zinc.

— **gray** : *æthusa*.

— **greenish**, frothy mucus, worse at night : caps.

— scum like that on a frog-pond : *mag-c.*

Green stools, with colic : ars. borax. coloc. phos. puls. verat.

Green stools (*continued*).

- green, brown, bloody, fetid mucus, worse after mid-night : arg-n.
 - green, liquid mucus, with suffocating spells about the heart, forcing her to lie down : laur.
 - green, fetid mucus, with noisy flatus at night : arg-n.
 - green and fetid stools : *ars.* cham. coloc. lach. *merc.* merc-c. nux-v. sep. *sulph.* sul-ac. tabac.
 - green and slimy stools : *ars.* bell. borax. canth. cham. coloc. dule. ipec. laur. *merc.* nux-v. phos puls. sep. stann. *sulph.* sul-ac. tabac.
- Green, slimy diarrhœic stools, in morning : am-m.
- green, slimy and undigested stools : *ars.* borax. cham. nitr-ac. *phos.* *ph-ac.* rheum. *sulph.* sul-ac.
 - green, sour, and undigested stools : *merc.* *sulph.*
 - greenish-yellow mucus, worse morning : apis.
 - white masses like tallow, floating in the green watery stool : mag-c.

Gushing out : aloe. cistus. *crot-t.* *grat.*
jabor. *jatro.* leptan. *podo.* rhod. *thu.*
 (acon. cyc. kali-b. lyc. mag-m. nat-ph.
 petr. physo. psorin. sars.)

— coming out all at once, with a single,
 somewhat prolonged effort : *gamb.*

— coming out like a shot : *crot-tig.*

— spurts out in a torrent : *nat-c.*

— stool expelled forcibly with much
 spluttering : *arg-n.*

—, profuse, rice-water discharges, with
 cramps beginning in hands and feet :
verat.

— profuse, watery stools, pouring away as
 from a hydrant : phos.

Herbs, stool like chopped : acon.

— like chopped spinach : *arg-n.*

Hot stool : aloe. asclepias. *calc-ph.* CHAM.
 cistus. diosc. merc-sul. nux-v. phos.
podo. staph. sulph.

Involuntary stool : *arg-n.* ars. bell. bry.
 calc. camph. carb-v. *chin.* cina. colch.
 copaib. cubeb. dig. ferr. gels. *hyos.* iris.
 kali-b. lach. laur. nat-m. *olean.* op. oxal-
 ac. phos. plb. psorin. rhus. secale. sulph.

Involuntary stool (*continued*).

- when coughing (or sneezing) : bell. phos. squil. verat.
- on passing flatus : acon. aloë. ign. kali. olean. ph-ac. podö. staph. verat.
- during micturition ; ailan. aloë. mur-ac. squil.
- on least motion : apis. phos.
- during sleep (or at night) : ars. arn. arum-tr. bry. chin. con. hyos. lach. merc. puls. rhus. sulph. verat. (colch. nat-m. mosch. psorin.)

Jelly-like, see Gelatinous.

Liquid stools (see also watery) : æthusa. aloë. caus. cic. con. coff. nat-c. sabad. sil.

- **black stools** : acon. ars. carb-v. squil. stram.
- **brown** : arg-n. graph. mag-c. nux-v. phos. psorin. raph. squil.
- **dark** : op. squil.
- **greenish** : æthusa. crot-t. raph.
- — **gray color** : æthusa.
- **red, dark** : rhus.
- **reddish-yellow** : lyc.

Liquid stools (*continued*).

- yellowish : *æthusa. coloc. iris. lyc. nat-sul. nux-m. raph. rhus.*
- yellowish brown, fluid, cadaverous smelling, and involuntary at night : *rhus.*
- — white : *nitr-ac.*

Lumpy stools : *ant-cr. apis. con. diosc. graph. ipec. kali-b. lyc. tromb.*

- light colored, lumpy stools (dentition) : *calc. sil.*

Masses like tallow : *mag-c.*

Membraneous stools, or bloody mingled with a skinny substance : *colch.*

- like flakes of false membranes : *nitr-ac.*
- shreds of mucous membranes : *merc-c.*

Mucous stools : *ant-t. asaf. cact-gr. caps. carb-v. chel. chin. cina. coloc. cyc. dig. graph. hyos. iris. leptan. nat-c. nitr-ac. oxal-ac. petro. raph. rheum. sil. staph. tromb. verat.*

- **bloody stools** : *acon. æthusa. ailan. aloë. apis. arg-n. arn. ars. bapt. bell. boletus. canth. caps. carb-v. castor. cham. coloc. cubeb. dros. elater. gamb. hepar ign.*

Mucous stools (*continued*).

- iod. iris. leptan. *merc. merc-c.* nitr-ac.
nux-v. oxal-ac. petro. phyto. plb. podo.
 psorin. puls. rhus. sulph. tromb.
- — soft stool, afterward thin, red blood :
 calad.
- brown : *ars. bapt. carb-v.* grat. *nux-v.*
 rheum. zing.
- dark : arg-n. bapt. boletus.
- — like frothy molasses : *ipec.*
- frothy : *iod. sil. sul-ac.*

Mucous, jelly-like stools : *aloe. asclepias.*
colch. hell. kali-b. podo. rhus. sep.
 (cubeb.)

- — white, jelly-like mucus (hell.) with
 spots and streaks of blood : *colch.*
- — jelly-like mucus, streaked with white
 and yellow : rhus.
- granular : bell. mang. *phos.*
- green : acon. *æsc-h. æthusa.* agar.
 am-m. ant-t. *apis. arg-n. ars. bell. borax.*
bry. calc-ph. canth. castor. cham. cina.
coloc. corn-cir. creos. dulc. elater. eupat-
per. gamb. hepar. ipec. laur. mag-c.
merc. nitr-ac. nux-v. paul. petro. phos.

Mucous stools (*continued*).

- ph-ac. podo. psor. *puls.* rheum. rhus.
 sep. *sulph.*
- — olive green, slimy, profuse, full of
 bright-red points : *apis.*
- liquid stool : *laur.* tereb.
- — green : *laur.*
- — pale : carb-v.
- red : arg-n. canth. *cina.* colch. graph.
 lyc. merc. *rhus.* sil. *sulph.*
- resinous-like masses : asar.
- in shaggy masses : arg-n. asar. caps. lyc.
- slimy : acon. agar. aloë. am-m. ant-t.
apis. arg-n. *arn.* ars. bapt. *bell.* borax.
brom. calc. *calc-ph.* caps. carb-v. cham.
 cic. cimid. *cina.* cocc. *colch.* coloc.
corn-cir. dros. dulc. ferr. *gamb.* hell.
 hepar. ign. *ipéc.* lach. mag-c. merc.
merc-c. nux-m. *nux-v.* petro. *podo.* *puls.*
 rheum. *rhus.* sabad. secale. sep. sil.
 squil. staph. *sulph.* tabac.
- — at night : arg-n. merc-c. nat-m.
- — toward morning : am-c. arg-n. *podo.*
- — appear like yeast : ant-t.
- stringy : asar. sul-ac.

Mucous tenacious : asar. caps. crot-t. hell.

— **thick stools** : iod.

— **transparent** : aloe. colch. cubeb. *rhus*.

— **watery** : arg-n. *iod*. leptan.

— **white stools** : ars. bell. canth. caus.
cham. cina. *cocc*. *dulc*. elater. graph.
hell. ign. *iod*. ipec. phos. ph-ac. podo.
puls. rheum. sulph.

— — like grains of boiled rice : plb.

— — resembling pieces of popped corn :
cina.

— **yellow** : agar. *apis*. asar. bell. borax.
brom. *cham*. chin. cubeb. ign. mag-c.
nicco. podo. puls. *rhus*. staph. sulph.
sul-ac.

Oily-looking stool : boletus. *iod*. picric-ac.
thu.

Oozing, constantly from anus : *apis*.
oxal-ac. phos. sep. *tromb*.

Painless : *apis*. arg-n. ars. *bapt*. bism.
borax. brom. camph. *cham*. chin. *cocc*.
colch. coloc. crot-t. euphor. *ferr*. *hepar*.
hyòs. jabor. kali-b. kali-c lyc. nat-sul.
nuphar. *ph-ac*. *podo*. psovin. *rhus*.
rumex. sil. squil. sulph. verat.

Pale stool : carb-v. lyc.

Pasty stool, see Papescent under Fecal.

— at night : nat-m. sulph. thu.

— after midnight : fluor-ac.

Purulent stool : *apis. Arn. ars. calc-ph.*

iod. lach. lyc. merc. puls. secale. sulph.

Red colored stool : arg-n. canth. *cina.*

colch. graph. lyc. merc. *rhus. sil.*

sulph.

Scalding hot stool : sulph. (See HOT.)

Scrapings, stools like the scrapings of

intestines : *asclepias. brom. canth.*

coloc. petr. phos. phyto.

Sediment, meal-like : ph-ac. podo.

Skinny : canth. coloc.

Slimy, see under Mucous.

Small stools : acon. aloe. arg-n. Arn. ars.

ars. asar. bapt. bell. canth. caps. cham.

colch. coloc. corn-cir. crot-t. dulc. *merc.*

merc-c. mezer. nux-v. olean. puls. rhus.

secale. stann. tromb.

Smell, cadaverous : ant-t. *asclepias. bism.*

carb-v. *chin. creos. lach. sil. stram.*

— cheese, like spoilt : bry. hepar.

Smell, coppery : iris-v.

Smell (*continued*).

- **eggs**, like spoilt : *asclepias. calc. CHAM. psorin. staph. sul-ac.*
- **fetid stools**, with colic : *ars. bry. coloc. ipec. merc. nux-v. stram. sulph.*
- **musty** : *coloc.*
- **odorless** : *æthusa. asar. brom. hyos. paull. rhus.*
- — brownish yellow stool, mixed with mucus : *cyc.*
- **offensive** (fetid) : *agar. ailan. aloë. apis. arn. arg-n. ars. asaf. asclepias. aur. BAPT. bell. benz-ac. bry. calc. calc-ph. carb-v. cham. chin. cic. cimic. cocc. coff. colch. coloc. corn-cir. creos. dulc. eugen. fluor ac. gamb. graph. grat. guai. hipp-m. iod. iris. lach. leptan. lil-tig. lith-c. lyc. marum. merc-c. mezer. mur-ac. nitr-ac. nuphar. nux-v. olean. op. paris. phos. ph-ac. plb. podo. PSOR. puls. ran-sc. rheum. rhus. rumex. secale. sep. sil. squil. staph. sulph. sul-ac. tabac. tereb. zinc.*
- **offensive**, strong, pungent, urinous odor : *benz-ac.*

Smell (*continued*).

- **putrid** : *ars.* ASAF. BAPT. benz-ac. borax.
bry. CARB-V. chin. cocc. coloc. ipec.
merc-c. nitr-ac. nux-m. podo. sep. sil.
stram.
- **sour** : *æthusa.* ant-cr. arn. bell. *calc.*
cham. colch. *coloc. colost.* con. dulc.
graph. hepar. jalap. mag-c. merc. mezer.
nat-c. phos. RHEUM. sep. sil. SULPH.
- **sweetish** : mosch.

Soap-suds, stool resemble : *benz-ac.*

Sudden stools, see under Expulsion.

- at night : *nux-v.*
- at midnight : op.
- driving one out of bed in morning : aloe.
hyper. *sulph.*

Tallow-like masses, stool has : *mag-c.*

Tea-colored stool : gels.

Undigested stool : *athusa.* aloe. *ant-cr.*
arg-n. arn. *ars.* asar. bar. bry. *calc. calc-*
phos. cham. chin. coloc. con. creos.
crot-t. *ferr.* gamb. *graph. hepar. iris.*
jabor. lach. laur. leptan. lyc. *mag-c.*
meny. merc. *nitr-ac.* nux-m. *olean.*
phos. ph-ac. plat. *podo.* raph. rhod. sang.

Undigested stools (*continued*).

secale. squil. stann. staph. sulph.
sul-ac.

— food of previous day : *olean.*

— at night or after meals : *athusa.* am-m.
borax. bry. *chin.* coloc. ferr. verat.

Watery stools *acon.* agar. ailan. aloe. *ant-cr.*

ant-t. *apis.* *arn.* ars. arum-tr. *asaf.*

asclepias. bapt. bar. bell. benz-ac. herb.

bism. bry. cact-gr. calc. *calc-ph.* *carb-v.*

cham. *chin.* cistus. cocc. *colch.* coloc.

con. copaib. cupr. eye. dig. diosc. dulc.

eupat-per. ferr. fluor-ac. gamb. *grat.*

hell. hipp-m. *hyos.* iod. ipec. *iris.* *jalap.*

jatro. kail-b. lach. leptan. mag-sul.

merc. mezer. mur-ac. nat-c. nat-m. nitr.

nux-m. *nux-v.* olean. op. oxal-ac. phos.

ph-ac. plb. *pod.* *puls.* ran-sc. *rhus.*

samb. sang. sars. *secale.* stront. *sulph.*

sul-ac. tereb. *verat.*

Watery, great quantity, painless, 1 A. M. :
cauloph.

— **black** stools : *apis.* *asclepias.* camph.
chin. cupr. kali-b. natr-m. *psorin.* stann.
verat.

Watery stools (*continued*).

- **bloody** : aloe. lach. petro. sabad.
- — like the washings (or drippings) of meat : canth. *phos.* REUS.
- **brown stools** : *ars.* camph. canth. carb-n. chel. chin. creos. gamb. *kali-b.* petro. plant. rumex. sulph. verat.
- with **brown coat** on tongue, and vomiting at night : bell. *phos.* sulph.
- with **burning** at anus and red face : *ferr.*
- **clay-colored stools** : calc. *kali-b.*
- with **colic** : *ars.* *cham.* dulc. lach. *nux-v.* puls. *rhus.* sulph.
- **colorless, or clean. watery stool** : apis. secale.
- **dark** : opunt. plb.
- **dirty, stool like dirty water, with whitish, granulated sediment of undigested food** : bry. (am-m.)
- with **flakes** : cupr. *verat.*
- **frothy** : *elater.* *grat.* *kali-b.* *mag-c.*
- **green** : bry. *cham.* colost. creos. dulc. gamb. *grat.* hepar. ipec. iris. laur. leptan. *mag-c.* *phos.* *podo.* puls. sulph. sul-ac. tereb. verat.

Watery stool (*continued*).

- — with green scum : *MAG-C. merc.*
- , **gushing diarrhoea** in morning : awakes with urgent desire, followed by violent tenesmus, which prevents her rising ; later burning in abdomen, nausea and violent straining to vomit : *kali-b.*
- in **morning** : *ant-cr. caus. diosc. fluor-ac. glon. iod. kali. kali b. mag-c. nat-m. nat-sul. nux-v. petr. phos. rumex. squil. tabac. sulph.*
- at **night** : *agar. ant-t. castor. chel. merc-c. nat-m. senec. sulph. tereb.*
- **white** : *benz-ac. cast. chel. creos. dulc. merc. phos. ph-ac.*
- **yellow** : *apis. ars. borax. calc. canth. cham. chin. colost. crot-t. cyc. dulc. euphor. gamb. grat. hyos. ipec. jabor. kali-b. nat-sul. nuphar. phos. ph-ac. plb. rhus. thu.*

Whey-like stool : *iod.*

Whitish stool : *acon. æsc-h. ant-cr. apis. ars. asar. aur. bell. benz-ac. bufo. calc. calc-ph. canth. castor. caus. cham. chel. chin. cimex. cina. cocc. colch. copaiö.*

Whitish stool (*continued*).

- creos. dig. dulc. elater. graph. *hell.*
hepar. ign. iod. ipec. lach. lyc. lobel.
 merc. nat-sul. nux-v. pallad. petr. *phos.*
ph-ac. pod. *puls.* rheum. rhus. spig.
 spong. *sulph.*
- like chyle or milk : *æsc-h.* *arn.* *bell.*
bufo. dig. dulc. *hell.* merc. nux-v. pod.
 rheum. *stront.*
- first part hard and black ; last, natural
 but white as milk : *æsc-h.*
- grains or particles : cubeb. PHOS.
- masses like tallow : *mag-c.*
- at night : *chel.* *sulph.*
- shining particles like rice : *cubeb.*
- slimy, stinking, with watery, odorless
 urine : *dros.*
- streaked : *rhus.*

Yellow colored stool : *æthusa.* agar. aloe.
 ambr. am-m. ant-t. *apis.* arg-n. *ars.*
 arum-t. asaf. asar. asclepias. bapt.
 bell. boletus. borax. bov. brom. calc.
 canth. cham. *chel.* *chin.* cistus. cocc.
 colch. *coloc.* colost. *crot-t.* cubeb. cyc.
 dig. diosc. dulc. elaps. euphor. fluor-ac.

Yellow colored stool (*continued*).

gamb. gels. grat. *hepar. hyos. ign. ipec.*
 iris-v. jabor. kali. kali-b. lach. laur.
 leptan. lith-c. lyc. mag-c. mag-m. mang.
 merc. merc-c. merc-sul. nat-c. nat-sul.
 nicco. nuphar. nux-m. olean. phos.
 ph-ac. picric-ac. plb. *pod.* puls. raph.
 rheum. rhus. sabad. samb. secale. staph.
 stromt. sulph. sul-ac. tabac. tereb. thu.

— granular : mang.

— gray : cistus.

— green : coloc. crot-tig. kali-b. tereb.

— morning : aloe. helon. lith-c. physo.
 (3 A. M.), *pod.* (4 A. M.)

— night : nuphar.

Yellowish white stools : acon. aur. *cocc.*
 dig. ign. lyc. *phos. puls.* rhus. *sul-ac.*

— frequent, soft, light-yellow, slimy, with
 faintness and weariness : borax.

— green : apis. crot-tig. grat.

— stools with white coating on the
 tongue : ambr. calc. ign. ipec. *merc.*
 olean. petr. phos. *puls. sulph.*

— streaked stools : rhus.

SYMPTOMS OCCURRING BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE STOOL.

Abdomen, bearing down in, during stool :

arg-n.

— bruised pain in, during stool : arn.

— — — — intestines, during stool : *apis*.

— burning in, after stool : boletus. kali-b. sabad.

— — pricking in intestines, before stool : aloe.

— bursting sensation in abdomen, before stool : ars.

— colic, before stool : agar. aloe. alum. am-c. *am-m*. ant-t. arg-n. asaf. asclepias. bapt. bell. borax. bry. cact-gr. canth. caps. *cham*. chin. colch. coloc. diosc. dulc. gamb. gels. graph. hell. hipp-m. ipec. kali. leptan. lyc. mag-c. mere. mezer. mur-ac. nat-c. nat-sul. nicc. nitr-ac. nitrum. nuphar. oxal-ac. petro. phos. plant. podo. puls. rheum. rumex. sep. tereb. thu. *verat*. zinc. zing.

Abdomen colic during stool : agar. alum. ant-t. arg-n. asaf. asclepias. bapt. canth. caps. cham. *coloc.* colost. copaib. corn-cir. crot-t. dulc. hipp-m. ipec. kali. lyc. mag-c. mezer. mur-ac. nitr-ac. opunt. oxal-ac. petr. podc. rheum. rhus. sil. stann. tabac.

— **colic after stool :** am-m. coloc. leptan. merc. merc-c. nitr. podc. rheum. staph.

— **constrictive feeling in, before stool :** ars.

— — pain in abdomen, during stool : sulph.

— **cramping pains, during stool :** iris.

— **cutting pain, before stool :** acon. æsc-h. æthusa agar. ant-cr. ant-t. ars. asar. bar. brom. bry. calc-ph. caps. carb-v. castor. chel. coloc. con. crot-t. dig. gels. grat. *iris.* jalap. laur. *mag-c.* merc. merc-c. nat-c. nicco. nitr-ac. nux-m. nux-v. petr. puls. rhus. sang. sars. secale. sep. staph. *sulph.* thu. verat.

— **cutting pains, during stool :** acon. agar. *aloe.* asar. caps. chel. *coloc.* gamb iod. iris. jalap. merc. merc-c. nitr. rhus. secale.

- Abdomen cutting pain, after stool :** *ars. coloc. gels. leptan. merc. merc-c. nitr. pod. rheum. staph.*
- **distress in hypogastric region before stool :** *boletus.*
- **drawing pains, before stool :** *nitr-ac.*
- — **in of abdomen, during stool :** *agar. plb. pod.*
- **distended feeling, before stool :** *fluor-ac.*
- **empty feeling,** after stool : *sul-ac. verat.*
- **fermentation in abdomen, before stool :** *arn. lyc.*
- — — **after stool :** *agar.*
- **fire, feeling as of a stream of fire through abdomen, during stool :** *asclepias.*
- **griping in abdomen, before stool :** *bell. psorin.*
- **gurgling, loud, as of water, before stool :** *pod. (alo. before or during.)*
- **heat in abdomen, before stool :** *bell.*
- **pains, gnawing, during stool :** *kali-b.*
- — **griping, during stool :** *apis. plant. tromb.*

Abdomen (*continued*).

- — in left side, before and during stool :
tromb.
- — diarrhoea with pain causing unceasing screaming and tossing about : *ipec.*
- **pains** of pinching kind, before stool :
æthusa. agar. bell. calc-ph. canth. castor. cina. cinnab. cyc. fluor-ac. gamb. kali. mag-c. merc. nat-sul. nicco. petr. sabad. verat. zing.
- — pinching pains, during stool : *agar. canth. merc. verat.*
- — — — after stool : *chenop. kali. merc.*
- **pains**, tearing, before stool : *dig. rhus.*
- — — during stool : *aloe. copaib.*
- — twisting pains, before stool : *caus. oxal-ac. stram.*
- — — — during stool : *bov. elaps.*
- **pressing** sensation in abdomen, after stool : *grat.*
- **protrude**, during stool, sensation as if bowels would protrude : *kali-b.*
- Abdomen rumbling**, before stools : *æsc-h. agar. ant-t. apis. asclepia. bism. brom. cact-gr. castor. chel. grat. ign. iris. kali.*

Abdomen rumbling (*continued*).

- lach. leptan. mur-ac. nat-c. nat-m. *nat-sul.* olean. phos. *puls.* sabad. secale. sulph. thu. verat.
- — during stool : chel. corn-cir. elaps. iris. kali-b.
- — after stool : boletus. chel.
- sinking sensation in, after stool : *verat.* (phellan.)
- soreness in, during and after : sulph.
- sore pain in intestines, before stool : tromb.
- weakness in, after stool : chin. diosc. leptan. *phos.* podo. sul-ac.
- Air, aversion to cold, open air : mezer.
- Anguish, before and during stool : merc.
- Anus. (Compare with RECTUM.)
- biting in, after stools : *canth.*
- — — during stool : dulc. lyc.
- burning pain in, before stool : aloa. herb. fluor-ac. iris. olean. ratan.
- burning (heat) in, during stool : *aloe.* ang. ARS. bar. bell. berb. bry. *canth.* caps. carb-v. *castor.* chenop. clem. cocc. crot-tig. colch. corn-cir. euphor. ferr.

Anus (*continued*).

- gamb. hipp-m. IRIS. lach. lact. lyc.
 mag-m. merc-sul. mur-ac. nat-c. nat-m.
 nat-sul. nicc. op. picric-ac. puls. staph.
 stront. sulph. zinc.
- **burning in, after stool**: *aloe*. ant-t. ARS.
 bar. berb. bov. *canth*. caps. carb-v.
castor. caus. cic. coloc. corn-cir. *gamb*.
 hell. IRIS. *kali*. kali-b. lach. laur. lil-tig.
 mag-c. *merc*. nat-c. nat-m. nat-sul. nicc.
 nitr-ac. nitr. nuphar. nux-v. olean. petr.
 phell. phos. picric-ac. ratan. senna. sil.
 stront sulph. tereb. *tromb*. zinc.
- — **stinging pain in anus, before, during
 and after stool** : berb.
- **contracted during stool** : staph. thu.
- **constricted before stool** : plb.
- — **during effort at stool (seems to be)** :
 ign. lach.
- Anus constricted, after stool** : elaps. *ign*.
 (worse standing), *lach*. mezer. nux-m.
 plat. stront. sulph.
- **constringing pain at, during stool** :
 mang. staph.
- **contracted during stool** : staph. thu.

Anus constricted (*continued*).

- contraction of sphincter after bloody stool : elaps.
- creeping in, before stool : mezer.
- cutting, at, during stool : caus. laur. nat-c. staph.
- — — after stool : nat-c.
- — — cutting sticking pains at anus, after stool : *aloe*.
- itching at, before stool : euphor. marum.
- — — during stool : kali. marum. merc. mur-ac. sil. sulph.
- — — after stool : *aloe*. berb. carb-v. euphor. kali. marum. merc. nicc. staph. sulph. tereb.
- pain at, during stool : canth chin. mur-ac. *oxal-ac. plb*.
- — jerking pain upward through the rectum, during stool : sep.
- pain at the, after stool : colch. coloc.
- pressing at, before stool : bell. sul-ac.
- — —, after stool : sul-ac.
- pricking in, before stool : cact-gr.
- — — after stool : iris.

Anus constricted (*continued*).

- — — — — from anus up rectum, very violently : sulph.
- prolapsus of, before stool : *podo*.
- — see under Rectum.
- pulsation at, after stool : hipp-m.
- rawness and soreness of, during stool : apis.
- smarting at, during stool : agar. chin. kali. *mur-ac*. nat-m. picric-ac.
- — — after stool : agar. *canth*. *gamb*. graph. hell. hepar. *ign*. lil-tig. nat-m. nuphar. nux-m. phellan. picric-ac. puls. sil. sulph.
- soreness at, before stool : bar.
- — — after stool : alum. ant-cr. apis. cham. *gamb*. graph. merc. MUR-AC. nitr-ac. nux-m. *podo*. sulph.
- Anus, sore pustules near the, after stool :**
am-m.
- stinging in, after stool : berb. *canth*. kali. nice. nitr.
- — — during stool : berb. nat-m. sil. sulph.
- — — before : berb. spong.

Anus sore (*continued*).

- stitches in, before stool : gamb.
- tearing in, during stool : nat-m.
- throbbing in, after stool ; berb. hipp-m. lach.
- unpleasant sensation in, during stool : æsc-h.
- weight in, before stool : cact-gr.
- — — after stool : *aloe*.

Anxiety, before stool : ars. bar. caus. cham. crot-t. kali. merc.

- during stool : cham. merc.
- after stool : nitr-ac.

Back, chill in, during stool : *tromb.* (merc.)

- chilliness of small of back, after stool : *puls.*
- flashes of heat up, after stool : *podo.*
- pains in, before stool : bapt. cic. *nux-v.* *puls.*
- — —, during stool : ÆSC-H. am-m. caps. *nux-v.* *puls.* (cupr. cyc. ferr. lyc. phos. stront.)
- — — after stool : æsc-h. caps. dros.
- throbbing in, after stool : alum.

Bladder, tenesmus of : *canth. lil-tig.* MERC.
c. staph.

Blood, discharge of, before and after stool :
am-c.

Cheerfulness after stool : borax. nat-sul.

Chill, shaking, during stool : puls.
verat.

Chilliness before stool : ars. bapt. bar.
benz-ac. calad. dig. merc. mezer. nat-c.
phos. puls.

— mingled with flashes of heat : merc.

— during stool : aloe. alum. ars. bell. bry.
calc. cact-gr. colch. coloc. con. copaib.
grat. ipec. jatr. lyc. pod. *puls.* rheum.
secale. sil. *spig.* sulph. tomb. *verat.*

— after stool : canth. *grat.* lyc. *mezer.*
petro. *plat.* stront.

Company, during ineffectual efforts at stool
the presence of others is unbearable :
ambra.

Cramps in legs, with stool : cupr. sulph.
verat.

— — calves after stool : oxal-ac.

Crying with stool : bell. borax. cham. cina.
phos. rhus.

Crying with stool (*continued*).

— cries before (phos.) and is quiet after :
rhus.

— obstinate weeping : sulph.

Delirium before stool : stram.

Difficulty of retaining stool ; *aloe. cic.*
sulph.

Drowsiness during stool : bry.

— after stool : *æthusa. bry. colch. nux-m.*
nux-v.

— sudden and violent vomiting immediately
after nursing ; the milk is thrown up
just as it was swallowed, or *in curds so*
large as to almost choke the child ;
exhaustion and deep sleep *after* the
vomiting : *æthusa.*

Eruclatations during stool : *cham. dulc.*
merc. stann.

Exhaustion during stool : *secale. verat.*

— after stool : *æthusa. aloë. ars. bism.*
chin. colch. coloc. crot-tig. graph. lil-tig.
nitr-ac. phos. picric-ac. podö. secale. sep.
sulph. tereb. verat.

Extremities, pain in, during stool :
am-m.

Face during stool, he turns pale : verat.
(ferr.)

Fainting before stool : dig.

— during stool : sulph.

— after stool : aloë. crot-tig. phos.
tereb.

Faintness before diarrhœic stool : ars.
sulph. sumbul.

— during stool : plant. verat.

— after stool : con. leptan. merc. sars.
verat.

Flatus, passes before stool : aloë. arg-n.
asaf. gels. plant. sabad.

— — hot flatus before stool : cocœ.

— passes during stool : acon. agar. aloë.
apis. ARG-N. asaf. bism. corn-cir. gamb.
hipp-m. laur. nat-sul. podœ. samb. sang.
sars. staph. zinc.

— passes fetid flatus during stool : æsc-b.
bry. calc-ph. carb-v. castor. diosc. iris.
ph-ac.

— passes noisy flatus during stool : arg-n.
thu.

Genitals, pressing toward before stool :
bell.

Groans, on going to stool groans and grunts : puls.

— moaning and groaning before stool : sep.

— — before : puls.

Groins, pain in, before stool : nat-sul.

— pressing in, before stool : castor. *tromb.*

Hæmorrhoids (protrusion of) during stool :
brom. fluor-ac. merc. phos.

— after stool : aloë. am-c. *brom.* calc-ph.
diosc. graph. sep.

— blue, after stool : lach. *mur-ac.*

Headache before stool : oxal-ac.

— during stool : bell. calc-ph. con. glonoin.
hell. iod. oxal-ac. sulph.

— after stool : aloë. ambr. sabad. sep.

— — amel. by free stool or diarrhœic
discharge : agar. aloë. *apis.*

— heat in, griping pains in anus so severe
as to cause headache and heat in head,
during stool : oxal-ac.

— sweat, cold, on forehead, during stool :
verat.

— — warm : *merc.*

Heat before stool : calc. crot-t. cupr. mag-c.
merc. phos. sumbul. *verat.*

Heat before stool (*continued*).

- during stool : aloe. ars. cham. dulc. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.
- after stool : ars. *bry.* caus. nux-v. rhus. selen.

Heart, palpitation of during, disappears after stool : sulph.

Hunger, ravenous, during stool : aloe.

- with diarrhoea : *verat.*
- after stool : aloe. fluor-ac. leptan. *petro.*

Ill-humor before stool : aloe. borax. *calc.*

- after stool : nitr-ac.

Insufficient, stool with sensation as if something still remained, and as if the stool had been insufficient : SULPH. (Also ALOE ang. gels. glonoin. *lyc.* naja. nat-c. nat-m. nat-ph. nitr-ac. *nux-m.* *nux-v.* rhod.)

Intestines, burning and pinching in, before stool : aloe.

- bruised pain in, during stool : *apis.*
- pricking in, before stool : aloe.

Knees, waakness in, after stool : tromb.

Lassitude before stool : rhus.

- must lie down after stool : *arn.*

Laughing causes involuntary stool : sulph.

Limbs, pain in the small of the back and limbs before stool : bapt.

— pain in, with diarrhoea : am-m. rhus.

Liver, burning pain and distress in liver after stool : boletus.

Nausea before stool : acon. ant-t. bry. calc. chel. dulc. grat. hell. hydras. *ipec. merc.* rhus. rumex. *sep.*

— during stool : agar. ant-t. arg-n. ars. bell. cham. chel. coloc. collins. crot-t. ferr. glonoin. grat. guai. hell. *ipec.* jatro. merc. nitr-ac. opunt. puls. sanguin. sil. sulph. *verat.*

— after stool : acon. apoc-c. bufo. *caus.* crot-tig. kali-b. kalm. mag-c. nitr-ac. oxal-ac. petro. zing.

— and retching after stool : kali-b.

Navel, pain about the, before stool : aloe. *leptan.*

— pressing in epigastrium and umbilicus, with protrusion of rectum and urging to stool : crot-tig.

— pains about, during stool : fluor-ac. kali-b.

Navel pain (*continued*).

— pains about the, after stool : *aloe. am-m.*
caps. fluor-ac. grat. nux-v. oxal-ac.

Palpitation of heart after stool : ars. con.

— during stool, disappearing afterward :
sulph.

Paleness during stool : calc. ipec. *verat.*

Peevishness before stool : borax.

— see Ill-humor.

Pelvis, fullness and weight in, before stool :

aloe.

Perspiration before stool : acon. ant-t. bell.

bry. calc. caps. caus. dulc. kali. MERC.
op. phos. rhus. tromb. *verat.*

— during stool : acon. bell. calc. cham.
crot-t. dulc. ipec. MERC. nat-c. nat-m.
rhus. sep. stram. sulph. tromb. VERAT.

— — — cold : merc. sulph. *verat.*

— — — — on limbs : *gamb.*

— — — warm : sulph.

— after stool : ACON. ars. calc. camph.
CAUS. kali. lach. *merc.* phos. rhus. *selen.*
sep. sulph. *verat.*

Perspiration after stool, on forehead :

crot-tig.

Perspiration after stool (*continued*).

- — — cold : aloë.
- — — — on face : sulph.
- — — — on feet : sulph.
- — — — — forehead : merc. VERAT.
- — — warm, which becomes cold and sticky : merc.

Rectum, aching in, evening, after stool :
verat-v.

- — — after diarrhœa, extending forward : bov.
- — — after stool : *ign.* nux-v.
- acidity in, during diarrhœic stool : sars.
- anus, compare with.
- ball, sensation in, as from a ball, before stool : merc.
- biting, during stool : sulph. sumbul.
- boring sensation in, after stool : thu.
- burning in, before stool : rhus.
- — —, during stool : aloë. alum. *am-m.*
ars. *bry.* borax. caps. carb-v. caus. coloc.
con. corn-cir. cyc. diosc. graph. grat. lyc.
nat-m. plat. puls. sep. *sil.* SULPH.
sul-ac.

Rectum (*continued*).

- — —, after stool : *æsc-h.* *alumen.*
am-m. *ars.* *bry.* *cocc-c.* *corn-cir.* *grat.*
indig. *jatro.* *kali.* *lil-tig.* *mag-c.* *nat-c.*
phos. *rheum.* *sabad.* *secale.* *tellur.* *tereb.*
- **chilliness** in, before stool : *lyc.*
- **constricted** feeling in, during stool : *ars.*
- **constriction** in (sensation of), causing faintness : *merc.*
- — — before stool : *phos.*
- — — during stool : *alum.* *nux-m.*
nux-v. *phos.*
- — — after stool : *æsc-h.* *phos.*
- **contraction** of. during stool : *alum.*
NAT-M. *nux-v.*
- — — after stool : *grat.* *ign.*
- **crawling** in, during soft stool : *phos.*
- — —, after stool : *marum.*
- **cutting** in, before stool : *asar.* *sep.*
verat-v.
- — — extending far up, before stool :
sulph.
- — — during stool : *agar.* *am-c.* *ant-t.*
canth. *diosc.* *nitr-ac.* *sep.* *SULPH.*
- — — after stool : *calc.* (*verat-v.*)

- Rectum, cutting, from below upward, during and after stool : hell.
- darting pains, sudden, before stool : apis.
 - digging in, morning, after stool : lyc.
 - distended feeling, amel. after discharge of greenish dark water : iris.
 - distress in, as from incomplete stool : nat-c.
 - dragging and pressure in, before stool : lil-tig.
 - — in, during stool : mezer. *nitr-ac.*
 - — — after stool : creos. hell. nat-m. ruta.
 - — — morning, after stool : lyc.
 - feels as though full of fluid, which feels heavy as though it would fall out : *aloe.*
 - feeling of insecurity, fears that stool may pass when emitting flatus : ALOE.
(See Cic. 'Sulph.)
 - heat in, during stool : *aloe.*
 - — — after diarrhoea : gran.
 - — and throbbing in, with feeling as if it were plugged after stool : apis.
 - heaviness in, after stool : zinc.

Rectum (*continued*).

- itching in, before stool : euphor.
 - — — during stool : nat-m. phos.
 - — — after stool : eupion. tellur.
thu.
 - — burning, after stool : lyc.
 - — stinging, during stool : sil.
 - movements in, after stool : stront.
(gran. sumbul.)
 - mucus, discharge of, after stool : calad.
sep. stann.
 - — — — bloody : alum. sil.
 - — — — clear, after stool : verat.
 - — — — hot : acon.
 - — — — jelly-like, streaked with
blood, before stool : apis.
 - oozing from, after stool : carb-v.
 - pain in, before stool : guarea. lach.
 - — —, during stool : alumen. ant-cr.
sabin. sep. still. thu.
 - — — after stool : asaf. asclepias.
calc-ph. nat-c.
- Rectum, pain, acrid pain, or emission of
flatus, during and after stool : agar.**
- — cramp in, during stool : arg-n.

Rectum (*continued*).

- — extending to heels, 11 A. M., during stool : fago.
- — extending to back, after stool : merc.
- — pulsating, after stool : *sulph.*
- — sudden, darting pain, before stool : apis.
- — violent, cutting, long lasting, after stool : nitr-ac.
- pressure in as in diarrhœa : calc. nat-m.
- — — during stool : lyc.
- — — after stool : kalm. sulph.
- prolapsus of, before stool : ruta.
- — —, during stool : ant-cr. *calc. gamb.* nitr. plant. sulph.
- — —, after stool : æsc-h. ant-cr. apoc-c. ars. asar. cic. crot-tig. IGN. iris. kali-b. lach. merc. mezer. *podo.* sep. sulph. *tromb.*
- — — during and after stool, morning : euphor-amygdaloides.
- — — becoming constricted : mezer.
- protrusion of, during stool : ant-cr. bry. canth. colch. crot-tig. dulc. ferr.

Rectum (*continued*).

- fluor-ac. ign. mezer. mur-ac. plant.
pod. sep. sulph.
- **rawness** in, during stool : caps.
- **scraping** in, during stool : crot-tig.
- — — after stool : cann-s. *nitr-ac.*
- **scratching** in, during stool : kobalt.
- **sensation** as if plugged, after stool :
 apis. (*æsculus*.)
- **shooting** in, during stool : bell.
- — — during and after purging : stram.
- **smarting** in, during stool : arum-ital.
 mur-ac. *phos.*
- — —, after stool : asclepias. grat. iod.
 merc-c. *nitr-ac.* rhod. sep.
- **soreness** in, during stool : *ant-cr.* caus.
- — — after stool : *alum.* apoc-c. IGN.
 mezer.
- — — extending to abdomen while at
 stool : *phos.*
- Rectum, soreness** in, extending to small
 of back after stool : cimex.
- — smarting sore pain for long time
 after stool : staph.
- **stitches** in, before stool : asar. *phos.*

Rectum (*continued*).

- — — during stool : caus. cocc-c. ipec.
mag-m. nat-c. *nitr-ac.* nux-v.
- — — after stool : calad. cham. mag-m.
nat-m. *nitr-ac.*
- swelling (sensation of), after stool :
crot-tig.
- tearing in, extending into abdomen,
during stool : mag-c.
- — — during stool : calc. sul-ac.
- throbbing in, during stool : *caps.*
- tickling in, after stool : coloc.
- tingling in, after stool : china.
- weak feeling in, after stool :
leptan.

Relief of colic, tenesmus, and urging, after stool : acon. æsch-h. aloë. alum. ant-t. arn. ars. asaf. calc-ph. canth. cham. colch. *coloc.* corn-cir. GAMB. hell. nat-sul nuphar. *nux-v.* *rhus.*

- of head symptoms after full, free discharge : aloë. agar. apis. corn-cir.

Respiration, difficult before stool : pothos.

- — after stool : calc.
- short, after stool : crot-tig. *rhus.*

Sacrum, burning along the, after stool :
coloc.

— — in, during stool : caps.

— **drawing** pains in, before stool : diosc.

— **pain** in, during stool : *asc-h. podo.*

Screaming, during stool : colch. merc.
rheum.

— compare with Crying.

Sexual excitement, during stool : nat-c.
nat-sul.

Shuddering, before stool : bar. castor. dig.
mezer.

— during stool : alum. *bell.* calad. castor.
con. indig. kali. mag-m. nat-c. plat.
rheum. spig. stann. verat.

— after stool : *canth.* mezer. plat.

— — — after drinking : caps.

Sleeps, as soon as tenesmus ceases : *colch.*
SULPH.

Standing, involuntary stool, when : ars.

Stomach, burning pain and distress in,
after stool : boletus.

— — —, during stool : hipp-m.

Stomach, drawing in of, during stool :
agar.

Stomach (*continued*).

— pressure in, after stool : *crot-tig.*

— burning in, before stool : *sulph.*

Stool, feeling as though more would pass :

nux-m. (as though more remained : *lyc.*

nux-v. sulph.)

Taste, nauseous, during stool : *crot-t.*

Tenesmus, before stool : *boletus. merc.*

merc-c.

— during stool : *acon. æsc-h. æthusa. aloë.*

alum. am-m. ant-t. apis. arg-n. ars.

asclepias. bapt. bell. caps. colch. coloc.

con. copaib. corn-cir. diosc. graph. hell.

hipp-m. iris. kali-b. lach. laur. lil-tig.

lyssin. mag-c. MERC. MERC-C. nat-c.

nat-sul. nicco. nux-v. op. petr. plant.

plb. podc. rhus. sulph. tabac. tromb.

zinc.

— after stool : *am-m. ant-t. bapt. bell.*

boletus. bov. canth. caps. colch. cubeb.

ign. ipec. kali-b. lach. lil-tig. lyssin.

mag-c. MERC. merc-c. nicco. nitr. phos.

plb. rheum. rhus. sulph. tromb. zinc.

— extending to perineum and urethra,

after stool : *mezer.*

Tenesmus stool (*continued*).

— of bladder and rectum, during stool :
lil-tig. *staph.*

Thighs, tearing pain in, during stool : *rhus.*

Thirst, before stool : *ars.*

— during stool : *ars. bry. cham. chin. dule. hell. mag-c. pod. sulph.*

— after stool : *caps. dule. lyc. oxal-ac. sulph. tromb.*

Urethra, burning in, during stool : *coloc.*

Urging before stool : *aloe. am-m. arn. asaf.*

borax. bov. cact-gr. canth. cistus. colch. coloc. corn-cir. gamb. ign. kali-b. lach.

leptan. merc. merc-c. nat-c. nicco. nitr. nux-v. phos. plb. rheum. rhus. sabad.

samb. sanguin. staph. sulph.

— — — ineffectual : *nux-v.*

— — — irresistible : *cistus.*

Urging before stool sudden : *aloe. anac.*

ant-cr. bar. carb-an. cic. cistus. hipp-m. kali. lil-tig. nat-c. petro. phos. pod.

SULPH.

— — — sudden violent urging, driving one out of bed in the morning, without pain : **SULPH.** (*aloe.*)

Urging (*continued*).

- — —, desire sudden ; passes only flatus ; desire returns soon with pain, as from plug between symphysis pubis and os coccygis : *aloe*.
- — — to urinate : *rheum*.
- during stool : *aloe. apis. arg-n. benz-ac. canth. cyc. gamb. hell. kali-b. mag-c. merc. merc-c. mezer. nicco. nux-m. oxal-ac. rhus. tromb.*
- to urinate, during stool : *aloe. alum. cic.*
- continues after stool : *æthusa. bar. cic. crot-tig. dig. lach. lyc. merc. merc-c. nicc. nux-v. petr. rheum. samb.*
- violent tenesmus and continued urging, never get done feeling : **MERC.** (*merc-c.*)

Urination, involuntary, during stool :
alum. kali-b.

Vertigo, during stool : *caus. cham. kobalt. zinc.*

- after stool : *apoc-c. caus. gran. lach. petro. phos. zinc.*
- before stool : *lach.*

Vomiting before stool : ant-t. ars. glonoin.
 ipec. oxal-ac.

— during stool : apis. arg. ars. bry. cycl.
 dulc. hipp-m. *ipec.* merc. merc-c. mezer.
 nice. nux-m. oxal-ac. rhus. *verat.*

— after stool : eugen. kali-b. merc-c.

Waterbrash after stool : caus.

Weakness (debility) before stool : hydras.
 mezer. *rhus. verat.*

— during stool : æsc-h. apis. bell. *borax.*
 kali-iod. kobalt. lact. plant. PLAT.
 picric-ac. *verat.*

— after stool : ant-t. apis. apoc-c. arn.
 ars. bov. calc. carb-v. clem. colch. CON.
 copaib. crot-tig. *dulc.* eupion. ign. ipec.
 lach. lil-tig. lyc. mag-c. MERC. mezer.
 nat-m. nitr-ac. petro. *phos.* phys. plant.
 sabad. SECALE. sep. sulph. tromb. *thu.*
 VERAT. vinca.

CONDITIONS OF AGGRAVATION AND AMELIORATION.

Acids, aggr. from : aloe: *ant-cr.* apis. ars.
brom. coloc. lach. *ph-ac.* sulph.

Afternoon, aggr. in : aloe. bell. borax. calc.
chin. dule. laur. leptan. tereb. zinc.

— 4-6 P. M. : carb-v.

— 4-8 P. M. : bell. *lyc.*

— 5-6 P. M. : dig.

Air, aggr. from cold air on abdomen : caus.

— — in the cold air : sil.

— — from current of : *acon.* CAPS. nux-v.

— — in the open : agar. am-m. coff. cyc.
grat.

— amel. in open air : dios. (nausea. etc.),
iod. puls.

Aloe, aggr. after taking (as in ale or beer) :
mur-ac. sulph.

Anger, aggr. after anger or passion : *acon.*
bry. cham. nux-v.

Autumn, aggr. in : bapt. *colch.* ipec.

Bathing, aggr. from : calc. sars.

Bathing (*continued*).

— — after cold bath : ant-cr.

Bed, colic worse at night in bed, amel.
from rising and moving about : cubeb.

Beer (ale, etc.), aggr. from : chin. gamb.
indigo. *kali-b.* *mur-ac.* *sulph.* thea.

— ale, amel : aloe.

Bending double, aggr. colic : ant-t. cocc.
dios.

— — amel. colic : aloe. bell. bry. cast.
chin. cimic. COLOC. copaib. iris. lach.
petro. pod. rheum. rhus. sulph.

Breakfast, aggr. after : alum. arg-n. borax.
thu.

Cabbage, worse after : petr. (bry).

Care about domestic affairs : coffea.

Catarrh or coryza, following : *sanguin.*
selen.

Chagrin, aggr. from : aloe. bry. cham.
staph.

Children with open fontanelles : apis.
CALC. CALC-PH. ipec. *merc.* sep. SIL.
SULPH.

Chilly, in chilly, nervous persons : asar.

Chocolate, aggr. after use of : borax. lith-c.

Cider, aggr. after drinking : calc-ph.

Coffee, aggr. after : canth. caus. *cistus*. *cyc*.
fluor-ac. hyper. ign. nat-m. osmium.
oxal-ac. phos. thu.

— on drinking coffee, morning : nat-m.

— amel. from : brom. coloc. corn-cir.
phos.

Cold, aggr. from taking : *acon*. aloe. ars.
bar. *bell*. bry. camph. *caus*. cham. chin.
coff. *dulc*. elater. graph. ipec. merc.
nat-c. nux-m. nux-v. op. puls. sep. sulph.
verat. zing.

— aggr. from taking cold by standing on
damp ground (when overheated) after
exertion : elater.

— — when becoming : *cocc*.

— — from cold drinks : ant-cr. ars. bell.
bry carb-v. *cocc*. dulc. hepar. hipp-m.
leptan. nat-c. nux-m. *puls*. rhus. staph.
sul-ac.

— drinks amel : phos.

— — from food ; ant-cr. coloc. laur. lyc.
puls.

— applications amel. : *cyc*. lyc. *puls*.

Cool place, amel. in : puls. (iod.)

Coolness of the evening, aggr. : merc. nat-sul.

Covered, aggr. when : camph. secale.

Damp houses aggr. : aloe. *nat-sul.* tereb.

— ground, aggr. from standing on : elater.

Dampness, aggr. : puls.

Day, aggr. during the : am-m. bapt. canth. cina. cocc. gamb. glonoin. hepar. jabor. mag-c. nat-m. nat-sul. nitr. nux-v. *petr.* squil.

— aggr. on alternate : alum. chin. fluor-ac. nitr-ac.

— and night aggr. : kali. merc. sil.

Debauch, aggr. after : *nux-v.*

Debility, aggr. from : asar.

Dentition, occurring during : æthusa. apis. arg-n. ars. benz-ac. borax. *calc.* *calc-ph.* canth. *cham.* chin. *coloc.* creos. dulc. gels. hell. ign. ipec. mag-c. *merc.* nux-m. pod. *psorin.* rheum. sep. sil. sulph. sul-ac. zinc.

— diarrhoea during, white coat on tongue ; yellowish stools : calc. ipec. *merc.* *sulph.*

Dinner, aggr. after : alum. am-m. nitr-ac. nux-v.

Disease aggr. after an attack of acute :
carb-v. chin. psorin.

Draught, aggr. after exposure to :
 acon.

Drinks, cold amel. : phos.

— hot, amel. : chel. (eupat-per. sulph.)

Drinking, aggr. after : *aloe. ARG-N. ars.*
asaf. caps. (cina.) coloc. crot-tig. ferr.
laur. nux-m. nux-v. pod. secale. staph.
sulph. tromb. verat. (See also cold
 drinks, p. 109.)

— aggr. while drinking : *crot-tig. ferr.*

— — — impure water : *camph. zing.*

— — — on full stomach : *bry.*

— — — to much water : *grat.*

Drugging aggr. from : *nux-v.*

Eating, aggr. after : *aloe. alum. am-m. apis.*
arg-n. ars. borax. brom. bry. calc. carb-
v. chin. cistus. coloc. con. corn-cir.
CROT-TIG. hepar. ign. iod. lach. laur.
lyc. mur-ac. nat-c. nux-m. phos. ph-ac.
pod. raph. rheum. rhod. secale. staph.
sulph. sul-ac. tabac. tromb. verat.

— aggr. while : *crot-tig. ferr.*

Eating, amel. after : *arg-n. brom. chel.*

Eating (*continued*).

diosc. grat. *hepar*. iod. jabor. *lith-c. lyc.*
nat-c. nice. *petr.* plant. sang.

Emaciated persons, occurring in : calc. iod.
phos.

Emotions, aggr. from depressing : coloc.
GELS. ph-ac.

— apprehension, as when ready to go to
church or opera, brings on diarrhoea :
arg-n.

Eruclation, amel. : *arg-n.* grat. *hepar*. lyc.

Eruptions, aggr. after suppression of :
hepar. lyc. mezer. SULPH.

Evening, aggr. in the : aloe. borax. *bov.*
calc-ph. canth. caus. colch. cyc. gels.
ipee. kali. lach. leptan. lil-tig. merc.
mezer. mur-ac. nuphar. picric-ac. tereb.

Evening, cold evening air. aggr. : colch.
merc.

Exanthemata, aggr. after suppression of :
bry. *hepar.* merc. sulph.

— occurring during an attack of : ant-t.
ars. chin. squil.

Exercise, aggr. after bodily : rhus.

Fat, flabby persons, occurring in : caps.

Fat, light-haired persons : kali-b.

Fever, during gastric : arn.

— — typhoid : alum. arn. *ars.* *bapt.* bell.
 bry. *hyos.* *lach.* lyssin. *mur-ac.* nitr-ac.
nuphar. nux-m. *op.* ph-ac. *rhus.* secale.
 stram. tereb. verat.

Flatus, passing amel. : aloe. arn. calc-ph.
 corn-cir. eup-per. grat. hepar. mezer.
 nitr.

Food, aggr. from use of artificial : *alum.*
 calc. mag-c. sulph.

— — artificial (paps, etc.) : *alum.*

— — after change of : nux-v.

— — — cold food. See under Cold.

— — — farinaceous : nat-c. nat-m. nat-
 sul.

— — — any food which disagrees : sars.

— — — fat : ant-cr. carb-v. cyc. *puls.*
 thu.

— — — rancid : ars. carb-v.

— — — solid : bapt.

— amel. from acid : arg-n.

— — — cold : phos.

Forenoon, aggr. in the : aloe. cact-gr. gamb.
 lil-tig. plant.

Fright and fear, aggr. after : GELS. ign. *op.*
puls. verat.

Fruit, aggr. after eating : acon. ant-t. ars.
borax. calc-ph. *chin. cistus. coloc. crot-*
tig. lach. lith-c. mag-c. mur-ac. puls.
rhod. tromb. verat.

— and milk, aggr. after : podo.

— peaches, aggr. from : glonoin.

— stewed, aggr. : bry.

Ginger, aggr. after : nux-v.

Grief, aggr. : *coloc. gels. ign. ph-ac.*

Headache alternates with diarrhœa :
podo.

Hearing water run : lyssin.

Heat of sun or fire, exposure to, aggr. :
carb-v.

— dry, amel. : sulph.

— external, amel. : *ars.*

— moist, amel. : *nux-m.*

Hydrocephalus, occurring during attack
of : *apis. bell. bell. zinc.*

Ice-cream, aggr. from : *arg-n. ars. carb-v.*
dulc. puls.

— amel. from : phos.

Indignation, aggr. from : *coloc.*

Infants, occurring in nursing infants :
 æthusa. borax. coff. creos. *jalap*. rheum.
 stann.

Injuries, after mechanical : arn.

Jaundice, with : dig. nux-v.

Joy, sudden, aggr. : coff. op.

Laughing causes involuntary stool : sulph.

Lead, from poisoning : alum.

Lemonade, aggr. from : phyto.

Light, aggr. by bright : bell. colch.

Loosening the clothing amel. : hepar. lyc.
 sep.

Loss of fluids, aggr. from : *carb-v*. *chin*.
 pb-ac.

Lying, aggr. : *diosc*. *oxal-ac*. raph.

— — on back : podo.

— — — left side : arn. *phos*.

— — — painful side : bar.

— amel. : merc. *sabad*.

— — on abdomen : *coloc*. *rhus*.

— — — side : podo.

— — — right side : *phos*.

Magnesia, aggr. from abuse of : nux-v.

Measles, aggr. after : *chin*. *puls*. merc.
 squil.

Measles (*continued*).

— — during : squil.

Meat, aggr. from : ferr. leptan. sep.

— — fresh : *caus.*

— — smoked : calc.

Melons, aggr. after eating : zing.

Menses, aggr. before : am-c. *bov.* cinnab.
cocc. hyper. sil. verat.

Menses, aggr. during : alum. am-c. am-m.
ant-cr. *bov.* bry. *caus.* cham. chelid.
creos. graph. kali. mag-c. nat-c. sil.
verat.

— — after : ars. graph. lach. nat-m.

— — — diarrhoea with sudden cessation
of the menses : glonoin.

Mental exertion, aggr. after : nux-v. picric-
ac. sabad.

— — aggr. from least mental excitement
or trouble : hyos.

— — .see also Emotion, Care.

Mercury, from abuse of : hepar. nitr-ac.
sars. staph.

Milk, aggr. from : *athusa.* ars. bry. calc.
con. kali. lyc. *nat-c.* *nicc.* nitr-ac. nux-m.
sep. sulph.

Milk (*continued*).

- — — boiled : nux-m. *sep.*
- hot, amel. : chelid. crot-tig.
- and water, aggr. from : raph.

Morning, aggr. in the : *æthusa. alum. am-m. ant-cr. apis. arg-n. bov. bry. cact-gr. cistus. copaib. corn-cir. diosc. flour-ac. hipp-m. iod. iris. kali. kali-b. lil-tig. lith-c. lyc. lyssin. mur-ac. nat-sul. nice. nitr-ac. nux-m. nux-v. olean. oxal-ac. petr. phos. ph-ac. podo. rumex. squil. sulph. tromb. thu. zing.*

- after rising and eating, aggr. : *æthusa. agar. calc. lyc. nat-sul. nuphar. nux-v. oxal-ac. phos. psorin.*
- — — and moving about, aggr. : BRY. leptan. NAT-SUL.
- before rising, aggr. : *aloe. borax. chin. cic. hepar. hyper. nuphar. psorin. rume^x. SULPH.*
- a copious, extremely fetid, pappy, yellowish green stool : SULPH.
- early, driving one out of bed : *aloe. sulph.*
- thin stool every morning. with cutting in lower abdomen : SULPH.

Morning on waking, stool : cent. form.
graph. kali-iod. lyc.

Motion, aggr. : aloe. *apis*. arn. bell. BRY.
colch. coloc. *crot-tig.* ipec. merc-e.
nat-m. oxal-ac. rheum. rumex. tabac.
verat.

— amel. : coloc. cubeb. diosc. plant.
rhus.

Motion, involuntary stool at least motion,
as though anus were open : *apis*. (phos.)

— walking, aggr. : aloe. alum.

Nervous persons occurring in : asaf. asar.
ign.

News, bad or exciting, aggr. : *gels*.

Night, aggr. at : acon. aloe. ant-cr. arg-n.
ars. arum-t. asaf. aur. bov. brom. bry.
canth. caps. caus. cham. chel. *chin.*
cinab. cistus. colch. creos. cubeb. dulc.
graph. grat. hepar. hipp-m. hyos. ign.
ipec. iris. jalap. kali. kali-b. lach. lith-e.
merc. mosch. *nux-m.* ph-ac. *podo.*
psorin. puls. *rhus.* selen. tabac. verat.

— — after midnight : arg-n. *ars.* bry.
cepa. cic. cistus. hipp-m. iris. kali. lyc.
nux-v. *sulph.*

Night (*continued*).

— diarrhœa at night, with distention of stomach and abdomen after meals : borax. bry. caus. *cham. chin. dulc. kali. lach. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*

— watching. aggr. from : nux-v.

Noon, worse at : ant-cr. *crot-tig.*

Nursing, aggr. while : *crot-tig.*

Old persons, occurring in : ant-cr. op.

Onions, aggr. : thu. (*puls. lyc.*)

Opium, after abuse of : *mur-ac. nux-v.*

Overheating, aggr. after : acon. aloe.
ant-cr. elater.

Oysters, aggr. from : *brom. lyc. sul-ac.*

Periodically, occurring at same hour : apis.
sabad. selen. thu.

— an hour later each time : fluor-ac.

— at same time of year : kali-b.

— every fourth day : *sabad.*

Persons, who take cold, easily, occurring in : nux-m.

Perspiration, aggr. after suppressed : acon.

Pneumonia, occurring with : ant-t.

Pork, aggr. from : ant-cr. *cyc. puls.*

Potatoes, aggr. from : *alum. sep.*

Pregnancy, during : ant-cr. dulc. hyos.
lyc. millef. nux-m. petro. phos. sep.
sulph.

**Pregnancy, during, violent colic with
bloody diarrhoea during pregnancy :**
millef.

Pressure, aggr. : ant-t. bell. cic. podo.

— — about the hypochondria : acon. arg-n.
caus. coff. lach. laur. lyc. merc. nux-v.

— — at umbilicus : crot-tig.

— amel. : asaf. castor. *coloc.* diosc.
gamb.

Quinine, after the abuse of : ferr. hepar.

Rest, aggr. during : cyc. rhus. rhod. zinc.

— amel. : *bry.* ipec. oxal-ac.

Rheumatism, with : kali-b.

— after : rheum.

Riding, aggr. when : cocc. nux-m. *petr.*

— amel. : benz-ac.

— after riding, aggr : psorin.

Rising from bed, aggr. : rhod.

— — — amel. : cubeb. diosc. mezer.

— up aggr. : acon. *bry.* op. tromb.

Rubbing, amel. : diosc. lyc.

School girls, occurring in : calc. ph.

Scrofulous persons, in : asaf. bar. *calc.*
calc-ph. caus. cistus. merc. samb. sil.
 sulph.

Seashore, aggr. at : bry.

Sitting, aggr. : diosc.

— erect : *bry.*

Sleep, aggr. after : bell. bry. *lach.* picric-ac.
 zing.

— — during : *sulph.*

— amel. after : alum. crot-tig. *phos.*

Small-pox, during attack of : ant-t. ars.
 chin.

Smell of broth, eggs, or fat meat, fish, etc. :
 COLCH.

— strong smells, aggr. : COLCH. nux-v.

Smoking, aggr. : brom.

— amel. : coloc.

Soup, aggr. : mag-c.

— warm, amel. : acon.

Sour-kROUT, aggr. from : bry. *petr.*

Spices, aggr. : phos.

Spirits, aggr. after abuse of : ant-t. ars.
 lach. NUX-V.

Spring, aggr. in the : *lach.* sars.

Standing, aggr. : aloe. ign. lil-tig. rheum.

Stewed fruit or vegetables. aggr. from eating : bry.

Stomach, aggr. from derangement of : petr. *puls.* zing.

— from disordered stomach, in stormy weather : petrol.

Strain, after a : *rhus.*

Stretching, amel. : mezer.

Sun, aggr. in the bright : agar.

— — — — hot : camph. (ant-cr.)

Supper, aggr. after : iris.

Swallowing saliva. aggr. when : colch.

Sweat, diarrhœa, ceasing after a profuse : stram.

Sweets, aggr. from : ARG-N. calc. crot-tig. *merc.* tromb.

Tobacco, aggr. from : cham. ign. *puls.*

Thunder shower, aggr. during : natr-c. rhod.

Uncovering, aggr. when : *nux-v.* rheum.

Urinating, aggr. when : aloë. alum. hyos.

Vaccination, aggr. from : ant-t. sil. *thu.*

Veal, aggr. from : *nitr.*

Vegetables, aggr. : ars. bry. leptan. nat-c.

Vexation, aggr. from : *coloc.*

Vinegar, amel. the colic, yet causes diarrhœa : aloe.

Vomiting, amel. after : asar.

— causes involuntary stools : *ars*.

Warm food, aggr : *phos*.

— applications amel. : alum. castor. *nux-m.* *pod.* *rhus*.

— drinks, aggr. : flour-ac.

— room agar. : apis. iod. PULS.

— soup amel. the pains : acon.

Warmth aggr. : PULS.

Washed, diarrhœa aggr. on being : *pod.*

Water, drinking cold, amel. : cupr. PHOS.

— — too much, aggr. from : grat.

— hearing it run, aggr. : *lyssin*.

Weaning, aggr. after : arg-n.

Weather, change of, aggr. : *dulc.* psorin.

— cold, aggr. : *dulc.*

— damp, aggr. : agar. aloe. *cistus.* *dulc.* *lach. nat-sul.* *rhod.* *rhus.* sulph.

— — cold, aggr. : *dulc.* merc. *nux-m.* *rhod.* *rhus.* zing.

— dry, aggr. : alum.

— hot, aggr. in : acon. *æthusa.* aloe. ant-cr. bap. bell. *bry.* calc. carb- γ . chin.

Weather (*continued*).

colch. iris. kali-b. lach. mag-c. merc.
nat-m. *podo*. rheum. verat.

— hot and damp, aggr. in : *aloe*. colch.

— — with cold nights, aggr. : acon.

— stormy, aggr. : petr.

— warmer, on becoming, aggr. : *bry*.

Wet, aggr. after getting : acon. rhus.

— feet, aggr. after getting : nux-m.

Wind, aggr. after exposure to cold : acon.

— — — — to cold damp : zing.

Wine, aggr. from : lach. lyc. *zinc*.

— amel. from : chel. diosc.

— amel. from Port wine : thea.



Homoeopathic Therapeutics.

THE REMEDIES AND THEIR INDICATIONS.

1. ACETIC ACID.

Stools :—Thin, bloody, or pure blood ; profuse bleeding from piles. (*K*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa in *phthisis*, typhoid fever, dentition, heat of summer. (*L*) Great thirst, profuse urination, general anæmia with waxy skin, anascara, emaciation and sweats. Thirst most characteristic (*B*).

2. ACONITE.

Stools :—Watery ; white with red urine ; green ; bloody mucus with tenesmus.

Rectum :—Pain. Tenesmus. Urging to stool. (*Al*).

Anus :—Shootings ; painful contraction ; pressure ; bleeding hæmorrhoids, heat in the hæmorrhoidal vessels.

Concomitants :—Anxiety. Fear of death ; restlessness ; unquenchable thirst. Pain before and during stool and relief afterwards. Choleraic discharges with collapse, deathly anxiety and restlessness (*Al*). It closely resembles *Dulc.* and is followed well by that drug also by *Bell.* (*B*).

3. *ÆSCULUS HIP.*

Stools :—Chronic diarrhœa first part hard and black, then evacuation yellow thin or brown and mushy or white or natural color accompanied by severe lumbar and sacral pains (*L*).

Rectum :—Burning after stool. Dryness ; with heat. Feeling as if full of small sticks. (*Al*).

Anus :—Burning ; fullness ; itching ; pressure ; soreness urging to stool with every eructation, ineffectual. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Suitable for infantile cholera. Is followed well by *Psor.* *Sep.* or *Sulph.* to complete cure.

4. AGARICUS.

Stools :—Thin, yellow, fecal, slimy, watery. (*B*). Dysenteric flux (*Al*).

Rectum :—Urging to stool (*Al*).

Rectum :—Hæmorrhoids; burning paralytic weakness of sphincter (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Ill humor with disinclination to answer questions. Diarrhœa in wet weather mostly morning after rising and eating with much rumbling. (*L*). With violent pinching (morning); frequent with griping and emission of much flatus (*Al*). Stools have abominable stench (*L*).

5. ALOE.

Stools :—Small, brownish, slimy, half fluid; yellow pappy; bloody jelly like mucus and feces with much spluttering flatus; stool and urine escape together (*H*).

Rectum :—Heaviness; Fear lest stool should pass with flatus; urging to stool while urinating after eating; when rising from lying or standing (*Al*).

Anus :—Sticking, cutting, after stool; burning after stool, after emission of hot

flatus. Hæmorrhoids swollen and sore, hot relieved by cold water.

Concomitants :—Loud gurgling in abdomen as if water running out of a bottle. Disinclination to mental labour. Aching in supraorbital region above forehead with heaviness of eyes and nausea. Compelled to make the eyes small. (*McM*). It has many symptoms like Sulph. (*B*). Useful in diarrhœa in hot damp weather driving one out of bed very early in the morning, and in hospital diarrhœa.

6. ALUMINA.

Stools :—Thin fecal ; black bloody ; green watery ; Expulsion difficult. (*B*)

Rectum :—Seems paralysed ; pressure and sense of, after small hard stool. (*Al*)

Anus :—Excoriated feeling after a stool attended with contraction of rectum and constriction of anus ; pressure ; during stool with pain.

Concomitants :—Great dryness of all the mucous membranes. Dryness and

harshness of skin with absence of perspiration (*B*). Diarrhœa on alternate days. (*L*) Diarrhœa when she urinates. Urine can only be passed with the stool or must stand up to urinate and then sit down to defecate.

7. AMBRA GRISEA.

Stools :—First copious. Soft light brown stool after a few days of constipation. (*H*).

Rectum :—Frequent ineffectual urging to stool with anxiety and intolerance of the presence of people. (*Al*).

Anus :—Itching of anus ; stitches. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Useful for persons who are debilitated either by age or overwork ; who are anæmic, sleepless ; for nervous women particular in the lying-in room. Diarrhœa with pressure in the hypogastrium and weakness in the stomach. (*J*).

8. AMMON MUR.

Stools :—Green, slimy diarrhœa mornings. Contains glassy tough mucus ; covered with mucus. (*Al*).

Rectum :—Itching and soreness with pustules by the side of it. (*Al*). Burning in the rectum during and for hours after stool. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Colliquative diarrhœa of phthisis abdominalis ; diarrhœa after eating, with pain in abdomen, back, sacrum and limbs. (*L*). Chronic diarrhœa during menstruation ; green mucus stool. Sometimes diarrhœa alternates constipation. Suitable to fat sluggish people. Many symptoms resemble **Aloe**.

9. ANACARDIUM.

Stools :—Of very pale color ; profuse hemorrhage when at stools. (*H*).

Rectum :—Inactivity, even soft stool passed with difficulty. (*H*).

Anus :—Itching at the anus. (*Lp*).

Concomitants :—Stools very sluggish, the rectum seems plugged up ; the attempt to have a stool causes distress in abdomen. Urging to stool after eating more in upper part of intestine.

10. ANGUSTURA.

Stools :—Mucous ; yellow ; whitish ; slimy ; copious (thin) (*B*).

Rectum :—Sensation as if it would protrude ; burning. (*B*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa with cutting in abdomen. Cutting in abdomen after drinking milk. (*Bnh*). Desires nothing but warm drinks. Fermentation ; rumbling ; offensive flatus. (*B*).

11. ANTIM. CRUD.

Stools :—Watery, with little hard lumps or containing undigested food ; mucous mornings. (*H*). Copious hemorrhage from bowels with solid feces ; hæmorrhoidal. (*H*). Mucous piles pricking and burning. (*H*). Undigested, containing fecal lumps or hard lumps of curdled milk. (*B*).

Rectum & Anus :—Protrusion of rectum during stool ; sore pain during stool, as if an ulcer has been torn apart. Itching of anus. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa of old people ; alternate constipation and

diarrhœa with old people. (*H*). Children can not bear being touched or looked at. (*B*). Tongue coated white. Violent vomiting; bitter vomiting; of slimy mucous, renewed on taking food or drink. The gastric symptoms predominate. (*B*). Loss of appetite. Bloating of stomach after eating. (*Brk*).

12. ANTIM. TART.

Stools :—Yellowish brown; thin bilious mucous; (*H*). grass-green slimy with vomiting, colic, (*Al*) of cadaverous smell. (*H*).

Rectum :—Stitches in the rectum.

Concomitants :—Cutting flatulent colic, worse sitting bent forward (*Bnh*). Thirst for cold drinks; drinks often, but little at a time. Continual nausea with vomiting or efforts to vomit; with perspiration on forehead; great prostration; trembling; usually without thirst; or vomiting tough slimy matter with great thirst and disgust of food (*Al*). Urging to urinate; urine scanty; last drops bloody accompanied by

violent pains in the bladder. (*Cp*). Ant. T. has more drowsiness and twitching of muscles than Verat. Pulse rapid, weak and trembling. (*Mcm*).

13. APIS.

Stools :—Watery yellow ; frequent yellow, watery with griping ; soft mucus with serum ; orange colored. Loose in the morning ; and urgent. Copious diarrhœa with vomiting. Copious blackish brown, green and whitish. Dysentery with tenesmus and crushed sensation of intestine (*Al*).

Anus & Rectum :—Raw sensation with diarrhœa (*Al*). anus seems open (*Brk*).

Concomitants :—Involuntary with every motion as if the anus stood open. Constant oozing from anus of which the patient is unconscious (*B*). Ascarides with delirium and screaming (*Al*). Head hot, especially the back of the head. Little or no thirst. (*B*). Suitable to infantile diarrhœa and cholera. Walls of abdomen

tense, sensitive of illeo-cecal region.
Typhus ; peritonitis. (*H*).

14. ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

Stools :—Green fetid mucus. Watery with flatulence. Mucus with shreds ; white or green, sour or fetid. Bloody mucus (*Al*). Green flakes like spinach.

Anus :—Creeping with burning. (*Bnh*). Itching in anus, ascarides (*H*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa from emotional disturbances ; diarrhœa as soon as he drinks (*H*). Diarrhœa after eating sugar (*Bnh*). Fluids go right through him (*Brk*). Diarrhœa, expelled forcibly with much sputtering (*B*). Nausea with loud eructations. Urine profuse and watery, or scanty and almost suppressed. Drowsiness or stupor with dilated pupils Chronic dysentery, cholera infantum.

15. ARNICA.

Stools :—Thin ; like brown yeast ; white (in fever) undigested blood purulent.

Rectum :—Rumbling ; tenesmus, then copious, thin or paplike, sour smelling, stool with relief (*Al*). Burning in anus with shooting. Putrid flatus.

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa involuntary at night, in sleep. Frequently with necessity to lie down after each stool ; small, consisting of mucus. Hœmorrhage from bowels in typhoid, dark venous. Dysentery of a low type with tenesmus. (*Al*). Taste—sour, bitter, slimy or putrid. Tympanitic distension of abdomen. Eructations bitter, sour or smelling like rotten eggs. The whole body feels sore, bruised and sensitive to touch. (*B*).

16. ARSENIC ALB.

Stools :—Black, acrid putrid ; stools excoriated skin about anus ; watery slimy whitish greenish or brownish evacuation taking place principally at night, after midnight or else after eating or drinking ; excessive emaciation ; great weakness ; coldness of extremities ; paleness of face with wan cheeks, hollow eyes surrounded

by livid circle. (*Jr*). Stools like dirty water ; of blood and water ; stools dark bloody colored ; black mucus ; offensive (*H*).

Rectum :—Urging ; ineffectual. Tenesmus as in dysentery with burning pain and pressure.

Anus :—Hæmorrhoids blind, painful with slow hot prickings ; tenesmus, skin about anus excoriated.

Concomitants :—Great restlessness ; anguish constantly changing place. Violent unquenchable burning thirst with frequent drinking of small quantities of water. Nausea at the sight of food. Vomiting immediately after eating or drinking. (*B*) Tongue brown, redness of lip, dry. Micturition involuntary, scanty, burning. Short anxious breathing. Palpitation of heart. Pulse rapid, weak and irregular. (*Mcm*).

17. ASAFÆTIDA.

Stools :—Yellow ; dark, brown ; watery ; profuse ; disgustingly offensive. (*B*) Discharge of fetid flatus.

Rectum :—Pain in the perineum as if something dull pressed out there.

Concomitants :—Sensation of a ball rising in the throat causing dyspnæa. Food when partially swallowed returns into the mouth. Flatus passes upwards and none downward. (*B*). Diarrhœa extremely offensive with meteorisms which rises and regurgitations of food. (*Al*).

18. ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

Stools :—Whitish—grey or ash-colored, on the top like bloody mucus; shaggy masses of mucus full of oxyuri. (*H*).

Anus :—Prolapsus ani. Before stool cutting in abdomen and sharp stitches in the rectum from above downwards. (*L*).

Concomitants :—Can not bear the sound of scratching on linen or any other substance. Food tastes bitter. (*B*). Strings of odorless mucus pass from stomach. (*Al*).

19. ASCLEPIAS TUB.

Stools :—Evacuations thin, extremely fetid, preceded by rumbling in the bowels.

Evacuation containing flakes of mucus as though the intestines had been scraped. (A).

Rectum :—Urging to stool. Blind hæmorrhoids. Smarting in the rectum.

Concomitants :—Catarrhal dysentery with rheumatic pains all over. Stools smell like rotten eggs. (*Brk*). Winter diarrhœa.

20. BAPTISIA.

Stools :—Dark thin fecal, offensive ; soft papescent with large quantities of mucus ; of pure blood or bloody mucus. (*H*). Horribly offensive ; often painless. (*B*).

Concomitants :—Tongue coated yellowish brown in the centre with red shining edges ; little or no thirst. Urine, stool perspiration, breath everything fetid. Bruised feeling of the whole body causing restlessness. Prostration more profound than severity of attack would justify. (*B*). Dysentery with low typhoid fever. (*G*).

21. BELLADONNA.

Stools :—Thin green mucus : frequent, thinner bloody mucus with tenesmus. (*H*).

Rectum :—Tenesmus, a constant pressing and urging towards anus and genitals alternating with painful contraction of anus.

Anus :—Bleeding piles with great forcing and great sensitiveness. Itching of the perineum with moisture. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Hot head while hand & feet cold. (*B*). The pains appear and disappear suddenly. (*B*). Dry heat or hot sweat, quick hard pulse. (*B*). Irritability and acuteness of sense of taste, smell, touch, sight, hearing. (*Mcm*). Urine retained and passed by drops, abhorrence of liquids. (*Mcm*). Slimy, bloody, diarrhœic, stools : flushed face, red eyes, throbbing carotids &c. Dysenteric stools with much tenesmus. (*L*).

22. BENZOIC ACID.

Stools :—Copious, watery, greyish white like dirty soap-suds excessively

offensive scenting the whole house. Putrid, bloody. (*H*),

Rectum :—Stitches in rectum. Contraction of extremities of rectum. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Urine very strong smelling : usually dark. Weakness. Perspiration.

23. BORAX.

Stools :—Frequent, soft, light yellow, Slimy with faintness and weakness. Green, preceded by crying in infant. (*H*).

Rectum :—Stitches in evening, contraction with itching. Burning.

Anus :—A swollen vein, as large as a quill, painless, soft to touch.

Concomitants :—Anxious expression of face during downward motion ; mouth of infant very hot. (*Mcm*).

24. BRYONIA.

Stools :—Bilious acrid stools with soreness of anus ; like dirty water with whitish granulated sediment of undigested

food ; urging followed by copious pasty evacuations with relief of all symptoms excepting confusion of head. (*H*)

Rectum :—Burning in the rectum with evacuation of stool and urine.

Anus :—Protruding hæmorrhoids.

Concomitants :—Desire to get out of bed and go home. Head hot with frequent tossing of hands to the head. Thirst for large quantities at long intervals. Bitter taste in the mouth and of food. Nausea and fainting on sitting up. Ill humor. every thing put him out of humor.

25. CALCAREA CARB.

Stools :—Green ; whitish ; large, watery, yellow merely staining the diaper ; Pungent ; Fetid ; smelling like rotten eggs ; sour, undigested, containing curdled milk. (*B*).

Rectum :—Protrusion of rectum. Cramp in the rectum all the forenoon ; Burning in the morning after a copious stool.

Anus :—Swollen hæmorrhoids ; burning in anus during stool.

Concomitants :—Head too large, cranial sutures wide open. Fontanelles open and sunk. Longing for eggs. Pit of stomach swollen like an inverted saucer. Swollen distended abdomen with emaciation, great appetite. (*B*). Profuse sweat in the night, wetting the pillow ; feet constantly cold and damp. Rush of blood to head with heat.

26. CALCAREA PHOS.

Stools :—Green, loose sometimes slimy with children. (*H*). Sputtering ; expelled forcibly ; Extremely offensive. (*B*).

Anus :—Sore feeling in anus, worse outside. Emission of much offensive flatus during stool.

Concomitants :—Cholera infantum. Great desire for indigestible things ; abdomen sunken flabby ; (*Al*). Rheumatic pain in neck after draught of air with stillness and dullness of head. Burning in stomach and water brash.

27. CAMPHORA.

Stools :—Asiatic Cholera with cramps in calves ; coldness of body, anguish, burning in œsophagus and stomach ; stools blackish involuntary. (*G*).

Rectum :—Smarting ; urging to stool.

Concomitants :—Icy coldness of the whole body ; cold as death, but can not bear to be covered. Sudden and great sinking of strength. Restlessness, anxiety ; face pale and anxious. (*Mcm*).

28. CANTHARIS.

Stools :—White tough mucous stools, like scrapings from intestines, with streaks of blood ; slimy and bloody stool. (*H*).

Rectum :—Tenesmus ; urging, thin copious stool.

Anus :—Passing pure blood from anus and from urethra. Burning in anus after diarrhœa. (*Mcm*).

Concomitants :—Anxious restlessness. Pale wretched appearance. Death like appearance during the pains. Collapse.

with feeble pulse and cold hands and feet. (E). Pain in bladder with frequent urging and intolerable tenesmus. Burning in the urethra. Micturition painful in drops. Cutting in urethra before, during and after micturition. Urine blood (*Mcm*). Acute dysentery with unquenchable thirst even the lips, mouth and throat feel raw and burning with canker tendency to collapse, cold hands and feet. (A).

29. CAPSICUM.

Stools :—Small frequent passages consisting of mucus at time mingled with blood and causing tenesmus preceded by flatulent colic in the hypogastrium. (A).

Rectum :—Tenesmus.

Anus :—Burning in the anus. Hæmorrhoids with itching at times (*Mcm*).

Concomitants :—Dysentery ; stools bloody, tenacious, mucous with excessive burning and tenesmus also associated with tenesmus of the bladder. Capsicum is one of the royal remedies to dysentery. Drink-

ing after stool causing shuddering and drawing pains in the back after stool will fix the decision on Capsicum. (*B*).

30. CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Stools :—Burning, light colored fetid watery bloody with tenesmus ; covered filamentous yellow mucus, last part bloody. (*H*). Cholera-stage of collapse. Frequent involuntary ; Putrid. (*B*).

Rectum :—Stitches. Gnawing in the rectum when at stool. (*Mcm*).

Anus :—Burning ; itching in anus and perineum.

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa ; brown yellow or slimy, of a putrid odor and often involuntary ; the diarrhœa is often accompanied by low type of fever associated with a tendency to collapse. (*Al*). Cholera often begins with hæmorrhage from the bowels. Collapse without stool. Nose, cheeks and finger tips icy-cold ; lips -bluish ; cold breath and tongue. Respiration labored and weak ; desire to be fanned.

Cramps in legs and thighs. Hiccough at every motion, vomiting. Voice hoarse and lost. Pulse thready, intermittent, scarcely perceptible. Sopor, without vomiting, stools or cramps. (*B*).

31. CAUSTICUM.

Stools :—Chronic diarrhoea in dyspeptics and consumptives which is caused whenever taking fresh meat ; liquid fecal stools which pass better standing. (*L*).

Rectum :—Frequent sudden pressing-piercing pain in the rectum. (*Mcm*).

Anus :—Hæmorrhoids with sore pain ; unendurable on walking. (*Mcm*).

Concomitants :—Aversion to sweet things. Mobility to lie still at night. Hæmorrhoids with obstinate constipation.

32. CHAMOMILLA.

Stools :—Green slimy mucus ; chopped white and yellow mucus ; often of changeable color ; often undigested ; often like chopped eggs and spinach. (*Al*).

Anus :—Blind hæmorrhoids ; tendency to ; bleeding ; itching pain in anus.

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa at night with colic especially before stool. Hot smelling like rotten eggs. (*Brk*). Desire for milk, hot drinks which agree. (*B*). Whining restlessness. Piteous moaning of a child. One cheek red, the other pale. Tongue coated thick yellow or white.

33. CHELIDONIUM.

Stools :—Thin pasty bright yellow ; pasty light grey ; pale slimy ; mucus diarrhœa at night. (*H*).

Rectum :—Burning and cutting with constriction of anus, alternating with itching of anus ; itching ; and crawling. (*Al*).

Anus :—Pain caused by stool ; contracted feeling during stool. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Dirty yellow color of whites of eyes ; face yellow, worse on nose and cheeks. Tongue yellow or slimy white coated. Taste bitter. Urine dark yellow. (*Mcm*). Constant pain under the interior

angle of the right scapula ; alternation of diarrhœa and constipation.

34. CHINA.

Stools :—Loose watery ; yellow, mucus, blackish, bilious, white, of undigested food. (*Lp*). Profuse, putrid, painless, frothy, frequent, involuntary. (*B*).

Rectum :—Pressure in the rectum.

Anus :—Bleeding hæmorrhoids. (*Lp*).

Concomitants :—Desire to drink frequently but little at a time. (*B*). Colic returning every after-noon. Distension of the abdomen temporarily relieved by belching. Fermentation in the bowels. Emission of large quantities of flatus. Bitter or saltish taste. (*B*). Diarrhœa particularly after meals at night, painless early morning (*L*) in hot weather ; after eating fruits. Gallstone colic.

35. CICUTA VIROSA.

Stools :—Thin slimy ; black, offensive, frequent, liquid. Expelled suddenly. (*B*).

Diarrhœa at 2 and 5 a. m. with irresistible urging to urinate. (*Al*).

Rectum :—Itching and burning pain after friction. (*Lp*).

Anus :—Burning with soft stool. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Great longing for charcoal. Frequent involuntary jerking of the arms and fingers. In cholera loud sounding hiccough. Vomiting alternates with violent tonic spasms of the pectoral muscles. Violent jerking backward of the head. Cholera when purging ceases, congestion to brain and chest; turning the eyes, difficult breathing and other symptoms set in. (*H*).

36. CINA.

Stools :—Diarrhœa of white mucus in little pieces like popped corn. Passes worms both round and thread worms. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Disposition to pick or bore in the nose. Grinding of the teeth in sleep. White turbid urine. White jelly-like urine. Restless sleep waking with cries. Itching of anus.

37. COCCULUS.

Stools :—Frequent, fetid, yellow, painless stools only by day. (*L*).

Rectum & Anus :—Urging to stool with offensive diarrhœa. Contracting pain in anus, in afternoon preventing sitting. Burning itching in anus. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa brought on by riding cars or carriage aggravated by drinking water with flatulent distension, colic feeling as of sharp stones rubbing together in abdomen, numbness of legs vertigo, nausea &c. (*Al*).

38. COLCHIGUM.

Stools :—Frequent, abundant, watery with flocculi; yellowish bloody; scanty with tenesmus, salivation, copious secretion of urine. (*H*).

Rectum :—Tenesmus; with only a little feces at first then transparent, bilious, membranous mucus with relief colic; ameliorated by passage of flatus; urging to stool which is unsatisfactory. (*Al*).

Anus :—Spasms of sphincter with chilliness running up back then urging to stool and insufficient stool. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhoea in hot damp weather ; in the fall. (*L*). Painless cholera morbus ; with deathly nausea and prostration. Aggravated from the smell or sight of food. (*L*). Dysentery, great tenesmus, discharges jelly-like or bloody, mucus or changeable in character but with tenesmus with or without stool ; with tympanities, colic, inability to stretch out legs. (*Al*). Burning in the stomach or icy coldness. Peevish, great thirst, increased secretion of saliva. The smell of fish, eggs, fat, meats broth causes nausea even to faintness. (*B*).

39. COLOCYNTHIS.

Stools :—Fluid ; after eating with discharge of flatus, with colic all the afternoon, ameliorated by warmth of bed ; thin frothy, saffron yellow musty, smelling almost like burnt blotting paper. Copious with discharge of much mucus (*Al*) with

tenesmus during and relief of pain after stool. (*H*).

Rectum :—Urging to stool ; with sensation in anus and lower part of rectum as if weakened by diarrhœa. (*Al*).

Anus :—Discharge of blood from anus ; daily with sticking and burning in small of back and in anus. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa as a result of anger or from fruit with colic, the evacuation preceded by the characteristic colic of Colocynth as an important indication. Dysentery, bloody mucus, stools always after eating and drinking preceded by colic. Tongue coated white or yellow. Bitter taste. Much thirst. Urine fetid viscid, jelly-like.

40. CONIUM.

Stools :—Liquid fecal stools mingled with hard lumps ; involuntary during sleep without waking ; cutting pain before and during stool. (*L*).

Rectum :—Heat in lower part of rectum ; during stool. (*Al*).

Anus :—Sticking when not at stool.

Concomitants :—Chronic diarrhœa of old people with tremulous weakness discharges sometimes involuntary ; especially indicated by the symptom that flow of urine is intermittent.

41. CROTALUS HORRIDUS.

Stools :—Dark green, black thin like coffee grounds, offensive, violent purging, with disagreeable sensation through the whole body and nauseous taste ; shuddering with diarrhœa. (*L*).

Anus :—Bleeding from anus and other openings of the body. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Collapse, cramps, vomiting, difficult respiration, scarcely perceptible pulse. Urine suppressed. Suitable in diarrhœa during bilious remittent typhus, relapsing and other adynamic fevers.

42. CROTON TIGLIUM.

Stools :—Yellow water : light brown covered with mucus with frequent urging : dark green or greenish yellow liquid : tenacious mucus ; watery mixed with whitish flakes, coming out like a stool. (*H*).

Rectum :—Constant urging, then sudden pasty dirty green offensive forcible stool. (*Al*).

Anus :—Burning ; pain in the anus as if a plug were forcing outwards. Dragging as if a diarrhoea would easily ensue. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Great pallor and weakness ; nausea with fainting ; coldness of body ; face sunken and altered in expression. Three highly characteristic symptoms of *Crot. Tig.* : the yellow watery stool, sudden expulsion and aggravation from food or drink. (*B*).

43. CUBEBA.

Stools :—Yellow, transparent mucus ; mingled with whitish shining particles looking like kernels of rice. (*B*).

Rectum :—Burning in rectum. (*Al*).

Anus :—Hæmorrhoids. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Dysentery with stools colorless, transparent mingled with white particles like rice with unquenchable thirst, distended sensitive abdomen ; aggravated fruit, acids &c. (*Al*).

44. CUPRUM MET.

Stools :—Diarrhœa ; violent, slimy brown, then greenish with streaks of blood, profuse with tenesmus and prostration. (*Al*). Grey with flocculent matter in cholera and also masses whey-like fluid. (*H*).

Rectum and Anus :—Heaviness of rectum after stool. Tenesmus. Smarting in anus. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Restlessness, tossing about and constant uneasiness. Sunken deep eyes with blue rings around them. Desire for worm food or drinks. Spasm in the stomach. Spasm in the throat prevent speech. Spasms with blue face and thumbs clench across the palms of

the hands. Intense coldness and blueness of surface with long continued general cold sweat and great prostration. Pulse soft slow weak and small. Urine scanty seldom or suppressed. Uræmic convulsions when the attacks are violent with spasmodic vomiting. Hiccough.

45. CUPRUM ARS.

Stools :—Choleric discharge with severe painful cramps in abdomen and extremities ; cramps in fingers and toes ; singultus. Intense coldness of body ; blueness of skin, epigastric distress with most intense dyspnœa. (*L*).

46. CYCLAMEN.

Stools :—Odorless brownish yellow mixed with some mucus. (*H*). Watery diarrhœa. Expelled forcibly.

Rectum :—Urging to stools ; tenesmus. Heat in the rectum.

Anus :—Hæmorrhoidal flow. Pain about anus & perineum.

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa after every cup of coffee. (*Al*).

Cyclamen is similar to Puls. but can be distinguished from the latter by the character of stool, the aggravation after and aversion to open air. (*B*).

47. DIOSCOREA.

Stools :—Profuse thin yellow stool in the morning ; stools offensive, bilious. (*H*).

Anus :—Hæmorrhoids like red cherries protrude after stool with pain in the anus. (*Mem*).

Concomitants :—Cramping in the pit of the stomach then eructation of wind. (*Mem*). Violent twisting colic occurring regular paroxysms with remissions. (*B*). Abdominal pains suddenly shift and appear in distant localities as fingers or toes.

48. DULCAMARA.

Stools :—Whitish, watery ; with flocci ; slimy watery, yellow green ; worse

at night in wet weather; changeable white yellow or green; watery; sour smelling. (*H*).

Rectum :—Desire for stool in evening with griping in hypogastrium, then a large moist, at last thin sour stool after which he was relieved and fell weak. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Dysentery from cold weather; increased flow of saliva; burning, itching of rectum, heat of the skin, thirst. (*H*). Pain in the small of the back after long stooping. Dry heat of skin. (*Mcm*).

49. ELATERIUM.

Stools :—Copious liquid frothy or of an olive green color. (*H*).

Anus :—Bleeding hæmorrhoids. (*Ab*).

Concomitants :—Stools always gushing; (*Al*) cutting, griping pains in the bowels; nausea; vomiting of a watery substance or of greenish bilious matter with great weakness. (*H*).

50. FERRUM MET.

Stools :—Watery with flatulence frequent and more frequent after taking of water. (*A*).

Rectum :—Bleeding piles with itching and gnawing. Ascarides with itching unnatural appetite, flushed face. (*A*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa especially containing undigested food as a rule painless particularly when eating or drinking especially apt to recur at night; with diarrhœa there is unnatural hunger with easy flushing face great paleness weakness and exhausting sweat. (*A*). Rice water discharges; cold with cold sour sweats. (*H*).

51. FLUORIC ACID.

Stools :—Pappy, yellowish brown, fetid with tenesmus and prolapsus ani; chiefly during the night or easily in the morning. (*H*). Very loose bright yellow stools with a quantity of mucus preceded by considerable griping. (*H*).

Anus :—Frequent passage of flatus and belchings with constrictions of the anus. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Great loss of memory, much fear and anxiety. Desire for highly seasoned and piquant things. Diminished appetite.

52. GAMBOGIA.

Stools :—Watery, slimy, undigested without smell; copious yellow watery or like curdled milk of very offensive smell expelled forcibly. (*H*).

Rectum :—Burning pain and tenesmus in rectum.

Anus :—Protrusion of anus.

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa particularly of the old people; chronic. (*Mem*). Voluptuous itching of canthi and eyelids; child rubs them often. (*B*). Gamboge diarrhœa resembles that of Aloes in respect to the suddenness of the movements which are expelled in one gush. (*Al*). Feeling of relief in the abdomen after stool. (*B*).

53. GELSEMIUM.

Stools :—Yellow, fecal ; bilious ; cream colored ; clay-colored ; color of green tea. (*H*).

Rectum :—Urging to stool caused by exciting news, stools papaceous dark yellow. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa both acute and chronic resulting from depressing emotions such as fright or grief ; stools generally painless or even involuntary without much thirst. (*Al*). Desire to be quiet or let alone. Little or no thirst. (*B*). Suitable nervous persons subject to nervous chills.

54. GRAPHITES.

Stools :—Brown fluid mixed with undigested substances, and of an intolerable fetor ; pasty, like mud adhering to the vessel ; watery. (*B*).

Rectum :—Protrusion of the rectum without urging to stool as the anus were lame (paralysed). (*H*). Hæmorrhoids of

the rectum with burning rhagades at the anus. (*H*).

Anus :—Itching, smarting, sore pain in the anus on wiping.

Concomitants :—Bitter taste. Tongue coated. Aversion to salty things, meat and fish. Sweet things cause nausea and disgust. Distended abdomen ever after eating but little. Piles with pain on sitting down or on taking wide step as if split with a knife, with violent itching and sore to touch.

55. GRATIOLA.

Stools :—Watery feces, yellow, frequent; of yellow greenish water then burning in the anus; forcible, of green frothy water; feces frequent with soreness in anus. (*Al*).

Rectum :—Burning, tenesmus, painful contraction after stool. (*Al*).

Anus :—Smarting after diarrhœa.

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa profuse, yellow, watery, gushing, aggravated by excessive drinking of water. Diarrhœa is generally painless associated with cold

feeling in the abdomen but sometimes with cramps. Pain in the stomach nausea and general discomfort.

56. GUAICUM.

Stools :—Cholera infantum, emaciation. Diarrhoea commencing in the morning. Skin dry, chilly. (*H*). Thin mucus preceded by griping. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Free foul secretion, unclean odour from whole body. (*Brk*). Tongue furred. Desire for apples and other fruits, aversion to milk.

57. HAMAMELIS VIRG.

Stools :—Soft at night ; in the morning covered mucus and with distress in the stomach. (*Al*). Large quantities of tar-like blood. (*H*).

Anus :—Itching. Feels sore and raw.

Concomitants :—Piles bleeding profusely. Burning, soreness fulness and weight. (*H*). The loss of even small amount of blood is followed by prostration out of proportion to the loss of blood. (*L*). Hæmor-

rhage of dark blood from stomach, intestines, rectum or kidneys. (*P*). Tongue feels burnt. Thirst.

58. HELLEBORUS NIGER.

Stools :—Loose watery ; of white mucus, jelly-like, with tenesmus. Involuntary. (*H*). Of only clear, tenacious colorless mucus. (*Al*).

Anus :—Burning, smarting after stool.

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa with jelly-like mucus, like frog-spawn generally with tenesmus. (*Al*). Urine scanty and dark with floating black specks or containing a deposit looking like coffee grounds. (*H*). Pulse often intermittent, automatic motion of one side of body.

59. HEPAR SULPHUR.

Stools :—Diarrhœa with stools—white fetid, child has sour smell ; sour smelling and whitish ; clay-colored, green, slimy, of sour smell ; with tenesmus. (*H*).

Rectum & Anus :—Burning in rectum.

Protruding piles. Hæmorrhage from rectum with soft stool.

Concomitants :—Chronic diarrhœa after the abuse of mercury or quinine ; light yellow, fecal, papescent, sour stool, undigested food. Diarrhœa :—stools white sour, undigested, or sometimes mucus yellow or green and of decayed odor. (*Mcm*). Craving for condiments. Sour regurgitation of food. Over sensitiveness of pain, sensitiveness to open air. Sweat on slightest motion.

60. HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

Stools :—Yellow watery stools involuntary during sleep in old men. During typhoid. Diarrhœa of lying-in women. (*H*).

Rectum :—Frequent desire. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Things seem too large. Desire to uncover or remain naked. Picking at bed clothes. Urine scanty or retained, passed involuntary in bed leaving red sand on the sheets. Clean parched dry tongue. Much thirst. Yellow watery diarrhœa ; nearly odorless, involuntary,

passed in bed unconsciously. especially during sleep. A typhoid state with delirium.

61. IGNATIA.

Stools :—Diarrhœa ; frequent. Thin involuntary with flatus ; Thin frequent small. Soft ; after eating. (*Al*).

Rectum :—Prolapsus from moderate exertion at stool. Frequent cutting deep in. Sharp pain in the evening after lying down. Pain as from blind piles contraction and soreness after stool. (*Al*).

Anus :—Blind piles with pressure, soreness in anus and rectum ; painful when sitting and standing, less when walking. (*Al*). Sore pain without reference to stool. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Suppressed grief with oversensitiveness. Alternate laughing and crying. Empty retching relieved by eating. Aversion to tobacco, warm food, meat, spirituous liquors. Painless diarrhœa with rumblings of wind ; worse at night from fright or other emotions. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation.

62. IODINE.

Stools :—Watery, foamy, whitish mucus always in the morning. (*H*). Copious, papescent, dysenteric mucus without feces ; whey-like ; fatty. (*H*).

Anus :—Burning in anus in the evening. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Restlessness. Inclination to constantly change position so that one neither sit nor sleep. Eating often and too much, yet emaciation. (*B*). Chronic diarrhœa of an exhausting character ; stools whitish, whey-like watery, foamy mucus, worse in the morning. Cirrhotic liver ; can be felt as emaciation progresses ; clay-colored stools ; tenderness over the region of the liver especially after abuse of mercury. Fatty diarrhœa from disease of pancreas.

63. IPECAC.

Stools :—Yellow, painless, fermented ; as if fermented, green as grass with nausea and colic. Green mucus ; covered with red bloody mucus ; bloody pitch-like or

like frothy molasses ; slimy, bloody, offensive followed by tenesmus. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Pale face. Pupils dilated. Tongue clean. No thirst. Nausea. Vomiting of green jelly-like mucus ; of grass-green mucus. Flatulent colic. (*B*). Flatulent colic from acids with frequent loose stools ; cutting almost constantly running from left to right. Autumnal diarrhœa ; or dysentery with violent colic and tenesmus.

64. IRIS VERS.

Stools :—Bilious, acrid, watery stools. Burn like fire. (*Bg*). Bloody mucus ; frequent profuse, corrosive or coppery smelling. (*B*). Painless cholera morbus coming preferably at two or three o'clock in the morning with vomiting of food sour, bilious matter accompanied by purging. (*F*).

Anus :—Burning of anus after stool ; sore in the morning as if the points are sticking in it (*Al*).

Concomitants :—White tongue. Loss of appetite. Violent vomiting ingesta ;

of bile of extremely sour fluid burns and excoriates the throat. Much exhaustion or debility from the first. In diarrhœa calling for Iris vers the movements are frequent, thin and preceded by colic; they are corrosive and burn, with as every author agrees, burning in anus as if it were on fire. Along with these, burning throughout the entire gastro-intestinal tract resulting in easily remembered symptoms of Dr. Shelton's "Thirty feet of fire". (*P.*) Autumnal bilious diarrhœa.

65. JATROPHA.

Stools :—Loud gurgle like water from a bunghole in abdomen; then profuse gushing stools. (*Bg*).

Rectum :—Urging; Burning after stool.

Concomitants :—Violent unquenchable thirst. Vomiting of large quantities of watery albuminous substances. Abdomen swollen and tender to touch. Sometimes associated with coldness of body, cramps in the legs and feet.

66. KALI BICH.

Stools :—Watery, gushing diarrhoea in the morning ; awakes urgent desire, followed by tenesmus which prevents her rising. Dysentery brownish, frothy, watery or frequent bloody evacuation gnawing about navel, tenesmus. Chronic diarrhoea clay-colored stool. (*H*).

Anus :—Burning pain ; after stool ; sensation of a plug in afternoon when sitting. Fullness of hæmorrhoidal vessels. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Periodical return of dysentery in spring or early part of summer ; stools blackish, water bloody jelly-like ; stringy discharges with tenesmus during and after stool. (*Mcm*). The distinctive symptom is the appearance of the tongue which is dry, smooth and cracked. (*F*). Morning aggravation also decides the choice.

67. KALI BROM.

Stools :—Watery ; cholera infantum where there is great prostration, cool surface and symptoms of hydrocephaloid (*F*).

Concomitants :—Painless diarrhœa like rice water, with sensation as the bowels were falling out, great chilliness even in hot room especially in abdomen. Pulse frequent, weak ; urine scanty. (*L*). Polypus of rectum with persistent diarrhœa and evacuation of much blood. (*Al*).

68. KALI CARB.

Stools :—Light grey, frequent. soft pale. (*H*).

Rectum :—Burning and griping in rectum after stool. (*Mon*).

Anus :—Burning at the anus after stool. (*B*). Stitches.

Concomitants :—Chronic in cachetic dyspeptic persons with characteristic puffiness of eyebrows. Desire for acids or sugar. Bitter taste (*L*). Painless diarrhœa with rumbling in the abdomen and burning at anus afterwards. Weak pulse (*B*).

69. KREOSOTUM.

Stools :—Watery, papescent, dark-brown, putrid evacuation containing undigested food, greyish or white, chopped, very fetid, frequent, greenish watery ; cadaverous smelling. (*H*).

Rectum :—Cramp like pain. Ineffectual urging (*H*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhoea very offensive, dark-brown, undigested, generally associated with more or less nausea and sometimes with vomiting. Dysentery with nausea and vomiting. Bloody, fetid stools during typhoid fever with great prostration. Tongue coated white. Teeth show dark specks and begin to decay as soon as they appear.

70. LACHESIS.

Stools :—Watery, light yellow fecal ; dark, chocolate-colored, cadaverous smelling ; of decomposed blood looking like charred straw ; mixed blood and slime ; worse at night after acid ; during warm weather or spring. (*H*).

Rectum :—Protrusion after stool. Stool lies close to anus with passing and without urging. (*Al*).

Anus :—Beating as with hammers. Burning during and after stool. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Anterior half of the tongue red, smooth and shining ; cracked at the tip. Tenderness in the left iliac region with intolerance of the slightest pressure. Frothy urine. Debility. (*B*). Hæmorrhage from the bowels in typhoid fever consisting of decomposed blood, Fistula in the anus with sensation of beating as of little hammers. Much thirst. (*Mcm*).

71. LUAROCERASUS.

Stools :—Diarrhæic stools ; with tenesmus ; of green liquid mucus with suffocative spell about the heart ; involuntary. (*H*).

Anus :—Burning after stool.

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa of green mucus with suffocative spell about the heart. In cholera absence of vomiting

and stools; asphyxia; coldness of the whole body. Pulselessness; fainting; titanic spasms; staring fixed look; dilated pupils; Respiration slow deep, gasping, difficult spasmodic at long intervals. (*B*). Violent thirst, drink rolls audibly through the œsophagus and intestines. Suppression or retention of urine.

72. LEPTANDRA.

Stools :—Profuse, black, fetid, running out in a stream. (*A*). Black, tarry, bilious, undigested followed by great distress in the liver. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Tongue coated yellow along the centre. Nausea with faintness. Severe constant distress between the umbilicus and epigastrium with sharp cutting pains. (*B*). Camp diarrhœa from chronic irritation of the intestinal mucus membrane, with aching and burning in the hepatic region. Pain in the region of gall bladder extending to spine with chilliness and diarrhœa. (*Mem*). After stools sharp pains about navel.

73. LILIUM TIGRINUM.

Stools :—Morning diarrhœa, stools loose, bilious ; dark offensive very urgent can not wait a moment. (*H*).

Anus & Rectum :—Pressure on rectum and on bladder. Burning in rectum and anus, then tenesmus, then exhaustion. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Constant hurried feeling as if imperative duties demanded attention with inability to perform. (*B*). Dysentery ; stools bloody mucus, every half hour, with constant urging and much back-ache. (*Mcm*). Acrid, smarting feeling at the anus and up the rectum as if a hot spray were projected over the parts. (*L*).

74. LYCOPODIUM.

Stools :—Pale, putrid, thin, brown, mixed with hard lumps ; thin yellow or reddish yellow fluid. (*H*). Green, stringy, odorless mucus. (*R*).

Rectum :—Contraction so that it protrudes during hard stool. Discharge of blood during stool (soft) stick. Cramps like labor pains and in small of back. (*Al*).

Anus :—Hæmorrhoids swollen ; protruding ; burning, sticking protruding soft stool ; painful on touch ; painful when sitting. Painfully closed. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—A little food seems to fill the stomach full and causes distension and fullness of the abdomen. Incarcerated flatulence. Loud rumbling especially in the left hypochondrium. (*B*). Chronic dysentery ; urgent straining with shuddering and sense of insufficient evacuation. (*Mcm*). Diarrhœa after suppression.

75. MAGNESIA CARB.

Stools :—Are characteristically sour, green, and slimy, are preceded by much griping and rumbling in the bowels and have been very aptly compared to the scum on a frog pond. (*F*). Sour frothy ; or with white floating lumps like tallow. (*H*).

Anus :—Burning at the anus after stool. (*B*).

Concomitants :—Sour smell of the whole body. Dysentery of bloody mucus

with green watery stool. (*Mcm*). Sour smelling discharges up and down. (*R*).

76. MERCURIUS CORR.

Stools :—Yellow, green, bilious followed by slime and blood ; with tenesmus and insupportable cutting colicky pains ; (*H*). Scanty, chiefly of blood and mucus with constant desire ; bloody frequent offensive slimy. (*Al*).

Rectum :—Oozing corrosive ichor from rectum. Tenesmus but nothing passes except mucus tinged with blood. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Lying on the back with knees bent up. (*Al*). Cold face and hands with small feeble pulse. Urine scanty, hot, bloody, retained or suppressed. Faintness, weakness and shuddering. It is found useful in dysentery of worst type and in the catarrhal inflammation of the bowels with extreme pain in the rectum. In dysentery almost constant cutting pains in abdomen with ineffectual pressing straining and tenesmus. Worse in fall ; worse after midnight.

77. MERCURIOSUS SOL.

Stools :—Of green mucus with burning and protrusion of anus ; green with cutting and griping (*Al*) slimy, bloody preceded by anxiety, trembling, faintness colic ; tenesmus ; after stool tenesmus, a “can-not-get done feeling” followed by chilliness. (*H*).

Rectum :—Constant ineffectual urging with tenesmus in rectum.

Anus :—Prolapsus. Burning pain with soft stool.

Concomitants :—The stools nearly always contain mucus there is usually more or less tenesmus. (*Al*). Tongue soft, flabby taking impressions of teeth on the edges. Trembling of hands and tongue. Increase of or profuse salivation. Dysentery exco-riating discharges ; abdomen externally cold to touch ; stools bloody ; green mucus like stirred eggs ; worse at night ; pains increased after stool.

78. MURIATIC ACID.

Stools :—Thin, watery, involuntary while urinating ; greenish in typhoid. (*H*).

Diarrhœa in evening and morning then burning in anus. (*Al*).

Rectum :—Prolapses as if everted when urinating. Smarting in rectum and in anus with soft stool. (*Al*).

Anus :—Swollen hæmorrhoids with burning sore pain. Swollen blue hæmorrhoids with pain on pressure. Burning after stool, itching and tickling. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa with much wind ; stools profuse, dark green, brown, gelatinous ; worse after eating, from fruit, from lager beer, from abuse of opium, with itching of anus during typhoid fever. (*Mcm*). Thin offensive diarrhœa in typhoid and old people who are debilitated and sink down in bed but are restless and inclined to delirium with dry burnt tongue sordes on lips &c. (*Al*). Dysenteric stools blood and slime separated. Pulse weak, slow, intermitting every third beat.

79. NATRUM CARB.

Stools :—Yellow stools ; soft or watery, with violent sudden urging and tenesmus ;

watery, yellow, discharged with gush ; worse from milk, or after eating and from taking cold ; spotted with blood. (*H*).

Rectum :—Incarcerated flatus. Burning after stool. Urging so that he could scarcely reach the closet, then thin forcibly spurting stool. (*Al*).

Anus :—Itching. Discharge of blood during stool. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Melancholy. Apprehensive. Great thirst, eructations ; sour ; diarrhoea during summer and after hot milk. Stools watery, gray, worse during day, and after eating with discharge passing with a gush. (*L*). Passes much sour smelling or fetid flatus. (*H*). Preceded by cutting in upper abdomen followed by burning and soreness in anus and great weakness and sinking hypogastrium. (*Al*). Profuse perspiration.

80. NATRUM MUR.

Stools :—Chronic cases. Gushing black, greenish, gray, bloody, watery stools mostly in fore-noon after farinaclious food in hot

weather, by motion, with rumbling in bowels. (*L*).

Rectum :—Sensation of a foreign substance or rough hard feces with constant looseness of bowels. (*Al*).

Anus :—Hæmorrhoids painful, stinging, oozing glutinous moisture.

Concomitants :—Sad, and enjoys sadness. Angry, when controlled. Mopped tongue. Violent thirst with dry sticky mouth. Longing for salt, salt fish or bitter things ; ankles weak and turn easily. Severe headache. Emaciation of body but face tolerably plump.

81. NATRUM SULPH.

Stools :—Thin yellow fluid ; half liquid ; yellowish green ; spattering all over the vessel ; suddenly expelled. Involuntary while passing flatus or urine. (*B*).

Rectum & Anus :—Constant urging to stool. Burning in anus during and after stool. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Thirst in the evening. Incarceration of flatus. Passing of large

quantity of flatus mostly fetid. (*B*). Chronic diarrhoea worse sometime after rising ; after protracted spell of damp cold weather or from living in damp houses. (*Mcm*). Diarrhoea with violent colic and rumbling before stool ; then yellow greenish stool ; profuse emission of fetid flatus. Chronic diarrhoea stools sudden, scanty light red or bloody forcible occasionally involuntary when passing gas, aggravation from cold food or drink, eating or damp weather intolerance of tight clothing, of rheumatic habit especially with discharges from the ear. (*Al*).

82. NITRIC ACID.

Stools :—Bloody with tenesmus ; of mucus ; putrid mucus ; undigested ; loose, much flatulence, rumbling ; of yellow white fluid ; loose mornings ; green, slimy, acrid diarrhoea (*H*).

Rectum :—Stitches during after stool. spasmodic constriction in anus. Burning. Ulceration in rectum with severe pain after stool (*Al*).

Anus :—Hæmorrhoids that have ceased to bleed but are very painful and pendulous. Fissures of anns with constant oozing of fetid moisture with burning and cutting pain. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa with pressing and cutting pain in rectum before and after stools, continuing for hours, stools green, slimy, with flakes of false membranes, undigested, putrid, fetid, sour smelling. Diphtheritic dysentery ; burning in the rectum with ineffectual urging ; stools bloody ; tenesmus. (*Mcm*).

83. NUX MOSCHATA.

Stools :—Bilious slimy ; putrid, bloody ; thin yellow copious offensive. Undigested like chopped eggs. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Mouths very dry. Enormous distension of abdomen after each meal. Dyspeptic symptoms come on while the patient is still at the table. Colic worse, after taking food or drink relieved by hot wet clothes. Diarrhœa like beaten eggs undigested, profuse, putrid

stools followed by drowsiness and even faintness, with flatulent distension of abdomen. (*Al*).

84. NUX VOMICA.

Stools :—Small, slimy, bloody, with urging ceasing after stool ; mucous watery from indigestion or cold ; like pitch with blood. (*H*).

Rectum and Anus :—Sharp pressing pain especially after mental exertion. Painful constriction of rectum after mental effort and eating. (*B*). Hæmorrhoids with itching and frequent urging to stool. Painful. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Gums swollen bleeding. Bad smell from mouth. Tongue coated thick dirty yellowish white. Thirst, loss of appetite. Nausea in the morning, after dinner. (*B*). Alternate constipation and diarrhœa. Diarrhœa consisting frequent small evacuation with backache, constant feeling as if there were more to be evacuated. Dysentery with backache violent tenesmus, nausea and vomiting.

Dysentery especially after the administration of allopathic remedies with disordered stomach morning aggravation discharge of bloody mucus. (*Al*).

85. OLEANDER.

Stools :—Thin, yellow, undigested, involuntary when emitting flatus. (*H*). Food eaten the previous day passed undigested.

Rectum :—Burning in anus before and after stool.

Concomitants :—Diarrhoea ; stools involuntary when emitting flatus ; stools thin, yellow fecal, with emission of fetid flatus like rotten eggs. Diarrhoea of phthisis (*Mcm*).

86. OPIUM.

Stools :—Watery ; black fetid ; frothy with burning in anus and tenesmus ; involuntary, offensive, thin ; involuntary after fright (*H*).

Rectum :—Distending pain.

Anus :—Spasmodic closure.

Concomitants :—Slow, full pulse. Urine scanty retained or suppressed. Diarrhœa; after fright or sudden joy, offensive, involuntary, watery, frothy dark stools. (*Mcm*). Asiatic cholera, typhoid symptoms or after too much camphor (*H*). Occasionally useful in cholera infantum, with involuntary offensive stools, great weakness, dark red face, collapse, sleepiness. Useful in cholera infantum when the discharges have been suppressed and the child has become unconscious with insensible pupil and flushed face. Diarrhœa during typhoid with bloated abdomen &c. (*Al*).

87. PETROLEUM.

Stools :—Slimy, preceded by colic; chronic diarrhœa, worse during the day; of bloody mucus; often profuse; yellowish watery; weak feeling in the rectum. (*H*). Gushing (*B*).

Rectum :—Weakness of rectum. Burning and itching of anus. Hæmorrhoids and fissures in the anus.

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa always in day time, never at night ; from cabbage. sour krout, after riding in a carriage. (*L*). Dysenteric diarrhœa consisting of bloody mucus followed by much pressing. (*Mem*). Restless sleep, the patient waking often imagining that other persons lie in the same bed. This often indicates this remedy in delirious state accompanying diarrhœa.

88. PHOSPHORUS.

Stools :—Profuse watery, pouring as if from a hydrant, better after sleeping ; copious, light-colored, greenish bloody ; bloody with small white particles like opaque frogspawn. Chronic blood-streaked, like fresh colored water. (*H*).

Rectum & Anus :—Burning in rectum and anus after soft stool with exhaustion. (*Al*). Urging before a stool which shot out as from a gun. Desire for stool whenever he lies on the left side. Bleeding hæmorrhoids with small of blood with every stool. Paralysis of spincter ani and the anus is always open. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Thirst with desire for very cold drinks vomiting of drinks as soon as it become warm in the stomach. sleepiness in daytime after meals. Diarrhœa involuntary stool when coughing ; suitable to old persons, to scrofulous and phthisical patients, morning diarrhœa with green, painless, but exhausting stools ; watery pouring away as from a hydrant with lumps "of white mucus or little grains like tallow. Diarrhœa stools green or bloody anus remaining constantly open. Chronic diarrhœa with gradual loss of strength ; fetid stool and flatus smelling lime which has been used to purify sulphur. (*Mcm*).

89. PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Stools :—Whitish watery ; yellow watery with meal like sediment ; undigested ; involuntary ; painless. (*B*).

Concomitants :—Desire for something refreshing or juicy. Chronic diarrhœa thin, gray or watery and yellow, painless preceded by rumbling ; as a rule the

diarrhœa does not seem to exhaust the patient though it may contain undigested food. (*Al*). Diarrhœa with constant rumbling and gurgling in abdomen ; stools dark yellow undigested, very offensive ; stools of yellow water with meal like sediment ; worse night and morning after eating. (*Mcm*).

90. PLUMBUM.

Stools :—Fetid yellow and fecal ; watery with vomiting and violent colic ; bloody masses ; watery, dark, offensive. (*H*).

Anus :—Drawn up with constriction. (*Mcm*).

Concomitants :—Diarrhœa between midnight and morning with sensation as if something pulling at the navel ; stools watery, dark offensive profuse involuntary or mucus and bloody. Dysentery burning in anus during stool and long lasting severe tenesmus afterwards ; fruitless efforts to stool which is bloody, watery and offensive. (*Mcm*).

91. PODOPHYLUM.

Stools :—Frequent, painless watery, gushing fetid yellow liquid with mealy sediment ; green, sour, watery, yellow, undigested, feces mixed with mucus ; offensive preceded by griping and colic ; with heat, pain in anus. (*Lp*).

Rectum & Anus :—Prolapsus of ani during and after stool. Hæmorrhoids frequently with prolapsus during and after stools following confinement.

Concomitants :—Rolling of head during dentition. Sagging or empty retching. Violent cramps of feet, calves and thighs (with painless stools) with yawning and stretching. (*B*). Chronic diarrhœa especially during early hours of the morning (3 to 9 A. M.) stools watery with meal like sediment ; yellow, pasty ; black mucus, and blood-streaked, involuntary ; very offensive smelling, like carrion. Chronic dysentery, discharges like meat washings ; severe tenesmus ; burning pain deep in rectum (*Mcm*).

92. PSORINUM.

Stools :—Dark brown very fluid, and foul smelling ; having the smell of rotten eggs. Horribly offensive nearly painless almost involuntary dark watery stool ; only at night and most towards morning. Involuntary stool during sleep. (*Nd*).

Rectum & Anus :—Spasmodic pain in the rectum. Burning high up in rectum. Burning and itching in anus.

Concomitants :—Body always has a filthy smell even after a bath. Feels unusually well day before attack. Hungry in the middle of night. Diarrhœa sudden, imperative ; stools watery, dark, brown, fetid smells like carrion, involuntary, aggravated at night from 1 to 4 A. M. after severe acute diseases ; teething in children when weather changes. (*Nd*).

93. PULSATILLA.

Stools :—Watery, only or usually at night, sometimes unconsciously evacuated ; greenish yellow, slimy very changeable ;

like bile, following rumbling in abdomen ; offensive, corrosive ; of white bloody mucus (*H*).

Rectum & Anus :—Sticking as from incarcerated flatus ; pressure in rectum after stool. Blind hæmorrhoids with itching. Hæmorrhoids that usually bleed easily after stool (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Constant spilling of frothy cotton like mucus ; Bitter taste in mouth after food or drink ; loss of taste ; irresistible desire for fresh air. Diarrhoea, stool sour, green, bloody ; one stool fetid, the other odorless ; containing fecal matter, the other blood ; no stools alike ; caused by eating pork or fat food ; from fruit, ice cream, tobacco, cold drinks. Dysentery, discharges white, slimy, clear, yellow, red or green slime blood and mucus. Colic from cold, getting feet wet from fruits, ices, pastry ; flatulent colic in the evening after supper or at night (*Mcm*).

94. RHEUM.

Stools :—Brown and slimy ; loose, thin, curdled, sour, fermented, turning green, reddening the anus (*H*). Thin pastry sour-smelling stool, with straining before and colicky, constrictive, cutting, in the abdomen after, and shivering during stool (*P*).

Rectum & Anus :—Desire for stool after meal ; tenesmus and urging before and after stool.

Concomitants :—Sour smell of the whole body. Desire for various kinds of food which become repugnant as soon as little is taken. Diarrhœa colicky pains around the navel before and during stool ; stools sour, liquid, slimy ; fecal mixed with green slime, cholera infantum, stools whitish, curdy, turning green in the diaper on exposure to air. (*Mcm*).

95. RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Stools :—Watery mucus and bloody with nausea leaning down of the thighs

and much tenesmus ; frothy ; white ; painless, undigested ; like washings of meat, yellowish brown, bloody, cadaverous smelling, and involuntary at night (typhoid) (*H*).

• **Rectum & Anus** :—Hæmorrhoids, blind, protruding after every stool, with backache and pressure outward in the rectum. (*Al*).

Concomitants :—Restlessness ; changes position often ; tongue dry and rough with red edges and triangular red tip. Much thirst. Tearing pain down the thigh. Diarrhœa jelly-like dark yellow, red watery with lumps of transparent mucus ; bloody water like washing of meat. Dysentery ; stools watery mucous bloody with tearing down the thigh much tenesmus. (*Mcm*).

96. SECALE COR.

Stools :—Watery slimy ; offensive watery ; watery yellowish or greenish, discharged rapidly, with great force or even voluntary ; painless, without any effort with great weakness. (*H*). Cholera Asiatica with collapse, face sunken, dis-

torted, particularly the mouth; crawling sensation as from ants. (*H*).

Rectum & Anus :—Anus wide open; hæmorrhage from bowels. Paralysis of rectum.

Concomitants :—Unquenchable thirst. Vomiting of green offensive watery fluid. Vomiting immediately after eating. Suppression of urine. Cramps in chest, hands and toes. Fingers and toes spread apart or bent backward. Sudden and great exhaustion. (*B*). Watery diarrhœa sudden with unquenchable thirst, drinking and vomiting; suppression of urine, shrivelled skin, icy coldness aversion to heat would not be covered. Dysentery particularly valuable in collapsed stage stool involuntary grumous; with these conditions it has saved many hopeless cases. Aversion to heat or to being covered is the principal characteristic.

97. SEPIA.

Stools :—Jelly-like stools, with colic and tenesmus; of green mucus; sour

smelling ; debilitating ; worse after drinking milk, especially, if boiled milk. (*H*).

Rectum and Anus :—Prolapsus ani ; jerking pains from anus, upward through the rectum during stool. (*B*).

Concomitants :—Tongue coated white. Putrid or sour taste ; gone feeling in the stomach, not relieved by eating. Urine turbid, offensive with reddish or clay-colored sediment adhering closely to vessel. Chronic debilitating diarrhoea with almost constant oozing from anus ; stools jelly-like green or bloody fetid or sour ; expelled quickly, worse after taking boiled milk.

98. SILICIA.

Stools :—Paplike offensive ; contain undigested food with great exhaustion but painless ; child has sweaty hands and feet ; watery, weakening, liquid, slimy, frothy, mucus or bloody. (*H*).

Rectum & Anus :—Urging ; burning and biting in anus. (*A*). Hæmorrhoids intensely painful, boring-cramping from anus to rectum or testicles. Protrude

during stool become incarcerated ; sup-
puration. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Large head with open
fontanelles. Profuse perspiration on the
head. Aversion to mother's milk. Vomiting
whenever taking it. Hard, hot-distended
abdomen. Diarrhœa frequent desire for
stool with chilliness and nausea ; stools
offensive, painless fluid, scanty liquid ;
with biting, burning sensation in anus.
(*Mcm*).

99. SULPHUR.

Stools :—Brown watery fecal ; green
mucus ; bloody mucus ; undigested ;
frothy ; sour ; changeable ; fetid. (*H*).
Semi-fluid, soft frequent in the morning ;
papy, yellowish green copious fetid. (*Mcm*).
Frequent in evening involuntary when
sneezing and coughing. (*Al*).

Rectum and Anus :—Burning and
pressure in the rectum during stool ;
burning in anus after stool ; violent
stitches and crawling in rectum especially
in the evening. Violent itching in rectum

and anus. (*Cp*). Hæmorrhoids blind or flowing dark blood with violent bearing down from small of the back towards anus. (*H*).

Concomitants :—Lips very red ; tongue coated, white red tip and border, or brown parched and cracked. Loss of appetite with constant thirst. Excoriation about the anus. Stupor with pale face, dropping lower jaw, eyes half open, cold sweat on face, suppression of urine and frequent twitching of muscles. Diarrhœa in the morning, driving out of bed ; the stools often change in color ; the smell of the stool follows him all round ; expulsion sudden. The patient has an offensive odor of the skin and has aversion to washing.

100. SULPHURIC ACID.

Stools :—Partly liquid, partly solid, with much thin mucus and streaks of blood ; stool as if chopped, saffron yellow, stringy and slimy. Yellowish white, frequent, green, painful. (*Al*).

Rectum & Anus :—Hæmorrhoids itching, burning and sticking ; pressing in anus during and pasty stool.

Concomitants :—In children, dentition ; child smells sour, despite the most careful washing. Irascibility ; irritability, restlessness. Aphthæ. Diarrhœa of drunkards on their last legs ; great debility and nervous prostration ; a sensation of trembling all over body, stool lemon-colored chopped, frothy mucus, stringy, offensive, watery. (*Mcm*).

101. TABACUM.

Stools :—Sudden papæsent, yellow, green or greenish slimy stools ; tenesmus ; shifting flatus. Cholera-body cold, face distorted, spasms ; vomiting or no stool or vomit, collapse. (*H*).

Rectum & Anus :—Itching or burning pain in anus after stool. Hæmorrhoids.

Concomitants :—Collapse, coldness, fainting, cold perspiration, deathly nausea, without vomiting ; coldness of abdomen body cold, abdomen hot. Child wants

abdomen uncovered which relieves nausea and vomiting. Icy coldness of legs from knees to toes. Warmth of body with icy cold hands ; feeble irregular pulse, oppression of heart. Diarrhoea with discharges looking like sour milk, thick, curdled, watery. Rectal tenesmus.

102. THUJA.

Stools :—Pale ; yellow watery, expelled forcibly with much noisy flatus, with blood ; oily or greasy ; gargling like water from a bung-hole. (*H*).

Rectum & Anus :—Painful constriction of anus during stool. Hemorrhoidal tumors swollen, pain worse while sitting. Offensive perspiration at the anus and perineum. (*Lp*). Figwarts about anus. Rectal fistula.

Concomitants :—Diarrhoea daily after breakfast, after vaccination. Chronic diarrhoea. Much thirst ; Drink falls audibly in the stomach. Desire for cold food and drink. Teeth decay at edge of gums.

103. VERATRUM ALBUM.

Stools :—Watery gushing mixed with flakes ; gushing, profuse rice water discharges with tonic cramps, commencing in hands and feet spreading all over ; sunken, even hippocratic face. Cholera Asiatica ; watery, inodorous ; watery, gushing flaky ; thin, papescent, mucus ; green, gushing exhausting after fright ; involuntary. (H).

Rectum & Anus :—Tenesmus ; burning in anus during stool.

Concomitants :—Cold perspiration on forehead ; contracted pupils. Violent effects—thirst, perspiration, faintness, or collapse, evacuation excessive, violent cramps, wrinkling of skin of the hands and fingers, skin cold, blue, remaining in folds when pinched. Suppression of urine. Tongue coated white, with red tip and edges. Lips dry, dark. (B). Diarrhoea frequent, profuse, greenish white watery stools with flakes ; severe pinching, colic before stool, from emotion as fright.

104. ZINCUM MET.

Stools :—Frequent, small, sometimes involuntary ; pitch like ; or dry brittle, granulous ; soft, papescent, or thin with pale blood. (*H*).

Rectum & Anus :—Itching at anus during stool. Burning of anus during stool.

Concomitants :—Child repeats everything said to it. Forehead cool, base of brain hot. Feet constantly in motion. Nervous diarrhoea from depression, stools loose, papescent enveloped in bright red foamy blood preceded by colic with burning of anus during and after stool. Chronic dysentery stools frequent, small, pitch-like or thin, with pale blood, involuntary. Violent itching or tingling at anus as from worms.

REMEDIES.

- Acetic.** Acid.
Acon. Aconitum napellus.
Æsc-h. Æsculus hippocastanum.
Agar. Agaricus muscarius.
Agnus. Agnus castus.
Ailan. Ailanthus.
Aloe. Aloe socotrina.
Alum. Alumina.
Ambr. Ambra grisea.
Am-c. Ammonium carbonicum.
Am-m. Ammonium muriaticum.
Anac. Anacardium.
Ang. Angustura.
Ant-cr. Antimonium crudum.
Ant-t. Antimonium tartaricum.
Apis. Apis mellifica.
Arg. Argentum.
Arg-n. Argentum nitricum.
Arn. Arnica.
Ars. Arsenicum album.
Arum-t. Arum triphyllum.
Asaf. Asafoetida.

- Asar.** Asarum europæum.
Asclepias. Asclepias tuberosa.
Bapt. Baptisia.
Bar. Baryta carbonica.
Bell. Belladonna.
Benz-ac. Benzoicum acidum.
Bism. Bismuthum.
Borax. Borax.
Boletus. Boletus laricus.
Bov. Bovista.
Brom. Bromium.
Bry. Bryonia alba.
Cact-gr. Cactus grandiflorus.
Calad. Caladium.
Calc. Calcarea carbonicum.
Calc-ph. Calcarea phosphorica.
Camph. Camphora.
Cann-s. Cannabis sativa.
Canth. Cantharis.
Caps. Capsicum annum.
Carb-an. Carbo animalis.
Carb-v. Carbo vegetabilis.
Castor. Castoreum.
Caus. Causticum.
Cham. Chamomilla.

Chel. *Chelidonium majus.*

Chin. *China officinalis.*

Cic. *Cicuta virosa.*

Cina. *Cina.*

Cinnab. *Cinnabaris.*

Cistus. *Cistus Canadensis.*

Clem. *Clematis erecta.*

Cocc *Cocculus.*

Coc-cac. *Coccus cacti.*

Coff. *Coffea.*

Colch. *Colchicum.*

Coloc. *Colocynthis.*

Colost. *Colostrum.*

Con. *Conium maculatum.*

Corn-cir. *Cornus circinata.*

Copaib. *Copaiba.*

Creos. *Creosotum.*

Croc. *Crocus sativus.*

Crotalus- *Horridus.*

Crot-tig. *Croton tiglium.*

Cubeb. *Cubeba.*

Cupr. *Cuprum metallicum,*

Cuprum *ars.*

Cyc. *Cyclamen.*

Dig. *Digitalis.*

- Diosc.** Dioscorea.
Dros. Drosera.
Dulc. Dulcamara.
Elaps. Elaps corallinus.
Elater. Elaterium.
Euphor. Euphorbia corallata.
Euphm. Euphorbium.
Euphr. Euphrasia off.
Ferr. Ferrum metallicum.
Fluor-ac. Fluoricum acidum.
Gamb. Gambogia.
Gels. Gelsemium.
Graph. Graphites.
Grat. Gratiola.
Guai. Guaiacum.
Hamam. Hamamelis.
Hell. Helleborus niger.
Hepar. Hepar sulphuris calcareum.
Hipp-m. Hippomane mancinella.
Hyos. Hyosciamus niger.
Ign. Ignatia.
Iod. Iodium.
Ipec. Ipecacuanha.
Iris. Iris versicolor.
Jabor. Jaborandi.

- Jalap. Jalapa.
Jatr. Jatropha curcas.
Kali. Kali carbonicum.
Kali-b. Kali bichromicum.
Kali brom. Kali bromatum.
Kreosotum.
Lach. Lachesis.
Laur. Laurocerasus.
Led. Ledum palustre.
Leptan. Leptandra.
Lil-tig. Lilium tigrinum.
Lobel. Lobelia inflata.
Lyc. Lycopodium.
Mag-c. Magnesia carbonica.
Mag.m Magnesia muriatica.
Mag-s. Magnesia sulphurica.
Mang. Manganum acet.
Manc. See Hipp-m.
Mar. Marum verum teucrium.
Men. Menyanthes.
Merc. Mercurius Sol.
Merc-c. Mercurius corrosivus.
Mezer. Mezerium (daphne).
Millef. Millefolium.
Mosch. Moschus.

- Mur-ac.** Muriaticum acidum.
Nat-c. Natrum carbonicum.
Nat-m. Natrum muriaticum.
Nat-sul. Natrum sulphuricum.
Nicc. Niccolinum.
Nitr. Nitrum.
Nitr-ac. Nitricum acidum.
Nuphar. Nuphar luteum.
Nux-m. Nux moschata.
Nux-v. Nux vomica.
Olean. Oleander.
Op. Opium.
Opunt. Opuntia vulgaris.
Oxal-ac. Oxalicum acidum.
Par. Paris quadrifolia.
Paull. Pallinia sorb.
Petr. Petroleum.
Phos. Phosphorus.
Ph-ac. Phosphoricum acidum.
Phyt. Phytolacca.
Picric-ac. Picricum acidum.
Plant. Plantago.
Plat. Platina.
Plb. Plumbum.
Pod o. Podophyllum.

Psor. Psorinum.

Puls. Pulsatilla.

Ran-b. Ranunculus bulbosus.

Ran-sc. Ranunculus sceleratus.

Raph. Raphanus.

Ratan. Ratanhia.

Rheum. Rheum.

Rhod. Rhododendron.

Rhus. Rhus toxicodendron.

Rumex. Rumex crispus.

Ruta. Ruta graveolens.

Sabad. Sabadilla.

Sabin. Sabina.

Sang. Sanguinaria.

Sars. Sarsaparilla.

Secale. Secale cornutum.

Selen. Selenium.

Seneg. Senega.

Sep. Sepia.

Sil. Silicea.

Spig. Spigelia.

Spong. Spongia.

Squil. Squilla maritima.

Stann. Stannum.

Staph. Staphisagria.

- Stram. Stramonium.
Sulph. Sulphur.
Sul-ac. Sulphuricum acidum.
Tabac. Tabacum.
Tarent. Tarentula
Tar. Taraxacum.
Tereb. Terebinthina.
Thu. Thuja.
Tromb. Trombidium.
Valer. Valeriana.
Verat. Veratrum album.
Verb. Verbascum.
Viol-od. Viola odorata.
Viol-tr. Viola tricolor.
Zinc. Zincum.
Zing. Zingiber.
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