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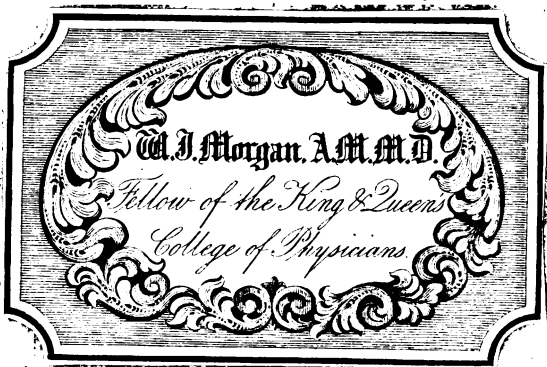
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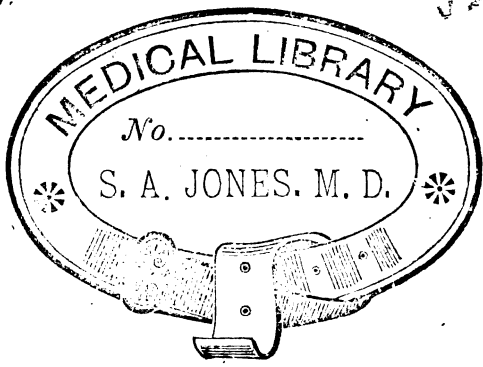
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FOR THE USE OF BOTH THE PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONER AND
NON-PROFESSIONAL PERSON.

Authoritative Essay on the Selection of the Remedy,

WITH AN

FIRST LINES OF THE PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY,

Also by the same Author,

DR. SPILLAN, A.M., M.D., ETC., ETC.

BY

PROMINENT SYMPTOMS, ETC., ETC.

WITH THE

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA,

OF THE

Æ Conscriptus

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

HOMŒOPATHIC HANDBOOK

AND

CLINICAL GUIDE

FOR THE

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

A COMPLETE

POCKET-BOOK OF HOMŒOPATHIC THERAPY

FOR DOMESTIC USE, AS WELL AS FOR MEDICAL PRACTICE

BY

DR. G. H. G. JAHR.

Translated from the German

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PREFACE BY THE TRANSLATOR.

SOME apology will probably be deemed necessary for the appearance of a new translation of the present work, a translation of the book by a distinguished homœopathic practitioner having already come out in America, of which a new edition has recently appeared in this country. We assure our readers that the motive for producing the present translation was not the little vanity of appearing in print. Such a motive has long since lost all its charms for us. It may be invidious to say it; but any unprejudiced person will, on comparing the original German with the American translation of Jahr, acknowledge that considerable liberties, not altogether justifiable, have been taken, and that some lapses of not a little moment have been allowed to creep in. Were these lapses such,

*Quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura,*

the present translation should never have seen the light. The statement of symptoms, as indicating such or such a remedy, which symptoms have been represented as of *absolute* existence, or of matter-of-course occurrence, though Jahr gives them as *conditional, contingent, or hypothetical*,—the omission of important, practical, and valuable observations,—the substitution of one organ for another, as of the urinary for the uterine organs,—such were among the chief causes which induced the present

translator to undertake his unenviable and invidious task. He deems it, however, but fair to acknowledge, that the American translation served considerably to lighten his labour, and to divest his task of some of the drudgery connected with mere translation. For the use of incipient homœopathic practitioners and non-professional readers, who sometimes find it necessary to meddle in homœopathic practice, in a domestic way, in the absence of the regular practitioner, he takes leave to add a few observations on the doses and repetition of medicine; but that subject has been so ably discussed by the Author in his preface, that he finds himself in a great measure relieved from the task.

The following observations, respecting the *dose* and its *repetition*, are compiled from Jahr's New Homœopathic Pharmacopœia and Posology.

It is a principle held among the generality of homœopathic practitioners, that it is not by the immediate action of a medicine, but by the reaction of the organism against the medicinal effects, that Homœopathy proposes to herself to effect a cure. Hence it follows that the larger the dose, the greater the fear that the reaction will take place, either too slowly or not at all. Hence, Hahnemann, who at first had administered his attenuations in the dose of one drop, soon came to the point of administering only little *globules*, by means of which he gave himself the power of administering only the 200th part of a drop of an attenuation, and of which he afterwards never gave more than two or three for a dose. The most usual method of all, that of administering two or three globules for a dose, is to be preferred, inasmuch as these globules will always possess sufficient virtues, which they exert on the suffering organs to excite reaction, and especially so when they are dissolved in a small quantity of water; which process renders them more

suitable at once to exert a more considerable energy, without, however, exerting too much at one time. Moreover, should we wish to regulate this action, we give the globules dry, either alone or mixed with a few grains of *Sugar of Milk*. If in this last method we mash them before mixing them with the *Sugar of Milk*, and leave them in contact with it some length of time, the dose becomes equally capable of at once exerting almost as much action as if they had been dissolved in a small spoonful of water. The globules taken dry, and without being mixed with *Sugar of Milk*, constitute the feeblest dose of this mode of administration, because their resources are exerted more gradually than those of the other modes. As to the *number of globules*, that is a point which, after all the experiments we have made on the subject, is much less important than the form under which they are given, provided this number does not exceed the limits of homœopathic prescriptions. Ten globules, administered dry, and without mixture with *Sugar of Milk*, will not act with much more energy than two, three, four, mixed with ten, fifteen grammes of *Sugar of Milk*, or dissolved in a small spoonful of water, since the resources which, under this form, the two, three, four globules immediately present to the contact of the organs, are more considerable than those which *ten* globules present when taken dry and alone. Even given under the same extension as these two, three, four globules, the *ten* will not *at once* exert a stronger action, since the surface which they present to the organs is the same as with the others.

What has been said of the number of globules is equally applicable to *drops*; so that we shall rarely remark a great difference of energy between the dose of an entire drop, and that of two, three, four globules dissolved in a small spoonful of water, or intimately mixed with ten or fifteen centigrammes of *Sugar of Milk*. What causes dangerous

aggravations is not always the magnitude of the homœopathic dose, taken at one time, but the greater or smaller *number* of these doses, that is to say, their *repetition*.

The fundamental principle of all repetition is, *never to repeat the dose so long as the reaction excited by the first exists, and so long as benefit continues, NO MATTER IN HOW SLIGHT A DEGREE.* It is on this principle that, in the majority of mild indispositions, in many acute affections without inflammation, spasms, neuralgies, etc., one single dose will remove the malady; and that in chronic affections without organic alterations, one single dose will frequently prolong its beneficial action for four, six, or even eight weeks. In cases of such a nature, repetition is scarcely ever called for, though it may become necessary, whilst, after a time more or less prolonged, the reaction which the first dose had excited becomes stationary, or that the disease has relapsed; and even in these two cases, it can only become necessary, whilst the group of symptoms still indicates the same remedy; whereas, should the condition of the disease be changed, another medicine, more suitable to the state at the time, would be preferable to the dose of the first. But what is of primary importance is, to be assured that that state is really such as to call for either a repetition or a new remedy. For further information as to the magnitude of the dose or the expediency of repetition, see Jahr's preface to the present edition of this Repertorium.

Directions for the administering of homœopathic medicines, intended chiefly for non-professional persons, who sometimes find it necessary to resort to homœopathic remedies for domestic purposes, in the absence of any regular medical practitioner.

The mode of administering homœopathic medicine ordinarily adopted is in the form of *globules*. These

globules consist of sugar and starch, substances entirely devoid of medicinal properties, and capable of absorbing a medicinal tincture, and of keeping for years the medicinal virtues so imparted to them; three of these globules are generally considered the maximum quantity to be taken at once.

Homœopathic medicines may be administered in three different ways, according to the nature of the case, and the end to be attained. These ways are, first, *solution*, *i. e.* by dissolving the medicine in pure cold water. Secondly, by placing the *globules dry* on the tongue, and allowing them to dissolve gradually. The third method of administering homœopathic medicines is by *olfaction*. This method is resorted to when the practitioner desires to act on the system generally; when, for example, symptoms of a nervous character happen to present themselves,

When a case of *acute* disease is to be treated, the most suitable plan is to dissolve the medicine in a small quantity of cold water, and then to administer it at intervals, in tea or dessert-spoonfuls.

In the treatment of *chronic* disease it may be laid down as a general rule that the medicine is to be administered dry on the tongue.

With respect to the *quantity* of cold water to be used for the purpose of solution, that will be readily and easily determined by the wording of the prescription. Thus, suppose nine globules of any medicine, as of *Aconite*, *hep. sulph.*, etc., were prescribed in solution, and a *fourth* or *sixth* part to be taken every three hours, the medicine is to be dissolved in four or six tea or dessert-spoonfuls of cold water, and one tea or dessert-spoonful is to be given every three hours.

When medicines are prescribed to be taken in the way just mentioned, they are said to be taken in *divided* doses; whereas, if the medicine prescribed is to be taken in

one single dose, it is said to be administered in an *undivided* dose; in the latter case the medicine is administered undissolved, or placed dry on the tongue. We have already stated that in the treatment of *chronic* disease, this is, in general, the mode in which the medicine is administered.

To enter more fully into the *quantity* of the dose, or into the *repetition* and *alternation* of medicines, would be altogether out of place here for the non-professional person, whilst the professional reader will find this subject considered at sufficient length in Jahr's preface above alluded to, and immediately following this preface.

THE vast importance of procuring homœopathic medicines in a pure and genuine state is sufficiently obvious. The claims to public confidence of Mr. Wm. Headland, Homœopathic Chemist (15, Princes Street, Hanover Square, London), have long been established in this particular, having been *proved* by the most unerring test, experience, and fully verified by the concurrent testimony of the most experienced homœopathic practitioners, both at home and abroad.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE little work which I here offer to the public is not really, as I first announced, a mere translation of the "Clinical Instructions" contained in my French Manual, but is rather the collected result accumulated by me in the course of more than nine years, during the instruction which, in order to afford a more rapid introduction to the domain of our practical medical science, I frequently had to give to incipient physicians and other parties, who felt a deep interest in our art. What reception the present little work, which has been rendered as perfect as possible, and which for the purpose of more convenient use, has been *reduced from its hitherto SYSTEMATIC, into a purely ALPHABETICAL arrangement*, will find with the German public, I must now wait to see. Many persons will probably consider it to be superfluous, as in our literature at present no want exists either of pocket-books, manuals on therapeutics, or repertoriums; I, myself, moreover, having increased the number of the latter not inconsiderably. In this respect I may state in my defence, that though urgently called on in 1844 by several parties, and among others, by one of our most distinguished practitioners, Dr. Ægidi, of Berlin, to prepare a German edition of my French Guide, I could not, for the reasons already stated, bring my mind to the undertaking, and would not even yet have taken up the resolve, had it not at length become evident to me that, in spite of my own full and complete Repertorium, and of the appearance of Bönninghausen's work, a compendium was still wanting to take the place of my earlier manual, which should be suited to assist begin-

ners, and to aid the memories of the occupied practitioner. When I was informed at the same time for a certainty that, in case the publication did not come from myself, others were determined to translate those "Directions" into German, there remained to me no other choice, than either to allow the appearance of that imperfect attempt, or, if something better and more complete should offer, to undertake the work. The latter I have now done, and am in a position to present to my readers instead of the too fragmentary volume which a mere translation would have furnished, a more harmonious whole, and one which has been in every respect carried out with as much regard to connection as possible.

Were I now to say wherein, according to my views, the peculiar character of the present work consists, I would name as its leading feature, that *of presenting to the beginner always as far as possible that merely which is indispensable, and accordingly that which he immediately requires*, and so to guide him, that on whatever side he may take up the subject, or by whatever door he would enter into the treasury of our curative indications, he may always find himself conducted to the point, from whence he may obtain a right view and correct insight into the thing sought. Names of diseases and mere individual symptoms, whatever in general can be the object of inquiry by the practitioner, have been considered by me; and in every article I have endeavoured not only to give all the indications which my own experience and that of others have furnished me with, but also have kept this in view, by my references to other articles to enable the reader to perfect the information still further, and to obtain a nearer view of the intimate connection between all related remedies and cases of diseases. No doubt the reader will in this way find himself referred from a single article oftentimes to several articles throughout the whole book, if he will peruse all the references which are to be

found from one article to another; but as in Nature herself everything exists in connection, and there is nothing that is isolated and independent, I consider this circumstance in the book rather an advantage, than a disadvantage, especially since I know from experience that this mode of bringing the whole into view as much as possible in each individual article, is the one best suited to make the reader acquainted with the entire subject in the readiest, most certain, and easiest manner.

The nomenclature adopted by me with respect to the names of diseases is, with few exceptions, the old one of Peter Frank, as being the one most current amongst all: that on the subject of fevers, epilepsies, hysterical affections, etc., no notice has been taken by me of Schönlein's pathology, will not be brought against me as a charge, if it be considered how little importance even the pathologists of the old school, whose authority still stands high amongst many of our therapeutists, attach to Schönlein's system, one never recognised by himself, but published merely by one of his pupils, and how very warmly the same is combated in Berlin, Vienna, and Prague. After all, the best pathological system really contributes nothing to therapeutics,* if, as our school teaches, all the symptoms of a case are taken into account; then, whether there be epilepsy called uterine, thoracic, etc., in practice we shall come

* The inutility of pathology in directing the choice of remedies will be readily acknowledged even by the best pathologists of the *old school*. No one, however versed in pathological science, has ever been able to trace a connection between the changes of the lung in the different stages of pneumonia, and tartar emetic, the reputed specific in the hands of the allopathic practitioner. *Experience* itself, the pole-star of homoeopathy, is here the only guide. *Ab uno disce omnes*. Far different, though scarcely less important, are the uses of pathological science in the hands of the medical practitioner, whether of the old or the new school. The present is not the place for considering this question. Suffice it to say, that it is the possession of a knowledge of pathology that mainly distinguishes the medical man from the old woman (nurse-tender) who attends on the sick.—TRANSLATOR.

with certainty, though not to the *name*, yet to the *thing*. Only in preparing the articles on SKIN-DISEASES, I regret not having met the friend who made me acquainted with the new system established by Hebra in Vienna. This system, from what I know of it at present, is, that which combines the greatest practical advantages with extreme clearness and simplicity, whilst through the systems hitherto adopted, in no branch of pathology has more terrible confusion appeared than in affections of the skin. When in 1840 I published my Clinical Directions for the first time in French, I imposed it as a duty on myself to subject the systems of the Germans, French, and English to a fundamental comparative study, and at the same time to see living specimens as much as possible in the hospitals here. But I must acknowledge, that the farther I entered into the individualities of the several systems, I was involved in a confusion so much greater, that I at length gave up the idea of seeking for a nomenclature equally intelligible for French, English, and German. Intelligent judges will probably discover this uncertainty in the articles on skin-diseases. To such I can only say, that I intend to prefix to my "Repertorium of Skin-symptoms" a table, which is to contain the principal denominations which are to be found in the various systems, to which names have been attached, with their relation to the synonymes of other systems, and to the most closely corresponding symptoms of our *Materia Medica*. I have already formed the plan of this table, but am not as yet able to bring it to that state of perfection which might be given to it; if that cannot be done, I shall give it as it is.*

With respect to the remedies which have been quoted under the cases of disease and the several symptoms, I have in general cited those only which had been confirmed either *directly*, by experience in the special case under

* * This work on Skin Diseases has just been published.—TANNS.

consideration, or *indirectly*, by the general action of the remedy ascertained and attested by other cases. Only in rare cases are conjectures to be found, and where these do occur, the remedies named are accompanied with a note of interrogation (?). I have once more minutely examined at the same time the entire stock of my own experience and the collected observations from the writings of others, and thereby saw myself enabled to make many important additions to that which I previously gave in my Repertorium, so that all the medicines here cited which should not be found in the Repertorium with the corresponding symptoms, have the sign (°) annexed to them as having been verified by practice; or if they should occur under the pure (medicinal) actions, are accompanied with the note *. The possessors of Bœnninghausen's Repertorium also may probably meet in this work several matters deserving of adoption, and may find more than once an opportunity of assigning a most distinguished place to many a remedy which hitherto was either not distinguished much, or in some instances not at all distinguished. For the gradation of the remedies made by me with the numbers 1) 2) 3), their hitherto frequent or more rare application, or the degree of their confirmation by practical experience, combined with their general properties, has determined the arrangement adopted; so that one may say that the remedies classed under No. 1 will be found most frequently indicated in practice. The practitioner, however, must not, before making the selection of a remedy, dispense with the task of always satisfying himself whether in the particular case before him one of the last-named classes may not be more suitable than one out of those in the first class. The so-constituted classes, accordingly, have not at all the *absolute* importance which Bœnninghausen's classes have; and it would be altogether drawing a false conclusion to consider a remedy, which otherwise corre-

sponds to all the signs, as unsuitable, or as absolutely contra-indicated, because with all these signs it may happen to be included under the second or third class. The classes mean, in a word, that the cases of a disease which occur in practice are for the most part so constituted, that the first of the remedies cited in general correspond to them more frequently than the latter; and that accordingly the commencing practitioner, in order as much as possible to save time, will proceed most methodically if he first direct his attention to the first-named remedies, and should none of them correspond to the case, he then proceeds to the others.

To say more on the *further use of this book, or the particular mode of using it*, appears to me to be superfluous, as the reader requires merely to refer, in any case whatever which may present itself, either to the annexed index, or to the body of the text itself, which has been alphabetically arranged, by which he may be directed how to apply the information obtained from the book. Only I would advise *incipient practitioners*, before they proceed to the use of the single articles, to make themselves right-well acquainted with the articles contained in the *Systematic Conspectus*, which will be found to follow this preface, and more especially with the articles given under the head of *General Diseases*, and printed in *italics*; by adopting this method, they will come to know at the same time the book itself, so that it may render them essential service in particular cases, by the supplementary information to be derived from the general views given. In the instructions given by me to beginners, I have invariably commenced in this way, to enable them to become familiar with the general views, by which means the other parts will be very easily attained. Whether absolute beginners, that is, persons who have never studied the pure *Materia Medica* of our school, will be able to succeed with this book, I am

not certain; and I would even be disposed to doubt it; but for such, indeed, the book is not written. And though in the appendix I have given some short sketches of the most important of our remedies, still in the composition of this work, I have always supposed such readers to possess the text of my Symptomen-Codex, or some other Homœopathic Materia Medica, which they can further consult, before they decide in difficult cases on the selection of the remedy. But, on the other hand, I hope that the practitioner who has already made himself acquainted in some degree with the Materia Medica, will be able to use this book as a useful *vade mecum* in his practice, and that it will prove to all those, who do not neglect the study of remedies in their totality, a sure guide which shall refer them beyond the book itself, and induce them to consult larger and more complete works. The annexed *characteristic* symptoms, which I looked on as a mere attempt to fix the most important points, were in fact written for those who are entering on the study of our Materia Medica, and who at first, till longer study in this department has introduced them to a better knowledge of the outlines, frequently do not know what they ought to impress on their memory. For such persons these characteristic symptoms will probably serve as a small beginning to find out the leading or central points; these being duly impressed on the mind by continued application and exercise, the other and less important symptoms will readily group themselves around that which is once firmly attained.

For practitioners I should now have nothing further to say by way of introduction to this little work; but as I have at the same time written for beginners, I cannot for their sakes refrain from adding a few observations REGARDING THE SELECTION OF THE REMEDY ACCORDING TO THE SYMPTOMS, as well as regarding THE APPLICATION OF THE REMEDIES IN THE PROPER DOSE.

As I have learned from experience, the rule given by Hahnemann to select a remedy which may correspond to all the symptoms of a case, has been understood both by young practitioners, and by practitioners who have come over to us from the old school, if not directly falsely, yet in general in such a manner that what is essential remains altogether unnoticed, and the picture of the disease formed by them presents in itself no particular symptoms in relation to a remedy that can be opposed with certainty to that disease. The cause is this, that on the one hand a much more restricted meaning is attached in the old school to the word "symptom," than Hahnemann annexed to it when he gave that rule; and on the other hand, persons fancy that they have done all that is necessary for the formation of a perfect picture of a disease, if they stop short and content themselves with noting down those phenomena which are pathognomic in a given case, and constitute the diagnosis. Whether, for instance, a patient who labours under pneumonia, may have at the same time other accidental or constitutional ailments; whether he at the same time labours under hæmorrhoids, some affection of the eye, etc., it never occurs to the beginner in Homœopathy to take these into account in his selection of a remedy; he sees only the most prominent disease, and its striking symptoms, and leaves the others unnoticed as other independent diseases, which he intends to treat at a subsequent period, each by itself. For this reason I have for a long time explained Hahnemann's rule to all beginners, by saying that the remedy, if it is to be suitable, must contain under its signs not only the symptoms of the disease, but at the same time the symptoms of the patient, with the greatest exactness. But even here I still saw that I was misunderstood, more than one beginner not taking into consideration certain signs, because he viewed them not as symptoms, but as independent diseases, which

he thought himself bound to subject to special treatment, and in the case immediately before him, to take no notice whatever of them. But the most striking circumstance I here learned was, that such presumed independent *diseases* were invariably things which our school considers only as *symptoms*, and which were frequently considered as proper diseases merely for this reason, because forsooth they had a particular name! This at length determined me, in my intercourse with beginners from the old school, to leave out and omit altogether the word "symptom," and instead of it to say—*If, especially in chronic, and generally also in acute diseases, a suitable remedy is to be selected, it must not only correspond as much as possible—1) to the pathognomic signs of the case, but also, 2) to the accidental phenomena not essentially belonging to the case; and 3) to all other "diseases" and morbid phenomena, which might otherwise be discovered in the patient.*" That is, if, for instance, a patient labour under *ophthalmia*, it is not merely the pathognomic signs of this affection, but in like manner also all other so-called diseases of the eye (as *ectropion, pterygion, blepharoptosis, diplopia, amblyopia*, etc.), which might exist at the same time; and, besides, all other changes in the entire organism of the patient, no matter whether they are put forward in the school-books as symptoms or as diseases, they are to be interwoven in the picture of the disease, and to be taken into a *proportionate* account in the selection of the remedy.

In all *chronic* cases this general notice of all morbid signs, not only of the case, but of the entire individual, is always indispensable; only in *acute* affections, *if these depend not on a chronic foundation, but are indebted for their origin to accidental occasional causes*, the other ailments included under No. 3 often come in rather in the background, and though the remedy corresponding to them will always be the most suitable, still the neglect of them in the selection of a

remedy will often be unattended with any particular disadvantage. But the more the "*accidental symptoms*," that is, the *secondary symptoms, exclusive of the pathognomic signs*, are taken into the account in all acute affections, and especially in those caused by accidental occasional causes, whilst a remedy will here be so much the more suitable, the more it corresponds in its properties with those accidental properties of the case in question. So true is this, that of two remedies, of which the one perfectly corresponds only with the *pathognomic* and *diagnostic* signs of a case, but *not with the accidental*, whilst the other includes merely the *accidental* signs in striking similarity, the latter remedy will accordingly merit the decided preference. One of the most striking instances of this kind I experienced a few days since in a man forty years of age, who, labouring under a severe bronchitis, consulted me. The ordinary remedies, such as *Acon.*, *bell.*, *bry.*, *dulc.*, *merc.*, notwithstanding their apparent suitability, in other respects, had no effect whatever, and I sought to no purpose after a more suitable remedy, when the patient told me had a pain in the calf of the leg, as if the part had been bruised, with tension of the foot in setting it on the ground, and without his being able to remember his ever having injured the part. The place itself presented a reddish spot, green and yellow on the sides, and painful to the touch, as from ecchymosis. This led me to select *Conium* 30, three globules in water. After the second teaspoonful, not only was the part better, but the fever also was less, the cough became easy and loose, and the appetite was improved.*

* Whoever knows how, in a given case, to separate the *accidental* signs of the disease from the *pathognomic*, and to take in those essential to the individual, can oftentimes cure *tinea* of the worst kind, *noma*, *dropsy*, *inguinal hernia*, etc., with remedies which never produced such affections; for it is only when the remedy is essentially similar to the individual, it does good; but what is essential for a sick individual, such are directly the *accidental* signs in the pathological sense. *Bene curat qui bene distinguit.*

and the thousandth attenuation, no one can say. I believe that the attenuations, if carried up to a certain degree, act more speedily and more determinately than the lower attenuations, and that a spoonful of a solution of a few pellets is a milder dose than a drop of an alcoholic attenuation; but of this I can adduce no proofs; all I know is, that we do not yet know the limit, how far the attenuating process can be carried without destroying the power of the medicine, and that under proper circumstances, a pellet of the 8000th potency acts as well as a pellet of the 30th or the 3rd.

That in many *acute* cases, from the suddenly fatal cholera down to the recent chancre, *this repetition is indispensable*, is clear; that in other minor affections of recent origin, *a single dose often is quite sufficient*, is in like manner indisputable; and that in chronic cases, in all indeed which require a long-continued action of the suitable remedy, with the action of a single dose continued for a long time, far more is accomplished than with repeated doses, is a point which can have escaped no attentive practitioner. How the latter happens, I know not; but I think, from what I have observed, especially in the cases of tumours, polypi, chronic pulmonary, and hepatic affections, and other latent inflammations, as also in the case of *old* warts, ulcers, and herpetic affections, the cause is often this: that, in the latter cases, a much longer time is required for the retroformative process, and indeed a time so long, that *ere the time of the cure has arrived*, the accumulation of the doses in the case of repetition, has ordinarily produced such an aggravation, that the physician sees himself obliged to have recourse to another medicine before the time. But be it as it may, I myself, at least for some considerable period, employ in chronic and other very tedious affections, never more than a single dose of from three to four globules, nay, even in acute cases, unless very rapid in their progress, I never allow the

remedy to be repeated *unconditionally*, but only when I am satisfied that the repetition does good; nay, more, in cases whose course is most rapid, I always first observe what the effects are of the second or third doses, before I decide on the further continuance of the repetition. Then, in case of repetition, I invariably have recourse to the solution of from three to six globules in water, which I direct to be taken, not in *dessert* but in *teaspoonfuls*, every two, three, to six hours, and I keep to the 30th dilution, or to still higher dilutions, just as I have them, not because I consider these as exerting more powerful action, but rather for this reason, because I hold them, if possessing a different action, as *weaker* in every case than those preceding them. But I adopt that which I hold to be the *smallest* dose for this reason; because I wish, before I allow the repetition, to know whether I have hit on the right remedy, and this a small dose can show as well as a large one, because the *really suitable remedy* in acute affections will in the smallest dose produce, if not an equally perfect cure, certain decided signs of incipient improvement.

And such a line of conduct I would recommend to all beginners, whatever ideas they may otherwise entertain regarding the higher or lower dilutions. In most *chronic* cases, one dose of from three to four globules is sufficient, taken at once and as the only one for several weeks' duration of action; and in *acute* cases, from three to six globules dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and taken in teaspoonfuls, at intervals of from one, two, three, to six hours, according to the severity of the case; and *if these do not suffice*, it is a sure sign that the physician must think of selecting a *more suitable remedy*, rather than of *increasing the dose*. Further, a thing of which I cannot sufficiently warn him, is the mischief caused by the *specific* school, which teaches its followers to select the remedy no longer according to the similarity of the symptoms, but

merely in reference to the *name* of the disease, and then to attack a real exacerbation with doses, if the so-selected remedy will not afford aid. I accordingly have done my utmost, in all the names of diseases employed in the present work, invariably to give as many symptoms and particular indications as I could; but whoever would practise with this book alone, without consulting at the same time my work on *Materia Medica*, and making the latter his chief study, such person would certainly run the risk of following the wrong path. For a continued study of the pure *Materia Medica* is not merely indispensable to the correct selection of the remedy; for the purpose of observing also the effects or actions of given remedies, particularly in chronic diseases, the first requirement is to be perfectly well acquainted with all the symptoms of the same, in order to be certain at the same time, in the case of the aggravations which are constantly occurring, or the new signs which are ever presenting themselves, whether these are to be set down to the account of the remedy prescribed, and this is to be accordingly continued, or whether the disease itself is progressing, and accordingly another remedy is required. That the present work is not sufficient for this purpose I know full well—it could not be so; as, in the first part of my *Symptomen-Codex*, I have informed the reader of all that our school has to show on the subject of proved medicines and their actions, and this little book is intended not so much for *study*, as for a *pocket-book* and a help for the memory of practitioners, and as a useful guide for beginners.

With this understanding, then, the public will accept this work; at having sent it into the world I shall certainly feel pleased, if I find by experience that, whilst it has proved serviceable to some few of the experienced, it has been the means of facilitating practice for the many.

G. H. G. JAHR.

Paris, May 30th, 1849.

SYSTEMATIC CONSPECTUS

OF THE

ARTICLES CONTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING WORK,
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

N.B.—The articles *printed in Italics* in the following Conspectus are such as, by reason of their importance, should be read before the others. They contain for the most part general information applicable to all cases, which again becomes available in the particular cases.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—See the articles: A. *Constitution*, with age, sex, and temperament; *causes* of diseases; *conditions* under which ailments become aggravated; *conditions* of amendment; *emotions*; *taking colds*; *suppression* of secretions and eruptions; *injuries*; *heat*, ill-effects of; ill-effects of various articles of *food*; *weakness of stomach*; *ailments of drunkards*; growth, difficulties thereof; *poisonings*, and in particular, alum; arsenic; abuse of valerian; prussic acid; lead; *abuse of cinchona*; *vapours noxious*; preparations of iron; adipic poison; fish poison; crab-apple vinegar; poisonous honey; abuse of iodine; *abuse of coffee*; abuse of camphor; *abuse of chamomile*; copper, poisoning by; abuse of magnesia; *abuse of mercury*; opium; *narcotism*; phosphorus; noxious mushrooms; glanders poison; saffron; sal ammoniacum; nitrate of silver; excessive use of salt; sarsaparilla; hepar sulphuris; abuse of sulphur; mezereum; Spanish flies; stramonium; poisonous sumach; *abuse of tobacco*; abuse of tea; alcohol; tin.

B. Deadness of single parts ; swelling of veins ; aneurysms ; *sanguineous congestions* ; plethora ; anæmia ; *hæmorrhages* ; sanguineous orgasm ; inflammations ; arthroace ; hydrarthrus ; arthritis ; *arthralgia* ; diseases of the bones ; *spasms* ; *paralysis* ; contractions of muscles ; polypi ; rachitic ailments ; *rheumatism* ; *mucous ailments* ; *paroxysms of pain* ; scurvy ; scrophulosis ; tuberculosis ; *typical ailments* ; *dropsy*.

C. Emaciation ; *debility* ; atrophy of scrofulous children ; deficiency of transpiration ; *dread of motion* ; cyanosis ; chlorosis ; eclampsia ; epilepsy ; adiposis ; jaundice ; catalepsy ; *diseases of children* ; *dread of air* ; marasmus senilis ; *nervous debility* ; fainting ; *asphyxia* ; apoplexy ; *asthenia* ; consumption ; indolence ; awkwardness ; chorea ; hydrophobia ; worm-affectations ; tremor.

II.—CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND EXTERNAL DISEASES.—

See : A. Formication ; acne ; lepra ; eruptions ; variola ; blood-blisters ; *petechiæ* ; boils ; eczema ; *exanthemata* ; *herpetic eruptions* ; purpuric eruptions, or ephelides ; phagedenic blisters ; rash or miliaria ; zona ; itching of the skin ; ichthyosis ; itch ; lichen ; measles ; urticaria ; plague ; pemphigus ; purple-rash ; ecthyma ; rubeolæ ; scarlatina ; varicella ; rupia ; impetigo ; *sypilis* ; varioloid ; tinea capitis ; *facial eruptions* ; mentagra ; herpes præputialis.

B. Excrescences ; steatoma ; chilblains ; fungus articularis ; moles ; polypi ; tuberculosis ; *fungous exorescences* (fungus hæmatodes, etc.) ; sycoma ; *sycosis* ; warts.

C. *Abscesses* ; gangrene ; *glandular affectations* ; *suppurations* ; tumours ; ulcers ; rhagades ; *indurations of the skin* ; anasarca ; stings of insects ; *diseases of bones* ; diseases of the nails, and panaritias ; œdema ; *erysipelas* ; scurvy ; *scrofulous affectations* ; *indurations* ; *injuries* ; *soreness of the skin*.

D. Cyanosis ; chlorosis ; bloody sweat ; jaundice ; phthiriasis ; erythriasias ; dropsy.

III.—AILMENTS AFFECTING SLEEP.—See the articles : Incubus or nightmare ; yawning ; *sleep, morbid* ; *sleeplessness* ; sopor or somnolency ; *dreams* (see under Morbid Sleep).

IV.—FEVER.—See the articles : *Inflammatory fever* ; gastric

(mucous and bilious) fever; yellow fever; catarrhal (and rheumatic) fever; nervous fever (typhus); plague; sweat, morbid; sweating fever (*febris anglica*); deficient warmth; fever and ague; dentition fever (see under Diseases of Children); hectic fever.

V.—MENTAL AFFECTIONS.—See the articles: Paroxysms of anguish; idiotcy; delirium; *memory and thinking, weakness of; mental derangement*; emotions; *mental affections*; home-sickness; hypochondriasis; hysteria; love, unhappy; anthropophobia; diseases of drunkards; *melancholy*; suicidal mania; awkwardness.

VI., VII.—AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD AND BRAIN.—See: Delirium; meningitis; concussion of the brain; hydrocephalus; brain debility; congestions of the brain; pains of the head; apoplexy; vertigo.

VIII.—EXTERNAL HEAD.—See: Fontanel, open; large head; falling off of the hair; *tinea capitis*; bones of the skull; *placa polonica*.

IX.—DISEASES OF THE EYES.—See: Hæmorrhage from the eyes; *ophthalmia*; *running from the eyes*; cancer of the eyes; blepharophthalmitis; blepharospasmus; blepharoplegia; *pains in the eyes*; *weakness of the eyes* (and changes of vision); contraction of the lids; ulceration of the eyes; paleness of sight; sty; shortsightedness; photophobia; hemeralopia; strabismus; cataract; glaucoma; nyctalopia; fistula lachrymalis; blearedness; farsightedness.

X.—DISEASES OF THE EARS.—See: *Deficient hearing*; *over-irritation of hearing*; otorrhœa; parotitis; herpes of the ear; *otalgia*; polypi of the ears.

XI.—DISEASES OF THE NOSE.—See: *Anosmia*; *excessive irritation of the sense of smell*; bleeding from the nose; supuration of the nose; swelling of the nose; cancer of the nose; polypus of the nose; coryza.

XII.—FACE.—See: Swelling of the cheeks; *eruption of the face*; *complezion*; erysipelas of the face; *prosopalgia*; trismus; mentagra; swelling of the lips.

XIII.—TEETH.—See: Affection of the gums; toothache; dentition (see under Diseases of Children).

XIV.—CAVITY OF THE MOUTH.—See: *Ranula*; hæmorrhage of the mouth; *stomacæ*; fetor of the mouth; *aphthæ*; *ptyalism*; defect of speech; affections of the tongue.

XV.—THROAT AND FAUCES.—See: *Angina faucium*; *angina tonsillaris*; *dysphagia*; *pharyngitis*; *œsophagitis*.

XVI.—TASTE AND APPETITE.—See: *Loss of appetite*; *malacia*; *alterations of taste*; loss of taste; canine hunger; *weakness of stomach* (and ill-effects of certain food).

XVII.—GASTRIC DERANGEMENT.—See: *Hæmatemesis*; *cholera* and *cholérine*; vomiting and nausea; *gastric* (and *bilious*) *derangement*; *derangement of the stomach*; *hiccough*; *heartburn* and *eructation*.

XVIII.—AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH.—See: *Gastroenteritis*; *gastritis*; *gastromalacia*; *cardialgia*, and pains in the stomach.

XIX.—HYPOCHONDRIA.—See: *Hepatitis*; induration of the liver; *splenitis*; *diaphragmitis*.

XX.—ABDOMEN AND GROIN.—See: Distension of the abdomen; abdominal congestion; abdominal inflammation; *peritonitis*; *colic*; abdominal tubercles; *ascites*; *pot-belliedness*; *ileus*; *tympanitis*; *hernia*; *bubo*.

XXI.—STOOL AND ANUS.—See: *Hæmorrhage from the anus*; itching of the anus; *diarrhœa*; *cholera* and *cholérine*; *hæmorrhoids*; *fistula recti*; *prolapsus of the rectum*; *dysentery*; *constipation*; *worm-affections*.

XXII.—URINE AND URINARY ORGANS.—See: *Catarrh of the bladder*; inflammation of the bladder; *hæmorrhoids of the bladder*; *cystospasmus* or *spasm of the bladder*; *cystoplegia* or *paralysis of the bladder*; *polypus of the bladder*; thickening of the bladder; urinary secretion; *urinary ailments*; urinary *fistula*; hæmorrhage from the urethra; *urethritis*; *gonorrhœa*; stricture of the urethra; *diabetes*; retention of urine; *nephritis*; *calculi renales*; *lithiasis*.

XXIII.—MALE GENERATIVE PARTS.—See: *Balanorrhœa*; *sexual instinct*; *sexual power*; *gonorrhœa*; *scrotal hernia*; *orchitis*; induration of the testes; *phimosis*; *prostatitis*; *herpes præputialis*; *sycosis*; *syphilis*.

XXIV.—FEMALE GENERATIVE PARTS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.—See: Diseases of the ovaries; hæmorrhage of the uterus; metritis; cancer of the utcrus; *diseases of the uterus*; prolapsus of the uterus; herpes præputialis; swelling of the pudendum; *menstrual ailments*; amenorrhœa; chlorosis; leucorrhœa; *sexual instinct*; *sexual power*; pregnancy; confinement; labour; puerperal fever; *nursing of children*; *breasts and nipples*.

N.B.—Diseases of children, infants at the breast, and new-born children, see under: *Diseases of children*.

XXV.—TRACHEA AND COUGH.—See: Croup; influenza; *hoarseness* (and loss of voice); *cough*; *catarrh*; catarrhal fever; laryngitis; laryngeal phthisis; whooping-cough; tracheitis; tracheal phthisis; *catarrh*.

XXVI.—CHEST, RESPIRATION, AND HEART.—See: Asthma Millari et Wigandi; *Asthma spasmodicum*; asthma thymicum; angina pectoris; congestions of the chest; thoracic inflammation; pleuritis; *pains in the chest*; hydrothorax; suffocative catarrh; *diseases of the heart*, (and palpitation); hæmorrhage from the lungs; pneumonia; paralysis of the lungs; phthisis.

XXVII.—BACK, SMALL OF THE BACK, AND NECK.—See: Lumbago; nephritis; atrophia spinalis; spinitis; arthralgia; diseases of the bones; spasms; paralysis; rhachitis; rheumatism; paroxysms of pain; scrophulosis.

XXVIII.—UPPER EXTREMITIES.—See: Deadness of single parts; arthroace; hydrarthrus; tumour; arthritis; hand-gout; pains of the limbs; affections of bones; paralysis; contraction of muscles; *rheumatism*; *paroxysms of pain*; *diseases of the nails*, (and *paranitia*.)

XXIX.—LOWEE EXTREMITIES.—See: Arthroace; hydrarthrus; arthralgia; tumours; *ulcers*; gout; coxagra; gonitis; diseases of the bones; paralysis; diseases of the nails; œdema; podagra; psoriasis; contraction of muscles; erysipelas; *rheumatismus*; *paroxysms of pain*; *diseases of the nails*.

N.B.—The abbreviations which have been used for the names of the medicines throughout the body of this work, will be given in full at the end, in the chapter entitled "*Characteristic Symptoms*."

CLINICAL DIRECTIONS
FOR THE
HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

N.B. The gradations of the medicines used in this work, are the same as those to be found in my French manual. The medicines placed under No. 1 have a double authority, that from *experience* and that from *previog*. The same may be said of those under No. 2; only not entirely in so *absolute* a sense as those under No. 1. Those included under No. 3 are supported either by single cases, or by observation on healthy individuals; they possess, however, sufficient authority to be noticed. Those medicines to which a note of interrogation (?) has been annexed, have been introduced just now on mere *theoretical conjectures*—formed, however, not without good grounds.

A

Abortion.—Miscarriage:—1. The best remedies, both for the disposition to this state, as well as for the precursory symptoms and consequences, are in general: 1) *Bell. calc. carb. veg. cham. croc. ferr. ipec. lyc. n. vom. sabin. sec. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Asar. bryon. cannab. canth. chin. croc. cyc. hyosc. n. mosch. plumb. puls. ruta.*

2. For the DISPOSITION to miscarriage the principal remedies are: 1) *Calc. carb. veg. ferr. lyc. sab. sep. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Asar. cann. cocc. kreos. n. mosch. plumb. puls. ruta. sil.*

Calcareæ:—Is especially indicated in the case of PLETHORIC PERSONS, in whom the menses are too profuse and premature, with disposition to leucorrhœa, painful feeling in the nipples, frequent pressure of blood to the head, colic, pain in the loins, and varices on or near the parts of generation.

Carbo veg.:—If the menses are ordinarily too pale, or are premature and too profuse, with varices on the parts of generation, frequent pain in the loins and head, abdominal spasms, etc.

Ferrum:—Especially in the case of chlorotic females, women affected with leucorrhœa, in suppression of the menses; or in the case of plethoric females, with great vascular action, red face, full and strong pulse, with the menses premature and profuse.

Lycopodium:—When the menses are ordinarily too profuse and the discharge is too long, with itching, burning, and varices on the parts of generation, great dryness of the vagina, disposition to melancholy, with sadness and weeping; with leucorrhœa, frequent headache and pain in the loins, fainting fits, etc.

Sabina:—In the case of PLETHORIC PERSONS, whose monthly period is too profuse and of too long duration, and in general, when the miscarriage commonly takes place in the THIRD MONTH of pregnancy.

Septia:—Where there is leucorrhœa with soreness, eruption,

and itching of the sexual parts; in the case of scanty or premature menses, with weeping, melancholy, headache or toothache; frequent attacks of nervous headache (megrin); **WEAKLY CONSTITUTION**; **DELICATE AND SENSITIVE SKIN**; grey colour of the skin, with brownish or yellowish spots in the face; **SLENDER WAIST**; nervous debility, with disposition to sweats; frequent colicky pains, and great disposition to cold and catarrh.

Sulphur:—In the case of **PREMATURE AND PROFUSE MENSES**, or where the discharge is scanty or retarded, with **LEUCORRHOEA**, itching, burning, and soreness of the sexual parts; eruption of herpes on the skin; disposition to hæmorrhoids, proneness to catarrhs, or other mucous secretions; nervous debility, with loss of appetite, great languor, particularly in the legs; frequent headache, with pressing pain and tendency of blood to the head, etc.

Compare, also, **AMENORRHOEA** and **DYSMENORRHOEA**.

3. For the precursory symptoms, or first **ACTUAL** signs of miscarriage, the remedies, by the aid of which we are frequently able to obviate and prevent it, are: 1) *Arn. bell. bry. cham. hyosc. ipec. n. vom. sabin. sec.* 2) *Cann. chin. cin. cocco. n. mosch. plat. puls. rhus. ruta.*

Arnica:—Is especially indicated, when labour-pains set in, in consequence of a **SHOCK**, **MOTION**, or other **EXTERNAL INJURY**, with discharge of blood or of serous mucus.

Belladonna:—In case of violent pressive or tensive pains, which affect the entire body, with a feeling of constriction or distension, pains in the loins, as if broken; bearing down and congestion in the sexual organs, with or without escape of blood.

Bryonia:—In case of violent pains, with obstinate constipation, pressure of blood towards the head, dry mouth, and thirst; in general when *Nux vom.* has not succeeded against this state.

Chamomilla:—In case of **VIOLENT CUTTING PAINS FROM THE LOINS TO THE ABDOMEN**, with **FREQUENT DESIRE TO PASS URINE**, OR TO GO TO STOOL; escape of blood from the vagina, with discharge of coagula; heaviness in the entire abdomen; frequent yawning; chills and shuddering; great restlessness and convulsive motions of the limbs.

Hyoscyamus:—In case of alternating **CLONIC AND TONIC**

SPASMS, with loss of consciousness and discharge of a bright-red blood, particularly during the spasmodic paroxysms.

Ipecacuanha.—In case of the spasms now mentioned WITHOUT LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, and particularly when the same are accompanied by cutting pains around the umbilicus, with pressure to the parts of generation, and discharge of blood. When *Ipecacuanha* does not succeed, *Plat.* or even *Cina* is often indicated.

Nux vom..—In case of obstinate constipation, with tendency of blood to the uterus, and particularly when the patient has indulged in too stimulating or heating drinks, as, wine, coffee, etc.

Sabina.—If the precursory symptoms of a miscarriage show themselves in the first period of pregnancy; or at any other period of pregnancy, in case of pressing and drawing pains from the loins to the sexual organs; discharge of blood from the vagina; abdomen relaxed, soft, and flat; constant inclination to go to stool, with diarrhoea or an inclination to vomit, also actual vomiting and rejection of everything that has been swallowed; fever with shivering and heat.

Secale.—Especially in the case of weakly, exhausted, and cachectic females with a disposition to passive hemorrhages, spasmodic affections, etc.; or in case there is a deficiency of vital power in the uterus; or where there are organic diseases in that organ.

4. For the CONSEQUENCES of Abortion, as, METRORRHAGIA, METRITIS, etc., see these articles.

Abscesses, Internal and External.—1. Abscesses in the internal parts generally require the same medicines as those in the external.

We should always employ in preference—a.) for ACUTE abscesses: *Ars. asa. bell. bryon. cham. hep. led. mezer. phosph. puls. sulph.* b.) For CHRONIC abscesses, whether COLD, or caused by CONGESTIONS: *Asa. aurum. calc. carb. veg. con. hep. iod. laur. lycop. mang. merc. merc. corr. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sil. sulph.*

2. Under particular circumstances we should employ:

Arsen.:—In case of burning, intolerable pains, during the fever; or in case of an inclination to GANGRENE, and great debility.

Asa.:—In case of a discharge of a colourless and serous pus; violent pains on being touched, and great sensitiveness in the adjoining parts.

Bellad.:—In case of pressure, burning, and stinging in the interior of the abscess; cheesy and flocculent pus; it is indicated more particularly in HEPATIC ABSCESSSES.

Bryon.:—If the tumour is either VERY RED OR VERY PALE, with tensive pain.

Mezer.:—In abscesses of FIBROUS parts and of TENDONS, as also in such as are occasioned by the ABUSE OF MERCURY.

Pulsat.:—If the abscesses BLEED READILY, with stinging or cutting pains; or in case of ITCHING, burning, and stinging being felt in the parts surrounding the abscess; especially in case of varices.

Rhus.:—More especially in abscesses of the AXILLARY GLANDS, or of the PAROTID GLANDS, if the swelling be painful to the touch, or if a BLOODY SEROUS PUS is discharged from it.

ACNE.—When the eruption shows itself in the face of young persons, benefit will be derived from: *Bell. carb. veg. hep. or sulph.*

When a consequence of EXCESSIVE SEXUAL INDULGENCE: *Calc. phos. ac. and sulph.*

In the case of DRUNKARDS, we would more especially recommend: *Nux vom. led. and sulph., or ars. lach. and puls.*

For ACNE ROSACEA (COPPERY ERUPTION) the best remedies are: 1) *Carb. an. creos. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Ars. calc. carb. veg. mezer. ruta.* 3) *Aur. m. cann. caust. canth. cicut. laches. ledum. sepia.*

For Acne Punctata (COMEDONES, BLACK PORES) the remedies most frequently indicated are: 1) *Bell. hep. natr. nitr. ac. sulph.* 2) *Natr. m. sabin. selen.*

Adiposis, Polysarcia.:—For obesity in young men and

girls, observation and analogy of the symptoms point particularly to the following remedies: 1) *Ant. calc. caps. ferr. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. baryt. cupr. lyc. veratr.*

Agustia.—Loss of Taste.

1. The remedies most to be regarded are: 1) *Bell. lyc. natr. m. phosph. puls. sil.* 2) *Alum. amm. m. anac. calc. hep. hyos. kal. kreos. magn. m. nux vom. rhod. sec. sep. veratr.*

2. If the loss of taste proceed from purely NERVOUS causes, as, paralysis, etc., the remedies specially to be regarded are: *Fell. hyos. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. sep. veratr.*

If, on the other hand, it be connected with CATARRHAL affections, we should chiefly look to: 1) *Nux vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Alum. calc. hep. natr. m. rhod. sep.*

3. Compare also: HEARING, DIFFICULTY OF; ANOSMIA, AMBLYOPIA, etc.

Alcohol, poisoning by.—According to Hering, the chief remedies are: 1) *Milk.* 2) *Mucilaginous drinks.* 3) *Caustic Spirits of Ammonium* (one drop in a glass of sugar-water, to be given in teaspoonful doses). Black coffee may also prove serviceable, as also *N. vom.* in homœopathic doses.

Alum, poisoning with—And III-Effects of the Abuse of Alum:—In poisoning with large doses: 1) *Soap-water*; or 2) *Sugar-water*, till vomiting takes place; then, for anything unpleasant that may remain behind, *Puls.* or *Veratr.*, according to the symptoms present.

Amblyopia. — Weakness and Morbid Alteration of Vision:—1. Weakness of vision from mere dim-sightedness to perfect blindness may be produced by so many different external influences, and be connected with so many different irregularities in the rest of the organism, that there is scarcely a remedy which might not prove useful, according to the individual case given.

AMBLYOPIA.

I have accordingly restricted myself to noting only the most effectual and essential remedies. I see, however, that, notwithstanding this, I have given a tolerable number of them. Having established immediately after that a succession of indications to assist in selecting the remedy, there will always be found sufficient points of support to facilitate such selection in every given case.

The best remedies for the various cases of Amblyopia are, in general: 1) *Aur. bell. calc. caust. chin. cic. cin. dros. hyos. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. rut. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Agar. cann. caps. con. croc. dig. dulc. euphr. guaj. kal. lach. lyc. magn. natr. nitr. ac. op. plumb. rhus. sec. spig. tart. zinc.*

For AMBLYOPIA merely (WEAKNESS OF SIGHT) the chief remedies, according to experience, are: 1) *Anac. bell. calc. caps. cin. croc. hyos. lyc. magn. puls. rut. sep.* and *sulph.* 2) *Cann. caust. natr. natr. m. phos. plumb.,* etc.

For AMBLYOPIA AMAUROTICA (INCIPIENT AMAUROSIS): 1) *Aur. bell. calc. caps. caust. chin. cic. con. dros. dulc. hyos. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. op. phos. puls. rhus. sec. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Agar. caps. cin. dig. euphr. guaj. kal. lach. lyc. n. mosch. ? plumb. zinc.,* etc.

For COMPLETE AMAUROSIS, provided it is not wholly incurable, the same remedies should be used as for AMBLYOPIA AMAUROTICA, the remedy depending not so much upon the DEGREE of weakness, as upon the TOTALITY OF THE SYMPTOMS TAKEN TOGETHER. Should there exist no concomitant or subordinate symptoms indicating differently, nothing further remains for the practitioner, than to direct his attention to the best-proved remedies for such affections, as, *ex-gr.*, to *Bell. calc. merc. phos. sep.* and *sulph.*, etc., wherein, however, he must not hesitate to have recourse to one or other of the remaining remedies already named, as soon as the entire state of the patient requires it.

For ERETHIC amaurosis, the following seem to be particularly suitable: *Bell. cal. cicc. con. hyos. merc. nitr. ac. op. phos. sep. sulph.,* etc.

For TORPID AMBLYOPIA, on the other hand: *Aur. caps. caust. chin. dros. dulc. natr. natr. m. op. phos. ac. plumb. sec. veratr.*, etc.

2. As regards EXTERNAL CAUSES, if the weakness of vision should have been occasioned by FINE WORK, give *Bell.* or *Ruta*, or perhaps, *Carb. v. calc.* and *spig.*

If by DEBILITATING CAUSES, LOSS OF ANIMAL FLUIDS, EXCESSIVE SEXUAL INDULGENCE, etc., give, 1) *Chin.* or *cin.*, and probably also, 2) *Anac. calc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. or sulph.*, or 3) *Phos. ac. sep.*

In the case of persons addicted to DRINKING: *Chin. calc. lach. n. vom. op.* and *sulph.*

After CATCHING COLD in the head or eyes: 1) *Bell. dulc.* 2) *Cham. euphr. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.*, etc.

If by EXTERNAL INJURIES, AS BY A BLOW ON the head, violent CONCUSSIONS, etc.: 1) *Arn.* 2) *Com. euphr. rhus. rut.* or *staph.*

If by OLD AGE, principally: *Aur. bar. com. op. phos. sec.*

If by SCROFULA: 1) *Bell. calc. chin. cin. dulc. merc. sulph.* 2) *Aur. euphr. hep. n. vom. or puls.*, etc.

If by ANTHRITIC METASTASIS: *Ant. bell. merc. puls. rhus. spig. sulph.*, etc.

If by RHEUMATIC causes: 1) *Cham. euphr. lyc. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. spig. sulph.* 2) *Caust. hep. lach.*, etc.

If by SUPPRESSION OF SUPPURATION or of a MUCOUS DISCHARGE: *Chin. euphr. hep. lyc. puls. sil. sulph.*, etc.

If by suppression of habitual DISCHARGES OF BLOOD, such as HEMORRHOIDS, MENSES, etc.: *Bell. calc. lyc. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.*, etc.

If by REPULSION of an EXANTHEM or of an ERUPTION: *Bell. calc. caust. lach. lyc. merc. sil. stram. sulph.*, etc.

If by ABUSE OF MERCURY or some other METALLIC substance: 1) *Sulph.* 2) *Hep. nitr. ac. sil.* or, 3) *Aur. bell. carb. v. chin. lach. op. puls.*, etc.

3. With respect to the COLLATERAL AFFECTIONS of other

organs, with which amblyopia may be connected, should this be accompanied with NERVOUS HEADACHE, the remedies more especially to be taken into consideration are: *Aur. bell. bry. calo. hep. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.* etc.

In case of SIMULTANEOUS DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD: *Aur. bell. calc. chin. hyos. n. vom. op. phos. sil. 'sulph., etc.*

In case of sympathy of the EAR and of HEARING: *Cic. nitr. ac. petr. phos. puls., etc.*

In case of GASTRIC ailments and ABDOMINAL affections: *Ant. calo. caps. chin. cocco. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. pula. sulph., etc.*

In case of irregularities in the UTERINE SYSTEM, chiefly: *Aur. bell. cic. cocco. com. magn. natr. m. n. vom. phos. plat. puls. rhus. sep. stram. sulph., etc.*

In case of PULMONARY AFFECTIONS: *Calo. cann. hep. lach. lyo. natr. m. phos. sil. sulph., etc.*

In case of diseases of the HEART: *Aur. calo. cann. dig. lach. phos. puls. sep. spig., etc.*

In case of SPASMODIC ATTACKS, EPILEPSY, etc.: *Bell. lach. caust. cic. hyos. ign. lach. op. sil. stram. sulph., etc.*

4. With respect to anything further concerning the indications which are determined by the symptoms, it is clear that it would not be sufficient, to take together merely the symptoms of the AFFECTED EYE and of the WEAK SIGHT, but to have reference to ALL the symptoms presented by the entire organism. But these symptoms may be so various and so manifold, that it is absolutely impossible to present a sufficiently complete view of the same, without entirely repeating in so doing the pathogenesis of the remedies enumerated. I confine myself accordingly to stating those remedies only which refer directly to the EYES, leaving to the practitioner the task of completing and supplying those indications through the entire aggregate symptoms of the remedies. With respect to the sources of this supply the following remedies may be more particularly attended to:

Aurum:—In case of black spots and scintillations and flames be-

fore the eyes; half-sightedness, so that objects seem cut in a horizontal direction; tensive pain in the eyes.

Belladonna:—In case of DILATED AND INSENSIBLE PUPILS: PHOTOPHOBIA: spasmodic motions of the eyes and eyelids, with the action of light; FLAMES, sparks or mists, or BLACK SPOTS AND POINTS, or party-coloured or silver-coloured spots before the eyes; HEMERALOPIA, AS SOON AS THE SUN HAS GONE DOWN: diplopia; or RED APPEARANCE OF ALL OBJECTS, which sometimes are seen as if inverted; stitches in the eyes, or PRESSIVE AND EXTENSIVE PAINS EVEN TO THE ORBITS and forehead; red face.

Calcareo:—For dim sight as through a MIST; gauze, or as it were gauze before the eyes; especially IN READING, or after eating, with black points before the eyes; EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOPHOBIA, with dazzling through too clear light; PUPILS VERY MUCH DILATED: pressure, or feeling of coldness in the eyes.

Causticum:—For sudden and frequent loss of sight, with a feeling as if a pellicle were drawn before the eyes; or dim-sightedness, as if looking through a cloth or mist; black flying threads or sparks and glimmerings before the eyes; photophobia.

China:—In case of weak sight, so that the patient distinguishes only the outlines of objects lying tolerably near him; mistaking of the letters in reading, they appearing to be pale and surrounded with white borders; pupils dilated and little sensible; cornea dim, as if there were smoke at the bottom of the eye; scintillations before the eyes, or black motes; amelioration after sleep.

Cicuta:—In case of FREQUENT GOING OF THE SIGHT, as through absence of mind; with VERTIGO, especially in walking; tottering of objects before the eyes, and moving of the letters in reading; diplopia; frequent obscuration of the eyes, alternating with hardness of hearing; blue margins around the eyes; photophobia, and burning in the eyes; with a pressive headache over the orbits.

Oina:—In case of dimness of sight during reading, and which goes off by wiping the eyes; dilated pupils; photophobia; pressure in the eyes, as if sand had got in, especially whilst reading.

Dioscorea:—For frequent disappearance of the sight, especially in reading, with confusion, and a pale appearance of the letters; photophobia, with dazzling of the eyes by the glare of the fire and clearness of the daylight; great dryness of the eyes; nose dry and stopped; stitches in the eyes.

Hyoscyamus:—In case of dilated pupils; frequent spasms of the eyes and eyelids; squinting; diplopia; hemeralopia; illusion of sight, as if all objects were red or much larger than they really are; all this accompanied by pressing and stupefying pains over the eyes.

Mercurius:—For dimness of sight as through a mist; frequent momentary loss of vision; black points; motes; glimmering and sparks before the eyes; MOMENTARY ATTACKS OF SUDDEN BLINDNESS; moving of the letters when reading; EXTREME SENSIBILITY OF THE EYES, ESPECIALLY FOR THE GLARE OF FIRE, OR THE DAYLIGHT; cutting, pungent, or pressing pains in the eyes, especially on every exertion of the sight; (dilated, insensible or even unequal pupils).

Natrium mur.:—In case of frequent obscuration of the sight, especially in stooping, walking, reading, writing, etc.; with all this there is turbidness of vision, as if through feathers or through gauze, confusion of the letters in reading; diplopia; half-sightedness; black spots; shining streaks and sparks before the eyes; incessant spasmodic closing of the lids; frequent lachrymation.

Nux vomica:—In case of glimmering, or black or grey points, or shining sparks before the eyes; EXTRAORDINARY SENSIBILITY OF THE EYES TO DAYLIGHT, especially at AN EARLY HOUR; violent pressure in the eyes, after the least exertion of them; RED FACE; dilated pupils; heaviness and frequent contraction of the eyelids.

Phosphorus:—FOR SUDDEN PAROXYSMS OF BLINDNESS, in the daytime, or obscuration of the sight, so that EVERYTHING SEEMS TO BE COVERED WITH A GREY VEIL; GREAT SENSIBILITY OF THE EYES TO THE LIGHT OF DAY, or to a taper light, with dazzling by bright light; black appearance or sparks and BLACK SPOTS BEFORE THE EYES; pressing pains in the eyes, orbits and forehead; fre-

quent lachrymation, especially in the open air and under the influence of the wind.

Pulsatilla:—In case of frequent vanishing of the sight and obscuration, WITH PALENESS OF THE FACE, and inclination for vomiting; blindness at twilight, with a feeling as if the eyes were covered with a bandage; or in case of dim-sightedness, as if things were seen through a mist or THROUGH SOMETHING WHICH MIGHT BE REMOVED BY WIPING, especially in the open air, or IN THE EVENING, or early on awaking; diplopia, or pale-sightedness; shining or flashing circles before the eyes; PHOTOPHOBIA, with stitches in the eyes, when the light impinges on them; FREQUENT AND COPIOUS LACHRYMATION, especially IN THE OPEN AIR, in case of wind and clear daylight; CONTRACTION OF THE PUPILS.

Ruta:—In case of turbidness of vision as through a mist, with complete obscuration at a distance; muscæ volitantes before the eyes; pressing or burning pains of the eyes on every exertion of the same, and particularly in reading; lachrymation in the open air.

Sepia:—In case of dim-sightedness, especially on reading or writing; contracted pupils; with that there is GAUZE, BLACK SPARKS, shining spots and streaks before the eyes; photophobia in the daytime; pressing pain over the eyeball.

Silicea:—In case of dimness of sight, as if a grey cover were before the eyes; PAROXYSMS OF SUDDEN BLINDNESS IN THE DAYTIME; confusion and pale appearance of the letters in reading; sparks and BLACK SPOTS BEFORE THE EYES; photophobia and dazzling from the daylight; FREQUENT LACHRYMATION, particularly in the open air; stitches in the forehead, which seem to pass through the eyes.

Sulphur:—In DIM-SIGHTEDNESS, AS THROUGH A MIST, OR AS IF A BLACK VEIL OR FEATHERS WERE BEFORE THE EYES; frequent obscuration of the sight, especially in reading; PHOTOPHOBIA, especially in SUNSHINE, and in warm and sultry weather, with dazzling of the eyes through daylight; PAROXYSMS OF SUDDEN BLINDNESS IN THE DAY; scintillations and white spots, or motes, black points and spots before the eyes; tearing, burning pains in the head and eyes; COPIOUS LACHRYMATION, especially in

the open air ; or GREAT DRYNESS OF THE EYES, particularly in the room ; unequal, or dilated and insensible pupils.

Veratrum :—In case of hemeralopia ; sparks and black spots before the eyes, especially on rising from bed or from sitting ; COPIOUS LACRYMATION, with burning, cutting, and feeling of dryness ; diplopia, photophobia, etc.

5. Finally, according to the similarity of the symptoms, experience points out the following remedies as particularly deserving attention :—

In case of PALE-SIGHTEDNESS : *Dros. petr. sil.*—When objects look blue : *Bell. lyc. stram. stront. sulph. zinc.*—In case the eyes are dazzled by clear light : *Bar. calc. caust. cic. dros. euphr. graph. kal. merc. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. sep. sil.*—In paroxysms of sudden periodical BLINDNESS : *Calc. chel. chin. dig. euphr. hyos. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.*—In NYCTALOPIA : *phos. sil. sulph. ; acon. merc. ; con. nitr. n. vom. phos. stram.*—In case of blindness in the twilight (night-blindness) : *Bell. chinin. ? hyos. merc. puls. stram. veratr.*—In case of complete, CONSTANT BLINDNESS : *Bell. calc. caust. ? chel. ? cic. ? con. ? dig. ? euphr. ? hyos. ? natr. m. ? op. ? phos. ? puls. ? sec. ? sil. stram. sulph.*—In case of simultaneous frequent necessity for winking : *Croc. euphr. hep. petr. phos. ac. plat. staph.*—DIPLOPIA : *Bell. cic. daph. dig. euphr. hyos. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. oleand. puls. sec. stram. sulph. veratr.*—OBSCURATION (vanishing of sight) : *Agar. aur. bell. bry. calc. caust. cic. con. dig. dros. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. lyc. mang. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. oleand. phos. puls. sil. sulph.*—In case of DARK appearance (grey, black cover) before the sight : *Agar. anao. aur. baryt. calc. caust. chin. chinin. con. euphr. magn. c. merc. natr. natr. m. phos. sep. sil.*—In case of things LOOKING AS IF AT A DISTANCE : *Anao. carb. a. cic. natr. m. n. mosch. phos. stann. stram. sulph.*—COLOURED APPEARANCES BEFORE THE EYES : *Aur. bell. bor. campb. hyos. kal. n. vom. puls. spig. veratr.*—In case of FEATHERS before the eyes : *Calc. lyc. natr. natr. m. sulph.*—LUMI-

NOUS appearances (scintillations) : *Aur. bell. bry. caust. croc. hyos. kal. lyc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. puls. spig. zinc.*
 —In case of black and DARK SPOTS before the eyes : *Amm. m. anac. aur. bar. bell. calc. caust. chin. chinin. kal. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sil.*—FLYING spots and gauzes : *Acon. agar. amm. m. bell. calc. chin. con. merc. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sil. stram.*—LUMINOUS VIBRATION : *Amm. caust. cham. graph.*—GAUZE or mist before the eyes : *Bell. calc. caust. chinin. croc. dros. ign. kreos. lyc. merc. natr. m. petr. phos. phos. ac. rut. sec. sep. sulph.*—In case of things LOOKING YELLOW : *Bell. canth. chin. dig. merc. sep.*—Things looking GRAY : *Nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. sil. stram.*—When things look LARGER than they are : *Raph. hyos. natr. m. phos.*—In case of objects LOOKING GREEN : *Dig. merc. phos. rut. sep. sulph. zinc.*—HALF-SIGHTEDNESS : *Aur. calc. caust. lyc. mur. ac. natr. m. sep.*
 —In case of LIGHT colours and appearances before the eyes : *Amm. bell. bor. calc. camph. hyos. kal. natr. m. n. vom. puls. sil. spig. valer.*—In SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS : *Amm. calc. chin. con. cycl. euphr. hyos. lauh. lyc. nitr. ac. petr. phos. phos. ac. puls. rut. sulph. sulph. ac. tart. valer.*—In LONG-SIGHTEDNESS : *Calc. coff. con. dros. hyos. lyc. meph. natr. natr. m. n. vom. petr. sep. sil. sulph.*—In case of DILATED PUPILS : *Acon. bell. calc. caps. chin. cic. vin. coec. con. croc. cycl. guaj. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. led. lyc. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. sec. spig. squill. staph. stram. veratr. zinc.*—In CONTRACTED PUPILS : *Anac. arn. bell. camph. cham. chel. chin. cic. coec. dig. ign. led. meo. mer. ac. phos. puls. rut. sep. sil. squill. sulph. thaj. veratr. zinc.*—In case of colours as of the RAINBOW appearing : *Bell. cic. kal. nitr. phos. phos. ac. stram. sulph.*—In case of THINGS LOOKING RED : *Bell. con. croc. dig. hep. hyos. spig. stront. sulph.*—In case of SHADOWS before the eyes : *Sen.*—Where there is a disposition to SQUINT : *Alum. bell. hyos. puls.*—In case of BLACKNESS, black colours before the eyes : *Bell. calc. chin. euphr. kal. magn. c. phos. sep. sil. stram.*—In case of STREAKS before the eyes : *Amm.*

bell. con. natr. m. puls. sep.—In DIMNESS OF SIGHT: *Amb̄r. amm. anac. bar. bell. calc. cana. caust. chin. con. croc. euphr. hep. ign. kreos. lyc. merc. phos. puls. rut. sep. sil. sulph.*—When THINGS LOOK INVERTED: *Bell.*—In case of a disposition constantly to WIPE THE EYES: *Carb. a. croc. lyc. natr. phos. puls.*—When the LETTERS LOOK BLURRED when reading: *Bell. bry. chin. daph. dros. graph. hyos. lyc. natr. m. sen. sil. stram. viol. od.*

Amenorrhœa.—Stoppage of the Menses, Suppression of the Menses, and Consequent Affections:—1. The best remedies here are: 1) *Puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. bryon. con. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. sil.* 3) *Amm. ars. bell. baryt. calc. caust. cham. coccul. cupr. ferr. natr. m. phosph.* 4) *Chin. iod. merc. n. mosch. op. plat. rhod. sabin. staph. stram. val. veratr. zinc.*

2. AMENORRHŒA in young girls, i. e., too long a delay of the FIRST menses, requires principally: 1) *Puls. sulph.*, or 2) *Caust. cocc. graph. kal. natr. m. petr. sep. veratr.*

SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES, in consequence of COLD, chiefly: 1) *N. mosch. puls.*; or 2) *Bell. dulc. sep. sulph.* But if it be a consequence of a FRIGHT or any sudden MENTAL EMOTION, the most suitable remedies will be: 1) *Acon. lyc.*; or 2) *Coff. op. veratr.*

If the menses be not entirely suppressed, but only SCANTY (menoschesis) give: *Calc. caust. con. graph. kal. lyc. magn. natr. m. phosph. puls. sil. sulph. veratr. zinc.*

3. Besides when it occurs in PLETHORIC individuals: *Acon. bell. bry. n. vom. op. plat. sabin. sulph.*

In WEAKLY, debilitated, or cachectic individuals: *Ars. chin. con. graph. iod. natr. m. puls. sep. sulph.*

4. In reference to the ailments, which present themselves in consequence of these irregularities, or with respect to the incidental symptoms which accompany them, we may regard in particular:—

Aconitum:—When there is frequent pressure of blood to the head or chest, with beating of the heart; pressive, pulsating, or

stitching pain of head; redness of the face; full and hard pulse; frequent heat, with thirst; disposition to anger, etc.: more especially in the case of young girls who lead a sedentary life.

Arsenicum:—When there is great debility; pale, livid complexion, with blue margins round the eyes; constant desire of sour things, coffee, or brandy; great desire of sexual intercourse; acrid leucorrhœa; frequent fainting fits.

Bryonia:—When the amenorrhœa is accompanied by violent erethism of the vascular system; in case of frequent pressure of blood to the head or chest, with bleeding of the nose, or dry cough; cold and frequent shudderings, sometimes alternating with dry and burning heat; constipation, bellyache, and colicky pains.

Calcarea:—In case of frequent pressure of blood to the head, with vertigo, burning pains in the forehead, or throbbing and aching pain of head; buzzing in the ears; severe bellyache, with a feeling of fulness in the hypochondria, and inability to wear tight clothes; colic and cutting in the abdomen, with pains down to the thighs, which occur chiefly at the time when the menses should appear; great languor and weight in the whole body, more especially in the lower extremities.

Causticum:—In case of hysteric symptoms, colic, pains in the loins, spasms in the abdomen, and yellowish complexion of the face.

China:—In case of pale face, with blue margins around the eyes; severe headache, particularly at night; pain in the abdomen, particularly after eating; bad digestion; emaciation; great debility, with languor and heaviness of the lower extremities; sleeplessness, or restless sleep, with anxious or fatiguing dreams, abdominal or pulmonary spasms; pressure of blood to the head, with pulsation of the jugulars; nymphomania; excessive nervous irritation, with great sensibility to the least noise, etc.

Cocculus:—When about the time the menses should appear, hysteric abdominal spasms set in; with pressure towards the chest, oppression, restlessness, and distress, sadness, sighing, and groaning; great debility, which scarcely allows the patient to speak; or, when a sanguineous discharge does show itself, this

blood is black, and comes away only in drops, with great nervous suffering.

Conium:—In case of hysteric and chlorotic symptoms, flaccid, dry, or else hard and painful breasts; great hysteric nervous debility, with involuntary laughing and crying; great fatigue after the least walk; distress and sadness; abdominal spasms, tension of the abdomen, and pungent pains; leucorrhœa, etc.

Cuprum:—In case of pressure of blood to the head, with pressing pain in the vertex; redness of the face and eyes, or a pale face with blue margins around the eyes; frequent nausea with vomiting; abdominal spasms, or twitching in the limbs, with screaming; palpitation of the heart; and spasms of the chest.

Ferrum:—Especially where there is great NERVOUSNESS and DEBILITY, with trembling of the limbs; emaciation, great DISPOSITION TO LIE OR SIT; pressure of blood to the head, with pulsating pain, roaring, buzzing, and prickling in the brain; face pale and livid, with blue circles around the eyes, or burning redness of the face, with red eyes; pressure in the stomach and head; œdematous swelling of the face, hands, and feet; great lassitude in the lower limbs, and other chlorotic affections.

Graphites:—When the menses appear sometimes, but are too pale and soon cease again; especially when, at the same time, HERPETIC, or, what is more frequent, ERYSIPELATOUS ERUPTIONS appear on the skin; further, in case of hysteric headache; nausea; pain in the chest; great debility; colic and hysteric spasms; leucorrhœa and sterility; hæmorrhoidal disposition.

Iodium:—If there be frequent palpitation of the heart; paleness of the face, sometimes alternating with great redness; loss of breath on going up a height; great lassitude and debility, especially in the lower extremities, with other chlorotic affections.

Kali carb.:—One of the most effective remedies against amenorrhœa and amenia, especially where there is present difficult respiration, beating of the heart; disposition to erysipelatoous eruptions, and paleness of the face, which frequently alternates with great redness.

Lycopodium:—In case of chlorotic symptoms, DISPOSITION TO

MELANCHOLY, SADNESS, and weeping; hysteric headache; sour vomiting, and sour taste in the mouth; swelling of the feet, pains in the back, pains in the loins, and colic; fainting fits; leucorrhœa; swelling and pressure in the umbilical region; drawing or tensive pains through the entire body.

Mercurius:—For amenorrhœa, with rush of blood to the head, with dry heat and orgasm of the blood; leucorrhœa; œdematous swelling of the hands and feet, or of the face; pale face with sickly complexion; **GREAT LANGUOR** and **DEBILITY**, with trembling and rushes of blood, after the least exertion; irritable temper; sad, peevish, or whimsical humour.

Natrum:—In case of frequent headache, **HYSTERICAL** or chlorotic affections; accompanied by a disposition to **MELANCHOLY**, with indifference; great debility of both mind and body, with heaviness in the limbs and aversion to motion; disposition to anger and violence.

Nux mosch.:—For **SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES**, with spasms and other hysteric affections; disposition to sleep, and to fainting, with great nervousness and debility, and complete exhaustion after the least exertion; pains in the loins, frequent water-brash; fitful mood.

Opium:—For **SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES**, with tendency of blood to the head, which seems to be too heavy; further, should there be redness and heat of the face, drowsiness and convulsive movements.

Pulsatilla:—One of the first remedies for **AMENORRHOEA**, especially when occasioned by **GETTING WET**, or a **WETTING AND COLD**; or when there may be, frequent paroxysms of **HEMIGRANIA**, with pungent pains in the face and teeth; or pains in the forehead, with pressure on the vertex; pale complexion; vertigo, with buzzing in the ears; **PUNGENT TOOTHACHE**, with **SUDDEN SHIFTING OF THE PAIN FROM ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER**; frequent catarrh; difficult breathing, loss of breath and dyspnoea after the least motion; **PALPITATION OF THE HEART**; **COLDNESS OF THE HANDS AND FEET**, often alternating with sudden heat; **DISPOSITION TO MUCOUS DIARRHOEA**; **LEUCORRHOEA**; pains in the loins; oppressive weight in the abdomen;

abdominal pain, with NAUSEA, HEAVING OF THE STOMACH and ACTUAL VOMITING; constant chilliness, with yawning, stretching, and great languor, especially in the lower extremities; SWELLING OF THE FEET, more particularly in the case of females with blond hair, blue eyes, freckles in the face, MILD TEMPER, AND A PROPENSITY TO SADNESS AND WEEPING.

Sabina :—Especially when in persons whose menses had previously flowed copiously, this discharge has ceased, and in its place a thick, foetid leucorrhœa has occurred.

Sepia :—Is almost as good and as curative as *Pulsatilla* for amenorrhœa with LEUCORRHOEA; it is further indicated by frequent paroxysms of HYSTERIC or NERVOUS HEADACHE; TOOTH-ACHE, with excessive sensitiveness of the dental nerves; delicate constitution, delicate and sensitive skin; SALLOW COMPLEXION OR DINGY ERUPTION IN THE FACE; nervous debility and great disposition to sweat; frequent chilliness alternating with heat; DISPOSITION TO SADNESS AND WEEPING; frequent paroxysms of catarrh, especially if the patient has been exposed to wet, or has in any way become wet; pains in the limbs as if they were bruised; frequent colicky pains, and pains in the small of the back.

Sulphur :—IN CASE OF PRESSIVE AND TENSIVE HEADACHE, ESPECIALLY AT THE BACK PART OF THE HEAD TO THE NAPE OF THE NECK, or throbbing pains in the head, with pressure of blood, heat, rooting, shocks and WHIZZING NOISE IN THE BRAIN; pale and sickly complexion, with blue circles around the eyes, and red spots on the cheeks; PIMPLES ON THE FOREHEAD AND AROUND THE MOUTH; IMMODERATE HUNGER AND GREAT VORACITY, amid general emaciation; sour and burning eructation; PRESSURE, FEELING OF FULNESS AND WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, IN THE HYPOCHONDRIA AND ABDOMEN; disposition to hæmorrhoids; DIARRHOEAL, MUCOUS STOOLS; or CONSTIPATION, with hard stools and frequent, ineffectual urging; spasms in the abdomen; LEUCORRHOEA; itching in the parts of generation; hysteria and symptoms of chlorosis; liability of the limbs to go to sleep; dyspnœa; pains in the loins; attacks of fainting; great DISPOSITION TO TAKE COLD; nervous debility, with great LANGUOR,

PARTICULARLY IN THE LOWER LIMBS, and great exhaustion after speaking; irritable state of mind, and disposition to anger; or sadness and melancholy, with frequent weeping.

Veratrum.—For amenorrhœa with nervous headache and hysteric affections, with pale, livid face; with this there may be frequent nausea, with vomiting; coldness of the hands, feet, or nose; great debility, with fainting fits; sexual excitement, even to nymphomania and other forms of mania.

V. See also: **MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, CHLOROSIS, etc.**

Anæmia.—The best remedies in general are: 1) *Ars. chin. puls. squill. staph. sulph.* 2) *Arn. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. chin. cin. con. ferr. hep. ign. kal. lyc. lach. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. phosph. ac. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.*

Should this state be the consequence of **DEBILITATING LOSSES**, whether of blood or of other fluids, the preference should be given to: 1) *Chin. n. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. carb. v. cin. phos. ac. staph. sulph.*

Should it be a consequence of **VIOLENT ACUTE DISEASES**, the following will often be found serviceable: *Calc. carb. v. chin. hep. kal. natr. natr. m. n. vom. veratr.*

See also: **CHLOROSIS, DEBILITY, SCURVY, etc.** See 43. *Phos.*

Anasarca.—The principal remedies are: *Ars. bry. chin. dig. dulc. hell. merc. and sulph.*; and probably also: *Campb. convol. lact. rhus. samb. and sol. nigr.*

After cutaneous affections, such as: **SCARLATINA, MEASLES, etc.**, *Hell.* and *ars.* are most effectual; in other cases the remedies must be selected according to the general combination of symptoms, and the accompanying or causal conditions.—See **DROPSY**.

Aneurysm.—The most successful remedies are; *Carbo veg. lach. and lyc.* Also: *Guaj. puls. and sulph.* In some cases we may recommend: 1) *Calc. caust. graph. kali carb.* 2) *Amb. arn. ars. ferr. natr. m. zinc.*

Angina pectoris.—**Neuralgia Cordis** :—One of the chief remedies for this disease seems to be *Hep.*, next to which may be classed, 2) *Ars. lach. samb. veratr.*; and, 3) *Acon. aur. bell. caust. dig. phos. spong.*, and (according to Hartmann) *Angust. ipec. and sep.*

In reference to the symptoms which more immediately determine the selection, compare what has been said of the remedies under **ASTHMA**; **CONGESTIONS OF THE CHEST**; **SPASMS OF THE CHEST**; **SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH**, and **HEART-AFFECTIONS**. And consult at the same time the aggregate symptoms in the *Sympt. Kodex*, Part ii.

Anguish, Paroxysms of.—For the most part only a symptom of other affections of the body or mind; but sometimes so important and so prominent, that it deserves special attention in the selection of a remedy. Then, according to experience and the *Materia Medica Pura*, the chief remedies are: 1) *Acon. ars. aur. bell. cham. digit. merc. n. vom. puls. veratr.* 2) *Alum. anac. baryt. bryon. carb. an. oarb. veg. coccul. cupr. graph. hyosc. ignat. lycop. nitr. nitr. ac. phosph. rhus. sepia. spigel. spong. sulph.*

See also: **EMOTIONS**, **HYPOCHONDERIA**, **HYSTERIA**.

Anorexia.—1. Though only a symptom of remote diseases or functional disturbances, this state, however, merits an attentive consideration in the selection of a remedy. The following may be recommended as deserving attention: 1) *Ant. arn. china. hepar. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph. tart.* 2) *Baryt. bryon. calc. cycl. natr. m. sepia. silic.* 3) *Ars. bell. canth. cicut. coccul. con. ignat. lycop. natr. m. opi. plat. thuj. veratr.*

2. In cases where the **LOSS OF APPETITE** is independent, unaccompanied by any other morbid signs, or if it remain behind as a single symptom after gastric and other affections of the stomach, the following are the principal remedies: 1) *Ant. cyclam. sulph.* 2) *China. n. vom. puls. rhus. sepia. silic.*

Should the loss of appetite be accompanied with **HUNGER AT**

THE SAME TIME, give: 1) *Chin. helleb. natr. m. rhus.* 2) *Bryon. calc. ignat. n. vom. opi. silic.* 3) *Ars. baryt. dulc. magnes. m. sulph. ac.*

Should complete distaste and loathing of food be combined with it, the remedies next indicated are: 1) *Ipec. puls. rhus.* 2) *Chin. ignat. n. vom.* 3) *Arn. bryon. coccul. natr. m.* 4) *Acon. bell. laches. mur. ac. sepia.*

3. For PARTIAL loss of appetite, or distaste, dislike, and loathing for only INDIVIDUAL kinds of food the principal remedies are: a) For dislike to BEER: 1) *Bell. chin. cocc. n. vom.* 2) *Cham. stann. sulph.*—To BRANDY: *Ignat.*—To WINE: *Ignat. laches. magn. aus. merc. sabad.*—To WATER: *Bell. china. n. vom. stram.*—To MILK: *Bell. bryon. calc. carb. veg. cina. ignat. natr. puls. sepia. silio.*—To COFFEE: *Bell. bryon. cham. merc. natr. m. n. vom. rhus.*—To DRINKS generally: 1) *Bell. canth. hyosc. n. vom. stram.* 2) *Laches. natr. m.*

b. For dislike to BREAD: *Lycop. natr. m. n. vom. phos. acid. sulph.*—To BREAD IN GENERAL: *Comi. lycop. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ac. puls.*—To butter: *China. carb. veg. merc.*—To fat and things fat: *Bryon. carb. an. carb. veg. helleb. hepar. natr. m. puls.*—To meat and broth: *Ignat. merc. mur. ac. nitr. ac. puls. silic. sulph.* 2) *Bell. calc. carb. veg. lycop. rhus. sabad. sepia.*—To FISH: *Graph.*—To VEGETABLES: *Helleb. magnes. c.*—To WARM, BOILED FOOD: *Calc. graph. ignat. lycop. magnes. c. silic.*—To SOLID FOOD: 1) *Bryon. staph. sulph.* 2) *Ferr. merc.*

c. For aversion to ANYTHING ACID: *Bell. cocc. ferr. sabad. sulph.*—To SWEETS, SUGAR, etc.: *Ars. caust. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. sulph. zinc.*

4. For still further indications and information on selecting, see also GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, WEAKNESS OF STOMACH; VOMITING and NAUSEA, and other related affections.

Anosmia.—The best remedies for the chronic loss of smell are: *Bell. calc. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. puls. sep. sil.*

sulph.; or; *Alum. aur. caps. caust. hep. hyos. ipec. kal. lyc. magn. m. mex. nitr. ac. oleand. op. rhus. veratr.*

For the purely NERVOUS loss of smell by paralysis of the olfactory nerves, the chief remedies to be regarded are:

Bell. caust. hyos. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. op. plumb. sep.

For the CATARRHAL chiefly: *Alum. calc. hep. mex. natr. m. n. vom. puls. sep. sil. sulph.*

Compare NASITIS, CATARRH, etc., and also AMBLYOPIA; HEARING, HARDNESS OF, and the CAUSES and VARIETIES of these affections.

Anthrax.—When occasioned by INFECTION, the best remedy is *Arsen.*; unless in a particular case, *Chin. silic.* and *rhus.* or *puls.* should be indicated.

The MALIGNANT PUSTULE commonly yields to the use of: *Ars. bell. rhus. silic.*; and probably the following may be serviceable: *Chin. hyosc. mur. ac. sec. sep.*

The variety, NOT OCCASIONED BY INFECTION, but spontaneously developed, and called CARBUNCLE, or FURUNCULUS MALIGNUS, which generally is observed between the shoulders, requires in most cases: *Silic.*, or even *hyoscyam. lyc.* or *nitr. ac.* Frequently *Arnica* is found very serviceable at the commencement, when the tumour is beginning to form, and *N. com.* soon completes the cure.

Another species of carbuncle, which, instead of pus, contains a variety of LICE, requires *Ars.* and *chin.*

Anthropophobia.—A species of mania, which, when present, more especially requires: 1) *Baryt. hyos. lyc. natr. puls. rhus.* 2) *Acon. anac. aur. bell. cic. con. cupr. led. selen. stann.* 3) *Amm. m. calc. mang. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. sulph.*

See also: MENTAL DERANGEMENTS, EMOTIONS, MORBID.

Aphthæ.—The best remedies are, especially in children: *Borax. merc. n. vom. sulph. sulph. ac.*, etc.

See STOMACACE.

Apoplexia.—1. The remedies hitherto employed with most success are: 1) *Arn. baryt. bell. coco. lach. n. vom. op. puls.*; and moreover, 2) *Acon. ant. coff. con. dig. hyos. ipec. merc. n. mosch. tart.*

2. In SANGUINEOUS APOPLEXY (APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA) the remedies most frequently applicable are: 1) *Arn. bell. lach. n. vom. op.*; or, 2) *Acon. ant. baryt. coff. ipec. hyos. merc. puls.*

FOR SEROUS APOPLEXY (APOPLEXIA SEROSA): *Arn. ipec. dig. merc.* Circumstances may likewise indicate: *Baryt. chin. coco. con.*

FOR NERVOUS APOPLEXY (APOPLEXIA NERVOA) the following have been particularly recommended: 1) *Arn. bell. coff. hyos. stram.* 2) *Camph. laur.*

3. For paralysis, which often remains behind in consequence of an apoplectic attack: 1) *Arn. baryt. bell. coco. lach. n. vom. rhus. stram. zinc.*; or, 2) *Anac. calc. caust. con. dulc. natr. m. laur. phosph. plumb. ruta. sep. sil.*

And in case of HEMIPLEGIA more particularly (hemiplegia): *Alum. anac. caust. coco. graph. kal. lach. phos. ac. sulph. ac.*

4. With respect to the EXTERNAL CAUSES of apoplexy, when it occurs in persons addicted to drinking, give: *Lach. n. vom. op.*; or, *Baryt. coff. con. puls.*

In the case of AGED PERSONS especially: *Baryt. or Op. or Con. dig. merc.*, etc.

In consequence of abstractions of blood, or other debilitating causes: *Chin. ipec.*, or *carb. veg. coco. n. vom. puls. sep.*

In consequence of OVERLOADING THE STOMACH especially: *Ipec. n. vom.*, or *puls.*, if a few tablespoonfuls of BLACK COFFEE should not suffice.

5. With respect to the SYMPTOMS, which characterise the various kinds of apoplectic attacks, we may then always more particularly have recourse to:

Arnica:—In the case of a full and strong pulse, WITH PARALYSIS OF THE LIMBS (especially on the left side); loss of consciousness, and stupefaction, with stertorous breathing; sighing, MUTTERING; INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGE OF FÆCES AND URINE, etc.

Baryta:—In case of PARALYSIS OF THE TONGUE or the upper extremities (especially on the right side); the mouth drawn to one side; disturbed consciousness, WITH CHILDISH GESTICULATIONS and incapacity to keep up the body; COMA, with restlessness, sighing and muttering; circumscribed redness of the cheeks.

Belladonna:—In case of STUPEFACTION, WITH LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS and of speech, or with convulsive movements of the limbs and facial muscles; also paralysis of the limbs, particularly on the right side; MOUTH DRAWN TO ONE SIDE; paralysis of the tongue; flow of saliva; DIFFICULTY OR EVEN ENTIRE INABILITY TO SWALLOW; (loss of sight); DILATATION OF THE PUPILS; eyes red and protruded; FACE RED AND BLOATED.

Cocculus:—If the attacks are preceded by vertigo, with nausea, or even if these symptoms exist during the attack; convulsive movements of the eyes; paralysis, especially of the LOWER LIMBS, with INSENSIBILITY, etc.

Lachesis:—In case of stupefaction and loss of consciousness, with BLUE FACE and convulsive movements or TREMOB OF THE EXTREMITIES; or paralysis, MORE ESPECIALLY OF THE LEFT SIDE; before the paroxysms: frequent absence of mind, or vertigo, with determination of blood to the head.

Nux vomica:—In case of stupefaction, with stertor and ptialism; eyes blearing and dull; PARALYSIS, MORE ESPECIALLY OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES; depression of the lower jaw; before the paroxysm: VERTIGO, WITH HEADACHE AND RINGING IN THE EARS, or nausea, and disposition to vomit.

Opium:—If before the paroxysms there occur: dulness of sense, vertigo, and weight of head, ringing in the ears, hardness of hearing, staring look, sleeplessness, or anxious dreams, or FREQUENT DESIRE TO SLEEP; if, moreover, during the paroxysm, there be observed, TETANIC RIGIDITY OF THE BODY; REDNESS, BLOATEDNESS AND HEAT OF FACE; HEAD COVERED WITH SWEAT, and HOT; eyes red, with dilated, INSENSIBLE PUPILS; BREATHING SLOW AND STERTOROUS; CONVULSIVE MOVEMENTS, AND TREMBLING OF THE EXTREMITIES; foam at the mouth, etc.

Pulsatilla:—In case of stupefaction and loss of consciousness, with bloated and bluish-red face; loss of motion; VIOLENT

PALPITATION OF THE HEART; ALMOST ENTIRE SUPPRESSION OF THE PULSE; and respiration accompanied with a rhenchus or râle.

6. For further indications, compare CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD, SOPOR, SPASMS, and the like.

Arthralgia.—1. Having in the articles, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, PAROXYSMS OF PAIN, etc., particularly considered all the pathological characters connected with these affections, and referring, therefore, for any further information to these articles, there only now remains for us a summary consideration of those PARTS, which chiefly may be the seat of pain in any limb whatever. Very often,—nay, I might say, “in most cases,” this mode of considering the matter may be omitted with impunity, as the remedy will prove beneficial, provided only it suits all the other circumstances. There are cases, however, wherein two or three remedies, with respect to all other circumstances, appear to be equally applicable to an individual case, but only one of these, in a TOPICAL point of view, has a particular relation to the part affected.

2. The remedies which most nearly correspond to PAINS OF THE JOINTS, are in general: 1) *Agn. calc. caust. ferr. kal. led. lyc. mang. merc. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. stromt. sulph.* 2) *Amb. amm. ant. arn. aur. bry. caps. carb. veg. coloc. dros. hell. hep. petr. phosph. rhod. ruta. sassap. sil. spig. stann. staph. sulph. ac. thuj. zinc.*

b. When the AXILLARY JOINT is more particularly affected: 1) *Bry. calc. carb. veg. ferr. ign. kal. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Amb. arn. caps. caust. led. lyc. merc. natr. m. petr. phosph. veratr.*

c. When the ELBOW-JOINT suffers: 1) *Arg. bell. calc. caust. kal. led. merc. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ant. bell. graph. lyc. mez. petr. phosph. puls. ruta. staph. veratr.*

d. When the WRIST-JOINT is the seat of pain: 1) *Amm. calc. caust. graph. kal. nitr. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amm. carb. veg. euphr. hell. lach. led. mang. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. puls. sabin. sil. stromt.*

e. When the FINGER-JOINTS chiefly suffer: 1) *Agn. calc. carb. veg. caust. graph. hep. lyc. sep. spig. sulph.* 2) *Agn. aur. carb. an. cham. chin. colch. clem. cycl. graph. hell. ign. kal. lach. led. natr. m. nitr. petr. phosph. puls. rhus. sabin. sil. spong. staph. sulph.*

3. a. When the pains are in the HIP and HIP-JOINTS: 1) *Bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. caust. coloc. led. merc. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Ant. coccul. ferr. hell. ipec. kal. lyc. mez. natr. m. phosph. puls. rhod. sabad. sep. sil. stront. veratr.*

b. In the KNEE and KNEE-JOINTS: 1) *Bry. calc. caust. chin. lach. led. natr. m. n. vom. petr. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. anac. ars. asa. carb. veg. coccul. con. ferr. graph. hell. hep. iod. kal. lyc. magn. c. merc. nitr. ac. rhod. ruta. spig. stann. staph. stront. veratr. zinc.*

c. In the TARSAL-JOINTS: 1) *Bry. caust. lyc. merc. natr. m. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amb. ars. carb. an. dros. hep. ign. kal. kreos. led. natr. n. vom. oleand. spig. staph. zinc.*

d. In the TOE-JOINTS: 1) *Arn. caust. chin. kal. led. sabin. sep. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Aur. calc. cham. con. ferr. lyc. n. vom. rhus. sil.*

4. a. When the pains have seized chiefly the UPPER ARM: 1) *Bry. coccul. ferr. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ars. asa. bell. chin. ign. magn. arct. mez. nitr. puls. stann. val.*

b. In case the pains predominate in the FORE-ARM: 1) *Calc. carb. veg. caust. lyc. merc. n. vom. rhus. sassap. sep. staph. sulph.* 2) *Arg. carb. an. chin. con. dulc. ferr. kal. mez. nitr. nitr. ac. phos. ac. rhod. spig. stront. thuj.*

c. In case the HANDS are attacked chiefly: 1) *Bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. lach. lyc. n. vom. rhod. sep. sulph.* 2) *Anac. amb. aur. caust. cham. chin. clem. cocc. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. kal. merc. mez. natr. natr. m. petr. phosph. rhus. sil. spig. spong. zinc.*

d. When the FINGERS particularly suffer: 1) *Amm. carb. veg.*

graph. hep. lyc. n. vom. phosph. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.
 2) *Amm. m. calc. caust. cycl. kal. lach mang. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. petr. phos. ac. rhod. sep. spig. staph. sulph. ac. thuj. veratr.*

5. a. In like manner, when the THIGHS chiefly are affected : 1) *Bry. calc. chin. hep. merc. petr. phos. ac. rhod. sep. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Arn. bell. caps. carb. veg. caust. coccul. coloc. graph. guaj. led. mez. natr. m. n. vom. oleand. plat. rhus. sassap. spig. spong. thuj.*

b. When the LEGS : 1) *Bell. bry. calc. caust. ferr. kal. lyc. n. vom. puls. sep. sil. staph.* 2) *Anac. asa. borax. con. graph. ign. merc. mez. phos. ac. rhod. rhus. sulph.*

c. When the TIBIA : 1) *Asa. calc. lach. merc. mez. phosph. puls. sabin.* 2) *Agar. arn. bell. caust. con. dulc. ign. kal. lyc. mang. mur. ac. phos. ac. rhus. sep. si.*

d. In case the CALVES chiefly are the seat of pain : 1) *Alum. ars. calc. cham. con. graph. lyc. natr. nitr. ac. puls. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. val.* 2) *Ant. bry. chin. coloc. euphr. ferr. ign. kal. magn. aust. natr. m. n. vom. sil. spig. stann. zinc.*

e. In case the TENDO-ACHILLIS is the part principally affected : *Anac. ant. caust. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. puls. rhus. staph. sulph. zinc.*

6. a. Finally, in case the FEET are the seat of pain : 1) *Arn. bell. bry. camp. caust. lyc. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ars. aur. baryt. ferr. graph. hep. kal. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. rhod. rhus. ruta. sulph.*

b. The HEELS : 1) *Amm. m. ant. arn. caust. graph. ign. led. lyc. magn. arct. natr. nitr. ac. puls. sabin. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Calc. coloc. con. magn. arct. merc. petr. rhod. rhus. spong.*

c. The DORSA OF THE FEET : 1) *Calc. camp. carb. an. caust. lyc. merc. puls. spig. thuj.* 2) *Anac. asa. bry. chin. colch. hep. ign. led. mur. ac. natr. n. vom. rhus. sassap. staph. sulph. zinc.*

d. The SOLES: 1) *Amb. caust. graph. mur. ac. phosph. phos. ac. puls. spig. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. calc. chin. cupr. ign. led. lyc. natr. rhus. sil. tarax. zinc.*

e. The TOES: 1) *Arn. asa. caust. graph. sabin. sulph. thuja.* 2) *Agar. aur. carb. an. carb. veg. chin. kal. led. lyc. magn. arct. merc. phosph. phos. ac. plat. sep. sil. staph.*

f. The BIG TOE: 1) *Arn. ars. asa. bry. calc. caust. kal. plat. sabin. sil. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Amb. amm. amm. m. aur. coccul. cycl. led. magn. arct. natr. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. thuj.*

7. For further and more definite information see: GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PAROXYSMS OF PAIN, COXAGRA, GONITIS, etc.

Arthritis.—Gout.

1. The most effectual remedies in gouty affections are in general: 1) *Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. calc. caust. chin. cocc. coloc. ferr. guaj. hep. iod. led. mang. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. puls. rhod. sabin. sass. sulph.* 2) *Canth. chel. cic. colch. con. daph. dulc. men. merc. stann. tart., and thuj.* 3) *Arn. cin. ran. bulb. ran. sc. staph. chinin.*

2. In ACUTE gout the following are specially to be recommended: 1) *Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. chin. ferr. hep. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Berb. canth. colch.*

In CHRONIC gout, besides those just named: *Calc. caust. coloc. guaj. iod. mang. phos. ac. rhod. sass. sulph.*

In FLYING gout, chiefly: 1) *Arn. mang. n. mosch. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Asa. daph. plumb., and rhod.*

3. GOUTY NODOSITIES require in most cases: 1) *Calc. rhod.* 2) *Agn. ant. bry. calc. carb. veg. graph. led. lyc. n. vom. staph.*; or, 3) *Aur. carb. an. dig. lyc. phosph. sabin. sep. sil. zinc.*

Gouty contractions are often most completely relieved by: 1) *Bry. caust. guaj. sulph.*; or even by, 2) *Calo. coloc. rhus. sil. thuj.*

4. For the PRECURSORS OF GOUT the same remedies in general serve, as are of use for the paroxysms of gout; but the following will often be found suitable in these cases: *Ant. bell. bry. n. vom.*

For gouty METASTASES, if they are of recent origin, the following are of great service: *Acon. bell. n. vom. sassap. sulph.* But in most cases the organs affected are to be specially considered, for which, what has been said of the affections arising from a GOUTY cause, under the heads, HEADACHES, OPHTHALMIA, GASTRIC AILMENTS, is farther to be consulted in these and such articles.

5. For the GOUTY AFFECTIONS of persons addicted to DRINKING, we may use: 1) *Acon. calc. n. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. chin. hep. iod. lach. led. puls.*

In the case of those who indulge in TOO HIGH LIVING, we may give: *Ant. calc. iod. puls.*, and *sulph.*

In the case of persons who WORK IN WATER, the following are often particularly indicated: 1) *Calc. puls. sass. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ant. ars. dulc. n. mosch.*, and *rhus.*

6. With respect to the indications afforded by the symptoms present, see RHEUMATIC PAINS; and compare CAUSES, PAROXYSMS OF PAIN, CONDITIONS, PERIODS OF THE DAY, INFLUENCE OF THE WEATHER, DIET, etc.

Arthrocase.—This peculiar inflammation of the terminal extremities of the bones has been up to the present time treated with the best results with: 1) *Coloc. phos. ac.*; and probably in other cases much benefit may be derived from, 2) *Calc. hep. sil. sulph.*; or, 3) *Puls. rhus. zinc.*

Arsenic, Poisoning by.—The best remedies in serious cases of poisoning are, according to Hering: 1) *Soap-water.* 2) *Albumen*, dissolved in water, and used as a drink. 3) *Sugar-water.* 4) *Milk.* 5) Any Oxide of Iron, the Sesquioxide best, or even the pure Iron-rust given in *Sugar-water.*—*Vinegar* is altogether useless. *Oil* is hurtful.

After the first alarming symptoms have been fairly removed,

some doses of *Ipec.* are then good. After *Ipec.*, *Chin.* is then suitable, especially if the patient is still very irritable, complains of restless sleep, and nightly febrile movements; or *N. vom.*, if the patient is worse in the daytime, particularly after sleeping, with constipation, or else with diarrheic, slimy stools; or *Veratr.*, if, after the action of the *Ipec.*, frequent nausea remain behind, with vomiting and heat, or chilliness over the entire body, with great debility.

For the **FRONTAL ERUPTIONS, OPHTHALMIA**, bad headaches, so often caused by wearing hats that have been worked with *Arsenic*, the best remedies are: 1) *Carb. veg. ferr.* 2) *China. hepar.*

For the accidents occasioned by the **ABUSE OF ARSENIC AS A MEDICINE**, the best remedies are: *Chin. ipec. n. vom. veratr.*

Ascites.—The remedies applied up to the present time with most success are: 1) *Ars. chin. hell. kal. merc. sulph.* 2) *Acon. bry. cin. colch. dulc. euph. prun. sep.*; or, 3) *Asa. colch. dig. led. lyc. puls. squill.*

In those cases of **Ascites**, where it sometimes follows on great **LOSSES OF BLOOD**, after venesection, etc., *Chin.* is of great value, acting as if by a miracle.

In the other cases the particular selection of the remedy must be determined by the occasional or other pathological causes, and the accompanying symptoms present, which, as they are of a **GENERAL** kind, cannot be adduced nearer, but must be compared with the entire aggregate symptoms of the remedies.

Asphyxia.—Apparent Death.

1. In almost all cases, the homœopathic remedy may be applied, by either placing some globules on the patient's tongue, or by giving the same dissolved in water, or by employing them in this form as a clyster. That external mechanical aids should not be neglected, is obvious of itself; but care should be taken to avoid the abstraction of blood, as in most cases this will only do mischief.

If the asphyxia be the consequence of a **FALL, a SHOCK, a BLOW**, *Arn.* is to be preferred to everything else, especially when there

has been no blood abstracted. On the contrary, if this have occurred already, or if, by reason of the fall, a considerable quantity of blood have been lost, first give *Chin.*, according to Hering, and then *Arn.*

If the apparent death be the consequence of SUFFOCATION, Hering advises, in the case of persons HANGED, *Opium*: in the case of those who have INHALED CARBONIC ACID GAS, in like manner, *Opium*, or *Acon.*, or *Bell.*: and in the case of DROWNED PERSONS, as a chief remedy, *Lach.*

With respect to the asphyxia in consequence of CONGELATION, and after the patient has been restored to life by the usual means, Hering recommends for the other symptoms connected with it: *Ars. carb. veg.*, or *Acon. bry.*

For asphyxia by lightning, principally, *N. vom.*; in which case the patient is to be placed, at the same time, in a half-sitting, half-recumbent posture, in recently dry earth, and his whole body, except his face, is to be covered over with it, the face to be directed towards the sun, until the first signs of life are observed.

In the asphyxia of NEW-BORN CHILDREN, we employ chiefly: *Tart. op.* or *Chin.*

Compare also: CAUSES and CONDITIONS.

Asthma Millari et Wigandi.

For Millar's *Asthma Sambucus* is in most cases almost specific. Should this remedy, however, not suffice, we may employ according to circumstances: *Acon. ars. ipec. lach. mosch.*

For the CONCEALED MILLAR'S ASTHMA, or for the so-called ASTHMA WIGANDI, the remedies which chiefly claim attention are: 1) *Acon. bellad. ipec. samb.* 2) *Ars. baryt. cham. chin. coff. cupr. lach. n. vom. op.*

For the symptoms pointing to each of the remedies named, see ASTHMA SPASMODICUM, and compare the symptoms of each one in the first vol. of the Symptomen-Codex, Part ii.

Asthma, Spasmodic or Periodical.

1. The best remedies in general are: 1) *Acon. ars. bell.*

bry. cupr. ferr. ipec. n. vom. phos. puls. samb. sulph.
 2) *Ambr. amm. aur. calc. carb. veg. cham. chin. coccul. dulc. lach. mosch. op. tart. veratr. zinc.* 3) *Ant. caust. coff. hyosc. ignat. kal. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. mosch. sep. sil. stann. stram.*

2. In order to meet an asthmatic fit at the moment, according to the individual circumstances the following remedies are the most appropriate: 1) *Lach.* 2) *Acon. ars. cham. ipec. mosch. op. samb. tart.*; or still further, 3) *Bell. bry. chin. n. mostk. n. vom. puls.*

In order fully to remove the DISPOSITION to a return of these fits, we should employ principally; *Ant. ars. calc. n. vom. sulph.*; or, *Amm. carb. veg. caust. cupr. ferr. graph. kali. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sil. stann. zinc.*

3. With respect to the OCCASIONAL CAUSES of Asthma, where the cause depends on pressure of blood to the chest, the principal remedies are: 1) *Acon. aur. bell. merc. n. vom. phos. spong. sulph.* 2) *Amm. calc. carb. veg. cupr. ferr. puls.*

When connected with irregularity of the MENSTRUAL DISCHARGE, the following remedies are chiefly recommended: 1) *Bell. coccul. cupr. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Acon. phos. sep.*

If it be occasioned by accumulation and incarceration of flatulence in the abdomen (ASTHMA FLATULENTUM) the following merit particular consideration: 1) *Carb. veg. cham. chin. n. vom. op. phos. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Ars. caps. hep. natr. veratr.*

In case of accumulation of MUCUS, in the bronchi or in the lungs (ASTHMA HUMIDUM SEU PITUITOSUM), the most serviceable are: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. chin. cupr. dulc. ferr. graph. lach. phos. puls. sen. sep. stann. sulph.* 2) *Bar. bell. camph. con. hep. ipec. merc. n. vom. sil. tart. zinc.*

In case of SPASMODIC ASTHMA, in the strict sense of the term, the most suitable remedies are: 1) *Bell. coc. cupr. hyosc. lach. mosch. n. vom. samb. stram. sulph. tart. zinc.* 2) *Ant. ars. bry. caust. ferr. kali. lyc. op. sep. stann.*

If the ASTHMA is caused by the inhalation of DUST, especially STONE-DUST, as among sculptors, stone-cutters, etc., we chiefly recommend: 1) *Calc. hep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. chin. ipec. n. vom. phos.*

When the VAPOUR OF SULPHUR is the cause, give: *Puls.* When caused by the vapour of COPPER or of ARSENIC, we prefer: 1) *Merc. hep. ipec.* 2) *Ars. camph. or cupr.*

If the consequence of COLD: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. dulc. ipec.* 2) *Ars. cham. chin.*

If it depend on MENTAL EMOTION: *Acon. cham. coff. ign. n. vom. puls. veratr.*

If the consequence of a SUPPRESSED CATARRH, the most suitable are: 1) *Ars. ipec. n. vom.* 2) *Camph. carb. veg. chin. lach. puls. samb. tart.*

4. In the asthmatic affections of CHILDREN, we generally find the following the most serviceable: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. cham. coff. ipec. mosch. n. mosch. n. vom. op. samb. tart.* 2) *Camph. chin. cupr. hep. ign. lach. lyc. phos. puls. stram. sulph.*

In HYSTERICAL women, the following may be given: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. coff. ign. mosch. n. mosch. n. vom. puls. stram.* 2) *Asa. aur. caust. con. cupr. ipec. lach. phos. stann. sulph. etc.*

For the asthma of old persons: 1) *Aur. bar. con. lach. op.* 2) *Ant. camph. carb. veg. caust. chin. sulph.*

5. If we suffer ourselves to be led, not by the NAMES but by the WHOLE OF THE SYMPTOMS PRESENT, the following remedies are in an especial manner to be recommended.

Aconitum:—1. Chiefly in sensitive persons, young plethoric girls who lead a sedentary life, in general if the paroxysms set in after the least mental emotion. 2. In case of dyspnoea, with inability to take in a deep breath, amid restlessness, heat, and sweat. 3. In the case of children, if SUFFOCATIVE COUGH AT NIGHT take place, with barking and hoarse voice, spasmodic constriction of the throat and chest; ANXIOUS, SHORT, and difficult respiration, with open mouth; great distress, with inability to utter a distinct word; or even, 4. When in adults the asthma is accom-

panied by PRESSURE OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, with VERTIGO, full and frequent pulse, cough, and bloody expectoration.

Arsenicum:—In most species of acute or chronic asthma with DIFFICULT RESPIRATION, cough and an accumulation of a thick mucus in the chest; SHORTNESS OF BREATH, particularly after a meal; oppression of the chest and want of breath in WALKING FAST, in ASCENDING A HEIGHT, as well as in EVERY MOTION, and even on laughing; CONSTRICTION OF THE CHEST AND LARYNX, with painful pressure on the lungs and in the scrobiculus cordis, with anguish and suffocative paroxysms, which are still aggravated by the heat of the room; SUFFOCATIVE ATTACKS, more especially AT NIGHT, or in the EVENING IN BED, WITH PANTING AND WHEEZING RESPIRATION with open mouth, amid GREAT DISTRESS, AS IF THE PATIENT WERE GOING TO DIE, and COLD SWEAT; remission of the paroxysms, as soon as cough with mucous expectoration become established, or a tenacious, viscid saliva, in the form of small vesicles; renewal of the paroxysms in severe weather, in the cold open air, as well as on change of temperature, and by warm and tight clothing; WHEN TOGETHER WITH THE PAROXYSMS GREAT DEBILITY SETS IN; or by paroxysms of pain and burning in the chest, (In paroxysms of an acute asthma *Ars.* is often suitable after *ipéc.* unless it be indicated from the beginning in the treatment.)

Belladonna:—Chiefly in the case of children and women of irritable constitution and disposition to spasms; WITH OPPRESSION IN THE BREATHING AND LOSS OF BREATH simultaneously with tension in the chest, and STITCHES UNDER THE STERNUM, AMID FITS OF DRY COUGH IN THE NIGHT, with catarrh, or of moist cough and mucous expectoration after a meal; DISTRESSING SIGHING, AND SOMETIMES DEEP, SOMETIMES SHORT AND RAPID RESPIRATION, with open mouth, and great working of the chest; CONSTRICTION OF THE LARYNX, WITH DANGER OF SUFFOCATION on touching the windpipe, and on turning the neck; restlessness, and BEATING IN THE CHEST, with palpitation of the heart; asthmatic paroxysms with loss of consciousness; relaxations of all the muscles, and involuntary discharge of the urine and feces.

Bryonia:—Chiefly IN DIFFICULT RESPIRATION AND LOSS OF

BREATH, particularly at NIGHT OR TOWARDS MORNING, with stitching colicky pains, pressure to stool, inability to continue lying on the right side, pressure and tension through the entire chest, and a feeling of contraction in the cold air; FREQUENT COUGH, WITH PAINS IN THE HYPOCHONDRIA; tickling in the throat, vomiting and expectoration, which is at first frothy, but then thick and viscid; INCREASED DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, in speaking and IN EVERY MOTION; relief for the patient as soon as he raises himself from the recumbent posture, as well as after expectoration has taken place; in the evening in bed, sometimes beating of the heart, with a feeling of distress and throbbing in the temples, with difficult, anxious and sighing breathing, with straining of the abdominal muscles, and intermixed with deep inspirations, or slow and deep breathing, during every bodily exertion; frequent STITCHES IN THE CHEST, especially during respiration and in coughing, as well as in every motion. (*Bryonia* is frequently suitable after *ipéc.* in acute asthma.)

Cuprum:—Particularly in the case of CHILDREN or hysterical persons, and more especially after fright, chagrin, cold, and before the occurrence of the menses; with SPASMODIC CONTRACTION OF THE CHEST, hiccough, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING and speaking; BREATHING QUICK, snoring and sighing, with convulsive strainings of the abdominal muscles; DYSPNŒA, especially when walking and ascending a height, with a desire to take a deep breath; COUGH SHORT AND SPASMODIC, with dyspnœa, SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS AND STRIDULOUS INSPIRATIONS, in striving to take a deep breath; rattling in the chest as of mucus; expectoration of white and watery mucus; feeling of emptiness and sinking in the pit of the stomach, and painful sensitiveness of the same on touching it; orgasm of the blood with beating of the heart; face red and covered with warm sweat; aggravation of this state at the period of the monthly discharge.

Ferrum:—In case of violent excitement of the sanguineous system, OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST, with almost entirely insensible motion of the chest during inspiration, and the nostrils during

expiration very much dilated; **DYSPPNEA**, especially at NIGHT; or in the EVENING IN BED, IN CASE OF LYING ON THE BACK, with the head low, as well as at rest in general, or from the least covering of the chest; relief experienced on uncovering and raising the trunk, as well as by every bodily or mental exertion; **SUFFOCATIVE FITS** in the evening in bed, with warmth of the neck, or trunk attended with simultaneous coldness of the limbs; **SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION OF THE CHEST**, aggravated by motion and walking; paroxysms of spasmodic cough, with expectoration of tough and transparent mucus; expectoration of blood.

Ipecacuanha:—When there may be observed in children or adults **dyspnoea**, **NIGHTLY SUFFOCATIVE FITS**, **SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION OF THE LARYNX**, rattling in the chest, from an accumulation of mucus; further, in case of dry and short cough, **GREAT DISTRESS** and fear of death, cries and restless running to and fro; **THE FACE ALTERNATELY RED AND HOPE, OR PALE, GOLD, AND FALLEN IN**; anxious features; nausea with cold sweat on the forehead; **BREATHING ANXIOUS, QUICK AND SIGHING, OR short, and, as it were, impeded through dust**; tetanic rigidity of the body, with bluish redness in the face. In general, **Ipec** is always first indicated in acute spasmodic paroxysms; if the action of this remedy is over, then *Arg. hrg.* or *n. vom.* are suitable.

Nux vomica:—In case of short or slow and stridulous respiration; therewith **DISTRESSING OPPRESSION** of the chest, especially at night, early in the morning, and after a meal; **SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION**, particularly of the **INNERIOR PORTION OF THE CHEST**, with breathlessness in walking, speaking, in cold air, and after every exercise; **ORTHOPPNEA AND NIGHTLY SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS**, especially AFTER MIDNIGHT, preceded by distressing dreams; **SHORT COUGH**, with difficult expectoration; expectoration of blood; **UNCOMFORTABLENESS OF THE CLOTHING AROUND THE CHEST AND THE HYPOCHONDRIA**; distension, aching pain, and distress in the region beneath the heart, and in the hypochondria; tightness and **PRESSURE IN THE CHEST**; **PRESSURE OF BLOOD TOWARDS THE CHEST**, and organ

of the blood, warmth, heat and beating of the heart; great distress and painful feeling over the entire body; alleviation of the asthmatic state by LYING ON THE BACK, or by lying on the other side, as well also as by raising the trunk or during lying.

Phosphorus.—In case of loud and panting respiration, **DYSPNEEA, STRAITENED RESPIRATION AND OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST,** particularly in the **EVENING** or morning, as well as during motion, or whilst sitting; **GREAT ANXIETY IN THE CHEST;** stridulous respiration in the evening on falling asleep; nightly paroxysms of suffocation, as from pulmonary paralysis; **SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION OF THE CHEST;** short cough, with the **EXPECTORATION** sometimes **SALTISH,** sometimes **SWEETISH,** which at times is mixed even with blood; **ITCHING** or pressure, **WEIGHT, FULLNESS, and TENSION IN THE CHEST;** pressure of blood towards the chest, with heat up in the neck, and **PALPITATION OF THE HEART;** disposition to consumption.

Pulsatilla.—Principally in the case of **CHILDREN,** after suppressed rash, as also in the case of **HYSTERICAL** persons after suppression of the menses, or in consequence of cold, with **HURRIED, SHORT, and superficial and rattling respiration;** **ARREST OF THE RESPIRATION AS FROM THE VAPOUR OF SULPHUR;** oppression of the chest; **breathlessness and SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS,** with the anguish of death, palpitation of the heart, and **spasmodic constriction of the throat and chest,** particularly **AT NIGHT,** or in the evening, in case of the horizontal posture being assumed; aggravation of the asthmatic distress by motion, as well as by going up a height and walking in the open air; short, panting cough with straitness in the chest, or with **PROFUSE EXPECTORATION OF MUCUS,** or with **blood-streaked expectoration;** **SPASMODIC TENSION, FEELING OF FULLNESS AND PRESSURE IN THE CHEST,** with internal heat and orgasm of the blood; stitches in the chest and in the sides.

Sambucus.—Especially in the case of **CHILDREN,** and chiefly if there be present **STRIDULOUS** and hurried respiration; oppression of the chest, with pressure on the stomach, and nausea; pressure on the chest, as from a lead lying thereon, with a feeling

of distress and DANGER OF SUFFOCATION; dyspnoea on lying down; NIGHTLY SUFFOCATIVE PAROKYSMS, WITH SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION OF THE CHEST; sudden starting from sleep, and cry; great distress; trembling over the entire body, hands and feet swollen and bluish, with heat over the entire body, mucous râle in the chest, and incapability to utter a single loud word; morbid sleep, with half-open eyes and mouth; parokysms of suffocative cough, with cries.

Sulphur:—Chiefly for chronic asthmatic affections, with difficulty of breathing, and painless oppression of the chest; FREQUENT SHORTNESS OF BREATH in the daytime, even in speaking; shortness of breath on walking, in the open air; wheezing, mucous rattle, SNORING IN THE CHEST; OPPRESSED BREATHING, and SUFFOCATIVE FITS, chiefly AT NIGHT; FUJNESS and a FEELING OF FATIGUE IN THE CHEST; pressure in the chest as if from a load, after eating ever so little; BURNING IN THE CHEST, with pressure of blood and palpitation of the heart; suffocative cough, with spasmodic constriction of the chest, and a disposition to vomit; white and difficult, or copious and yellowish mucous expectoration; blood-coloured saliva; SPASMS IN THE CHEST, with compression and pains in the breast-bone, face bluish-red, breathing short, and inability to speak.

6. Of the other remedies that have been given, the following may be employed:—

Ambra:—Especially in the case of CHILDREN and SCROFULOUS PERSONS; with short, oppressed breathing, fits of spasmodic cough, with mucous expectoration, wheezing in the air-passages; PRESSURE IN THE CHEST, etc.

Ammonium:—For CHRONIC ASTHMATIC affections, especially if they are connected with disposition to HYDROTHORAX, with shortness of breathing, especially on going up a height, oppressed breathing and palpitation of the heart after the least bodily exertion; pressure of blood to the chest; and a feeling of weight in the thorax.

Aurum:—In case of pressure of blood to the chest, with great OPPRESSION OF THE BREATHING, and urgent want to take a deep inspiration, especially at night and when walking in the open air;

SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS, WITH SPASMODIC CONSTRICTIONS OF THE CHEST, VIOLENT PALPITATION OF THE HEART, face of a bluish-red colour, and tumbling down unconsciously.

Calcarea :—Chiefly for chronic asthmatic affections, with OPRESSED BREATHING and tension in the chest, as from a pressure of blood, with alleviation by raising the shoulders; desire to take a deep breath, and a feeling as if the breath continued fixed between the scapulae; further, if the patient gets out of breath by mere sleeping, and is affected by a dry cough, which sets in principally IN THE NIGHT, and that frequently.

Carbo veget. :—Chiefly for SPASMODIC FLATULENT ASTHMA, as well as in CHRONIC asthmatic affections in consequence of a disposition to HYDROTHORAX, with OPPRESSION AND TIGHTNESS of breathing; further, in case of fulness, accumulation of mucus, and distressing compression of the chest; HEAVY AND SHORT BREATHING, particularly in walking; PRESSURE and a feeling of lassitude in the chest; frequent fits of spasmodic cough, etc.

Chamomilla :—Especially in children, or in suffocative attacks, with short and distressing respiration; SWELLING OF THE PIT OF THE STOMACH AND THE HYPOCHONDRIAC REGION, with restlessness, cries, and drawing up of the legs; paroxysm of asthma after a fit of passion, or after taking cold.

China :—For DIFFICULT BREATHING and OPPRESSION, with inability to breathe, so soon as the head becomes too low when lying down; WHEEZING IN THE CHEST DURING INSPIRATION; SPASMODIC COUGH AND SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS BY NIGHT, as from an accumulation of mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration of a clear and thick mucus; PRESSURE IN THE CHEST, as from a pressure of blood, and VIOLENT PALPITATION OF THE HEART; rapid decrease of the vital powers; bloody expectoration.

Cocculus :—Particularly in the case of hysteric females, or in case of a tendency of blood to the chest, with DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, as if FROM CONSTRICTION OF THE THROAT; hacking cough, with OPPRESSION of the chest, especially at night; SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION OF THE CHEST, especially on ONE side only; pressure in the chest and orgasm of the blood, with

distress and palpitation of the heart; feeling of languor and of emptiness in the chest.

Dulcamara:—A principal remedy for HUMID ASTHMA, as well as in acute asthmatic attacks IN CONSEQUENCE OF COLD.

Lachesis:—Especially in persons who suffer under hydrothorax, or presenting stout, SWOLLEN, and LEMPHATIC CONSTITUTIONS; SHORTNESS OF BREATH AFTER MEALS, in walking, and after violent movement of the arms; respiration contracted; dyspnoea and oppression of the chest, with AGGRAVATION AFTER EATING; SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS ON LYING DOWN, or when touching the neck; spasmodic constriction of the chest, which obliges the patient to leave the bed, and to continue sitting with the body bent forwards; SLOW AND WHEEZING RESPIRATION; necessity to take a deep inspiration, particularly whilst sitting.

Moschus:—More particularly in the case of HYSTERICAL persons and of CHILDREN, or in OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST and SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS, as from the vapour of sulphur, which commence with an irritation to cough, and then become so bad as to drive the patient to despair; SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION OF THE LARYNX AND CHEST, especially on becoming cold.

Opium:—In case of pressure of blood to the chest, or pulmonary spasms, with DEEP, SONOROUS, rattling RESPIRATION; tightness of breath and oppression, with great distress, tension, and SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION of the chest; SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS DURING SLEEP, like nightmare; SUFFOCATIVE COUGH, with bluish redness of the face.

Spongia:—In case of pressure in the throat, as from a plug; WHEEZING RESPIRATION, or slow and deep breathing, as from weakness; mucous râle; WANT OF BREATH, AND SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS after every exertion, with lassitude, tendency of blood to the chest and head, sense of distress, and heat in the face; also in ASTHMATIC ATTACKS, IN CONSEQUENCE OF GOITRE.

Stannum:—In case of DYSPNOEA and OPPRESSION, especially in the EVENING, or AT NIGHT on lying down, as well as in the daytime on the occasion of every exercise, and frequently with a feeling of distress, and an urgent desire to loosen the clothes; oppression and mucous râle in the chest; cough, with COPIOUS

EXPECTORATION of viscid or lumpy, clear or watery, yellowish and saltish, or SWEETISH MUCUS.

Tartarus.—Chiefly in the case of OLD PEOPLE, as well as for CHILDREN; or in case of ANXIOUS OPPRESSION, DIFFICULT BREATHING, and shortness of breath, with a wish to sit erect; OPPRESSION and suffocative paroxysms, especially in the evening or mornings in bed; ACCUMULATION OF MUCUS, with RALE in the chest; suffocative cough or pressure of blood to the chest, and palpitation of the heart.

Veratrum.—Frequently after the action of *Chin. ars. spec.*, especially if there be present: suffocative paroxysms; even whilst the patient is in the erect posture and during motion; pains in the side; hollow cough; cold sweat; or cold face and cold limbs.

Zincum.—For tightness of breathing and SEVERE OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST, particularly in the evening; shortness of breath after meals, by reason of an accumulation of flatulence; increase of the asthmatic affection as soon as the expectoration ceases; diminution, if it returns.

7. With respect to the remaining remedies which may be given, see their symptoms in the Symp.-Codex of Jahr, 2nd Part, and compare also TENDENCY OF BLOOD TO CHEST, CATARRH, PHTHISIS, etc.

Asthma Thymicum (Asthma of Kopp).

In general, for this affection the following remedies have been recommended: 1) *Acon. bell. con. hep. spec. merc. sen. spong. tart. veratr.* 2) *Amm. lach. phos. zinc.* 3) *Ambr. asa. aur. berb. cupr. ignat. ferr.*

For the PRECURSORY SYMPTOMS of the same, the following are recommended: *Acon. hep. spec. sen. spong. tart.*

For the COUGH: *Bell. con. hep. merc. veratr.*

For the symptoms which particularly indicate the several remedies named; compare ASTHMA (SPASMODIC);

Atrophy of Children.—The best remedies for the Atrophy of scrofulous children are: *Sulph.*, followed by *calc.* Also: 1) *Ars. baryt. bell. chin. cin. n. vom. phos.* and

rhus. Or still further: 2) *Arn. cham. hep. iod. lach. magn. petr. phos. and puls.*

Of these remedies the following are specially recommended:—

Arsenicum:—When there are present: a dry, parchment-like skin; hollow eyes, with blue rings around them; rejection of undigested food by stool or by vomiting; DESIRE TO DRINK FREQUENTLY, BUT LITTLE AT A TIME; GREAT RESTLESSNESS AND TOSSING TO AND FRO, particularly at night; short sleep, INTERRUPTED BY STARTING AND CONVULSIONS; œdematous swelling of the face; diarrhœic stools of a GREENISH OR BROWNISH colour, with a discharge of undigested food; lassitude, with a constant inclination to lie down; cold hands and feet; palpitation of the heart; night-sweats.

Baryta:—For SWELLING OF THE CERVICAL GLANDS; great physical debility; CONSTANT INCLINATION TO SLEEP; bloatedness of the abdomen and face, with great abdominal fulness; GREAT INDOLENCE AND DISINCLINATION TO EVERY CORPOREAL AND INTELLECTUAL EXERTION, EVEN TO AMUSEMENT; absence of mind, want of attention, and weakness of memory.

Belladonna:—For frequent colic pains with involuntary stools; WHIMSICAL TEMPER AND OBSTINACY: cough in the night, with MUCOUS RALE; SWELLING of the cervical glands; restless sleep or sleeplessness; disinclination for exertion and the open air; nervous excitability; more especially applicable in the case of premature intellect, blue eyes and blond hair.

Calcareo:—In case of great emaciation with great appetite, HOLLOW, WRINKLED FACE, eyes dull, swelling and induration of the mesenteric glands; with this great debility and general lassitude after the least exertion, and often with profuse sweats; frequent diarrhœa or CLAYEY EVACUATIONS; dry and withered skin; dry and brittle hair; frequent palpitation of the heart; chills; pains in the small of the back; extreme sensitiveness of the nervous system; aversion to every kind of motion.

China:—In cases of great emaciation, more especially of the hands and feet; if with this there be œdematous swelling of the abdomen; VORACITY; diarrhœa, especially at night, with DISCHARGE OF UNDIGESTED FOOD, OR FREQUENT WHITISH, and PAP-

LIKE STOOLS, frequent perspirations, especially at night; indolence and **INDIFFERENCE**; hollow, pale, or livid face; stupefying, unrefreshing sleep; great debility and prostration.

Cina:—In case of **WORM-AFFECTIONS**, with pale face, **WETTING THE BED**, and **GREAT VORACITY**.

Nux vomica:—In case of yellowish, sallow complexion; bloated face; with that **OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION**, or constipation alternating with diarrhœa; large abdomen with flatulence; great hunger and desire to eat, with frequent vomiting again of the ingesta; constant inclination to lie down; dislike to the open air; bad humour; violent temper, disposed to passion; irritability of the nervous system.

Phosphorus:—Especially in the case of young girls with blond hair, blue eyes, delicate skin, slender waist, and particularly in case of cachectic cough, with diarrhœa, and frequent, exhausting sweats, great debility with orgasm of the blood, palpitation of the heart, or oppression of the chest attending the slightest motion.

Rhus:—In case of great debility, with constant inclination to lie down, pale face, hard and distended abdomen; with this, great thirst; **MUCOUS OR BLOODY DIARRHœA**; great appetite.

Staphysagria:—In case of large and distended abdomen; **VORACIOUSNESS OR CANINE HUNGER**; slow action of the bowels; **SWELLING OF THE SUBMAXILLARY AND CERVICAL GLANDS**; frequent or constant catarrh, with scurf in the nostrils; **UNHEALTHY, READILY-ULCERATED SKIN**; foetid night-sweats; frequent boils.

Sulphur:—In almost all cases at the commencement of the treatment; and particularly in case of **GREAT HUNGER**; if the patient sweats readily; in case of **SWELLING OF THE INGUINAL GLANDS**, or of the axillary or cervical glands; hard or distended abdomen; mucous râle in the air-tube; fluent coryza; **FREQUENT, MUCOUS DIARRHœA**, or **OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION**; pressure on the chest; palpitation of the heart; pale colour of the skin, with bad looks, deep hollow eyes, stitches in the chest and sides, etc.

Compare also **HECTIC FEVER**, **PHTHISIS**, and **SCROFULA**.

Atrophy of the Spinal Marrow.—(Marasmus, Tabes Dorsalis):—We possess as yet no immediate observation on the treatment of this disease; but there are good grounds for believing that in cases where the disease has not yet attained too high a degree, the following will be found of great use. 1) *N. vom. sulph.* 2) *Calc. carb. veg. caust. coccol. natr. m. phosph. phos. ac.* 3) *Chin.?* *staph.?*

Up to the present time, just twenty-one cases of this disease have fallen in my way, which I traced to the early indulgence in the vice of ONANISM, which is in general the chief occasional cause of the affection. Here, besides a state of hypochondriasis, which amounted to despondency and aversion to life, a want of steadiness on the legs, and the peculiar sense of formication in the back were observable, and in which no other remedy did such good service as,—1) *N. vom.* $\frac{ʒ}{30}$ in a single dose, which I allowed to act from two to three weeks, and afterwards *sulph.* $\frac{ʒ}{30}$ which I allowed to act from four to five weeks.

In such cases some benefit may be derived from the employment of *china* and *staph.*

In MARASMUS with paralysis of the lower extremities, we may recommend: *N. vom. sulph. n. vom. caust. n. vom. carb. veg. coccol. phosph. rhus*; these are to be given in this ALTER-NATION AND ORDER, and always in one single dose, and at long intervals.

Awkwardness.—Inability to help one's self:—Where the defect is natural, unfortunately little can be done for it; but where it exists under more favourable circumstances, the following means of relief may be appealed to:—*Bell. caps. carb. tan. caust. coloc. graph. kal. lyc. natr. m. patr. sep. sil. sulph.*

B

Back, Small of the, Pains in the:—Constantly only a symptom of other affections, particularly of piles in men, and of affections of the uterine system in women; but sometimes by its presence more particularly indicating one or other of the follow-

ing remedies according to circumstances: 1) *Alum.* *cham.* *caust.* *kal.* *kreos.* *lach.* *natr. m.* *n. vom.* *puls.* *rhus.* *sep.* *sulph.* 2) *Asb.* *baryt.* *borax.* *calc.* *dalc.* *graph.* *lys.* *natr.* *sil.* *veratr.* 3) *Arn.* *carb. an.* *cham.* *chin.* *coccul.* *igu.* *magn. n.* *merc.* *n. mosch.* *phosph.* *ruta.* *sabin.* *spong.* *zinc.*

Balanorrhoea.—Gonorrhoea spuria:—1. If this affection be **SYPHILITIC** or **sycoptic**, the principal remedies, according to circumstances, are: *Merc.* *natr. ac.* or *thuj.*

In all other cases we shall often see extraordinary good effects follow from the employment of: 1) *N. vom.* *sep.* *sulph.* or 2) *Chin.* *merc.* *maz.* *natr. ac.* *thuj.*

Blepharophthalmia.—Inflammation of the Eyelids.

1. The best remedies for inflammation of the lids in general are: 1) *Acon.* *ant.* *ars.* *bell.* *calc.* *cham.* *chin.* *euphr.* *hep.* *merc.* *n. vom.* *puls.* *sulph.* *veratr.* 2) *Alum.* *baryt.* *c.* *bry.* *caust.* *cocc.* *dig.* *iod.* *kreos.* *lys.* *natr.* *natr. m.* *phos. ao.* *rhus.* *sen.* *sep.* *spig.* *staph.* *thuj.* *zinc.*

2. If the **EXTERNAL** surface of the lid be inflamed, the following are of great benefit: *Acon.* *bell.* *hep.* and *sulph.*

For inflammation of the **INNER SURFACE** of the lid, give: *Acon.* *ars.* *bell.* *hep.* *merc.* *n. vom.* *phos.* *puls.* *rhus.* *sulph.*

For inflammation of the **MARGINS** of the lids, and of the **MEIBOMIAN GLANDS**, the following may be recommended: *Bell.* *cham.* *euphr.* *hep.* *merc.* *n. vom.* *puls.*

For **STYES**: *Bulb.* or *staph.* or even *amm. c.* *calc.* or *ferr.*

To inflammation of the **UPPER LIDS** the following are particularly suited: 1) *Alum.* *bry.* *calc.* *caust.* *croc.* *hep.* *phos.* *puls.* *rhus.* *sep.* *spig.* *staph.* *sulph.* 2) *Bar.* *bell.* *cham.* *chel.* *con.* *cycl.* *ferr.* *lys.* *merc.* *sil.*

To that of the **LOWER LID**: 1) *Ars.* *bry.* *calc.* *dig.* *merc.* *natr. m.* *rhus.* *ruta.* *sen.* *sep.* 2) *Alum.* *bell.* *caust.*

3. For **ACUTE** ophthalmia, the following are recommended: *Acon.* *bell.* *cham.* *euphr.* *hep.* *merc.* *n. vom.* and *puls.*

For CHRONIC, on the contrary: *Ant. ars. calc. chin.* and *sulph.*

4. In general according to experience, the following merit the first consideration.

Aconitum :—If the eyelids are SWOLLEN, HARD, and RED, with HEAT, BURNING, and DRYNESS; or in case of pale, shining swelling of the same, with burning and tensive pains; profuse secretion of mucus in the eyes and nose; EXTRAORDINARY PHOTO-PHOBIA; fever with great heat and thirst, etc. (After *acon.* we may often give *bell.* or *hep.* or *sulph.*)

Antimonium :—For red swelling of the lids, with GUM in the CANTHI; photophobia and stitches in the eyes.

Arsenicum :—In inflammatory redness of the conjunctiva, with injection of the vessels; great dryness of the lids, especially at the edges, with spasmodic closing or nightly agglutination.

Belladonna :—In case of swelling and redness of the parts, with burning and itching, constant agglutination, and blood as soon as the eyes are opened, also with EVERSION OF THE EDGES, or with great paralytic weight of the lids themselves.

Calcareæ :—In case of CUTTING, burning, or acute pains, ESPECIALLY IN READING, with red, hard, and considerable swelling, copious secretion of gum, and nocturnal agglutination, and especially if *sulph.* has not afforded relief against this state.

Chamomilla :—In great dryness of the margins, or copious secretion of mucus, with nightly agglutination, spasmodic closing or great weight of the lids.

China :—In case of frequent creeping on the internal surface of the lids, especially in the evening, with lachrymation.

Euphrasia :—In case of ulceration of the edges, with itching by day and agglutination at night, with redness, swelling, photophobia, and constant winking, coryza, headache, or heat in the head. (If *euphrasia* suffices not; *n. com.* and *puls.* often bring the complete cure.)

Hepar :—In case of great inflammatory redness of the lids with ULCERATIVE PAIN OR CONTUSIVE PAIN ON TOUCHING THEM; nightly agglutination, or spasmodic closing of the eyelids. (This

remedy is oftentimes very suitable after *acon.* or *merc.*, and after *hep.* itself, *bell.* is again often serviceable.

Hyoscyamus :—In spasmodic contraction and closing of the lids.

Mercurius ;—In case of hardness of the lids, as if they were violently contracted, with swelling, difficulty in opening them, cutting pains, ulcers on the edges, pustules on the conjunctiva, crusts around the eyes, eversion of the lids ; in case of stitching and burning pains and itching, or where there is entire absence of pain. (After *merc.* *hep.* is often very suitable, especially if *merc.* should not prove sufficient.)

Nux vomica :—In case of burning itching of the lids, especially on the margins, or sore pain increased by touching ; agglutination of the lids, especially early ; accumulation of gum in the canthi ; coryza, headache, or heat in the head. (*N. vom.* is often suitable after *euphr.*, especially if this should not suffice against the inflammation of the margins.)

Pulsatilla :—In case of inflammatory redness of the conjunctiva or of the margins, copious secretion of mucus ; trichiasis ; STYES ; nightly agglutination of the lids ; tense or drawing pains. If neither *euphr.* nor *n. vom.* should prove sufficient, *puls.* often effects the complete cure.)

Rhus :—In case of stiffness of the eyelids, as if they were paralysed, with burning itching.

Sulphur :—In great inflammatory redness of the lids, with burning pains, discharge of mucus and of eye-gum ; ulceration of the margins, pustules and ulcers around the eyes, etc. : (before *sulphur*, *acon.* is often suitable, and after the same *calc.* has been often found successful.)

Veratrum :—In case of extraordinary dryness of the lids, with lachrymation, difficulty in moving them, and great heat in the interior of the eyes.

5. For further indications and a completion of this article, see OPTHALMIA, 1—8, and the articles mentioned at the end of that.

Blepharoplegia. — Paralysis of the Eyelids :— Requires most frequently : 1) *Bell. nitr. ac. sep. spig. stram.*

veratr. zinc. 2) *Calc. cham. cocc. hyos. n. vom. op. phos. plumb. rhus.*

Blepharospasmus.—Spasm of the Eyelids:—The chief remedies against this affection, are according to experience and the MATERIA MEDICA PURA, the following: 1) *Bell. cham. croc. hep. hyos. merc. natr. m. staph. stram. sulph.* 2) *Ars. cocc. con. rhus. rut. sep. sil. viola-od.*

Blisters, Blood:—The most effectual remedies are: 1) *Ars. natr. m. sec.* 2) *Aur. bry. canth. sulph.*

Boils.—Furunculi:—The remedy is most frequently to be found in: 1) *Arn. bell. hep. lyc. phos. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ant. calc. lach. led. merc. mur. ac. nitr. ac. n. mosch. n. vom. phos. ac. sec. sep. sil. staph. tart. thuj.*

LARGE boils seem to require in a special manner: 1) *Hep. lyc. nitr. ac. sil.* 2) *Hyos. natr. phos. tart.*

SMALL ones, on the contrary: 1) *Arn. bell. sulph.* 2) *Grat. magn. c. natr. m. zinc.*

If the RIPENING is tardy, give *hep.*, and in case of great inflammation and great pain give: *Bell. or merc.*

If, in case of frequent large boils, they can be treated from the very COMMENCEMENT of their origin, *calc.* often effects the most rapid change.

In the case of large boils threatening to become gangrenous and to pass into carbuncles, the best remedies are: 1) *Ars. bell. sil.* 2) *Caps. hyos. lach. rhus. sec. sil.*

Against the DISPOSITION to boils, the following have proved the most serviceable: *Lyc. n. vom. phos. and sulph.*

Bones, Affections of the.—OSTEITIS, EXOSTOSIS, CARIES, NECROSIS, and other bone diseases.

1. The remedies hitherto applied with most success are: 1) *Ang. asa. aur. bell. calc. dulc. lyc. merc. mez. phosph. ruta. sep. sil. sulph.*; and in like manner: 2) *Chin. hep. nitr. ac. phos. ac. rhus. staph.*

2. Of these remedies the following are first to be considered.

Angustura:—For **CARIES**, and particularly in persons who have drunk too much coffee, or have a morbid desire for it.

Asa:—For **EXOSTOSES**, **CARIES**, and **NECROSIS**, especially on the legs or arms, as well as for softening of the bones.

Aurum:—For **EXOSTOSES**, and other diseases of bones in consequence of the **ABUSE OF MERCURY**, and especially for **CARIES OF THE NASAL BONES**.

Belladonna:—For **EXOSTOSES** on the forehead, with **CARIES OF THE PALATE**; also for **CURVATURE OF THE SPINE**.

Calcarea:—For **CURVATURE OF THE SPINE**, and **CURVATURE OF THE LONG BONES**; **SWELLING OF THE JOINTS**; softening of the bones; further, if in case of children, the fontanelles are not disposed to close, the skull being too large; for **exostoses** and **caries** in the arms and legs; **necrosis**.

Dulcamara:—For **exostosis**, with **ulcers** on the arm, in consequence of suppressed itch.

Lycopodium:—For **EXOSTOSES**, **OSTEITIS** and **CARIES** in scrofulous subjects.

Mercurius:—For **exostoses**, **caries**, **pains** in the bones, as if they were broken, etc.

Mezereum:—For **exostoses** on the arms and legs of scrofulous persons.

Phosphorus:—For **EXOSTOSES** on the skull, with **tearing** and **boring pains**, and **swelling** of the clavicle.

Pulsatilla:—For **CURVATURE OF THE SPINE** with open fontanelles in children.

Ruta:—For **PAINS IN THE BONES AS IF BROKEN**, and disease of the periosteum, or even **CARIES**, in consequence of external injury.

Sepia:—For **EXOSTOSES** and **CARIES** on the legs and arms.

Silicea:—For **EXOSTOSES**, **CARIES**, **NECROSIS**, **TARDY CLOSING OF THE FONTANELLES**, as well as for almost all diseases of bones. So that this, as well as *Calc.* is the most effectual remedy in diseases of bones.

Sulphur:—For **CURVATURE**, **SOFTENING**, **SWELLING**, **caries**

and other diseases of the bones. This remedy has been used with much success before *Calc.*, at the commencement of the treatment.

3. a) FOR INTERSTITIAL DISTENSION of the bones, give 1) *Asa. lyc. merc. sil.* 2) *Calc. mez. phosph. phos. ac. sulph.*

b) FOR NECROSIS: 1) *Asa. calc. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. phosph. sabin. sec.*

c) FOR OSTITIS: 1) *Merc. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Asa. aur. calc. chin. lyc. nitr. ac. phosph. phos. ac. puls.*

d) FOR SOFTENING: 1) *Asa. calc. merc. sil. sulph.* 2) *Hep. lyc. mez. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. ruta. sep. staph.*

e) FOR CARIES: 1) *Asa. calc. lyc. merc. phos. ac. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ang. ars. aur. hep. mez. nitr. ac. rhus. ruta sabin. spong. staph.*

f) FOR SWELLING: 1) *Asa. calc. lyc. merc. phos. ac. puls. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Aur. clem. daph. guaj. nitr. ac. phosph. rhus. ruta.*

g) FOR FRACTURES, to promote the reunion of bones: *Asa. calc. lyc. nitr. ac. ruta. sil. sulph. symphitum officinale.*

h) FOR CURVATURES: 1) *Asa. calc. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Bell. hep. nitr. ac. phosph. sep. staph.*

4. a) FOR DISEASES OF THE SKULL: 1) *Aur. calc. daphn. merc. phosph. phos. ac. puls.*

b) WHEN THE FONTANELLES will not close, and the infants have large heads: *Calc. puls. sil.*

c) FOR DISEASES OF THE PALATINE BONES: *Aur. merc. mez. sil.*

d) FOR DISEASES OF THE SUBMAXILLARY BONES: *Cist. merc. sil.*

e) FOR DISEASES OF THE NASAL BONES: *Aur. calc. merc.*

f) FOR DISEASES OF THE LONG BONES: 1) *Asa. calc. lyc. merc. phos. ac. sil. sulph.* 2) *Clem. daph. guaj. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta.*

5. REMEDIES FOR PARTICULAR PAINS:

a) FOR PAINS GENERALLY: 1) *Asa. chin. lach. merc. phosph. phos. ac. puls. ruta. sabin. sil. staph.* 2) *Ars. aur. calc.*

coccul. cupr. cycl. ferr. kreos. lyc. mang. merc. mez. mur. ac. nitr. ac. sep. sulph.

b) BORING pains: *Bell. calc. merc. puls. sep. sil. spig.*

c) BURNING: *Asa. carb. veg. phosph. phos. ac. rhus. ruta. sulph.*

d) ACHING pains: 1) *Arg. bell. cupr. sabin. staph.*

2) *Aur. bell. cycl. daph. guaj. hep. ign. kal. merc. mez. oleand. puls. rhus.*

e) Sensation as if the FLESH WERE BEATEN LOOSE: *Bry. dros. ign. kreos. nitr. ac. n. vom. rhus. sulph. thuj.*

f) BEATING and pulsations: *Asa. calc. lyc. merc. mez. nitr. sabad. sil. sulph.*

g) CREEPING pains: *Cham. plumb. sec. rhus.*

h) FOR GNAWING or corrosive pains: *Amm. m. canth. con. dros. lyc. mang. phosph. phos. ac. ruta. staph.*

i) In the case of TEARING pains: 1) *Arg. baryt. carb. veg. chin. kal. merc. sabin. spig. staph.* 2) *Agar. aur. bell. bry. caust. coccul. cupr. kal. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. phosph. phos. ac. ruta. zinc.*

k) In the case of SCRAPING and rasping pains: *Asa. chin. puls. rhus. sabad. spig.*

l) In CUTTING pains: *Anac. dig. sabad.*

m) In STITCHING pains: 1) *Bell. calc. caust. dros. con. hell. merc. puls. sassap. sep.* 2) *Ars. asa. aur. chin. lach. mez. phosph. ruta.*

n) In the PAIN OF SORENESS: *Con. graph. hep. ign. merc. phos. ac.*

o) In case of pain as if the bone were BROKEN: *Coccul. cupr. hep. magn. m. natr. m. puls. ruta. samb. sep. veratr.*

p) In the case of JERKING pains: 1) *Asa. calc. chin. colch. lyc. natr. m. puls. rhus.*

6. See further: MERCURIAL DISEASE, RHACHITIS, SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, etc.

Bronchitis.—Bronchial Catarrh.—Bronchial Inflammation.

1. The remedies most frequently indicated are: 1) *Acon.*

bell. bry. cham. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph. 2) *Arn. ars. calc. caps. carb. veg. caust. chin. cin. dros. dulc. euphr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. phosph. phos. ac. sep. sil. spig. squill. stann. staph. veratr. verb.* 3) *Bar. c. cann. con. ferr. hep. lyc. magn. mang. natr. natr. m. petr. sabad. sep. spong. squill. stram. tart.*

2. In COMMON CATARRH, with slight cough and light fever, we shall attain our end with one or other of the following: *Cham. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph.*

a) If the COUGH is violent and DRY, the most suitable remedies are: 1) *Bell. bry. cham. ign. n. vom. sulph.*; or again: 2) *Acon. caps. cin. dros. hep. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. natr. m. phosph. rhus. spong.*

If the cough be SPASMODIC: *Bell. bry. carb. veg. cin. dros. hep. hyos. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.*, etc.

If the cough is MOIST, with copious expectoration: 1) *Bry. carb. veg. dulc. euphr. merc. puls. sulph. tart.* or even: 2) *Calc. caust. lyc. seneg. sep. sil. stann.*, etc.

If HOARSENESS accompany the catarrh: 1) *Cham. dulc. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. samb. sulph.*; or also: 2) *Ars. calc. carb. veg. dros. mang. natr. phosph. tart.*

In case of FLUENT CORYZA: *Ars. dulc. euphr. ign. lach. merc. puls. sulph.*

3. If the disease take on a decidedly INFLAMMATORY character (BRONCHITIS ACUTA, in the strict sense) employ: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. dros. phosph. spong.*; or also: 2) *Ars. lyc. merc. n. vom. puls. squill. sulph.*

In case of EPIDEMIC catarrh, or GRIPPE (influenza), the remedies indicated will be: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. caust. merc. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Arn. bry. camph. chin. ipec. phosph. puls. sabad. seneg. sil. spig. squill. veratr.*

FOR SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. chin. ipec. lach. op.*; or even: 2) *Bar. c. camph. graph. puls. samb. tart.*

In the case of CHRONIC catarrh in fine, we will often find great benefit in the following: *Ars. bry. calc. carb. veg. caust. dulc. iod. lach. lyc. mang. natr. natr. m. petr. phosph. phos. ac. sil. stann. staph. sulph.*

Catarrhal affections, in consequence of MEASLES (MORBILI), ordinarily require: 1) *Bry. carb. veg. cham. dros. hyos. ign. n. vom.*; or even, 2) *Acon. bell. cin. coff. dulc. sep.*

Catarrhal affections in OLD PERSONS often particularly require: *Baryt. carb. veg. con. hyos. kreos. phosph. stann. sulph.*

In the case of CHILDREN: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. cin. coff. dros. ign. ipec. sulph.*—In SCROFULOUS children: *Bell. calc.*—In the treatment of very FAT children: *Ipec. or calc.*

4. In every bronchial or pulmonary catarrh, in a word, no matter what names the particular case properly should be called by, in reference to the SYMPTOMS which characterise the case, we should always keep in view the following:

Aconitum:—When there are present: burning febrile heat, with full, inflammatory pulse; rough, hoarse voice; painful sensitiveness of the part affected, with aggravation of the pain in breathing, coughing, and speaking; SHORT, DRY COUGH, with CONSTANT IRRITATION, in consequence of a painful titillation in the larynx and bronchi; oppressed breathing, with tension, soreness, or STITCHES IN THE CHEST in the act of coughing and breathing; violent, rough, and hollow cough at night, but short and panting in the day; thirst, sleeplessness, or restless sleep, in which the patient tosses himself about; burning headache, face and eyes red; or even when the cough is convulsive and hacking, with scanty expectoration of white and bloody mucus.

Belladonna:—In case of dry cough, with sore throat, coryza, intense fever in the afternoon and evening; dry and burning skin, and frequent desire for cold drinks, without, however, drinking much; obstinacy and malice in children, with very rapid breathing in sleep. Or when we observe: SPASMODIC COUGH WHICH ALLOWS NO TIME FOR BREATHING; hacking, shaking cough, from intolerable titillation in the larynx, as if there were a foreign body there, or as if the patient had swallowed dust; or dry, short, hollow, barking cough; occurrence of the cough AT NIGHT, or in the afternoon, or IN THE EVENING IN BED, and even during sleep, with renewal of it on the least motion; pain as if from a bruise in the nape of the neck on coughing, or racking headache as if the forehead would split;

rheumatic pains in the chest; stitches in the sternum or in the hypochondria; mucous râle in the chest; redness of face and headache; hoarseness, and mucus in the chest; frequent sneezing, especially towards the termination of a fit of coughing.

Bryonia:—In case of dry or moist cough excited by titillation in the throat; or when there are present: SPASMODIC COUGH, SUFFOCATIVE COUGH, particularly after midnight, or after eating and drinking, with REJECTION OF THE FOOD TAKEN; cough WITH YELLOWISH EXPECTORATION, or with expectoration of a dirty, reddish, or else a bloody mucus; STITCHES IN THE SIDE IN COUGHING, or pains in the chest and head, as if these parts would split; great disposition to sweat; hoarseness, mucous râle, and painful sensation in the larynx, increased by smoking tobacco.

Chamomilla:—In case of the accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat, with DRY COUGH, OCCASIONED BY CONSTANT TITILLATION IN THE LARYNX AND CHEST, which becomes worse on speaking; or cough in the evening and morning, or AT NIGHT IN BED, and even during sleep, and sometimes accompanied with fits of suffocation; expectoration of scanty and bitter mucus in the morning; particularly when the cough was called forth by chagrin, as well as in the case of ill-tempered children after they have been crying or weeping; or even in case of hoarseness, with coryza, dryness and burning in the throat, and thirst; fever towards evening; ill-humour, sullenness, disposition to anger and peevishness.

Mercurius:—In case of ROUGHNESS and HOARSENESS, with burning and tickling in the larynx; DISPOSITION TO SWEAT, but without relief following therefrom; aggravation through the least draught of air; or else when there are observed: DRY, SHAKING, and HACKING COUGH, which occurs especially in the evening, or IN THE NIGHT, even during sleep, and is occasioned by TICKLING and a FEELING OF DRYNESS in the bronchi; cough, with stitching pains in the chest, or with nausea and vomiting, bleeding at the nose (in the case of children), pains in the head and chest, as though these parts would split; expectoration of blood, fluent coryza, hoarseness, and mucous diarrhoea.

Nux vomica:—In the case of ROUGH, DRY, and DEEP COUGH, which is called forth by dryness of the air-tube, with tension

and pain in the larynx and bronchi ; therewith **HOARSENESS** and **PAINFUL FEELING OF RAWNESS IN THE THROAT**, particularly **IN THE MORNING** or in the evening in bed ; **ACCUMULATION OF VISCID MUCUS IN THE THROAT**, which will not be detached ; dry coryza, with dryness of the mouth, heat and redness of the cheeks, shivering or chills alternating with heat ; constipation ; painful heaviness in the forehead, ill-humour, irritability, obstinacy, and sulkiness ; or if there be observed : **CONVULSIVE**, hacking, and shaking **COUGH**, excited by tickling in the throat, particularly in the **MORNING** or at **NIGHT** in bed, or **AFTER A MEAL**, and occasioned through moving, thinking, and reading ; with these symptoms oppression at night, or **HEADACHE**, as if the skull would split ; **CONFUSIVE PAIN IN THE EPIGASTRIUM**, AND **PAINS IN THE HYPOCHONDRIA** ON **COUGHING** ; or if there be present : cough with vomiting, or with blood from the nose or mouth.

Pulsatilla:—In case of hoarseness, with almost total aphonia ; stitches and soreness in the throat and palate ; coryza with yellowish, greenish, and fetid discharge ; moist cough with pain in the chest ; chilliness with absence of thirst ; or when there exists a cough, at the commencement dry, and then becoming moist, with copious expectoration of a salt, bitter, yellowish, or whitish, or even of a bloody mucus ; or a **HACKING COUGH**, which takes place particularly **IN THE EVENING**, OR **AT NIGHT IN BED**, and **ON LYING DOWN BECOMES WORSE** ; with nausea, vomiting, sense of suffocation, as if from sulphur vapour, and mucous râle ; painful feel of the abdomen, in coughing, as if it were bruised ; or painful shocks in the arm, shoulder, or back ; or involuntary emission of urine.

Rhus toxicodendron:—In case of hoarseness, with roughness, soreness of the throat, frequent sneezing, great accumulation of mucus in the nose without coryza, but with difficult breathing ; or when there exist : short and dry cough in the night, excited by titillation in the bronchi, with restlessness and short breathing, particularly in the evening and before midnight ; painful shocks in the head and chest, or tension or stitches in the chest ; pain of stomach ; stitches in the loins ; particularly also when the cough increases in violence in the cold air, and

becomes milder in warmth and on motion; or if the cough occurs IN THE MORNING ON AWAKING, or in the evening, with bitter taste in the mouth, or with vomiting of the food taken.

Sulphur:—In case of hearseness, with almost total loss of voice; roughness and scraping in the throat, accumulation of mucus in the bronchi, fluent coryza, cough, soreness in the chest, and chills, with aggravation of this state in cold and damp weather; or where there exist: racking, shaking, DRY COUGH, with NAUSEA, vomiting, and spasmodic constriction of the chest, particularly IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT ON LYING DOWN, as well as in the morning or after meals; or also when there are observed: MOIST COUGH, with copious expectoration of THICK, WHITISH, or yellowish MUCUS, sometimes only in the daytime, with dry cough at night; or obstinate, dry cough, excited by titillation in the throat; stitches in the chest or in the head on coughing; stupefaction, and obscuration of the sight; feeling of fulness in the chest, with oppression, mucous râle, palpitation of the heart, and fits of suffocation.

5. Of the other remedies the following may be more particularly considered:—

Arnica:—For dry or moist cough, when excited by a tickling in the larynx, and occurs particularly in the morning, during sleep, with weeping and cries, or in the case of children, if they have wept and cried; or for moist cough, when the patient is not able to throw off by coughing the loosened mucus; and particularly when at the same time there exist: pressing and spasmodic pain of head, as if the brain were drawn together; stitches in the chest; pain in the loins and rheumatic pains in the limbs; frequent bleeding from the nose and mouth, or even expectoration of blood.

Arsenicum:—In case of moist cough, with difficult expectoration and VISCID MUCUS IN THE LARYNX AND IN THE BRONCHI; or when there exist: DRY, shaking, and racking COUGH, which occurs especially IN THE EVENING AFTER LYING DOWN, OR AT NIGHT, and is excited by drink or the open cold air; attended with great dyspnoea, or even suffocative fits, particularly in the evening in bed; great languor and debility; hoarseness and

CORYZA, with discharge of an acrid, irritating mucus ; rheumatic headache, with violent pains ; exasperation of all the symptoms at night and after a meal.

Calcareæ —Particularly for frequent and obstinate hoarseness ; accumulation of viscid mucus in the bronchi and larynx ; dry, violent, **TICKLING COUGH**, as if from **FEATHER-DUST IN THE THROAT**, particularly in the evening in bed, or **AT NIGHT** during sleep ; or moist cough, with mucous râle, or with **THICK, YELLOWISH, AND FETID EXPECTORATION** ; pains and stitches in the side and in the chest ; great languor and dejection of spirits, in consequence of the state of health.

Capicum :—In case of hoarseness and **DRY COUGH** in the evening, which **BECOMES FAR MORE VIOLENT** at night, sometimes with nausea, **WANDERING, RHEUMATIC PAINS** and headache, as if the skull would split ; accompanied by pressure in the throat and ear ; stitches in the chest and in the back, or pressure on the bladder, with stitches there ; coryza, with stoppage of the nose, and tickling or creeping in the nostrils.

Carbo veget. :—In case of **OBSTINATE HOARSENESS** and roughness of the voice, particularly **IN THE MORNING** and evening, and becoming worse by continued talking, or cold and damp weather ; or **SPASMODIC COUGH**, which shows itself in several fits during the day, or merely in the evening ; or cough with copious expectoration of greenish mucus ; rheumatic pains in the chest or in the limbs ; ulcerative pain, or scraping, scratching, and tickling in the larynx.

Causticum :—In case of **VIOLENT AND RACKING COUGH**, especially at night, with pain in the throat and head ; **HOARSENESS, ROUGHNESS** and **WEAKNESS OF THE VOICE** ; mucous râle ; **PAIN IN THE LARYNX AND CHEST**, as if these parts were sore and raw ; fluent coryza, with headache ; weak appetite, nausea, and rejection of the ingesta ; rheumatic pains in the limbs and bones of the face ; chill during every motion ; heat in the night, with palpitation of the heart ; great weakness of the lower extremities ; aggravation of the patient's state in the open air ; involuntary escape of urine in coughing.

China :—In case of hoarseness, indistinctness of speech, and

deep voice, in consequence of adhesive mucus in the larynx ; if with this there be dry cough, as from inspiring the vapour of sulphur ; or spasmodic suffocative cough at night-time, with bilious vomiting and difficult expectoration of viscid, or whitish, or even bloody mucus ; further, if laughing, speaking, breathing, and even eating and drinking excite the cough.

Cina :—More especially in the case of children, if the cough is dry, or at least a very scanty expectoration only takes place, with sudden starting in sleep ; want of breath, sighing, groaning, pale face, or rough cough every evening, especially in the case of children, who are troubled with worms ; or if at the same time fluent coryza, with burning heat in the nostrils and violent sneezing, so painful as even to make the patient cry out, takes place.

Drosera :—In case of great hoarseness, with deep and hollow voice ; dryness, roughness, and scraping in the larynx, with accumulation of yellowish, grey, or greenish mucus ; DRY, SPASMODIC, racking, and shaking cough, particularly at night, or IN THE EVENING IN BED, and often with NAUSEA or ACTUAL VOMITING OF THE INGESTA, BLOOD FROM THE NOSE OR FROM THE MOUTH : fits of suffocation or of cough, excited by laughing or weeping, through mental emotions, singing, tobacco-smoke, or drinking.

Dulcamara :—For moist cough, especially after catching cold, with hoarseness and expectoration of blood ; or for panting, barking cough like a whooping-cough, and excited by a deep inspiration.

Euphrasia :—For cough with violent coryza, which at the same time attacks the eyes ; for cough which manifests itself only by day, with difficult expectoration ; or only in the morning, with COPIOUS EXPECTORATION, and straitened breathing.

Hyoscyamus :—If the cough is dry, increases in violence AT NIGHT AND ESPECIALLY ON LYING DOWN, and abates on rising ; cough with tickling in the larynx or in the bronchi ; or SPASMODIC COUGH, with redness of the face and mucous vomiting.

Ignatia :—If the cough is dry and rough, with fluent coryza, hoarseness and weak voice ; or in case of short cough as if from

feather-dust or sulphur vapour, in the throat, and the cough continuing gradually grows worse so that at length it becomes shaking and spasmodic; particularly suitable in the case of persons who have suffered much trouble; or when the catarrhal state becomes worse after meals, in the evening after going to sleep, and in the morning on rising.

Ipecacuanha:—Especially in the case of children, if they are well-nigh suffocated in consequence of accumulated mucus; or for spasmodic suffocative cough, with bluish colour of the face and spasmodic rigidity of the body; sense of contraction and tickling in the larynx; or for dry cough, or cough with scanty expectoration of disgusting mucus, with nausea and vomiting of albuminous-like mucus, or with blood from the nose and mouth.

Lochesis:—In case of catarrhal cough with coryza, stinging pains in the head, rigidity of the nape of the neck, and pectoral distress; constant hoarseness, with a feeling of mucus sticking in the throat; when the cough manifests itself particularly AT NIGHT DURING SLEEP, OR in the evening in bed, OR EVEN AFTER EACH SLEEP, and is excited by tickling in the larynx, OR BY THE HEAVY PRESSURE ON THE THROAT; if this increase in violence after meals as well as on rising from the recumbent posture; if during coughing pains occur in the throat, in the eyes, in the ears, and in the head.

Phosphorus:—Especially in case of hoarseness with cough, fever, and the mind so affected that the patient apprehends death; voice rough or perfectly lost; painful sensitiveness of the larynx; DRY COUGH from tickling in the throat, WITH STITCHES IN THE LARYNX, and soreness in the chest; laughing, drinking, loud reading, or walking in the open air, irritate the cough; or dry cough with expectoration of viscid or bloody mucus.

Phosphori acidum:—In the case of great hoarseness, moist cough, from tickling in the pit of the stomach or bottom of the throat; if the cough dry in the evening is accompanied in the morning by a whitish, or yellowish, or even a pus-like expectoration; with all this there are pressive pains in the chest.

Sepia:—Particularly for COUGH WITH COPIOUS, for the most part putrid or SALT-TASTED, MUCCOUS EXPECTORATION of a yellow, greenish colour, or purulent, or even bloody, often only IN THE MORNING, or evening, with mucous râle, debility and soreness in the chest; or for dry, spasmodic cough like whooping-cough, which occurs especially AT NIGHT or in the evening in bed, with dyspnœa, nausea, and bilious vomiting; especially in the case of scrofulous persons, suffering from herpes or herpes in the joints.

Silicea:—Chiefly for obstinate cough, with copious, transparent, or purulent mucous expectoration; or for shaking, violent cough, with sore-throat and abdominal pains, or for suffocative cough at night.

Squilla:—Especially in chronic catarrh, characterised by copious secretion of a whitish and viscid mucus; expectoration sometimes easy, sometimes possible only with great effort.

Stannum:—Particularly in case of copious secretion of a greenish or yellowish mucus, OF A SWEETISH OR SALTISH TASTE; or in case of a dry, violent, racking cough, which appears chiefly in bed from the evening to midnight, or is more violent in the morning, and sometimes even is accompanied with nausea and vomiting of the ingesta.

Staphysagria:—In the case of cough with expectoration of yellowish, viscid, purulent mucus, especially at night with ulcerative pain in the chest, or even with bloody expectoration.

Veratrum:—Especially if the cough is hollow and deep, as if it came from the outermost ramifications of the bronchi, or even from the abdomen, with cutting pain of the abdomen, ptyalism, bluish face, involuntary escape of urine, violent pain in the side, difficulty of breathing and great debility; or stitches towards the abdominal ring, as if a hernia were about to occur.

Verbascum:—Particularly in the case of children when a dry and rough cough has taken place, which appears during sleep principally in the evening and at night, without awaking the patient.

Compare: CATARRH, LARYNGITIS, THORACIC INFLAMMATION, STITCH IN THE SIDE, PHTHISIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING-COUGH, INFLUENZA, COUGH, HOARSENESS, etc.

Breasts and Nipples of Women.

1. The best remedies against excoriation of the NIPPLES are:

Arn. sulph.; or, *Calc. cham. ign. puls.*

Chamomilla:—Is particularly suitable when the nipples are very much inflamed, in case they are not ulcerated, it being premised that the patient has not already abused this remedy. If such be the case then the most appropriate remedies are: *Ign.* or *puls.*; and probably also: *Merc.* or *sil.*

In all other cases of simple soreness, *Arn.* deserves to be used first of all, and if this remedy should not suffice, *Sulph.*, or *calc.*

Besides these remedies, the following may be suitable at a subsequent period: *Caut. graph. lyc. merc. n. vom. sep. sil.*

2. For INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS the most effectual remedies are: *Bell. bry. carb. a. hep. merc. phos. sil. sulph.*

Belladonna:—Is especially indicated, if the breasts are swollen and hard, with STITCHING and tearing pains, and erysipelatous redness, which proceeds from a central point and radiates from thence. (It often acts still better when given alternately with *bry.*)

Bryonia:—If the breasts are hard, rigid, and turgid with milk, with TENSIVE or stitching pains in the swelling, and burning heat on the outside; especially if febrile movements supervene, with heat, excitement of the vascular system, etc. (If *bry.* does not suffice, the best thing to do is to have recourse to *bell.*)

Hepar:—When, notwithstanding the use of *Bell. bry. merc.*, suppuration sets in.

Merc:—When neither *bell.* nor *bry.* are able to remove the erysipelatous inflammation, and the parts continue hard and painful.

Phosphorus:—If *hep.* cannot prevent the suppurative process, or if PERFECT ULCERATION OF THE BREASTS HAS ALREADY SHOWN ITSELF, and even a fistulous passage with hard and callous edges; or if colliquative sweats or diarrhoea set in, with suspicious cough, febrile heat in the evening, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, and other symptoms of hectic fever.

Silicea:—If *phos.* does not suffice against supuration of the nipples, with fistulous ulcers and symptoms of hectic fever.

3. For HARDENING of the mammae and NODOSITIES in the breasts, the following may be given: 1) *Carb. a. con. sil.*; or, 2) *Clem. coloc. graph. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. ol. jec. phos. puls. sep. sulph.* If the disease is the result of a blow, then we should prefer: *Arn. carb. a. con.*

For CANCER OF THE BREAST the chief remedies are: 1) *Ars. clem. sil.*; and probably also: 2) *Bell. con. hep. kreos.*

Bubones.—Buboes:—Syphilitic buboes require more particularly *Merc.* or, if the patient has already abused this remedy: *Aur. carb. v. nitr. ac.*, or perhaps *staph.* or *thuj.* See SYPHILIS.

Scrofulous buboes require principally: *Hep. sil. sulph.*; or, *Ars. calc. clem. dulc. iod. merc. nitr. ac. etc.* See GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.

C.

Calculi Renales.—Renal Calculi:—The chief remedies are: 1) *Lyc. sassap.* 2) *Ant. calc. natr. m. phos. puls. ruta. sep. sil.* 3) *Alum. amm. amb. canth. chin. petr. thuja.*

Camphor.—Ill effects of its abuse:—In case of poisoning with large doses; *Black Coffee* till vomiting sets in; afterwards *opium* $\frac{3}{30}$, dissolved in water, a teaspoonful to be taken every hour.

Cancer and Scirrhus.—The remedies found to be most successful in these affections, are in general: 1) *Ars. bell. con. n. vom. sep. sil. sulph.*; and probably also the following: 2) *Aur. calc. carb. am. chin. clem. coloc. graph. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. staph. thuj.*

FOR OPEN CANCER the chief remedies are: 1) *Ars. con. sil. and sulph.*; and 2) *Aur. bell. calc. hep. lach. merc. nitr. ac. sep. staph. and thuj.*

SCIRRHOUS indurations require chiefly: 1) *Bell. con. sep. and sil.*; or sometimes perhaps: 2) *Carb. an. and carb. veg. cham. n. vom. phosph. staph. and sulph.*

Scirrhus or cancerous affections in consequence of a CONFUSION OF A BLOW, require *con.* or *staph.*, unless *arn.* deserve the preference. (With respect to scirrhus and cancerous affections of individual organs, etc., as CANCER OF THE UTERUS,—OF THE FACE, etc., see these ARTICLES.)

Cancer of the Eyes.—For this affection only one remedy has been hitherto discovered, namely: *Laurocer.* But it is almost certain, from the totality of the symptoms of this and other remedies, that this can hold but a very subordinate place in such affections, and that much aid will be sooner obtained from: 1) *Bell. calc. con. sil.* 2) *Ars hep. lyc. sep.* and the like.

Cancer of the Nose.—The principal remedies for it are: 1) *Arc. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. calc. carb. an. sep.*

For more, see CANCER, and compare ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE.

Cancer and Scirrhus of the Stomach.—The best remedies for it are: 1) *Ars. baryt. lyc. n. vom. phosph. veratr.*; or, 2) *Con. ? sil. ? staph. ? sulph.*

See CANCER.

Cancer of the Uterus and INDURATIONS OF THIS ORGAN.—CARCINOMA ET SCIRRHUS UTERI.

1) The remedies most recommended for these forms of disease

are: *Carb. an. graph. kreos.* 2) *Ars. aur. bell. chin. cic. clem. coccul. con. dulc. iod. magn. m. merc. nitr. ac. sep. sil. staph. thuj.*

2) For INDURATION of the uterus (*SCIRRHUS UTERI*) the following are recommended: 1) *Carb. an.* 2) *Aur. bell. chin. magn. m. sep. staph.* 3) *Clem. coccul. con.*; probably also *rhus. phosph.*

For proper CANCER (*CARCINOMA UTERI*) but little certain is yet known. Much, however, has been done with: 1) *Graph.* and *kreos.* The following are worthy of consideration: 2) *Carb. an.* 3) *Ars. bell. chin. clem. merc. sep. sil.* What effects: 4) *Lach. staph. sabin. phosph.,* as also *calc.* and *thuj.*, experience must determine.

For the PHAGEDENIC (not properly cancerous) ulcers of the uterus, and neck of the uterus, I have myself seen extraordinary good effects from: 1) *Nitr. ac. thuj.* 2) *Ars. bell. chin. coccul. merc. sep.*

3) According to particular aggregations of symptoms, the following are specially indicated:

Belladonna:—In case of repeated hemorrhages, with pressing down towards the genital parts, severe pains in the small of the back and the nervous system much excited.

Conium:—Very often for STITCHING pains, particularly if affections occur which resemble those of pregnancy, as for instance, nausea, vomiting, desire for various species of food, etc.

Graphites:—If the following symptoms are present: vagina very hot and painful; swelling of the lymphatic vessels and mucous follicles; neck of the uterus hard and swollen, with tuberculous nodes and cauliflower excrescences; great weight in the abdomen on rising, with a fainting debility and increased pains; menses tardy, with aggravation of the symptoms shortly before and at their appearing, and with a discharge of black, lumpy, fetid blood; electrical stitches shooting through the body down to the thighs; BURNING and STITCHING pains; constipation; livid complexion; mind sad and anxious.

Kreosotum:—If there are observed: electrical stitches as from the abdomen to the vagina; swelling of the labia and itch-

ing in the vagina; escape of dark, lumpy, menstrual blood, with a sharp, bloody ichor following; much pressing from above downwards, during the menstrual discharge, and exclusive of it.

4. Compare: MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, CANCEROUS ULCERS, and INDURATIONS.

Cantharides, Poisoning with.—The principal remedy against large doses is *Spirit of Camphor*, in drop-doses taken on sugar, one drop every ten or fifteen minutes. With this *Mucilaginous drinks* must be taken, and frictions with *Camphor*, when necessary.

For the ailments arising from the abuse of Cantharides, as a vesicatory, give *Acon.* or *puls.*

Cardialgia, or Gastralgia.

1. The best remedies are: 1) *Bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. cham. chin. cocc. ign. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Bism. carb. an. caust. graph. grat. lach. lyc. magn. c. nitr. sp. sil. stann. staph. stront.* 3) *Amm. ant. coff. coloc. cupr. daph. euphorb. gran.? kal. kreos. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. sep.*

2. For CARDIALGIA, in consequence of TOO MUCH COFFEE, give: *Cham. cocc. ign. n. vom.*

For Cardialgia from ABUSE OF CHAMOMILE: 1) *N. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Bell. ign.*

In consequence of MENTAL EMOTIONS, as ANGER, CHAGRIN, etc.: *Cham. coloc.*; or, *N. vom. staph.*

In consequence of DEBILITY, LOSS OF ANIMAL FLUIDS FROM NURSING, in consequence of CHILDBED, in persons who have been much exhausted by much sweating, by purgatives, etc.: *Carb. veg. chin. cocc.*; or, *N. vom.*

In consequence of an INDIGESTION: *Bry. n. vom. puls.*; or, *Ant. carb. veg. chin.*

In the case of DRUNKARDS, or in consequence of GLUTTONY: *Carb. veg. n. vom.*; or in chronic ailments: *Calc. lach. sulph.*

3. Further, Cardialgia, with sanguineous obstruction in the

portal system, frequently requires more especially : *Carb. veg.* or *n. vom.*

In the case of HYSTERICAL or HYPOCHONDRICAL persons : *Calc. grat. ign. n. vom. magn. c. stann., etc.*

In the case of women during the PERIOD OF MENSTRUATION : *Cham. cocc. n. vom. puls.*—Should the menstrual discharge be TOO FEEBLE : *Cocc. puls.*—When it is too-copious : *Calc. or lyc.*

Cardialgia from abuse of KITCHEN-SALT : *Nitr. sp. or carb. veg.*

With respect to the indications which are determined by the SYMPTOMS, the following remedies may be considered :—

Belladonna :—When *Chamomilla* seems to be indicated, whilst it proves to be ineffectual ; most commonly in the case of females or delicate, sensitive persons, and especially when the following symptoms are present : gnawing pressure or spasmodic tension, which obliges the patient to bend himself backwards and to hold in his breath, whereby he alleviates the pains ; renewal of the pains on eating ; IF THE PAIN IS SO VIOLENT, THAT THE PATIENT LOSES HIS CONSCIOUSNESS AND SWOONS AWAY ; besides, if there is great thirst, with increase of the pains, as soon as the person has drunk ; stool slow and scanty ; sleeplessness in the night, sometimes with sleep in the day.

Bryonia :—For PRESSURE AS FROM A STONE in the pit of the stomach, particularly on eating or immediately after it, with A FEELING OF SWELLING IN THE REGION OF THE STOMACH ; or compressing, pinching, and cutting pains, which abate by pressing on the region of the stomach, or after several eructations ; INCREASE OF THE PAINS BY MOTION or by walking, WITH STITCHES IN THE REGION OF THE STOMACH ON MAKING EACH FALSE STEP ; accompanied by constipation, pressure, and compressing in the temples, forehead, and occiput, as if the skull would split, with relief as soon as pressure is made on the part, and the head is compressed.

Calcarea :—Especially in the case of plethoric persons disposed to bleed from the nose, or of women who menstruate profusely, or in the case where *Belladonna* acts, but yet not sufficiently, and in general when there are present : pressure in

the stomach; compressing, SPASMODIC pains, or a feel AS IF EVERYTHING WAS PACKED TOGETHER IN THE STOMACH AS WITH A CLAW, with anxiety; aggravation of the pains at night, or AFTER A MEAL, FREQUENTLY WITH VOMITING OF THE INGESTA; acidity and nausea; painful sensitiveness of the stomachic region on pressure; besides CONSTIPATION AND HÆMORRHOIDAL DISTRESS, or chronic looseness; palpitation of the heart, etc.

Carbo veget. :—Particularly, if *N. vom.* has acted well, but only with partial effect, or when the following symptoms present themselves: PAINFUL, BURNING PRESSURE, WITH GREAT DISTRESS, trembling and aggravation of the patient's state by contact, as well as in the night or after a meal, especially after FLATULENT FOOD; or spasmodic contractive pain, which constrains the patient to double himself up, with dyspnoea and aggravation of his state on lying down; heartburn; nausea; loathing of food, even on mere thinking of it; FREQUENT FLATULENCE, with constriction of the chest and CONSTIPATION.

Chamomilla :—In case of distension of the epigastrium and of the hypochondria, with PRESSURE AS OF A STONE, OR AS IF THE HEART WERE SQUEEZED, with oppression, difficult and short breathing; if the pains increase after a meal, or DURING THE NIGHT, WITH GREAT DISTRESS AND RESTLESSNESS; if they abate, by his bending himself double, IN CASE OF INSTANTANEOUS ALLEVIATION BY COFFEE; particularly if the following state of things takes place at the same time; pulsating pain of head at the vertex, at night, and one that forces him out of bed; fretful, irritable, peevish temper. (*Cham.* relieves oftentimes most when alternated with *Coffee*; should it, however, notwithstanding the apparent similarity of the symptoms, evince no particular effect, *Bell.* may most advantageously take its place.)

China :—More especially if there are present: GREAT WEAKNESS OF DIGESTION, with DISTENSION AND PAINFUL PRESSURE IN THE STOMACH, AS SOON AS THE PATIENT HAS ONLY EATEN OR DRUNK A LITTLE; acidity, heartburn, mucous or bilious impurities in the first passages; obstruction of the stomach by slime; frequent efforts to vomit; aggravation of the pains at rest; diminution of them on motion; loss of appetite, and aver-

sion to all kinds of meat and drinks; indolence, drowsiness; hypochondriac mood, and INCAPACITY TO WORK, ESPECIALLY AFTER EATING; stool tardy; yellow, livid colour of the skin; yellow colour of the whites of the eye.

Cocculus:—Frequently, if *N. vom.* or *cham.* have to be sure produced relief, but could not prevent a recurrence of the evil, and especially if there be present: stomach-ache, with pressing, contracting pains in the abdomen, which abate after the escape of flatulence; recurrence of colicky pains after eating, with nausea, accumulation of water in the mouth, and thoracic oppression; hard, slow stools; MOROSENESS AND SULKINESS, wherein the patient keeps himself to himself (remains taciturn).

Ignatia:—Oftentimes where *Puls.* has produced only an imperfect alleviation, and especially if there are present: PRESSING PAINS AS IF FROM A STONE, which appear particularly after a meal or at night, and confine themselves to the entrance of the stomach alone; or a feeling of weakness and of emptiness in the pit of the stomach, with sensitiveness of the same on contact, and burning in the stomach; hiccough; regurgitation of the ingesta; aversion to meat and drink and to tobacco; accumulation of mucus in the mouth, etc.; especially in the case of persons who have suffered hunger from want or other causes.

Nux vomica:—If the pains are CONTRACTIVE, PRESSING, and SPASMODIC, with a feeling in the stomach, as if the same were CLUTCHED OR CLAWED; if the clothes feel unpleasant over the epigastrium; if THE PAINS AFTER A MEAL, after taking COFFEE, as well as at night, or TOWARDS MORNING, or after rising, INCREASE IN VIOLENCE; with all this an oppression of the chest, as if it were constricted with a band, with pains extending to the back and kidneys; if, during the pains of the stomach, nausea, accumulation of water in the mouth, or heartburn, sets in; or if the patient VOMITS THE INGESTA; in case of a sour or foul taste in the mouth; flatulence and distension of the abdomen; CONSTIPATION; HÆMORRHOIDAL AFFECTIONS; HYPOCHONDIAC, PEEVISH, AND QUARRELSOME MOOD, WITH AN IMPETUOUS AND VIOLENT TEMPER OF MIND; hemicrania, or pressing pain in the forehead, with inability to work; palpitation of the heart, with

a feeling of distress. (*N. vom.* is, besides, a medicine which is indicated in most cases of gastric spasm at the commencement of the treatment, and which is quite sufficient in from two to three doses to effect a perfect cure, or at least to induce such an improvement in the state of the patient, that *Carb. veg.* may readily remove the ailments that may remain behind. However, there still are cases where *N. vom.* has no farther effect than an instantaneous, transient amendment, which is almost immediately succeeded by a new aggravation. In such cases, *Puls. cham.* or *ign.*, according to circumstances, deserve the preference. If, finally, notwithstanding the apparent similarity of the symptoms, *N. vom.* produces no effect from the commencement, *Cham.* or *coccul.* may often be employed instead of it with the best results.)

Pulsatilla :—If THE PAINS ARE STITCHING, and become aggravated in walking or in taking a false step; or in case of SPASMODIC PAINS, whether whilst fasting or after a meal, and for the most part with nausea, or ACTUAL VOMITING of the ingesta; with this if there be ABSENCE OF THIRST, except when the pains have reached their acme; beating in the epigastrium, with a feeling of distress, or tension and compression in the region of the stomach; soft or liquid stools; AGGRAVATION OF THE PAINS IN THE EVENING, WITH CHILLS WHICH INCREASE IN VIOLENCE IN THE SAME RATIO AS THE PAINS; sour or bitter taste of the mouth or food; sad, whining mood; temper mild and pleasing.

Sulphur :—FOR PRESSING PAIN AS IF FROM A STONE, especially AFTER A MEAL, with nausea, water in the mouth or vomiting; particularly if there take place further: ACIDITY, HEARTBURN, FREQUENT REGURGITATION OF THE INGESTA; dislike to fat meats, rye-bread, sour things, and things that have been sugared; dulness of the head, with inability to think; an uncomfortable feeling from the pressure of the clothes around the hypochondria, with tension and distension of these parts; disposition to hæmorrhoids or to slimy accumulations in the digestive passages; in case of melancholy, hypochondriac temper, and proneness to passion or with a whining turn of mind.

5. Of the other medicines that have been mentioned the following will be sometimes applicable :—

Bismuthum:—In many cases of extremely obstinate Cardialgia; especially in case of PRESSING PAIN, with AN EXTRAORDINARY FEELING OF HEAVINESS and an indescribably uncomfortable sensation in the stomach.

Carbo animalis:—Oftentimes, if *Carbo. veg.* seemed to be indicated, but perhaps did not suffice, and if BURNING ACHING PAIN, with acidity, heartburn, annoyance of the stomach with mucus and constipation, takes place.

Causticum:—For PRESSURE, SPASMODIC CONTRACTION, and GRIPING IN THE STOMACH, AS IF WITH A CLAW; when, in case of increasing pains, the hair begins to bristle up; in case of acidity and mucus in the stomach.

Graphites:—For spasmodic, constricting or clawing pains, or pressure with rejection of the ingesta.

Gratiola:—For pressing stomach-ache, especially after eating, with disposition to vomit, fruitless attempts to eructate, constipation, and hypochondriac mood.

Lachesis:—For pressing pains, which diminish immediately after a meal, but some hours after return again, and increase in violence, especially after taking a rest at noon; with weakness of digestion, flatulence, and CONSTIPATION.

Lycopodium:—Especially for compressing pains, as if the stomach were compressed on both sides: which pains abate in the evening in bed, but in the morning, AND PARTICULARLY IN THE OPEN AIR, or probably after a meal come on again.

Magnesia:—In case of pressing and contractive pains, with acid eructations.

Nitri Spiritus:—When, in consequence of taking TOO MUCH KITCHEN SALT, PRESSING CONTRACTION and fulness in the stomach, after eating, takes place with acid or mucous vomiting; in case of loss of appetite, heartburn, and acidity.

Silicea:—For PRESSING PAIN OF STOMACH, ESPECIALLY AFTER EATING, or in case of drinking rapidly, with gastric mucus and vomiting.

Stannum:—Sometimes for extraordinarily obstinate Cardialgia; with bitter eructation, greedy hunger, diarrhoea, nausea, pale and sickly colour of the skin.

Staphysagria :—For pressive and tensive stomach-ache, which after eating, especially after eating bread, sometimes becomes aggravated. sometimes diminishes, with frequent nausea and constipation.

Strontiana :—For pressing stomach-ache, particularly after eating, with fulness in the abdomen.

6. For PAINS IN THE STOMACH, with great DISTRESS and oppression at the pit of the stomach and the gastric region, the following remedies may in general be constantly referred to: *Anac. ars. calc. carb. veg. cham. chin. graph. guaj. laur. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. op. puls. spig. stann. stram. sulph. thuja. veratr.*—When FEELING of the pit of the stomach is painful: 1) *Ars. baryt. bry. calc. coloc. lyc. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. sil. spig. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Camph. cann. colch. dig. ferr. kal. magn. c. magn. m. phos. ac. plat. rhod. sep. stann.*—BORING pains: *Amm. ars. caps. carb. an. natr. nitr. sep.*—BURNING pains: 1) *Ars. camph. carb. veg. cic. dig. lach. n. vom. phosph. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Bry. dulc. hyos. lach. magn. c. merc. mez. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. zinc.*—ACHING pains: *Ars. baryt. bell. bry. calc. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. cham. cic. dig. dulc. ferr. graph. hep. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. phosph. rhus. sep. sil. stann. staph. sulph.*—ULCERATIVE pain: *Baryt. cann. carb. veg. con. hell. magn. c. magn. m. merc. rhus. stann.*—SWELLING of the region of the stomach: *Amm. aur. calc. coff. hep. ipec. lyc. natr. m. petr. sulph.*—GRIPING and clawing in the stomach: 1) *Calc. carb. an. caust. magn. arct. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. puls. sil.* 2) *Arn. chin. coccul. graph. lyc. natr. nitr. ac. petr. stann. sulph. sulph. ac.*—FEELING OF COLDNESS in the stomach and pit of the stomach: *Alum. amm. baryt. caps. chin. colch. con. laur. natr. m. phosph. rhus. sulph. spong. zinc.*—BEATING pains: *Bell. carb. veg. cic. dros. graph. kal. kreos. laur. lyc. magn. m. merc. mosch. mur. ac. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhab. sep. sulph. tart. thuja. zinc.*—CRAMPY pains: See 1.—CREEPING pains: *Alum. caust. colch. plat.*

puls. rhod. rhus.—GNAWING pains: *Alum. amm. amm. m. ars. baryt. calc. carb. veg. graph. hep. lach. lyc. natr. nitr. ac. phosph. plat. puls. rhod. ruta. sil. sulph.*—TEARING pains: *Alum. amm. ars. baryt. carb. an. cupr. kreos. lyc. merc. n. vom. puls. ruta. sep. sulph.*—STITCHING pains: 1) *Arn. bry. caust. colch. dig. lach. nitr. ac. rhus. sep.* 2) *Alum. amb. amm. baryt. calc. canth. carb. an. chin. con. cupr. graph. ign. magn. c. natr. m. phosph. sulph.*—FEELING OF FULLNESS: 1) *Chin. dig. kal. lach. lyc. n. mosch. n. vom. petr. phosph.* 2) *Acon. arn. asa. kal. merc. mez. staph.*—SORE PAIN: *Alum. baryt. bry. calc. chin. colch. con. hell. ign. kal. lach. magn. c. mang. mosch. nitr. ac. n. vom. ran. sabad. sep.*—CONSTRICTIVE, contractive pains: 1) *Amm. carb. an. carb. veg. graph. magn. c. natr. natr. m. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Alum. borax. chin. coccul. dig. guaj. kal. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. petr. phosph. plumb. rhob. rhus. sep. sulph. ac.*

7. Compare: VOMITING, STOMACH, WEAKNESS OF, COLIC, PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF, CONDITIONS, CAUSES, etc., and see STOMACH-AILMENTS, in the 2nd Part of my Symp.-Kodex, vol. ii. p. 371—432.

Cataract.—Glaucoma, etc.:—The best remedies for cataract are: 1) *Cann. caust. con. magn. phosph. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. baryt. calc. chel. dig. euphr. hep. hyos. nitr. ac. op. ruta. seneg. spig. stram.*

For cataract from injury by a blow, etc. (TRAUMATIC CATARACT) the best remedy is said to be *Conium*, though we may likewise use: *Amm. euphr. puls.* and *ruta*.

GLAUCOMA, or blue or green cataract, seems to require principally *Phosphorus*.

For RETICULATED cataract give: *Caust.* and *plumb.*

Catarrhus (nasalis), Coryza.

1). Principal remedies: 1) *Amm. ars. cham. dulc. hep. lach. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Bell. euphr. ign. ipec. lyc. natr. samb.* 3) *Alum. anac. bry. calc.*

carb. veg. caust. con. graph. natr. m. nitr. ac. sep. sil. zinc. etc.

2. For the PRECURSORY symptoms, when the development of the catarrh seems to be delayed, with catarrhal affection of the frontal cavities, eyes, the following are to be particularly recommended: 1) *Amm. calc. lach. n. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Caust. hep. and natr. m.*

For DRY CORYZA, or catarrhal OBSTRUCTION of the nose, together with the above-mentioned remedies, the following are advised in obstinate cases: *Bry. ign. lyc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. plat. sil.*

OBSTRUCTION of the nose in the case of NEW-BORN INFANTS is generally relieved by *N. vom.* or *sambucus*.

For FLUENT CORYZA, or discharge of mucus from the nose, give: 1) *Merc. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. bell. cham. dulc. hep. ipec. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. sil.*

3. The best remedies for ORDINARY coryza are: 1) *Merc. hep. bell. lach.*; or, 2) *Ars. dulc. n. vom. ipec.*; or, 3) *Cham. puls. sulph.*; or, 4) *Amm. bry. euphr. ign.*

For coryza with FEVER: 1) *Merc. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Acon. ars. sabad. spig.*

For CHRONIC catarrh, give: *Alum. anac. calc. carb. veg. caust. con. graph. lyc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. sep. sil. zinc.*, and probably other remedies pointed out for SUPPRESSION OF THE NOSE.

For the DISPOSITION TO CORYZA, the best remedies are: *Calc. graph. natr. puls. sil. sulph.* and the remedies indicated for COLD.

4. The consequences of a SUPPRESSED CATARRH require in most cases: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. chin. cin. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

If the HEAD be chiefly affected, the best remedies are: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. chin. cin. n. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. bell. carb. veg. lach. lyc. puls.*

If the EYES should be principally involved, use: 1) *Bell.*

cham. euphr. ign. lach. n. vom. puls.; or, 2) *Hep. merc. sulph.*

If **ASTHMATIC** complaints are the consequence, use: 1) *Ars. or ipec.*; or, 2) *Bry. n. vom. or sulph.*

And in case of **BRONCHITIS**: *Acon. bry. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus* or *sulph.*

5. In particular cases the following are to be employed:—

Ammonium:—In case of **STOPPAGE OF THE NOSE**, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT; swelling and painful sensitiveness of the nostrils: discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it; **GREAT DRYNESS OF THE NOSE**; painful eyes, with lachrymation; bleeding at the nose: dry mouth, especially at night, etc.

Arsenicum:—In case of **STOPPAGE OF THE NOSE**, with **COPIOUS DISCHARGE OF A WATERY MUCUS**, with burning in the nose at the same time, AND **EXCORIATION OF THE ADJACENT PARTS**; sleepless nights; bleeding at the nose; hoarseness; buzzing in the ears; headache with beating in the forehead, and nausea; **RELIEF BY WARMTH**, absence of thirst, or desire to drink often, but little at a time.

Dulcamara:—When there exist: stoppage of the nose with discharge, which the least cold air immediately again suppresses; if the symptoms are worse during rest, and abate during motion; if there be bleeding at the nose; dryness of the mouth, without thirst; rough and hoarse voice.

Chamomilla:—Principally suitable to children, or after suppression of sweat, especially when the following symptoms occur: ulcerated nostrils; chapped lips; great drowsiness and heaviness of the head, with dulness; **CHILLS, WITH THIRST**, redness of one cheek and paleness of the other; acrid mucus from the nose (frequently suitable before or after *Puls.*)

Hepar:—In most cases of **COMMON CORYZA**, where *Merc.* is indicated, but does not suffice, or if the patient has previously abused this remedy: generally, when every breath of cold air causes a new attack of catarrh or headache; or when the catarrh is confined to one nostril, and the headache gets worse by motion.

Lachesis:—In the case where *Merc.* or *hep.* were indicated, but were not sufficient; and especially when the following

symptoms present themselves: COPIOUS DISCHARGE OF WATERY MUCUS; swelling and soreness of the nostrils and lips: scurf in the nostrils, lachrymation, frequent sneezing; or when the catarrh is not well established, with stoppage of the nose, buzzing in the ears, lachrymation, headache, ill-humour, and total inability to think; and especially if *N. vom.* has not sufficed against this state.

Mercurius:—Almost in all cases of ORDINARY CATARRH, whether epidemic or not; especially if the symptoms be: frequent sneezing; COPIOUS DISCHARGE OF WATERY SALIVA; SWELLING, REDNESS and SORENESS OF THE NOSE, with itching and pain in the nasal bones on pressing upon them; FETID SMELL OF THE NASAL MUCUS; painful heaviness in the forehead; night-sweats, chills or feverish heat; great thirst; pains in the limbs; desire to be alone; aggravation of the patient's state by warmth or by cold. (Compare *Bell. hep.* and *lach.*)

Nux vom.:—In case of SUPPRESSION OF THE CATARRHAL DISCHARGE, with STOPPAGE OF THE NOSE; headache, with HEAVINESS IN THE FOREHEAD, or with stitching or tearing pains; hot face especially in the evening, with burning redness of the cheeks; rigidity of the whole body; vexed and wrathful temper, or if the catarrh is fluent in the morning, dry in the evening or at night, with dry mouth, without much thirst; feeling of dryness in the chest; constipation, or hard stools; or SIMULTANEOUS STOPPAGE OF THE NOSE, and DISCHARGE of a BURNING and CORROSIVE MUCUS, for which *Ars.* did not suffice. (Compare: *Ars. ipec.* and *lach.*)

Pulsatilla:—If the following symptoms present themselves: loss of appetite; loss of taste and smell; DISCHARGE OF A YELLOWISH, GREEN, THICK AND FETID MUCUS; swelling of the nose; discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it; ulceration of the nostrils; frequent sneezing; photophobia; rough voice; dulness and HEAVINESS OF THE HEAD, ESPECIALLY IN THE EVENING AND IN A WARM ROOM, with OBSTRUCTION OF THE NOSE; an improvement of this state in the open air; chills, especially in the evening; absence of thirst; whining mood. (Frequently suitable after or before *Cham.*)

Sulphur :—If there exist : STOPPAGE and great dryness of the nose, or COPIOUS SECRETION OF A THICK, YELLOWISH, AND PURULENT MUCUS; frequent sneezing; discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it; loss of smell; soreness and ulceration of the nostrils, etc. (Frequently suitable after *Puls.*)

6. Of the other remedies, the following deserve consideration :—

Belladonna :—After partial effect of *Merc.* or *hepar*, and especially if the sense of smell is at times more, at others less keen than usual.

Euphrasia :—In case of copious discharge of whitish mucus, with red eyes and lachrymation.

Ignatia :—For catarrh of nervous persons, with frontal headache and hysteric irritability.

Ipecacuanha :—After partial effect of *Ars.* and *nux vom.*, and in general in case of great debility, loss of appetite, nausea, and actual vomiting.

Lycopodium :—If there exist : STOPPAGE OF THE NOSE, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT, dull head, and burning pain in the forehead.

Natrum :—If the catarrh returns every other day; or if it is excited by every draught of air, and the least cold, and if it does not yield to sweating.

Sambucus :—Suitable to new-born infants; if the nose is obstructed by a tenacious, thick mucus, with sudden starting from sleep, as if suffocating.

7. Compare BRONCHITIS, SUPPURATION OF THE NOSE, etc., and especially : MUCOUS MEMBRANES, DISEASES OF THE.

Catarrh, Suffocative.—**Orthopnoea Paralytica** :—The best remedies are: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. chin. ipec. lach. op.*; or, 2) *Bargt. c. camph. graph. puls. samb. tart.*

If the disease depend on a CATARRHAL cause (CATARRHUS SUFFOCATIVUS), with accumulation of mucus in the bronchi, great service will be derived from the following: 1) *Ars. camph. chin. ipec. tart.*; or, 2) *Carb. veg. graph. puls. samb.*

If, on the other hand, it is connected with a PARALYTIC STATE of the thoracic nerves (ORTHOPLŒA PARALYTICA), the following are to be looked to: 1) *Baryt. c. graph. lach. op.*; or, 2) *Ars. aur. carb. veg.*

The best remedies for CHILDREN are: *Acon. ipec. samb. tart.*

The best remedies for OLD PEOPLE: 1) *Baryt. c. lach. op.*; or, 2) *Ars. aur. carb. veg. chin. con.*

For the more particular symptoms, see ASTHMA, etc.

Catarrh of the Bladder.—The best remedies are, according to circumstances: 1) *Dulc. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ant. calc. con. kal. n. vom. phos.*

See CYSTITIS and ISCHURIA.

Catalepsy, Nyctobusis, Somnambulism.

1. These affections which are essentially related to each other, though not in their outward appearance, we here include under the one head, in order to afford the reader an opportunity, when at a loss for the suitable remedies for the one form, by seeing at the same time the remedies indicated for the other, to avail himself of the latter according to circumstances. On none of the forms just named can much be now said, as the observations made on this subject are as yet very scanty and unsatisfactory.

2. For CATALEPSY present experience and observation point out the following: 1) *Cham. ipec. plat. stram.* 2) *Acon. agar. bell. cic. hyos. mosch. veratr.* 3) *Asa. camph. coloc. dros. ign. merc. op. petr.*

For SOMNAMBULISM: 1) *Bry. natr. m. sil. sulph.* 2) *Petr. phos. rhab.*

FOR NATURAL CLAIRVOYANCE, or natural falling into MAGNETIC SLEEP, without being mesmerised, the following have been found the most serviceable: *Phosph.*; also: 1) *Acon. bry. cic. hyos. magn. arct.*; or, 2) *Agar. mosch. natr. m. sil. sulph. veratr.*

Compare: SPASMS, EMOTIONS, MORBID, and DREAMS.

Causes of Disease, Occasional Causes:— Though several of these causes, as for instance MENTAL EMOTIONS, etc. have already found a place under special articles, still the practitioner may in many cases find it of great utility to view the most important of them at one glance, especially as oftentimes not merely one, but several of such causes have acted simultaneously on the patient; and so it becomes necessary to be able rapidly to compare several of them together. To accomplish this is the object of the aphoristic form of this article. Accordingly one may constantly refer to the following.

a. To ABUSE OF MEDICINES.—(See the different drugs.)

b. To SEXUAL ABUSE: 1) *Calc. chin. n. vom. phos. ac. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Arn. anac. carb. veg. con. merc. natr. m. phos. sep.* 3) *Agar. ars. cin. con. kal. natr. petr. phos. puls. sil. spig. thuj.*—(Compare: DEBILITY.)

c. If the cause depends on BATHING: *Ant. ars. bell. calc. carb. veg. caust. nitr. ac. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.*—(Compare: COLD.)

d. Inhalation of noxious VAPOURS. (See VAPOURS.)

e. If on CONGELATION: 1) *Acon. ars. bry. carb. veg. lach. nitr. ac. puls. sulph. ac.* 2) *Agar. camph. colch. petr. phos. sulph.*—(Compare: APPARENT DEATH.)

f. If the cause arise from BEING HEATED: 1) *Acon. ant. bell. bry. camph. carb. veg. sil.* 2) *Caps. kal. natr. m. n. vom. op. thuj. zinc.*—(Compare: HEAT, ILL EFFECTS OF.)

g. If from WEARINESS BY WALKING: *Arn. bry. cann. chin. coff. ferr. rhus. thuj. veratr.*—(Compare: LASSITUDE, DEBILITY.)

h. From violent CONCUSSION OF THE BODY: 1) *Arn. bry. cic. con. spig.* 2) *Acon. bell. calc. cin. hep. ign. n. vom. phos. ac. rhus. ruta. sulph.*

i. From RIDING IN A CARRIAGE, SWINGING, or some other passive motion: 1) *Ars. cocc. petr. sulph.* 2) *Colch. ferr. n. mosch. sep. sil.* 3) *Borax. carb. veg. colch. croc. graph. hep. ign. kal. natr. natr. m. phos. plat. selen. staph.*

k. From MENTAL EXERTION, too much study, etc. : 1) *Bell. calc. lach. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Anac. arn. aur. cocc. colch. ign. lyc. natr. m. oleand. plat. sabad. sep. sil.*—(Compare : LASSITUDE ; DEBILITY.)

l. From EMOTIONS : 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. hyos. ign. lach. merc. n. vom. op. phos. phos ac. plat. puls. staph. stram. veratr.* 2) *Ars. aur. calc. caust. cocc. coff. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. rhus. sep. sulph.*—(See EMOTIONS.)

m. From hurtful food or drink.—(See STOMACH, WEAKNESS OF.)

n. From POISONOUS THINGS OR ANIMALS.—(See POISONING.)

o. From STINGS OF INSECTS.—(See STINGS OF INSECTS.)

p. From BODILY EXERTIONS : 1) *Acon. arn. bry. calc. chin. cocc. coff. merc. rhus. sil. veratr.* 2) *Alum. cann. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. ruta. sabin. sulph.*—(Compare : LASSITUDE, etc.)

q. From DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH : 1) *Ant. arn. ipec. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Acon. ars. bry. carb. veg. chin. coff. hep. ign. natr. staph.* 3) *Calc. carb. veg. cham. hep. natr. natr. m. phos. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.*

r. From NIGHT WATCHING : 1) *Carb. veg. cocc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Amb. bry. chin. ipec. natr. natr. m. phos. ac. ruta. sabin. selen. sep.*—(Compare : LASSITUDE, etc.)

s. From getting WET BY RAIN, etc. : 1) *Calc. dulc. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. n. mosch. rhus. sassap.* 3) *Ars. bell. borax. bry. caust. colch. hep. lyc. phos. sep.*—(See COLD.)

t. From INTOXICATION AND NIGHT REVELLING : 1) *Ant. carb. veg. coff. n vom. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. calc. chin. dulc. natr. nitr. ac. phos. phos. ac. rhus.*—(Compare : DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF, and LASSITUDE.)

u. From loss of ANIMAL FLUIDS, BLOODLETTING, VIOLENT SWEATS, etc. : 1) *Calc. carb. veg. chin. cin. lach. n. vom. phos. ac. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Ars. con. ferr. ign. kal. merc. natr. natr. m. phos. puls. sep. sil. spig. squill. staph.*—(Compare : DEBILITY.)

v. Among the ailments of HABITUAL DRUNKARDS: 1) *Ars. bell. calc. chin. coff. hell. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n. vom. op. puls. sulph.* 2) *Agar. ant. carb. veg. cocc. ign. led. lyc. natr. m. n. mosch. ran. rhod. rhus. ruta. selen. sil. spig. stram. veratr.*—(See DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF.)

w. From ONANISM: 1) *N. vom. sulph.* 2) *Calc carb. veg. chin. cocc. con. natr. m. n. mosch. phos. phos. ac. staph.* 3) *Anac. ant. cin. dulc. kal. lyc. merc. petr. phos. puls. sep. sil. spig. staph.*—(See DEBILITY, ATROPHY OF THE SPINAL MARROW, SEXUAL INSTINCT, etc.)

x. From HEAT OF THE SUN: 1) *Ant. bell. camph. hyos. natr. puls.* 2) *Acon. agar. bry. euphr. lach. selen. sulph. val.*—(See HEAT.)

y. From the action of STONE-DUST, in the case of masons, etc.: 1) *Calc. sil.* 2) *Lyc. natr. puls. sulph.*

z. From SUPPRESSION OF HABITUAL SECRETIONS OR ERUPTIONS: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. chin. lyc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. caust. cham. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. phos. phos. ac. rhus. sep. sil. stram.* 3) *Amb. amm. ant. arn. aur. baryt. cin. cocc. cupr. ferr. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. ran. seneg. spong.*—(See SECRETIONS, SUPPRESSED.)

z a. From a COLD: 1) *Acon. cham. coff. dulc. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. bry. carb. veg. hyos. ipec. phos. rhus. sil. spig.* 3) *Calc. chin. coloc. con. graph. hep. lyc. mang. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. samb. sep. veratr.*—(See COLD.)

z b. From INJURIES, WOUNDS, etc.: 1) *Arn. cic. con. hep. lach. puls. rhus. sulph. ac.* 2) *Acon. amm. bry. calc. caust. cham. euphr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ruta. sil. staph. sulph. zinc.* 3) *Alum. bell. borax. carb. veg. dulc. iod. petr. sil.*—(See INJURIES.)

z c. From WASHING and WORKING IN WATER: 1) *Calc. n. mosch. puls. sassap. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ant. bell.*

carb. veg. dulc. merc. nitr. ac. rhus. sep. spig.—(See COLD.)

z d. From SUPPRESSION OF FEVER AND AGUE.—(See FEVERS, INTERMITTENT.)

Chamomile, Ill-effects from Abuse of:—The best remedies are in general: 1) *Acon. cocc. coff. ign. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Alum. borax. camph. coloc.*

Aconitum:—Is especially suitable in: fever with heat, and tearing or drawing pains, which become less during motion.

Cocculus:—When the *Chamomile* produces in hysterical females abdominal spasms, or aggravates those already present.

Coffea:—In case of violent pains or feverish heat, with great excitability and excessive sensitiveness.

Ignatia:—If violent cramps and convulsions, or soreness in the folds of the skin at the joints, in the case of children, *Puls.* having proved ineffectual for the last-named morbid state.

Nux vom. :—If the ailments under which the patient used to suffer before the use of *Chamomile* are aggravated thereby, and if *Coffee* has not sufficed, or if *Chamomile* has produced cramp in the stomach.

Pulsatilla:—If *Chamomile* has produced nausea, with vomiting or diarrhoea; or, if in the case of children, soreness and looseness in the folds of the skin have arisen therefrom.

Chest, Pains in, Distress in the.

This refers merely to the rheumatic pains in the chest, as the other pains are specially treated of under ASTHMA, ANGINA PECTORIS, CONGESTIONS OF THE CHEST, PLEURITIS, PNEUMONIA, etc.

The principal remedies for this purpose, according to experience, are: 1) *Acon. arn. bry. chin. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Ars. bell. caust. carb. veg. cham. colch. lach. merc. phos. sulph. veratr.*

For FALSE PLEURISY (PNEUMONIA NOTHA), *Arn.*, first recommended by Hahnemann, still continues a principal remedy, but oftentimes *Bry.* is more ready, if the patient should be very restless and feverish.

If a metastasis of the rheumatism to the heart threaten to take place, *Lach.*, as Hering very correctly supposes, is a valuable remedy; next to which *Caustr.* and *carb. v.* stand.

See RHEUMATISM, and PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF; also: CAUSES, PERIODS OF THE DAY, and CONDITIONS.

Chilblains.—The best remedies hitherto applied are: 1) *Agar. bell. nitr. ac. petr. phos. puls. sulph.*—Besides these the following have been recommended: 2) *Arn. carb. an. carb. veg. cham. chin. hyos. lyc. magn. aust. phos. ac. rhus. sulph. ac.*

For INFLAMED chilblains, give: *Ars. cham. lyc. nitr. ac. puls. sulph.*

For BLUE-RED AND SWOLLEN chilblains: *Arn. bell. kal. puls.*

For very PAINFUL ones: 1) *Hep.* 2) *Arn. nitr. ac. petr. phos. ac. puls. sep.*

Children, Diseases of.—Morbi neonatorum.

1. Many diseases of children having been mentioned in other articles, we here content ourselves with mentioning the acute or otherwise most important diseases under one head.

2. **ASTHMATIC** attacks of infants, with spasms, danger of suffocation and bluish face, yield to *Ipec.* in most cases, and, if occurring during sleep, with screams, dry and husky cough, and anxiety, to *Sambucus*. (See **ASTHMA THYMICUM** and **ASTHMA MILLARI**.)

Besides both these species of asthma, there is still another, characterised by hard and tense distension of the hypochondria and pit of the stomach, with shortness and loss of breath, anxiety and restlessness, and wherein children toss themselves to and fro, scream, and draw up the thighs to the abdomen. For this state *Cham.* has been recommended by Hartmann as a specific.

3. For **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM**, the best remedies are: 1) *Acon. cham. dulc. merc.*; or, 2) *Bell. bry. calc. n. vom. puls. sulph.*, etc.—(See **OPHTHALMIA**.)

4. For HERNIA of infants: *Aur. cham. n. vom. sulph. veratr.*—For UMBILICAL HERNIA: *Nux v. or sulph.*—For INGUINAL HERNIA: *Aur: cham. n. vom. sulph. veratr.*—These remedies should be given one at a time, in a single dose, and at long intervals.

5. DIARRHŒA of suckling infants, from ACIDITY in the primæ viæ, with colic and often with screams, tenesmus, and sour smell of the whole body, in spite of the greatest cleanliness, yields to *Rhubarb.*

If insufficient, if the colic be very violent, *Cham.* deserves a preference if the face should be very red, and *Bell.* if the face be pale.

If the pains be slight, with great debility and distension of the abdomen, and if *Bell. cham. rhab.* have proved insufficient, give *Sulphur.*

Diarrhœa in children, which sets in during SUMMER HEAT, may be removed for the most part by a few doses of *Ipec.*, or if that be insufficient, with *N. vom.*

If the diarrhœa should, however, set in anew whenever the weather grows hot, give *Bryon.*, to be followed, if insufficient, by *Carb. veg.*

If the diarrhœa should, on the contrary, set in anew every time the weather cools off, give: *Dulcam. or antim.*, if the tongue should be coated white.

Arsen. is frequently useful, especially when the child becomes emaciated, feeble, pale, and powerless.

Beside the above-mentioned remedies, the following have been recommended for diarrhœa in children, and especially those at the breast: *Ferr. hep. jalap. magn. merc. n. vom. sulph. ac.*

6. The FEVERS of children generally require: *Acon. cham. or coff.*; and, *Bell. borax. ign. merc. n. vom.*, will often be found very useful.

Aconitum:—Is particularly indicated during great heat, with thirst, especially when sleeplessness is present, or the sleep is restless, and the patients frequently start up from sleep, with anguish, cries, and when they cannot be quieted.

Chamomilla:—In case of burning heat and redness of the skin, with frequent desire to drink; great restlessness, especially

at night, with tossing about, anxiety, sighing, and moaning; redness of the face or cheeks, especially only ONE cheek; hot sweat about the head, even in the hairs; short, rapid and anxious breathing, with mucous rattle; short, dry and panting cough, or convulsive twitching of the limbs.

Coffea:—If the fever is not very violent, but there is present great nervous irritation, with sleeplessness, or restless sleep, with frequent, sudden starting and waking from sleep; fitful mood, alternately merry and whining.

7. For the SPONTANEOUS LIMPING of children, give first *Merc.*, then *bell.*, or alternately.

If these remedies should be insufficient, give *Rhus tox.*, and then, according to circumstances, *Calc.* or *colocynth*, or one of the remedies mentioned under COXAGRA and COXARTHROCAE.

8. For the RASH of infants at the breast, a few doses of *Acon.* are generally sufficient; if *Acon.* should not suffice, give *cham.*, and then *sulphur*, if necessary.

9. For the GASTRIC AILMENTS of infants give: 1) *Bell. cham. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Bar. c. calc. hyos. lyc. magn. rhab. sulph.*

If there are signs of ACIDITY IN THE STOMACH, which are known by sour vomiting or acid diarrhoea, the best remedies are: 1) *Bell. cham. rhab.*; or, 2) *Calc. magn. n. vom. puls.*

If the gastric state be a consequence of a DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH, *Ipec.* is the best remedy for the vomiting, especially when attended with diarrhoea; or *Puls.*, if *ipec.* should be insufficient. For mere diarrhoea, without vomiting, or mixed with undigested food, or if the child should have been already weakened by cathartics, *China* is the best remedy. For mere vomiting with constipation, *Nux v.* is the most appropriate remedy.

For chronic dyspepsia in many children, or weakness of the stomach, which causes the least irregularity to be instantly followed by gastric disturbance, we use: *Bar. c. calc. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

10. The JAUNDICE of new-born infants generally yields to a few doses of *Merc.*, or, if this be insufficient, to *China*.

11. RETENTION OF URINE in little children yields generally to a few doses of *Camph.*, or, if this be insufficient, to a little *Acon.* or *puls.*

12. For COLIC and the abdominal pains of children at the breast the best remedies are: 1) *Borax. cham. cin. ipec. jalap. n. mosch. rhab. senn.*; or, 2) *Acon. bell. calc. caust. cic. coff. sil. staph.* etc.—(See COLIC.)

13. CONVULSIONS of children and infants require more especially: 1) *Bell. cham. cin. coff. ign. ipec. merc. op.*; or, 2) *Acon. caust. cupr. lach. n. vom. stann. sulph.*

Particular indications:

Belladonna:—Is especially indicated if the paroxysms of spasm terminate in a comatose state, or alternate with such a state; or if the children suddenly wake as if in affright, with wild, anxious, and staring looks, as if they were afraid of something; dilated pupils; tetanic rigidity and icy coldness of the whole body, with burning heat of the hands and forehead; or, if the children wet their beds frequently.

Chamomilla:—For convulsions of the extremities, with involuntary motions of the head, afterwards coma, with half-opened eyes and loss of consciousness; redness of one cheek and paleness of the other; sighing and frequent desire to drink. (If *Cham.* should prove insufficient for this state, give *belladonna.*)

Cina:—Especially in the case of children which are affected with worms, or wet their beds frequently, with spasms in the chest, convulsive movements of the extremities, hard and distended abdomen, frequent itching of the nose, dry cough, resembling whooping-cough, etc.

Coffea:—Particularly in case of delicate and feeble children, and if they are frequently attacked with such convulsions without any other symptoms.

Ignatia:—In most cases at the commencement of the disease or of the treatment, especially if one does not well know whether it is the teeth or worms, etc., that have occasioned these symptoms; or if the paroxysms recur every day at the same hour, with twitching of single muscles or extremities; if the spasms are frequently succeeded or accompanied by heat or

sweat; in case of light sleep, with sudden starting; piercing cries and trembling of the whole body. (After *Ignat.*, *cham.* is frequently suitable.)

Ipecacuanha :—If between the paroxysms the children suffer with shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, with frequent spasmodic stretching and flexion of the limbs.

Mercurius :—If there be hardness and distension of the abdomen, with frequent eructations and ptyalism, or with heat, sweat and great debility after the spasms.

Opium :—Especially when the paroxysms are caused by fright, or are attended with trembling of the whole body, stretching of the extremities, piercing cries, coma and loss of consciousness, distension of the abdomen, constipation and retention of urine.

14. In **MUSCULAR DEBILITY** of infants, in consequence of which they have great difficulty in learning to walk, the following deserve the preference: 1) *Bell. calc. caust. sil. sulph.*; or, 2) *Pinus silvestris*.

15. In the **ACIDITY** of children the best remedies for vomiting or diarrhoea are: 1) *Cham. rhab.*; or, 2) *Bell. calc. sulph.*

16. For **ASPHYXIA** or apparent death of new-born infants, the best remedy, together with the necessary external manipulations, is one grain of *Tart.* in eight ounces of water, either as an injection, or in drop-doses, a few drops every fifteen minutes.

If after the lapse of half an hour no favourable change in the state of the child should appear, give *Opium*, if the face of the infant should be **BLUE**, or *China*, if **PALE**.

If the infant should begin to breathe, and animation be restored, give *Aconite* in case the face was blue or red, and *China*, if it was previously pale.

17. The **SLEEPLESSNESS** of infants yields to *Coffea*, provided the nurse is not a coffee-drinker; in the opposite case, or if *Coffea* has not sufficed, *Opium*, will often be found very suitable, especially if the child's face is red.

Sleeplessness with colic or screams yields to *Cham.*, or *jalap.*, or *rhab.*

If great restlessness with febrile heat take place at the same time, and *Coff.* does not suffice against it, *Acon.* will often prove most useful.

If sleeplessness sets in after WEANING, or if the child cries whole hours, nay whole days long, without closing its eyes, and without any perceptible cause, the best remedy is *Belladonna.*

18. For DRY CORYZA, or STOPPAGE OF THE NOSE, which prevents infants from breathing while nursing, the best remedy is *Nux. v.* or *sambucus*; or *chamom.*, if the stoppage be attended with discharge of water from the nose; or *carb. veg.*, if the distress be worse in the evening; or *dulc.*, if worse in the open air.

19. For the CRIES OF NEW-BORN INFANTS when WITHOUT ANY PERCEPTIBLE CAUSE, give *Bell.* or *cham.*—If the child cries on account of headache or earache, give first, *cham.*, and then *bell.*, provided *cham.* is insufficient.

For colic, with the legs drawn up, and red face, *Cham.* is the best remedy; *Bell.* if the face be pale. If attended with diarrhœic stools of a sour smell, and tenesmus, give *Rhubarb.* If no one of these three remedies should suffice, try *Borax*, *jalap.* *ipeac.* or *senna.*

If *Chamomilla* should have been abused by the nurse or infant, give *Borax.* *ignat.* or *puls.*

If children are very restless, with sleeplessness and febrile heat, *Coff.* or *acon.* deserve the preference.

20. For THRUSH the chief remedy, and that which should almost always be employed first, is *Merc.*, and then, after the lapse of from six to seven days, *Sulph.*—*Borax.* or *sulph. ac.* also will often be found suitable, the former chiefly, if the child's urine stinks like cats' urine, and is very acrid.

21. For the STUTTERING of children, the best remedies are: *Bell.* *euphras.* *merc.* and *sulph.*, suitable mechanical exercises being instituted at the same time.

22. For the CONSTIPATION of new-born infants, the most effectual remedies are: *Bry.* *nux vom.* *opium.* If these remedies

should be insufficient, one may, according to the symptoms presented by the nurse, find for the latter a suitable remedy among: *Alum. lyc. sulph. veratr.*

23. For the soreness of children the best remedy is *Chamom.*, provided the child (or its nurse) has not previously drunk too much chamomile tea. In this case give *Borax. ign. or puls.*

If *Cham.* should prove insufficient, give *borax*, or *carb. veg.* or *mercury.* if the skin of the infant be yellowish, and the affected parts be as it were raw, or if the soreness extend behind the ears.

If all these remedies should prove ineffectual, *Sulph.* will be found useful, or *sil.*, if *sulph.* be not sufficient.

Caut. graph. lyc. sep. have likewise been recommended.

24. The best remedies for the ailments incidental to DENTITION, are: 1) *Acon. bell. borax. calc. cham. coff. ign. merc. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. cin. ferr. magn. magn. m. n. vom. stann.*

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS, give: *Coff.*, or *acon. borax. cham.*

FOR FEVER: 1) *Acon. cham. coff. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Bell. borax. sil.*

FOR RESTLESSNESS and NERVOUS IRRITATION: *Coff.*, or, *Acon. bell. borax. cham.*

FOR CONSTIPATION: *Bry. magn. m. n. vom.*

FOR DIARRHŒA: 1) *Merc. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. calc. cham. coff. ferr. ipec. magn.*

FOR dry and spasmodic COUGH: *Cham. cin. n. vom.*

FOR SPASMS and CONVULSIONS: 1) *Bell. cham. cin. ign.*; or, 2) *Calc. stann. sulph.*

FOR SLOW DENTITION, give: *Sulph.* and *calc.*, to aid the work of nature.

25. For further particulars, we refer the reader to the special articles treating of these various diseases, and to ATROPHY, ANGINA, ECLAMPSIA, RHACHITIS, CRUSTA LACTEA, SCROFULA, WORM-AFFECTIONS, etc.

Chiragra.—The best remedies are: 1) *Agn. ant. bry.*

caust. cocc. graph. led. lyc. n. vom. rhod. sulph.; or,
2) *Aur. calc. carb. veg. dig. lach. phosph. ruta. sabin.*
sep. sil. zinc.

For further particulars, see ARTHRITIS.

Chlorosis.—The best remedies for chlorotic affections are: 1) *Bell. calc. coccul. ferr. lyc. nitr. ac. plat. puls. sulph.* 2) *Chin. con. dig. graph. hell. ign. kal. natr. m. n. vom. phos. plumb. sep. spig. staph. val.*: or, 3) *Ars. carb. v. caust. graph. phos. ac. sabin. sulph. ac. zinc.*

For further particulars, see MENSTRUUAL DIFFICULTIES and AMENIA.

Cholera and Cholerine.—The best remedies for the various forms of cholera are: 1) *Ars. camph. cupr. ipec. sec. veratr.* 2) *Bell. canth. carb. v. cham. chin. cic. coloc. dulc. hyos. lach. laur. n. vom. op. phos. ac. sulph.*

2. For SPORADIC cholera, especially during the summer heat, give: *Ars. cham. chin. coloc. dulc. ipec. merc. veratr.*

For ASIATIC or EPIDEMIC cholera: 1) *Ars. camph. carb. v. cupr. ipec. sec. veratr.*; also, 2) *Bell. canth. cham. cic. laur. merc. n. vom. phos. phos. ac.*

For CHOLERINE, or for diarrhoea during the epidemic: *Phos. phos. ac. and sec.*

A species of cholera arising from CHAGRIN and ANGER, requires particularly: 1) *Cham.*; or, 2) *Coloc.*, if anger and chagrin were combined.

3. For the CONSEQUENCES of cholera, the following remedies have been employed or recommended: *Acon. bell. bry. canth. carb. v. chin. hyos. op. phos. ac. rhus. stram. sulph.*

If the CEREBRAL SYSTEM be especially involved: *Bell. lach. op.*; or, *Acon. hyos. stram.*

For INFLAMMATORY affections: *Acon.*

For GASTRIC affections or ABDOMINAL ailments: *Bell. bry. carb. v. merc. rhus. sulph.*

For PULMONARY affections: *Acon. bell. bry. carb. v. rhus. sulph.*

For GENERAL debility: *China.*-

For DEBILITY OF THE INTESTINAL CANAL, in particular: *Phosph. and sulph.*

For TYPHOID affections: *Bell. bry. carb. v. cocc. hyos. op. phos. ac. rhus. stram.*

4. In reference to the indications which are determined BY THE SYMPTOMS, the following are to be particularly referred to :

Arsenicum :—If, immediately from the commencement, suspicious symptoms manifest themselves, and particularly, if there be present: violent pains in the stomach, with great distress and burning in the epigastrium, as if from hot coal; burning, unquenchable thirst, obliging one to drink frequently, but little at a time; constant nausea, DIARRHŒA and VIOLENT VOMITING of watery, bilious or slimy, greenish, brownish, or blackish substances; if the vomiting and diarrhœa come on again after drinking ever so little; if the LIPS AND TONGUE ARE DRY, BLACKISH AND CRACKED; if the patient is unable to sleep, tosses about, laments and moans, feels distressed, is apprehensive of approaching death; if the powers of life are suddenly prostrated; if the countenance become hippocratic, the cheeks hollow, the nose pointed, the eyes hollow and dim; small, feeble, intermittent or tremulous pulse: if there be tonic spasms in the fingers and toes; ICY COLDNESS OF THE SKIN, AND CLAMMY SWEAT.

Camphor :—Particularly at the commencement of the disease, if there is neither thirst, nor vomiting or diarrhœa; but rapid prostration, so that the patient can no longer keep himself upright, with wandering looks and hollow eyes there are observed: BLUISH APPEARANCE AND ICY COLDNESS OF THE FACE AND HANDS, accompanied also by COLDNESS OF THE BODY; DISCONSOLATE ANGUISH, WITH FEAR OF SUFFOCATION; the half stupefied and insensible patient utters hoarse cries and moans, without, however, complaining of anything in particular; but, if asked, he complains of BURNING PAINS IN THE STOMACH and THROAT, with cramps in the calves and other muscles, and utters loud cries when one touches the pit of the stomach. *Camphor* is seldom

suitable when vomiting, diarrhoea and thirst have already set in, but it should never be given, except when the following symptoms are at the same time present: ICY COLDNESS and BLUENESS OF THE LIMBS, FACE, and even TONGUE, with tonic and painful cramps in the extremities and calves, DULNESS OF THE SENSES, SIGHING AND MOANING, TETANUS, and TRISMUS.

Cuprum:—More especially if, besides the vomiting and diarrhoea, CONVULSIONS OF THE EXTREMITIES, especially of the fingers and toes, sometimes with rolling of the eyeballs, great restlessness and coldness of the prominent parts of the face occur; aching pains in the pit of the stomach, rendered worse by contact; SPASMODIC COLICKY PAINS WITHOUT VOMITING, or vomiting preceded by spasmodic constriction of the chest, arresting the breathing, or vomiting attended with violent pressure in the epigastrium; audible rolling, along the œsophagus, of the liquid which one swallows.

Ipecacuanha:—Especially in less serious cases, and mostly only at the commencement, with a SENSE OF QUALMISHNESS IN THE STOMACH, chills proceeding from the stomach or bowels, or cold face and extremities; WHEN THE VOMITING IS A PROMINENT SYMPTOM, or alternates with watery diarrhoea accompanied by colic; or in case of yellowish diarrhoea without vomiting, but with cramps in the calves, fingers, and toes; *Ipec.* is generally indicated by vomiting or diarrhoea at the commencement of the disease, or if they still continue when the patient is otherwise improving. For a violent attack *Ipec.* is almost of no use.

Secale Cornutum:—Particularly if the vomiting is over, but the stools are not yet bilious, and everything shows that there is no bile as yet in the intestines, or in case of there being still pains in the extremities; or for diarrhœic, brownish, or flocculent and colourless stools with rapid prostration, icy coldness of the extremities, clean tongue or thinly coated with white mucus; and if the evacuations are preceded by vertigo, distress, cramps in the calves, rumbling in the abdomen, and nausea.

Veratrum:—A principal remedy in almost all cases of cholera, when there are VIOLENT EVACUATIONS UPWARDS AND DOWNWARDS, ICY COLDNESS OF THE BODY, GREAT DEBILITY AND

CRAMPS IN THE CALVES, vomiting, copious, watery, inodorous stools mixed with white flocks, pale face without any colour, blue margins around the eyes, deathly anguish in the features, cold tongue and breath; great oppressive distress in the chest, giving the patient a desire to escape from his bed; the most violent colicky pains, especially around the umbilicus, as if the abdomen would be torn open, the abdomen sensitive to contact, with drawing and cramps in the fingers, wrinkled skin in the palms of the hand, no secretion of urine.

5. Of the other remedies mentioned the following deserve more immediate reference :

Belladonna :—In case of typhoid symptoms, coma with half-opened or distorted eyes, grating of the teeth and distortion of the mouth, or great restlessness, desire to escape, stitches in the side or burning pains in the abdomen; burning heat and redness of the face, and desire for cold drinks; accelerated pulse, which is more or less full, but not hard however.

Cantharis :—If the urinary passages are principally involved, with violent burning in the hypogastrium, rumbling in the abdomen, bloody stools with tenesmus, heat in the abdomen, and great restlessness among the cerebral symptoms.

Carb. veg. :—In case of paralysis taking place, with **TOTAL FAILURE OF THE PULSE**, or if, after the vomiting, diarrhoea and the spasms have ceased, determination of blood to the chest and head sets in, with oppression of the chest, and coma; with red cheeks covered with clammy sweat.

Chamomilla :—Particularly at the commencement of the disease, or in the precursory stage, especially when the following symptoms occur: the tongue coated with yellow mucus, colic in the umbilical region, pressure on the region of the stomach to the heart, very great distress, cramp in the calves, watery diarrhoea and sour vomiting.

China :—For a species of **LIENTERIA**, and **VOMITING OF THE INGESTA**; in case of painful oppression in the abdomen, after the lightest meal, with oppression of the chest, and eructations affording relief; loss of appetite, with sensation of

repletion ; hippocratic countenance ; prostration even to fainting.

Cicuta :—If the diarrhœa be but unimportant, but the vomiting alternates with violent, tonic spasms of the muscles of the chest, during which the patient distorts his eyes ; or in case of drowsiness, with the eyes half open, heavy breathing, congestion of blood to the head and chest, vomiting or diarrhœa.

Colocynthis :—In case of constant vomiting, first of the ingesta, afterwards of green substances, with violent colic, suppression of urine, cramps in the calves, frequent, diarrhœic stools, which, with every new evacuation, become more colourless and watery.

Dulcamara :—For a certain species of cholera, which arises from taking cold drinks, with vomiting of the liquid, and of bilious, green or slimy, and yellowish substances, frequent greenish stools, painful abdomen, with burning and retraction of the region of the stomach, great debility, collapsed pulse, cold extremities, burning thirst, great dulness of sense.

Hyoscyamus :—If after the vomiting, diarrhœa and coldness have ceased, typhoid symptoms show themselves, with dulness of sense, wandering looks, red and hot face ; *Bell.* having proved useless.

Lachesis :—If neither *Bell.* nor *hyos.* nor *op.* have sufficed for the state of stupefaction, and for the typhoid symptoms consequent on the cholera.

Laurocerasus :—In case of rheumatic pains in the extremities, hardness of hearing, cloudiness of the brain, distortion of features, and sensation of constriction in the throat when swallowing.

Nux vomica :—If the diarrhœic stools are scanty, but there is FREQUENT URGING WITH LITTLE OR NO DISCHARGE ; in case of spasm of the stomach, great debility, anguish in the pit of the stomach, aching pain in the occiput, and chilliness, internal rather than external.

Opium :—If neither *Bell.* nor *hyos.* suffice for the state of stupefaction, nor for the symptoms of drowsiness which some-

times take place, when the proper, primary symptoms of cholera have already ceased.

Phosphorus:—For diarrhœa which takes place during the prevalence of cholera or in consequence of it, especially if this CHOLERINE is accompanied by violent thirst, rumbling noise in the abdomen, and great debility.

Phosphoric acid:—For the same diarrhœa, with pale face, dulness of the head, VISCID TONGUE SO THAT THE FINGER ADHERES TO IT, rumbling in the abdomen, and green-whitish, watery, and slimy stools, with diminished secretion of urine.

Cinchona, Ill-effects of.—1. The best remedies are : 1) *Arn. ars. bell. calc. ferr. ipec. lach. merc. puls. veratr.*; or, 2) *Caps. carb. v. cin. natr. natr. m. sep. sulph.*

Arnica:—Is particularly indicated if rheumatic pains, heaviness, languor, and bruised pain in all the extremities take place; drawing through all the bones; extraordinary susceptibility of all the organs; aggravation of the pains by motion, talking, and noise.

Arsenicum:—In the case of ulcers on the extremities, dropsy or œdema of the feet, short cough, and dyspnœa.

Belladonna:—In case of congestion of blood to the head, with heat in the face, frequent pains in the head, face, and teeth; or for jaundice, when *Merc.* is insufficient.

Calcareæ:—For headache, otalgia, toothache, pain in the limbs, especially if these symptoms were occasioned in consequence of the suppression of fever and ague by large doses of *Quinine*, and *puls.* proved insufficient.

Ferrum:—For œdema of the feet.

Ipecacuanha:—IN MOST CASES at the commencement of treatment, if this remedy (six globules of the sixth) be given in a watery solution, three teaspoonfuls daily, it generally removes most of the symptoms.

Lachesis:—In many old cases of fever and ague, which had been mismanaged by large doses of *Quinine*; particularly after *puls.*

Mercurius :—For jaundice or other affections of the liver.

Pulsatilla :—For otalgia, toothache, headache, pain in the limbs, after SUPPRESSION of fever and ague.

Veratrum :—Coldness of the body or limbs, with cold sweat, constipation or diarrhoea.

2. Should the *Chin.* have been misapplied in order TO SUPPRESS FEVER AND AGUE, the following are the best remedies :

When the fever is actually SUPPRESSED: *Arn. ars. bell. calc. carb. v. cin. ferr. ipec. lach. merc. puls. sulph.*

When the fever still continues: 1) *Ipec.*; and then, 2) *Ars. carb. v. lach. puls.*; or, but less frequently, 3) *Arn. cin. veratr.*; or, finally, 4) *Calc. bell. merc. sulph.*

For further details, see INTERMITTENT FEVER, HEPATITIS, LIENTITIS, and the other diseases arising from abuse of *China*.

Coffee, Ill-effects of.—The best remedies are: 1) *Cham. cocc. ign. and n. vom.* 2) *Bell. canth. carb. veg. caust. hep. ipec. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*

Of these remedies the following may be employed more especially:

Chamomilla :—For headache and toothache; extreme sensitiveness to the slightest pain, with crying; PAINS IN THE STOMACH, ABATING A LITTLE AFTER TAKING COFFEE; violent colic, great oppression in the pit of the stomach, with a feeling as if the heart were broken.

Cocculus :—For debility and sweat after every exercise, trembling of the limbs, sudden starting up during sleep as if in affright; flushes of heat; toothache when eating; feeling of emptiness in the head; colic; great sadness and distress; aggravation of the symptoms in the open air, during motion, when eating or drinking, during sleep, or by tobacco-smoke.

Ignatia :—For pains in the head, as if from a nail in the brain, or as if the forehead were pressed asunder, or in case of beating in the head, WHICH IS RELIEVED BY STOOPING; debility; sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach; spasmodic colicky pains; painfulness or going to sleep of the limbs; fitful mood; at times gaiety, at others sadness.

Nux vomica :—In case of sleeplessness, palpitation of the

heart, extreme sensitiveness of the whole nervous system; hemi-crania, or sensation as if a nail were driven into the brain, with aggravation of the pains on stooping or when walking, also in the open air; toothache; colic, which is aggravated by coffee; extreme sensitiveness to the open air; ardent and choleric temper.

With respect to the other remedies, we refer the reader to the diseases of the special organs.

The chronic ailments arising from the abuse of coffee, are frequently relieved by *Merc.* or *sulph.*, provided *Cham. nux vom.* or *ign.* are not sufficient.

Colchicum, Ill-effects of.—Give: *Cocc. n. vom. puls.* according to the circumstances present.

Cold, Ill-effects of a.—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. cham. coff. dulc. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. bry. carb. veg. hyos. ipec. phos. rhus. sil. spig.* 3) *Calc. chin. coloc. con. graph. hep. lyc. mang. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. samb. sep. veratr.*

2. If the affections arising from the cold are of an ACUTE nature, and very PAINFUL, give: *Acon. ars. bell. cham. coff. merc. n. vom. puls. samb. spig.*—If but slightly painful: *Dulc. chin. ipec. n. mosch.*

OBSTINATE, CHRONIC CASES require, besides the above remedies: *Calc. carb. veg. graph. hep. lyc. mang. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sil. sulph.*

3. For colds FROM EXPOSURE TO WET, or getting wet to the skin, give: 1) *Calc. dulc. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. n. mosch. rhus. sassap.* 3) *Ars. bell. bry. caust. colch. hep. lyc. phosph. sep.*

For a cold occasioned by BATHING: 1) *Ant. calc. carb. veg. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. caust. nitr. ac. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.*

If WASHING and WORKING IN COLD WATER have occasioned it: 1) *Calc. n. mosch. puls. sassap. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ant. bell. carb. veg. dulc. merc. nitr. ac. rhus. sep. spig.*

If PROFUSE SWEATS have been the cause: *Acon. calc. carb. veg. chin. dulc. merc. phos. ac. rhus. sep.*

If it depend on wet or cold of the head: *Acon. baryt. bell. led. puls. sep.*

By the FEET GETTING WET: 1) *Cupr. nitr. ac. puls. sep. sil.* 2) *Cham. merc. natr. rhus.*

By TAKING COLD ON THE STOMACH in consequence of taking ice, ice-water, fruit, acids, etc.: *Ars. carb. veg. puls.*

4. In like manner, if a sweat or CUTANEOUS TRANSPIRATION BE SUPPRESSED by a cold, give: 1) *Bell. bry. cham. chin. dulc. lach. sil. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. calc. graph. lyc. merc. n. mosch. n. vom. op. phosph. puls. rhus.*

If an ERUPTION be repelled thereby: 1) *Bry. ipec.* 2) *Acon. ars. carb. veg. cham. dulc. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*

FOR SUPPRESSION OF COEZYA by a cold: *Acon. ars. calc. chin. lach. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

FOR DERANGEMENT OF THE MENSES by a cold: *Acon. bell. dulc. calc. chin. puls. sep. sil. sulph.*

See SUPPRESSION OF SECRETIONS.

5. Further, FOR THE DISPOSITION TO TAKE COLD ON every trifling occasion, the following may be recommended: 1) *Bell. calc. carb. veg. coff. dulc. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. rhus. sil.* 2). *Acon. baryt. borax. graph. hyos. ign. lyc. magn. m. merc. natr. natr. m. petr. phos. sep. spig. sulph.*; on which occasion it is to be carefully observed, that in this case where we have not to treat an ACUTE DISEASE, but a chronic disposition to struggle with, the suitable remedies must be given only in a single dose, and at long intervals of from six to eight weeks.

This remark applies to SENSITIVENESS TO WIND, WEATHER, DRAUGHT OF AIR, WARMTH AND COLD. If one is affected by every little COLD AIR, take: *Bry. calc. carb. veg. cham. merc. rhus. veratr.*

If COLD IS GENERALLY hurtful, take: *Ars. baryt. bell. calc. camph. caps. caust. cocc. dulc. hell. n. mosch. n. vom. rhod. rhus. sabad.*

In case of great sensitiveness TO WIND: *Carb. veg. cham. lach. lyc. sulph.*

If DRAUGHTS of air cannot be borne: *Acon. anac. bell. calc. cham. chin. sil. sulph.*

If the cool evening air does harm: *Amm. carb. veg. merc. nitr. ac. sulph.*

If rough, stormy weather injures: *Bry. rhod. sil.*

If damp and cold weather disagrees: *Amm. borax. calc. carb. veg. dulc. lach. rhod. rhus. veratr.*

If every CHANGE OF WEATHER prove injurious: *Calc. carb. veg. dulc. lach. merc. rhus. sil. sulph. veratr.*

If the weather change from cold to WARM: *Carb. veg. lach. sulph.* are preferable; if from warm to cold: *Dulc. merc. rhus. or veratr.*

Compare 5 and 6 of the article: "CONDITIONS."

6. COLDS IN SPRING generally require: *Carb. veg. lach. rhus. veratr.*

Colds in SUMMER: *Bell. bry. carb. veg. dulc.*; and if there should be thunder and lightning: *Bry. rhod. sep. sil.*

Colds in AUTUMN: 1) *Dulc. merc. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Calc. bry. chin.*

Those common in WINTER: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. dulc. rhod. rhus.* 2) *Cham. ipec. n. vom. sulph. veratr.*—In DRY and cold weather: *Acon. bell. bry. cham. ipec. n. vom. sulph.*—In wet and cold weather: *Dulc. rhod. rhus. veratr.*

Compare 4 and 7 in the article: "CONDITIONS."

7. Besides we may in selecting a remedy refer to the following:

Aconitum:—In case of face-ache, toothache, or other kinds of neuralgia, with headache, congestion of blood to the head, buzzing in the ears, stiffness of the extremities, FEVER-HEAT, tossing about, anxiety, etc.

Antimonium:—In the case of headache, or gastric symptoms, with loss of appetite, nausea, etc.

Arnica:—For pains in the limbs, rheumatic or gouty affections.

Arsenicum:—Especially in asthmatic or gastric affections, with cardialgia.

Belladonna:—For headache, dimness of sight, sore throat, gastric symptoms, coryza, feverish heat, etc.

Bryonia:—For spasmodic cough with nausea; pains in the limbs, diarrhœa, etc.

Calcarea:—For obstinate pains in the limbs, aggravated by every change in the weather, or whilst working in the water.

Carb. veg.:—In case of hollow, obstinate cough, with vomiting; asthmatic affections; pains in the chest, etc.

Chamomilla:—For headache, toothache, otalgia, or other kinds of very painful neuralgia, with restlessness, disposition to get angry, extreme feverish heat, moist cough (ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN), painful colic and diarrhœa, etc.; (especially suitable to children).

Cocculus:—For gastric affections.

Coffea:—In case of toothache or other nervous pains, with whining mood, too great sensitiveness to every pain, sleeplessness, etc.

Dulcamara:—In case of headache, imperfection of sight or of hearing, toothache, sore throat, gastric ailments, moist cough, painless diarrhœa, pains in the limbs, or fever.

Hepar:—In case of ophthalmia or toothache, or obstinate pains in the limbs.

Ipecacuanha:—In case of gastric affections, nausea, spasmodic cough, with vomiting, asthmatic affections, etc.

Mercurius:—For pains in the limbs, sore throat, sore eyes, toothache, otalgia, painful diarrhœa, or even dysenteric stools.

Nux vomica:—In fever, dry coryza, stoppage of the nose, dry cough, CONSTIPATION, or dysenteric stools; or slimy, painful diarrhœa, with tenesmus and very scanty evacuations.

Phosphori acidum:—In case of rheumatic, obstinate pains, or cough, excited by the least cold weather.

Pulsatilla:—For fluent coryza, moist cough, otalgia, fever, diarrhœa, etc., especially in the case of pregnant females.

Rhus tox.:—For toothache or pains in the limbs.

Silicea:—For obstinate pains in the limbs, which become worse when the weather changes.

Sulphur:—In case of obstinate pains in the limbs; colic; slimy diarrhœa; coryza, or catarrh, with profuse secretion; sore eyes; dimness of sight, otalgia, toothache, etc.

8. Compare: HEADACHE, OTALGIA, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM, CONDITIONS, etc.

Colic, Enteralgia, Abdominal Spasms.—The best remedies in general are: 1) *Bell. coloc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Acon. ars. carb. v. cham. chin. cocc. coff. hyos. ign. lyc. merc. phos. sec. sulph.* 3) *Agn. alum. ant. arn. calc. caust. colch. cupr. ferr. ipec. kal. lach. magn. m. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. op. plat. rhab. rut. sen. stann. veratr. zinc.*

2. For colic arising from spasmodic intussusception of the intestines (MISEREERE, ILIAC PASSION): *Bry. n. vom. op. plumb. thuj.*

For FLATULENT COLIC: 1) *Bell. carb. v. cham. chin. cocc. n. vom. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Agn. colch. coloc. ferr. graph. lyc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. phos. veratr. zinc. magn. arct.*

For HÆMORRHOIDAL colic: *Carb. v. coloc. lach. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

For INFLAMMATORY colic (depending on an inflammatory state of the bowels): 1) *Acon. bell. hyos. merc.*; or, 2) *Ars. bry. cham. lach. n. vom. puls. sulph.*—Compare: ENTERITIS.

For SPASMODIC colic, or abdominal spasm: 1) *Bell. cham. cocc. coloc. hyos. ipec. magn. magn. m. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Ars. coloc. cupr. ferr. kal. lach. phos. stann. sulph.*, etc.

For WORM colic (C. VERMINOSA), *i. e.*, depending on worms in the intestines: 1) *Merc.*; or, 2) *Cin. sulph.*; or, 3) *Cic. ferr. (fil. ?) n. mosch. rut. sabad.*—Compare: WORMS.

For what appertains to colic, gastric, hepatic, renal, uterine, etc., see CARDIALGIA, HEPATITIS, NEURALGIA, DISEASES OF THE UTERUS, etc.

3. In reference to the EXTERNAL CAUSES, on which the one or other species of colic depends, when it is caused by DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR IMPURITIES in the primæ viæ (COLICA GASTRICA), the following are suitable: 1) *Bell. n. vom. puls.*;

or, 2) *Acon. ars. bry. carb. v. chin. coff. hep. sulph. tart.*—Compare: GASTRIC AILMENTS.

Colic from CHAGRIN or ANGER requires: *Cham. or coloc. or sulph.*

When a consequence of some kind of injury, BLOW on the abdomen, STRAIN, etc.: 1) *Arn. bry. rhus.*; or, 2) *Carb. veg. lach.*

When from POISONING BY LEAD: *Opium* or *bell. or alum. plat.*

When from a COLD: *Cham. chin. coloc. merc. n. vom.*—From BATHING: *Nux vom.*—From exposure to cold and wet: *Puls.*

For the other CAUSES we refer to: DYSPEPSIA, CARDIALGIA, GASTROSIS, DIARRHŒA, etc.

4. For the colic pains of INFANTS the most suitable are: 1) *Cham. n. mosch. rhab.*; or, 2) *Acon. bell. calc. caust. cic. coff. sil. staph.*; or, 3) *Bor. cin. ipec. jal. senn.*

In the case of PREGNANT or LYING-IN females: *Arn. bell. bry. cham. hyos. lach. n. vom. puls. sep. veratr.*

In the case of HYSTERICAL females (COLICA HYSTERICA): 1) *Cocc. ign. ipec. magn. m. mosch. n. vom. stann. val.*; or, 2) *Ars. bell. bry. stram.*

For MENSTRUAL colic: *Bell. cham. carb. v. cocc. coff. n. vom. puls. sec. sulph. zinc.*, etc.

For colic in the case of HYPOCHONDRIACS: *Calc. chin. grat. natr. natr. m. stann.*, etc.

5. In respect of the indications which are determined by the SYMPTOMS, experience points particularly to the following remedies:

Belladonna:—Should there be pinching and drawing as if everything would fall out below, with aggravation during motion; POD-SHAPED PROTRUSION OF THE COLON, with abatement of the pains on bending double or making pressure; or pains in the abdomen AS IF THE BOWELS WERE GRASPED WITH A CLAW; or SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION IN THE ABDOMEN, with burning and pressure in the small of the back, and over the pubis; especially when the following symptoms are present: thin, purulent stools,

or determination of blood to the head, with redness of the face, swelling of the veins of the head, and such violent pains that the patient becomes almost delirious. (After *Bell., merc.* is sometimes suitable.)

Colocynthis:—In most cases, especially for: extremely VIOLENT, cutting, CONSTRICTIVE OR SPASMODIC pains, with pinching and griping; or cutting and STICKING AS IF WITH KNIVES; great sensitiveness and bruised feeling of the abdomen; DISTENSION OR sensation of emptiness in the abdomen; if the pains are ATTENDED with CRAMPS IN THE CALVES, or chills and tearing in the lower limbs; also in case of GREAT DISTRESS, RESTLESS TOSSING ABOUT ON ACCOUNT OF THE VIOLENT PAIN; if there be no stool, or else DIARRHŒA, AND VOMITING OF BILE, which recommences after the patient takes ever so little food; THE PAINS ARE RELIEVED BY COFFEE. (In many cases of colic even the most violent, the cure may be effected with *Colocynth* alone, by repeating the doses, or by making the patient take SOME TEASPOONFULS OF BLACK COFFEE between the doses, especially if after a new dose of *Coloc.*, the pains should become aggravated. It is clear that if the first or second dose of *Coloc.* produces relief, every repetition of the dose and the employment of the black coffee is bad. For the affections which remain behind, and which are not removed by the use of the *Coloc., caust.* is the best remedy.)

Nux vomica:—In case of OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, or hard, difficult stools; PRESSURE IN THE ABDOMEN AS FROM A STONE, WITH RUMBLING and sensation of internal heat; pinching, drawing, CONTRACTIVE OR COMPRESSIVE pains; PRESSURE IN THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, with distension of the abdomen and sensitiveness to contact; TENSION and FULNESS, ESPECIALLY IN THE HYPOCHONDRIA, WITH UNPLEASANT SENSATION PRODUCED BY THE PRESSURE OF THE CLOTHES; cold hands and feet during the paroxysms of pain, or stupefaction even to loss of consciousness; cutting and flatulence deep in the abdomen; SHARP and HARD pressure over the BLADDER and RECTUM, as if the flatulence would press out by force, obliging the patient to bend double; aggravation by every step; relief by rest, sitting or lying; violent pains in the kidneys, or pressing headache.

Pulsatilla:—If the following symptoms are predominant: stinging pains; beating in the pit of the stomach; restlessness, heaviness and fulness in the abdomen, with UNPLEASANT DISTENSION AND TENSION; great sensitiveness and contusive pain on touching it; inclosed flatulence, with RUMBLING NOISES and distressing heat in the abdomen; or pinching, cutting, and tearing, especially in the epigastrium, with aggravation by contact; if there be general heat, with swelling of the veins of the hands and forehead; the clothes press upon the hypochondria; if THE PAINS ARE WORSE by SITTING OR LYING, or in the EVENING, with CHILLS, WHICH INCREASE WITH THE PAINS; relief by walking; bruised pain in the loins when rising; nausea; diarrhoea; PALE FACE, with blue margins around the eyes; aching and tensive pain in the head.

6. Of the other remedies mentioned, we may specially refer to the following

Aconitum:—When the colicky pains involve the bladder, with VIOLENT CRAMP-PAINS, contraction of the hypogastrium in the region of the bladder; in the case of constant but ineffectual urging to urinate: great SENSITIVENESS OF THE ABDOMEN; pains in the loins as if bruised; great distress, restlessness, and tossing about.

Arsenicum:—In the case of GREAT PAIN WITH GREAT DISTRESS IN THE ABDOMEN; violent cutting, or SPASMODIC, drawing, tearing, or gnawing pains, frequently attended with INTOLERABLE BURNING, or with a feeling of coldness in the abdomen; setting-in of the pains, especially AT NIGHT, or after EATING and DRINKING; nausea, or WATERY and bilious VOMITING; constipation or DIARRHOEA; intense thirst, chill, and GREAT DEBILITY.

Carbo veg.:—If there be present: fulness and DISTENSION of the abdomen as if it would split, with rumbling, INCARCERATED FLATULENCE, pinching in the abdomen; difficult breathing: empty eructation of mere air; determination of blood to the head, with aching pain; SLUGGISH ACTION of the bowels, WITH CONSTIPATION; heat in the abdomen, and especially about the head; setting-in of the pains EVEN AFTER THE SLIGHTEST MEAL.

Chamomilla:—For **TEARING, DRAWING PAINS**, with great excitement and restlessness, obliging one to run to and fro; sensation as if the bowels were drawn up in a ball, or as if the whole abdomen were empty; with loathing, **BITTER VOMITING**, or **BILIOUS DIARRHŒA**; pain in the loins as if all were bruised there; **INCARCERATED FLATULENCE**, with anguish, **TENSION, PRESSURE** and **FULNESS** in the pit of the stomach and **HYPOCHONDRIA**, or with pressure towards the abdominal ring; blue margins around the eyes; alternate redness and paleness of the face; the pains appear more **PARTICULARLY AT NIGHT**, or in the morning at sunrise, or **AFTER A MEAL**. (*Puls.* is frequently suitable after *cham.*)

China:—For extreme distension of the abdomen, as if from **TYMPANITIS**, with **FULNESS, PRESSURE AS FROM A HARD BODY**, or spasmodic, constrictive pains, with **INCARCERATION OF FLATULENCE AND PRESSURE TOWARDS THE HYPOCHONDRIA**; especially if the pains appear **AT NIGHT**, or in the case of persons debilitated by sweating, depletions, or other (exhausting) causes.

Cocculus:—In case of **SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION IN THE HYPOGASTRIUM**, with nausea, difficult breathing, **COPIOUS PRODUCTION OF FLATULENCE**, fulness and distension of the stomach and epigastrium; with all this a **FEELING OF EMPTINESS IN THE ABDOMEN**; tearing and burning in the bowels, with **COMPRESSIVE SENSATION IN THE STOMACH**; nausea; **CONSTIPATION**; great distress; nervous excitability, and tendency to start.

Coffea:—In case of **EXCESSIVE PAINS WHICH BRING THE PATIENT ALMOST TO DESPAIR**; with distress and pressure on the epigastrium; great nervousness and restlessness, cries, grating of the teeth, convulsions, coldness of the limbs, moaning, suffocative fits.

Hyoscyamus:—In case of spasmodic pains in the abdomen, with **VOMITING**, cries, headache, abdomen very hard, distended, and sensitive to the touch.

Ignatia:—In the case of nightly colic, which disturbs sleep; stitches in the region of the spleen; incarcerated flatulence, with difficulty of passing them; relief by passing the flatulence; ful-

ness and distension of the hypochondria; especially in the case of delicate and sensitive females.

Lycopodium:—In case of EXTREMELY GREAT GENERATION AND ACCUMULATION OF FLATULENCE, especially AFTER A MEAL, no matter how little may have been eaten; with pressure in the stomach and epigastrium; TENSION, FULLNESS, and DISTENSION OF THE ABDOMEN and pit of the stomach; CONSTIPATION, or scanty, hard stools.

Mercurius:—Should there be VIOLENT contractive pains, with hardness and distension of the abdomen, especially around the umbilicus; or in case of tensive, burning or STINGING pains; there being present hiccough, canine hunger, aversion to sweet things; nausea and ptyalism; frequent urging to stool; or SLIMY DIARRHŒA; AGGRAVATION OF THE PAINS AT NIGHT, ESPECIALLY AFTER MIDNIGHT; chills, with warmth, and redness of the cheeks; great sensitiveness of the abdomen to contact; great prostration.

Phosphorus:—If the colicky pains caused by flatulence are deep in the abdomen, and become worse in the recumbent position.

Secale:—If in men, there be observed: Colicky pains, with pain in the small of the back; tearing in the thighs; eructations and vomiting; or, if especially in women, at the time of the menses, there be present burning pain in the right side of the abdomen; with constipation and pains in the abdomen, as if from cholera, or tearing colic; pale face, cold extremities, small and feeble pulse, and cold sweat.

Sulphur:—For hæmorrhoidal colic, after ineffectual use of *Carbo veg.* and *n. vom.*; also for BILIOUS COLIC, if *cham.* or *coloc.* should prove ineffectual; or for FLATULENT colic, if not relieved by *cham.*, *cocc. nuc vom.*, or *carb. veg.*; and finally for WORM COLIC, if not entirely removed by *merc.* or *cina.*

7. Lastly, we may refer particularly to the following:—

a) For great DISTENSION: *Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. carb. v. cham. chin. coccul. dig. graph. hyos. iod. kal. lach. magn. m. merc. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. phos. rhus. sep. sil.*—For pains from flatulence: *Bell. calc. carb. v. caust. chin. chinin. con. graph. hep.*

ign. ipec. iod. kal. lyc. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. n. mosch. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. puls. sil. sulph. veratr.—For HARDNESS of the abdomen: *Anac. calc. caps. carb. v. graph. magn. m. n. mosch. petr. phos. plumb. sil.*—For escape of FLATULENCE: *Agar. canth. carb. a carb. v. caust. chin. graph. hell. kal. lyc. mang. merc. nitr. ac. oleand. phos. plumb. veratr.*

b) For BORING PAINS: *Cin. coloc. sen. sep. tar.*—For BURNING in the abdomen: *Acon. ars. bell. canth. carb. v. cham. caust. lach. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. sec. sep. sil. veratr.*—For ACHING pains: *Bell. carb. v. caust. calc. lach. natr. m. n. vom. phos. sep. sulph.*—For SENSITIVENESS of the abdomen: *Acon. amb. canth. carb. v. cham. coloc. graph. hep. hyos. lach. lyc. n. vom. puls. sulph. ther. thuj. veratr.*—For BEARING-DOWN pains: *Bell. dulc. lach. plat.*—For pains with pressure from WITHIN outwards: *Asa. bell. berb. con. lyc. prun. sulph. sulph. ac. zinc.*—For feeling of HEAT in the abdomen: *Bell. canth. carb. v. mez. phos. sil.*—For feeling of HOLLOWNESS or emptiness: *Arn. coccul. coloc. hep. lach. mur. ac. phos. puls. sep. stann.*—For feeling of COLDNESS in the abdomen: *Æth. ars. calc. chin. hell. kal. kreos. magn. arct. men. oleand. petr. phos. plumb. rut. sec. sep.*—For beating PULSATIVE pains: *Cann. caps. cin. kal. lach. lyc. sep. sulph. ac. tart.*—For PINCHING pains: *Bell. calc. carb. v. chin. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. sil. sulph.*—For spasmodic CRAMPY, griping, constrictive pains: *Anac. asa. bell. calc. carb. v. cham. chin. chinin. coccul. coloc. hep. ipec. iod. lyc. magn. m. natr. m. n. vom. plat. puls. thuj.*—For pains which oblige one to bend DOUBLE: *Bov. calc. carb. v. coloc. lyc. sulph.*—For GNAWING PAINS: *Canth. oleand. rut. sen.*—For TEARING pains: *Ars. bry. cham. ign. kal. lach. lyc. magn. m. sec. sulph.*—For CUTTING pains: *Ars. calc. coloc. con. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phos. sec. sep. sil. spong. sulph. veratr.*—For STITCHING pains: *Bell. calc. caust. cham. chin. con. lach. merc. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom. sep. sulph.*—For SHOCKS in the abdomen: *Anac. arn.*

cann. con. croc, nitr. oleand. plat.—For pains as if SORE and RAW: *Arn. ars. asar. bell. calc. canth. carb. v. colch. con. hep. hyos. ipec. kal. n. vom. phos. stann.*

c) For evening exacerbations: *Amb. amm. ant. arn. bell. bov. bry. calc. caust. chin. con. dulc. hep. ign. kal. lach. laur. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. mang. merc. mez. nitr. ac. phos. plat. puls. ran. rhus. sen. sep. stront. sulph. sulph. ac. val. zinc.*—For pains which are excited by the COOL EVENING AIR: *Carb. veg. merc.*—For pains which are aggravated or excited by CONTACT: *Acon. arn. ars. bell. carb. v. cupr. hyos. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. plumb. puls. sulph. veratr.*—By motion: *Asar. bell. bry. cann. dig. graph. kreos. ipec. magn. aust. merc. natr. m. n. vom. ther.*—Aggravation after a meal: *Ars. carb. v. cham. chin. coloc. graph. iod. kal. lyc. magn. c. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.* For NIGHTLY pains: *Acon. arn. ars. bar. bry. calc. cham. chin. graph. hep. magn. m. merc. petr. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.*—Aggravation by DRINKING: *Ars. n. vom. sulph.*—Amelioration by external WARMTH: *Alum. amm. ars. canth. natr. sil.*

d) If with them there take place pains with great ANGUISH and restlessness: *Ars. carb. v. cham. lyc. merc. mosch. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sec. sulph. sulph. ac. veratr.*—In the case of simultaneous chilliness: *Ars. colch. ferr. kal. magn. c. merc. puls.*—If pains IN THE CHEST exist: *Bell. caps. carb. v. lach. lyc. n. vom. phos. plumb. sulph.*—With simultaneous pains in the small of the back: *Alum. amm. bar. calc. caust. cham. kal. kreos. magn. m. natr. m. n. vom. phos. sulph.*—If DIARRHŒA exist: *Ars. cham. coloc. merc. phos. puls. rhab. sulph. tart.*—If CONSTIPATION exist:—*Alum. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. op. plumb. sep. sulph.*—If nausea or VOMITING exist: *Ant. ars. con. ipec. natr. m. n. vom. tart. veratr.*—In case of much ERUCTATIONS: *Bell. bry. hep. lach.*

8. For pains affecting principally the **EPIGASTRIUM**, the following deserve the preference in the selection: 1) *Arn. caust. cham. chin. coccul. ign. lyc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Acon. amm. ant. bell. calad. calc. canth. chel. cin. coloc. kal. magn. arct. merc. phos. plumb. rhus. staph. sulph.*

When the **UMBILICAL** region is chiefly affected: 1) *Bell. bry. coloc. chin. ipec. kreos. phos. ac. plumb. rhus. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. amm. m. anac. cin. con. ign. n. mosch. n. vom. plat. rhab. sep. sulph. ac. verb.*

If the **ABDOMEN** is principally affected: 1) *Amb. bell. bry. carb. v. caust. chin. lyc. sep.* 2) *Arn. calc. caps. coccul. coloc. ign. kal. merc. n. vom. phos. sil. spig. thuj.*

When the **SIDES** are chiefly affected: 1) *Asa. asar. bry. carb. v. chin. ign. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Bell. calc. caust. cocc. led. lyc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. rhus. staph. tar. thuj.*

When the abdominal **RING** and **INGUINAL** region are chiefly affected: 1) *Aur. cocc. ign. lyc. magn. arct. n. vom. sulph. sulph. ac.* 2) *Alum. amm. m. calc. cham. clem. coloc. magn. aust. rhus. sil. spig. thuj. veratr.*

If the **ABDOMEN** **GENERALLY** suffers: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. carb. v. cham. chin. coccul. coloc. coff. hyos. ign. lyc. merc. n. vom. phos. puls. sec. sulph.* 2) *Agn. alum. ant. arn. calc. caust. colch. cupr. ferr. ipec. kal. lach. magn. m. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. op. plat. rhab. rat. sen. stann. veratr. zinc.*

For further indications in ordinary cases, see *Sympt. Kodex*, Part II.

Complexion, Morbid Alteration of the Colour and Appearance of the Face.—Though generally a mere symptom of other affections, yet the changes in the complexion are of such a nature that too much importance cannot be attached to them in the selection of the suitable remedy.

With respect to the **COLOUR OF THE FACE**, the following merit particular notice:

1. a) For PALE face, give: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. carb. veg. chin. ferr. ipec. lach. phosph. puls. sep. spig. stann. tart. veratr.* 2) *Alum. arn. camph. cin. hell. nitr. ac. n. mosch. phos. ac. rhus. samb. sec.*

b) For RED face: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. cham. chin. coccul. hep. hyos. ign. iod. merc. n. mosch. op. rhus. stram. sulph.* 2) *Chin. dulc. hyos. lach. puls. squill. tart. veratr.*

c) For paleness of ONE, and redness of the OTHER cheek: *Acon. coloc. ign. n. vom. veratr.*

d) In case of RED CHEEKS: 1) *Acon. caps. cham. chin. ferr. lyc. merc. n. vom. phosph. puls. stann. sulph.* 2) *Bry. cann. dros. dulc. iod. kal. stram.*

e) In CIRCUMSCRIBED redness of the cheeks: 1) *Acon. chin. lyc. phosph.* 2) *Bry. calc. dros. dulc. iod. kal. kreos. lach. led. puls. samb. sep. stann. stram. sulph.*

f) In frequent ALTERNATION of colour, at times red, at others pale: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. cin. croc. ign. n. vom. phosph. plat. puls. veratr.* 2) *Alum. aur. caps. carb. an. chin. ferr. graph. hyos. magn. c. spig. squill. sulph. ac.*

g) In BLUE-RED face: 1) *Acon. ang. cham. cupr. lach. puls.* 2) *Ars. aur. bell. bry. camph. con. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. samb. spong. veratr.*

h) In case of BLUISH colour: 1) *Ars. bell. hyos. op. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ang. aur. bry. camph. cin. con. cupr. hep. lach. lyc. samb. spong. staph. tart.*

i) For BROWN-RED colour: 1) *Bry. hyos. iod. nitr. ac. op. sep. staph. stram. sulph.* 2) *Carb. veg. kreos. puls. sec.*

k) For SALLOW, LIVID colour: 1) *Ars. chin. ferr. ipec. lach. lyc. merc. n. vom.* 2) *Bry. carb. veg. croc. kreos. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. samb. sep. sil.*

l) In GREY colour: *Carb. veg. kreos. lach. laur.*

m) In GREENISH colour: *Ars. carb. veg. veratr.*

2. As respects PARTIAL colours of the face, give:

a) For BLUE MARGINS round the eyes: 1) *Ars. chin. ipec. lyc. n. vom. phos. ac. rhus. sec. staph. veratr.* 2) *Anac.*

coecal. cupr. ferr. hep. ign. phosph. sep. sulph.—
YELLOW margins: *Nitr. ac. n. vom. spig.*—GREENISH: *Ars. veratr.*

b) For borders around the nose, YELLOWISH-looking: *N. vom. sepi.*—In the case of YELLOW saddle across the cheeks and nose: *Sep.*—For yellowness of the nose and mouth: *Nux. v. sep.*—For yellowness of the temples: *Caust.*

c) For BLUISH appearance around the mouth: *Cin. cupr. ferr. stann.*

d) For SPOTS in the face: 1) *Ars. ferr. rhus. sabad. sil.* 2) *Calc. carb. an. colch. lyc. natr. samb. sulph. veratr.*

e) In case of BLUE spots: 1) *Ferr.* 2) *Cin. cupr. stann.*

f) For YELLOW spots: 1) *Colch. ferr. natr. sep.* 2) *Caust. nitr. ac. n. vom.*

g) For RED spots: *Calc. lyc. rhus. sabad. samb. sil. sulph.*

h) For BLACK points: 1) *Dros. graph. natr. nitr. ac. selen. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. calc. dig. hep. natr. m. sabad. sabin.*

i) In the case of SHINING face, as from fat: 1) *Magn. c. natr. m. plumb. selen.* 2) *Bry. chin. merc. rhus. stram.*

3. As respects the other appearances of the face, give:

a) For SUNKEN face: 1) *Ars. chin. lach. n. vom. sec. sep. stann. veratr.* 2) *Anac. camph. cic. coloc. cupr. dros. ferr. lyc. phosph. phos. ac. staph. sulph.*

b) For sunken eyes, HOLLOW looks: 1) *Ars. camph. chin. ferr. lach. phosph. phos. ac. sec. staph. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Anac. cic. coloc. cupr. cycl. dros. iod. kal. nitr. ac. oleand. puls. spong. stann.*

c) In case of collapse of features, POINTED NOSE: *Ars. chin. n. vom. phos. ac. rhus. staph. veratr.*

d) For perfectly hippocratic, death-like face: 1) *Ars. chin. phosph. phos. ac. sec. veratr.* 2) *Canth. carb. veg. cupr. n. vom.*

e) For ALTERED features, disfigured face: 1) *Ars. camph. chin. op. phos. ac. rhus. spig. stram. veratr.* 2) *Bell.*

canth. caust. cham. colch. graph. hell. lyc. oleand. sec.

f) FOR BLOATED face: 1) *Acon. ars. bry. cham. chin. hyos. n. vom. op. phosph. puls. samb. spong. stram. sulph.* 2) *Arn. ars. bell. ferr. hell. ipec. kal. lach. rhus. sep. sil. spig. stann. veratr.*

g) FOR BLOATEDNESS around the eyes: *Ars. ferr. phosph. puls. rhab.*—UNDER the eyes: 1) *Ars. chin. n. vom. phosph. veratr.* 2) *Bry. calc. sep.*—In the region of the glabella: *Kal.*—Around the nose: *Calc.*

h) In case of sickly, unhealthy looks: 1) *Chin. n. vom. phosph. sulph.* 2) *Cin. clem. lach. puls.*

i) FOR WRINKLES in the face: *Calc. lyc. sep. stram.*—For wrinkles of the FOREHEAD: 1) *Cham. hell. lyc. sep. stram. sulph.* 2) *Amm. bry. graph. n. vom. rhab. rhus.*

k) FOR DISTORTION of the face: 1) *Ars. bell. caust. cham. graph. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. n. vom. op. sec. stram. veratr.* 2) *Ang. camph. cic. coccul. cupr. hyos. lyc. merc. plat. puls. rhus. sil. spig. spong. squill.*

4. For further details, see ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE, SWELLING OF THE FACE, DISEASES OF THE NOSE, CANCER OF THE NOSE, etc.

Concussion of the Brain.—The best remedies for cerebral affections produced by concussion, fall, blow on the head, etc., are: 1) *Arn.* and *cic.*; or 2) *Dig. ign. laur. petr. merc.*—(See INJURIES.)

Conditions of Aggravation, or Amelioration of the Symptoms.

1. There are practitioners who select a remedy principally with reference to the external conditions of the symptoms, such as: the time of day when they appear, the side of the body, head, chest, etc., where they appear, etc. This is evidently going too far, though it cannot be denied that these external conditions have a general value in many cases, and facilitate the selection of a remedy, provided the practitioner is otherwise

thoroughly acquainted with the essential points of our *Materia Medica*. To select a remedy with reference to these external conditions exclusively, might prove of great detriment to the patient.

2. As regards the **TIME OF DAY**, give :

a) When the pains or ailments occur or exacerbate principally in the **EVENING**: 1) *Amb. amm. amm. m. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. caps. caust. colch. dulc. euphr. hell. hyos. lach. laur. mang. merc. nitr. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. ran. sc. sep. sulph. ac. thuj. zinc.* 2) *Ant. asa. borac. carb. an. carb. veg. cham. chin. coco. con. croc. graph. guaj. hep. ign. kal. laur. led. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. mez. natr. natr. m. n. vom. petr. phos. ac. plat. rhod. rhus. seneg. sil. stann. staph. stront. sulph. tart.*

b) When in the evening, in bed, after lying down, or generally **BEFORE MIDNIGHT**, they set in or increase: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. carb. veg. graph. hep. lyc. merc. phosph. puls. rhus. selen. sep.* 2) *Alum. amm. m. arn. aur. calad. carb. an. caust. chin. cocc. dulc. ign. ipec. kal. lach. led. magn. c. magn. m. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ac. ran. sassap. sil. stront. sulph. sulph. ac. tart. thuj. veratr.*

c) When **AT NIGHT** the symptoms occur, or are aggravated principally: 1) *Acon. arn. ars. bell. calc. caps. cham. chin. cin. colch. con. dros. dulc. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. ign. magn. c. magn. m. mang. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. sil. staph. stront. sulph. thuj.* 2) *Ant. aur. baryt. bry. camph. canin. canth. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. coff. croc. cupr. hell. iod. kal. kreos. lach. led. lyc. magn. arct. mez. natr. n. vom. plumb. ran. rhab. sabad. samb. sec. selen. spig. sulph. ac. tart. thuj.*

d) When **DURING SLEEP** they occur or are perceived: 1) *Alum. ars. aur. bell. bry. cham. hep. lach. merc. mosch. nitr. nitr. ac. puls. samb. sep. sil. stram. sulph.* 2) *Acon. anac. arn. baryt. borac. calc. caust. chin. cin. con. dulc. graph. hyos. ign. kal. led. lyc. magn. arct.*

mur. ac. natr. natr. m. n. vom. op. phosph. phos. ac. rhab. rhus. ruta. stann. thuj.

e) When they set in or increase after midnight, or EARLY IN BED, on waking: 1) *Alum. amb. amm. m. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. caust. con. graph. hep. kal. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. petr. phosph. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ant. arn. aur. calc. cann. canth. caps. carb. an. chin. croc. dros. ferr. ign. mang. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. phos. ac. plat. ran. rhod. rhus. sabad. samb. sil. squill. staph. sulph. ac. thuj. veratr.*

f) When they come or increase early in the MORNING: 1) *Amb. amm. amm. m. ant. ars. bry. calc. carb. veg. cin. croc. dros. guaj. ign. natr. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. rhus. squill. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. unt. aur. carb. an. coff. con. hep. kal. lach. lyc. magn. arct. magn. aust. petr. phos. ac. plat. puls. sabin. sep. sil. staph. sulph. tart. thuj.*

g) When the ailments set in more especially in the FORENOON, or not till after breakfast: 1) *Carb. veg. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. sep.* 2) *Amm. m. anac. ars. bry. calc. caust. cham. con. dig. graph. guaj. hep. kal. magn. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. rhus. sabad. sassap. sil. staph. sulph. ac. val. veratr.*

h) When they set in or increase in the AFTERNOON, AFTER DINNER: 1) *Alum. asa. bell. lyc. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. puls. sil. thuj. zinc.* 2) *Amm. amm. m. ant. borax. calc. canth. cic. coloc. con. graph. ign. mosch. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. ran. sassap. selen. val.*

i) When the symptoms are worse AFTER SLEEP: *Anac. calc. carb. veg. cocc. con. graph. lach. stann. staph. sulph. thuj.*

3. As regards the period of DIGESTION, give: a) When the symptoms which exist before breakfast are mitigated by the breakfast: *Baryt. calc. graph. hep. ign. iod. n. vom. petr. plat. rhus. sep. staph. sulph.*

b) When they set in or increase AFTER BREAKFAST: *Amm. m.*

borax. bry. calc. carb. veg. caust. cham. con. graph. kal. lach. natr. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. rhas. sep. sulph. thuj. zinc.

c) When the ailments which exist before a meal, are less DURING OF AFTER a meal: 1) *Amb. calc. cann. ferr. ign. iod. lach. natr. phosph. sabad. stront. zinc.* 2) *Alum. amb. anac. baryt. caps. chin. graph. laur. puls. rhas. sep. spig. sulph.*

d) When several ailments come on WHILE EATING: 1) *Amm. baryt. carb. an. carb. veg. cocc. graph. hep. kal. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sep.* 2) *Amb. arn. borax. calc. caust. cham. cic. con. magn. m. n. vom. phos. ac. sil. sulph. veratr.*

e) When the symptoms come on or get worse particularly AFTER EATING: 1) *Amm. anac. ars. bry. calc. carb. veg. caust. chin. con. kal. lach. lyc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Amm. m. ant. borax. carb. an. cham. cin. cocc. hep. ign. natr. petr. phos. ac. puls. ran. squill. stann. sulph. ac. thuj.*

f) When the pains are caused or increased by DRINKING: 1) *Ars. bell. canth. carb. veg. chin. cocc. ferr. natr. natr. m. n. vom. rhas. sil. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ant. arn. baryt. bry. caust. cin. coloo. con. hell. hep. hyd. ign. lach. nitr. ac. phosph. phos. ac. puls. sep. sil. stram. sulph. sulph. ac.*

g) When the pains are caused or aggravated by SMOKING: 1) *Amb. calc. ign. ipec. lach. n. vom. phos. puls. spong. staph.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. ant. arn. bry. carb. an. chin. cic. clem. cocc. euphr. magn. arct. natr. natr. m. petr. ruta. selen. sulph. sulph. ac.*

h) Compare with this the indications mentioned under "Stomach, weakness of," in reference to the various sorts of FOOD.

4. As regards the time of year and periods of the moon:

a) If the ailments particularly GET WORSE OR COME ON AGAIN in SPRING: 1) *Carb. veg. lach. rhas. veratr.* 2) *Amb. aur. bell. calc. lyc. natr. m. puls.*

b) In SUMMER: 1) *Bell. bry. carb. veg. dulc.* 2) *Lyc. natr. puls. rhod. sil.*

c) In AUTUMN: 1) *Calc. colch. dulc. lach. merc. petr. rhod. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Aur. bry. chin.*

d) In WINTER: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. carb. veg. cham. colch. dulc. ipec. n. vom. petr. rhus. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Amm. aur. camph. merc. natr. m. n. mosch. phos. puls. rhod. sep.*

e) At a CHANGE OF THE MOON: 1) *Alum. calc. sabad. sil.* 2) *Amm. caust. cupr. dulc. graph. lyc. natr. sep. sulph. thuj.*

f) At NEW-MOON: 1) *Alum. amm. calc. caust. cupr. lyc. sabad. sep. sil.*

g) At FULL-MOON: 1) *Alum. calc. graph. natr. sabad. sil. spong. sulph.*

h) At INCREASE OF MOON: 1) *Alum. dulc. thuj.*

5. As regards the influence of AIR and WIND:

a) If the ailments are excited or caused by SULTRY weather: 1) *Bry. rhod. sep. sil.* 2) *Carb. veg. caust. lach. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phos.*

b) By ROUGH, STORMY and windy weather: 1) *Bry. rhod. sil.* 2) *Carb. veg. chin. lach. lyc. mur. ac. n. mosch. n. vom. phos. puls. rhod. sil. veratr.*

c) If WIND generally causes the symptoms: 1) *Carb. veg. cham. lach. lyc. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. aur. bell. chin. con. graph. mur. ac. n. vom. phos. plat. puls. sep. thuj.*

d) If NORTH-WINDS: *Acon. caust. hep. n. vom. sep. sil.*

e) If EAST-WIND: 1) *Acon. bry. carb. veg. hep. sil.* 2) *Caust. n. vom.*

f) If SOUTH-WIND: *Bry. carb. veg. rhod. sil.*

g) If WEST-WIND: *Calc. carb. veg. dulc. lach. rhod. rhus. veratr.*

h) If a DRAUGHT OF AIR: 1) *Acon. anac. bell. calc. cham. chin. sil. sulph.* 2) *Caps. caust. graph. hep. ign. kal. natr. n. vom. rhus. selen. sep.*

i) If COOL EVENING AIR PROVE INJURIOUS: 1) *Amm. carb. veg. merc. nitr. ac. sulph.* 2) *Borax. mez. n. mosch. plat.*

k) If the ailments appear or are aggravated particularly in the OPEN AIR, and during a walk: 1) *Amm. calc. carb. an. caust. cham. cocc. coff. con. kal. lyc. natr. n. mosch. n. vom. sil. stram. sulph.* 2) *Alum. bry. camph. carb. veg. chin. ferr. guaj. hep. ipec. lach. led. magn. ust. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. petr. puls. rhus. selen. spig. sulph. ac. thuj. val. veratr.*

l) If the ailments are more perceptible and aggravated in a ROOM than in the open air where they are ameliorated: 1) *Alum. asa. croc. magn. arct. magn. c. magn. m. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sabin.* 2) *Acon. amb. anac. ant. asar. baryt. graph. hell. hep. ipec. lyc. mez. mosch. natr. m. op. plat. sassap. seneg. sep. spong. stront. thuf.*

6. Further, with respect to the influence of COLD and DAMPNESS, and indeed if COLD IN GENERAL does harm, calling forth or aggravating the various ailments:

a) For the pains caused by COLD WEATHER: 1) *Ars. baryt. bell. calc. camph. caps. caust. cocc. dulc. hell. n. mosch. n. vom. rhod. rhus. sabad.* 2) *Acon. amm. anac. aur. borax. carb. an. carb. veg. colch. hep. hyos. ign. kal. lach. lyc. mang. merc. mez. mosch. nitr. ac. phosph. phos. ac. sep. sil. spig. stront. sulph. sulph. ac. thuj.*

b) If cold air is injurious: 1) *Bry. calc. carb. veg. cham. merc. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Ars. aur. camph. caps. caust. cocc. colch. dulc. hell. lyc. n. mosch. phos. rhod. sep. stront.* 3) *Acon. amm. bell. carb. an. hep. kal. lach. mang. mez. mosch. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. sabad. spig. stront. sulph.*

c) If on a LIMB becoming COLD new ailments arise or increase: *Bell. cham. hell. hep. puls. rhus. sep. sil.*

d) If UNCOVERING a part does harm: 1) *Ars. aur. cocc. con. hep. kal. merc. mosch. n. vom. rhus. samb. squill. sil. stront.* 2) *Arn. bry. camph. caust. cic. clem. colch. con. dulc. graph. hyos. magn. c. magn. m. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. phos. sabad. sep. staph.*

e) If COLD and DAMP weather prove very injurious: 1) *Amm. calc. carb. veg. dulc. lach. merc. n. mosch. rhod. rhus.*

veratr. 2) Borax. carb. an. chin. colch. lyc. mang. nitr. ac. puls. ruta. sassap. sep. spig. sulph.

f) If exposure to WET is mischievous: 1) Ars. calc. colch. dulc. n. mosch. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. 2) Bell. bry. hep. ipec. lach. lyc. phosph. sulph.

g) If WORKING IN THE WATER, or WASHING, brings on or aggravates the symptoms: Amm. ant. bell. calc. carb. veg. clem. mere. nitr. ac. n. mosch. phos. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.

h) If every CHANGE of the WEATHER is found injurious; 1) Calc. carb. v. dulc. lach. merc. rhus. sil. sulph. veratr. 2) Graph. mang. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. puls. rhod.

7. With respect to the influence of WARMTH:

a) If every change of temperature is felt to be injurious: Ars. carb. veg. dulc. n. vom. phos. puls. ran. rhus. sulph. veratr.

b) If WARMTH generally creates or aggravates the symptoms: Amb. ars. aur. camph. cann. carb. veg. dros. iod. led. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. puls. rhus. sec. seneg. thuj.

c) If WARM AIR or warm weather prove injurious: Ant. bry. carb. veg. cocc. colch. iod. lach. lyc. puls. sulph.

d) If the WARMTH of the BED does harm: 1) Ars. bell. carb. veg. cham. dros. graph. led. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sabin. sulph. veratr. 2) Amb. calc. caust. cocc. graph. kal. led. lyc. phos. phos. ac. spong. thuj.

e) If a WARM STOVE in the room occasion mischief: Acon. agn. alum. anac. ant. arn. cin. colch. croc. iod. natr. m. op. phos. plat. puls. sabin. spong. sulph. thuj.

f) If the ACTION of the SUN create or aggravate the patient's state: Agar. ant. bell. bry. camph. euphorb. graph. lach. natr. puls. selen. sulph. val.

g) If wrapping a part up in WARM CLOTHES aggravate the symptoms: Acon. borax. bry. calc. ign. lyc. magn. arct. phos. puls. spig. sulph. thuj. veratr.

8. As regards external MECHANICAL INFLUENCES:

a) If pain is caused by PRESSURE upon the AFFECTED PART:

1) Agar. anac. baryt. bry. cin. hep. kal. lach. lyc.

magn. c. merc. plat. sil. 2) *Ant. arg. bell. calc. cann. caps. carb. veg. guaj. magn. m. mez. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. oleand. phos. ac. ruta. sep. val. zinc.*

b) If the PRESSURE OF THE CLOTHES is painful: 1) *Bry. calc. carb. veg. caust. con. lach. lyc. merc. n. vom. puls. spong.* 2) *Caps. hep. nitr. ac. sassap. sep. stann. sulph. val.*

c) If mere CONTACT excite pain: 1) *Ang. bell. bry. caps. cham. chin. cin. cocc. colch. cupr. hep. hyos. lyc. n. vom. puls. ran. sabin. sep. spig. staph. sulph. tart.* 2) *Acon. anac. arn. camph. cann. carb. veg. caust. euphorb. graph. kreos. hell. lach. magn. c. magn. m. mez. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. ac. rhus. sil. stram. sulph. veratr.*

d) If LEANING with the part on something: *Arn. bell. carb. veg. chin. con. hep. kal. nitr. ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. staph. thuj. veratr.*

e) If GRASPING with the hands give pain: *Amm. calc. carb. veg. caust. cham. chin. led. lyc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. plat. puls. sil.*

9. As regards the different POSITIONS OF THE BODY:

a) If the erect posture give pain: 1) *Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. cocc. ign. natr. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Cham. chin. can. lyc. op. veratr.*

b) If raising one's self FROM A RECUMBENT POSTURE is painful: *Acon. bell. bry. carb. veg. caust. cham. cocc. con. dulc. graph. guaj. hep. ign. lach. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. oleand. petr. sep. sil. val. veratr.*

c) If rising FROM A SEAT: *Bell. bry. caps. carb. veg. caust. chin. con. ferr. lyc. mang. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta. sil. staph. sulph. tart. thuj. veratr.*

d) If STRETCHING the affected part: *Alum. bry. calc. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. chin. con. hep. kal. mang. ruta. sep. sulph. thuj.*

e) Or STOOPING: 1) *Acon. alum. baryt. bell. bry. calc.*

graph. hep. n. vom. petr. puls. sep. spig. thuj. val.
 2) *Amm. amm. m. Arn. Cic. cocc. ipec. kal. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr. m. phosph. rhus. sulph.*

f) OF STANDING: *Agar. amm. m. aur. bry. caps. caust. coco. con. mang. petr. phos. ac. plat. puls. sabad. sep. sil. stann. sulph. val. veratr.*

g) OF SITTING: 1) *Agar. amb. ars. asq. baryt. caps. cin. ferr. guaj. lach. magn. c. magn. m. natr. plat. puls. ruta. sep.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. caust. chin. dulc. euphorb. graph. lyc. merc. natr. m. op. phos. ac. rhod. rhus. sulph. sulph. ac. tart. val. veratr.*

h) OF REST: 1) *Agar. asa. aur. caps. con. dros. dulc. euphorb. ferr. lach. phos. ac. puls. rhod. rhus. samb. sulph. val.* 2) *Amm. amm. m. chin. coloc. kal. kreos. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. mosch. ruta. sabad. sil. stann.*

i) OF LYING: 1) *Amb. ars. caps. dros. mosch. natr. m. puls. rhus. samb. sep. verbasc.* 2) *Alum. asa. aur. carb. veg. chin. con. dulc. euphorb. ferr. lyc. mur. ac. natr. rhod. ruta. sil. val.*

k) If a RECUMBENT posture: *Acon. amm. amm. m. ars. caust. cham. chin. coloc. cupr. ign. magn. m. merc. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil.*

l) If LYING on one SIDE is the most painful: *Acon. ars. bry. calc. carb. an. cin. ferr. graph. hep. ign. kal. lyc. natr. phos. puls. rhus. sabad. sil. stann. sulph.*

m) If lying on the RIGHT side is the more troublesome: *Amm. m. aur. borax. caust. kal. magn. m. merc. n. vom. puls. spong. stann.*

n) If lying on the LEFT side: *Acon. amm. colch. kal. lyc. natr. natr. m. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.*

o) If lying on the PAINLESS side is more painful than lying on the affected side: *Amb. Arn. bry. calc. caust. cham. coloc. ign. kal. magn. aust. puls. rhus. sep. stann.*

p) If CHANGING one's position give pain: *Caps. carb. veg. caust. con. lach. nitr. ac. phos. puls. ran.*

10. Likewise with respect to the VARIOUS MOTIONS, give :

a) If pains are caused by motion generally: 1) *Arn. bell. bry. colch. dig. graph. hell. ipec. led. magn. aust. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ran. spig. squill. staph.*

b) If moving the AFFECTED part: *Arn. bell. bry. caps. cham. chin. ferr. coc. guaj. led. merc. mez. n. vom. puls. rhus. spig. staph. thuj.*

c) If RAINING the affected part: *Arn. bell. bry. chin. con. ferr. graph. sal. led. natr. puls. rhus. sil.*

d) If TURNING or bending the part: *Amm. m. arn. bell. bry. calc. chin. cic. hep. ign. kal. lyc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. spig. spong. stann.*

e) If RIDING in a carriage, swinging, or other passive motions: 1) *Ars. coc. petr. sulph.* 2) *Colch. ferr. n. mosch. sep. sil.* 3) *Borax. carb. veg. colch. croc. graph. hep. ign. kal. natr. natr. m. phos. plat. selen. staph.*

f) If WALKING: *Arn. bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. chin. colch. con. dig. graph. hell. hep. led. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. sassap. sep. squill. staph. sulph. sulph. ac. veratr.*

g) If RUNNING OR WALKING FAST: *Arn. ars. aur. bry. calc. caust. ign. kal. natr. m. n. vom. rhus. seneg. sep. sil. sulph.*

h) If RIDING on horseback: *Ars. natr. m. sep. sulph. ac.*

i) If ASCENDING an eminence: *Acon. alum. ars. aur. baryt. bry. calc. cam. merc. n. vom. petr. rhus. sep. spig. spong. stann. sulph. thuj.*

11. As regards FATIGUING, CONCUSSIVE motions, give:

a) If pains are caused or aggravated by CONCUSSION generally: *Arn. bry. cic. con. hep. ign. n. vom. phos. ac. rhus. ruta. sulph. ac.*

b) By STEPPING: *Ant. arn. bell. bry. calc. caust. chin. con. graph. magn. m. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ran. rhus. sep. sil. spig. sulph.*

c) By making a FALSE STEP: *Arn. bry. cic. con. puls. rhus. spig.*

d) By bodily EXERTIONS: *Acon. arn. ars. bry. calc.*

chin. coco. coff. lyc. merc. natr. m. rhus. ruta. sil. sulph. veratr.

e) By MANUAL LABOUR: *Amm. m. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. sil. veratr.*

f) By LAUGHING: *Ars. bell. borax. carb. veg. chin. dros. kal. lac. mang. phos. stann.*

g) By COUGHING: *Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. dros. hep. ipec. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph. veratr.*

h) By SNEEZING: *Acon. amm. m. arn. ars. bell. borax. bry. carb. veg. chin. cin. lyc. merc. mez. mosch. n. vom. puls. rhus. sabad. sep. sil. spig.*

i) By BLOWING ONE'S NOSE: *Arn. bry. calc. caust. mero. natr. m. n. vom. sep. spig. sulph.*

k) By SINGING: *Amm. dros. hep. stann. sulph.*

l) By TALKING: 1) *Anac. arn. ars. bell. calc. carb. veg. cocc. ign. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phos. rhus. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. amb. amm. aur. cann. chin. dulc. ferr. kal. magn. c. magn. m. phos. ac. plat. puls. rhus. selen. sil. veratr.*

12. As regards the influence of EMOTIONS and IMPRESSIONS on the senses, give :

a) For pains caused or aggravated by EMOTIONS: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. coloc. ign. lach. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. phos. av. puls. staph.* 2) *Ars. aur. caust. cocc. coff. hyos. nitr. ac. n. mosch. op. plat. rhus. sep. stram. sulph. veratr.*

b) If the state become worse by SOLITUDE: *Ars. con. dros. mea. phosph. sil. stram. zinc.*

c) By COMPANY: 1) *Baryt. hyos. lyc. natr. puls. rhus.* 2) *Amb. carb. am. carb. veg. con. magn. c. natr. petr. phos. plumb. sep. stann. stram. sulph.*

d) By MENTAL EXERTIONS: 1) *Bell. calc. ign. lach. natr. m. n. vom. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amb. anac. arn. ars. aur. borax. cocc. lyc. natr. oleand. sabad. selen. sil. staph.*

e) By READING: 1) *Agn. aur. calc. tin. cocc. con. graph. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. sil.* 2) *Asa. bell. borax. bry. carb. veg. caust. chin. coff. dulc. ign. kal. natr. oleand. rhod. ruta. sabad. sulph. sulph. ac. verb.*

f) By WRITING: 1) *Asa. aur. calc. cin. ign. kal. natr. m. sep. sil. zinc.* 2) *Borax. bry. canna carb. veg. chin. cocc. graph. hep. lyc. coccul. natr. m. vom. oleand. ran. rhod. rhus. ruta. sabin. spong. sulph. sulph. ac.*

g) By BRIGHT LIGHT: 1) *Acon. bell. calc. celak. con. graph. hyos. lyc. merc. phos. stram.* 2) *Arnica. ars. bry. cham. chin. coff. euphr. hall. hep. ign. natr. m. vom. phos. ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. spig. sulph.*

h) By NOISE, etc.: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. calc. cham. coff. con. lyc. natr. n. vom. plat. sep. spig.* 2) *Ang. aur. bry. carb. an. chin. colch. ign. mang. petr. phos. phos. ac. puls. sil. zinc.*

i) By STRONG ODOURS: 1) *Acon. aur. bell. cham. chin. coff. colch. graph. lyc. n. vom. phos.* 2) *Baryt. con. hep. ign. kal. phos. ac. selen. sep. sil.*

14. Compare: AMBLYOPIA, OPHTHALMIA, ACOUSTIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, FEVER, SLEEP, MORBID, CAUSES, etc.

Conditions of Improvement.—Many of these conditions are, of course, the contrary of the conditions of aggravation; all we have to do, therefore, is to point out the principal conditions of improvement in one series.

In the case of pains which are relieved by LEANING against something, give: *Bell. carb. veg. kal. merc. n. vom. rhus. staph.*

By PRESSURE upon the part: 1) *Amm. amm. m. con. magn. m. mang. mur. ac. natr. phos. ac. stann.* 2) *Alum. anac. ars. aur. bry. cocc. dulc. graph. kal. phos. puls. rhus. sulph. ac.*

By THINKING of the pain: *Camph.*

By RESTING the part upon something: *Alum. amm. hep. n. vom. phos. puls. ruta. staph. sulph.*

By CONTACT: 1) *Asa. calc. mang. men. mur. ac. plumb.*
 2) *Anac. bry. caust. natr. m. phos. sulph. thuj.*

By MOTION. (See Aggravation by rest.)

By RIDING in a carriage: *Graph. nitr. ac.*

By staying in the OPEN AIR. (See Aggravation in the room.)

By WALKING: 1) *Amm. amm. m. ars. dulc. ferr. magn. o. magn. m. mosch. plat. puls. rhus. sep. val.*

2) *Agar. alum. amb. ars. aur. caps. con. lyc. merc. mur. ac. nitr. sabad. samb. stann. sulph. veratr.*

By COFFEE: *Ars. cham. coloc.*

By EXTERNAL COLDNESS. (See Aggravation by warmth.)

By CHANGE OF POSITION: *Ars. cham. ign. phos. ac. puls. val.*

By LYING: *Alum. arn. ars. bry. canth. carb. an. cupr. lyc. magn. c. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. n. vom. sabad. spig. spong. staph. stram. veratr.*

By a RECUMBENT POSTURE: *Bry. calc. carb. an. ign. kal. lyc. n. vom. puls. stann. sulph.*

By lying ON ONE SIDE: *Arn. ars. n. vom. phos. sep.*

By lying on the AFFECTED side: *Amb. arn. bry. calc. caust. cham. coloc. ign. kal. magn. aust. puls. rhus. sep. stann.*

By REST. (See Aggravation by motion.)

By SLEEP: *Calcd. chin. colch. n. con. phosph. puls. solan. sep.*

By SITTING: *Acon. anac. bry. carb. an. carb. veg. coff. colch. mang. merc. natr. m. n. vom. petr. phos. phos. ac. rhus. squill. staph. thuj.*

By SUNSHINE: *Con. plat. stram. strat.*

By STANDING: *Ars. bell. calc. cocc. colch. graph. ipec. merc. mur. ac. phos. plumb.*

By staying IN THE ROOM. (See Aggravation in the open air.)

Confinement.—The principal remedies for the diseases of lying-in females are:—

For EXCESSIVE or too long AFTER-PAINS: 1) *Arn. cham. coff.*; or, 2) *Calc. n. vom. puls.*—For MILK-FEVER: 1) *Acon.*

coff.; or, 2) *Arn. bell. bry. rhus.*—FOR DEFICIENCY OF MILK: 1) *Calc. caust. puls.*; or, 2) *Acon. bell. bry. cham.*—FOR SUPPRESSED SECRETION OF MILK: *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. coff. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*—FOR GALACTORRHOEA and the affections in consequence of weaning: *Bell. bry. calc. puls.* (See NURSING.)

FOR SORE NIPPLES: 1) *Arn. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. cham. ign. puls.*—FOR INFLAMMATION OR SUPPURATION OF THE MAMMÆ: *Bell. bry. merc. phos. sil. sulph.* (Compare: BREASTS.)

FOR SUPPRESSION OF THE LOCHIA: *Coloc. hyos. n. vom. plat. sec. veratr. zinc.*—FOR TOO PROFUSE AND TOO LONG LASTING LOCHIA: *Bry. calc. croc. hep. plat. puls. rhus. sec.*

FOR PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS: 1) *Arn. bell. rhus.*; or, 2) *Acon. ars. calc. iod. lach. n. vom. puls. sil. sulph.*

FOR PUERPERAL FEVER: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. n. vom. rhus.*; or, 2) *Coff. coloc. hyos. ipec. merc. puls. veratr.* (See PUERPERAL FEVER.)

FOR THE EMOTIONS OF LYING-IN FEMALES: *Bell. plat. puls. sulph. veratr. zinc.*

FOR CONVULSIONS, eclampsia, etc.: 1) *Cycl. hyos. ign. plat.*; or, 2) *Bell. stram.* (Compare: SPASMS.)

FOR DEBILITY: 1) *Calc. kal.*; or, 2) *Chin. sulph.*; or, 3) *N. vom. phos. ac. veratr.* (Compare: DEBILITY.)

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS: *Coffea.*

FOR COLIC-PAINS: 1) *Bry. cham.*; or, 2) *Arn. bell. hyos. lach. n. vom. puls. sep. veratr.* (See COLIC.)

FOR DIARRHOEA: 1) *Ant. dulc. hyos. rhab.* (Compare: DIARRHOEA.)

FOR CONSTIPATION: *Bry. n. vom. op. or. plat.* (Compare: CONSTIPATION.)

FOR THE FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR: *Calc. lyc. natr. n. sulph.* (Compare: FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR.)

Congestions, Sanguineous.—The principal remedies are:

1) *Acon. Arn. bell. bry. chin. ferr. hyos. merc. n. vom. op. phos. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amm. asa. aur.*

calc. carb. carb. v. coff. graph. hep. kal. lyc. merc. mosch. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. plumb. rhus. sep. spong. stram. sulph. ac. thuj. veratr.

For farther particulars, see CONGESTIONS OF THE ABDOMEN, CHEST, HEAD, etc.

Congestions of the Abdomen.—**Congestiones Abdominales**:—The best remedies in general are: 1) *N. vom.* and *Sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. caps. carb. v.*; or, even: 3) *Bell. bry. cham. merc. puls. rhus. veratr.*

Arsenicum:—Is indicated, when there are frequent, scanty, slimy or watery stools with great debility.

Nuxvomica:—Is chiefly indicated for persons who lead a sedentary life, are much engaged in intellectual pursuits, etc., and particularly in case of CONSTIPATION, hard, difficult stools, lumbar pains, as if the hips and back were broken, and powerless; hardness and tenseness of the abdomen.

Capsicum:—In the case of phlegmatic, slothful, coarse, and sensitive persons, and especially, when frequent scanty, watery or slimy stools occur.

Carbo veget.:—In case of great flatulence, sluggishness of the intestines, constipation, bad digestion, and loss of appetite.

Sulphur:—IN THE GENERALITY OF CASES, even in the most obstinate, especially in hypochondriac persons, and more particularly after the previous use of *N. vom.*

See HEMORRHOIDS.

Congestions of the Chest.—**Determination of Blood to the Chest.**—**Congestiones Pulmonales**:—The best remedies are in general: *Acon. aur. bell. chin. merc. n. vom. phos. spong. sulph.*

Aconitum:—Is chiefly indicated in case of VIOLENT PRESSURE with palpitation of the heart, short breathing, sense of distress, short and dry cough, which disturbs the sleep, great heat and thirst.

Aurum.—In case of great distress with beating of the heart, oppression or actual paroxysms of suffocation, with a feeling as if the breast were constricted, falling down unconsciously, and a bluish colour of the face.

Belladonna.—In case of great restlessness with palpitation in the chest; BEATINGS OF THE HEART, which go even to the head; oppression, dyspnoea, and short breathing, short cough, disturbing sleep, internal heat and thirst.

China.—Especially if DEBILITATING LOSSES are the occasion: there being beating of the heart; heavy breathing and violent oppression, with great distress; or when with the head in a low position respiration is entirely impossible.

Mercurius.—There being distressing oppression and heavy breathing, with a necessity for taking a deep inspiration; heat and burning in the chest, beating of the heart, and cough with expectoration of blood.

Nux. vomica.—In case of heat and burning in the chest, particularly at night, with restless tossing to and fro, distress and sleeplessness; or tensile pressure as from a weight, particularly in the open air, with heavy breathing and an uncomfortable feel from the clothes on the chest.

Phosphorus.—In case of violent oppression with weight, tension, and sense of fulness in the chest; beating of the heart, distress, and a sense of heat rising up to the throat.

Spongia.—In case of orgasm of the blood in the chest after the most insignificant exertion, and the least motion, with pectoral oppression, distress, nausea, and weakness even to syncope.

Sulphur.—In case of orgasm of the blood in the chest with a feeling of discomfort, syncope, tremor of the arms, beating of the heart, weight, fulness and pressure in the chest, as from a weight, particularly in coughing; respiration straitened and oppressed, especially at night in lying.

Compare: **ASTHMA.**

Congestions of the Head.—Determination of Blood to the Head.—*Congestiones ad Caput*:—1. The best means in

generally are 1) *Acon.*; *arn.*; *bell.*; *bry.*; *caff.*; *merc.*; *n. vom.*; *op.*; *puls.*; *rhua.*; *veratr.*; or, 2) *Cham.*; *chin.*; *dulo.*; *ign.*; *sil.*; *sulph.*; or still; 3) *Aur.*; *cain.*; *graph.*

2. Persons who are addicted to SPIRITS should chiefly take: 1) *N. vom.*; or *puls.*; or 2) *Op.*; *calc.* and *sulph.*.—In the case of persons who lead a SEDENTARY LIFE: *Acon.*; or *n. vom.*.—YOUNG GIRLS at the period of incipient puberty: *Acon.*; *bell.*; or *puls.*.—CHILDREN during dentition: *Acon.*; *caff.*; or *chin.*.

If the determination of blood depends ON MENTAL EMOTIONS, the suitable remedies then are chiefly: after sudden GREAT JOY: *Caff.*; or *op.*.—After FRIGHT OR FEAR: *Op.*.—After violent ANGER: *Cham.*, or probably, *Bry.*; or *n. vom.*; and from suppressed passion: *Iga.*

For congestion after a FALL, BLOW, OR violent CONCUSSION, give: *Arn.*; *cic.*; *merc.*.—After DEBILITATING LOSSES: *Chin.*; or *calc.*; or *sulph.*; or *n. vom.*; or *veratr.*.—When after the least cold; *Dulo.*.—After RISING HEAVY WEIGHTS, OR INJURING ONE'S self: *Rhua.*; or *calc.*.

Determination to the head in consequence of CONSTIPATION requires chiefly: *Bry.*; *n. vom.*; *op.*; or *merc.*; or *puls.*.

CHRONIC DISPOSITION to congestion of the head requires most commonly: *Calc.*; *hep.*; *sil.*; or *sulph.*.

3. With respect to the symptoms which more immediately characterise the various forms of determination of blood to the head, the following remedies deserve to be taken into consideration:—

Aconitum.—In case of beating and fulness in the head, with FREQUENT VERTIGO, ESPECIALLY IN STOOPING; a feeling as if the head would split, particularly in the forehead, over the eyes, worse in the act of stooping and coughing; SCINTILLATIONS AND DARKNESS BEFORE THE EYES; BUZZING IN THE EARS; with this there are frequent paroxysms of fainting, beating of the heart, etc.; or in case of violent, burning pains in the entire head, especially in the forehead, with red and bloated face, red eyes, delirium, or fits of rage. (After *Acon.* we may give *bell.*)

Arnica.—When there is heat in the head, with chilliness and cold over the rest of the body; dull pressure on the brain, or

burning pulsation, buzzing in the ears, and vertigo with obscuration of sight, particularly on rising from the recumbent posture.

Belladonna :—In case of violent pressure in the forehead, or pulsating, burning, and stitching pains on one side of the head ; AGGRAVATION OF THE PAINS AT EVERY STEP, AT EVERY MOVEMENT, in a stooping position, through THE LEAST NOISE AND LIGHT, HOWEVER LITTLE INTENSE, with RED AND BLOATED APPEARANCE OF THE FACE, RED EYES, scintillations and darkness before the eyes, buzzing in the ears, diplopia, DISPOSITION TO SLEEP ; or when this state is accompanied by dull, aching pains deep in the brain, with pale, sickly appearance, loss of consciousness, delirium, and muttering ; or when the pain sets in after a meal, with languor, somnolence, painful stiffness in the nape of the neck, heavy tongue, and other symptoms which usually precede an attack of apoplexy. (It is often suitable after *Acon.*)

Bryonia :—In cases of painful compression of both sides of the head, or should the feeling exist as if everything would fall out at the forehead in the act of stooping ; bleeding at the nose, but without alleviation ; burning of the eyes, and lachrymation ; constipation.

Coffea :—When there exist : liveliness and extraordinary excitement ; sleeplessness, great weight of head ; increased determination of blood in talking ; eyes lively and red.

Mercurius :—In case of fulness in the head, as if the forehead would split, or as if the head were constricted with a bandage ; or in case of AGGRAVATION AT NIGHT, with burning, tearing, boring, or stitching pains, accompanied by easily excited, frequent, and profuse sweat. (Is often suitable after *Bell.* or *op.*)

Nux vomica :—In case of nervous over-excitement, with painful sensitiveness of the brain in walking, and in moving of the head ; pressure in the temples, which is not diminished either by lying down, nor on raising one's self ; eyes dim, with a desire to close them, without being able to sleep ; great weight of head, particularly on moving the eyes, with a feeling, in thinking, as if the head would split ; aggravation in the morning, in the open air, or after eating ; and especially after taking coffee.

Opium :—In case of very violent congestion, with severe,

tearing pains; pressure in the forehead from within outward; throbbing at the temporal muscles; unsteady look; great thirst; dry mouth; acid eructation; nausea, or actual vomiting.

Pulsatilla:—In case of very distressing, and acute pressing pain on one side of the head; or when this commences at the occiput, and extends thence to the root of the nose, or vice versa; alleviation by tying a cloth around the head, or pressing it, or by walking; aggravation on sitting down; weight of head; pale face with vertigo; whining mood; shivering, feeling of distress, cold and phlegmatic temperament, etc.

Rhus toxicodendron:—When the congestion is accompanied by burning, throbbing pains, with fulness in the head, pressing weight, or creeping, tottering, vacillating sensation in the brain, and in general when the pains set in after eating.

Veratrum:—If there exist pressive shocks, or pains on one side, or a feeling as if the brain were shattered in pieces, or in case of contractive pain, with a feeling of constriction in the neck; painful stiffness in the nape of the neck; profuse secretion of watery urine; nausea, vomiting, etc.

4. Particular remedies for headache are :

a) When there is much VERTIGO or dizziness : 1) *Acon. Arn. bell. bry. calc. caust. cic. con. lach. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. baryt. bruc. cann. carb. an. cham. chin. coccul. dig. hep. ign. kal. laur. lyc. petr. phos. ac. spig. stram. sulph. ac. tart. veratr.*

b) When the vertigo is so bad that one FALLS DOWN : 1) *Bell. coccul. puls. rhus. sil.* 2) *Acon. chin. cic. con. graph. lach. phos. ac. rhus. sulph. zinc.*—Should one fall FORWARD : 1) *Cic. graph. sil.* 2) *Cupr. magn. c. magn. m. mang. natr. m. phos. ac. rhus. sabin. sassap. sulph.*—BACKWARD : 1) *Chin. phos. ac.* 2) *Kal. rhod. sassap.*—SIDEWAYS : 1) *Con. sulph.* 2) *Acon. lach. sil. zinc.*—To the LEFT side : 1) *Lach. zinc.* 2) *Dros. mez. n. mosch. sil.*—To the RIGHT : *Acon. ferr. sabad. sil.*

c) When there is much HEAT in the head : 1) *Acon. Arn.*

bell. bry. carb. veg. chin. lach. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. sep. sil. sulph.

d) When the head feels as it were TOO FULL: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. caps. chin. daph. graph. merc. phosph. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. carb. veg. chin. coff. petr. spong. sulph. ac.*

e) When it feels HEAVY: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. chin. merc. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amm. amm. m. camph. carb. an. cham. con. dulc. hell. kal. lach. laur. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. n. mosch. oleand. op. petr. phos. plumb. staph.*

5. a) When the head feels DULL: 1) *Anac. bell. calc. carb. veg. chin. hell. magn. aust. merc. natr. m. n. vom. op. petr. phos. ac. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. bell. carb. an. cic. coccul. ferr. graph. hell. ign. kal. magn. c. natr. n. mosch. phos. puls. spig. staph. stram. thuj. zinc.*

b) When it feels CLOUDY, with confusion of the senses, etc. : 1) *Acon. agar. bell. bry. cic. hell. hyos. laur. natr. m. op. stram. veratr.* 2) *Calc. cann. carb. veg. caust. cham. coccul. con. kal. magn. m. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sil. veratr.*

c) When STUPEFIED: 1) *Arn. bell. hell. hyos. laur. n. vom. op. phosph. phos. ac. plat. rhus. stram. veratr.* 2) *Ars. bry. calc. camph. cic. con. cupr. laur. natr. m. n. mosch. puls. rhab. sabad. sabin. stann. staph. sulph. verb.*

d) When there is LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS: 1) *Arn. bell. hyos. n. vom. op. phos. ac. plat. rhus. stram. veratr.* 2) *Baryt. camph. cic. cupr. hell. kal. mur. ac. natr. m. n. mosch. phosph. puls.*

6. See HEADACHE, APÖPLEXY, CONGESTION, etc.

Constipation.—1. This is a mere symptom, the cure of which requires a remedy corresponding to the totality of the symptoms characterising a morbid state. For morbid states,

where constipation is the principal symptom, the following are the best remedies: 1) *Bry. calc. cocc. lach. lyc. n. vom. op. plumb. sep. sil. staph. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Alum. bell. cann. canth. carb. veg. caust. con. graph. kal. kreos. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. plat. puls. sassap. stann. sulph. ac. zinc.*

2. In order to remove IMMEDIATELY a constipation which has lasted several days, we employ: 1) *Bry. n. vom. op.*; or, 2) *Cann. lach. merc. plat. puls. sulph. magn. arct.*

For the DISPOSITION to constipation, or ordinary costiveness, the most suitable remedies will often be found to be: *Bry. calc. caust. con. graph. lach. lyc. sep. sulph.*

3. Constipation of persons who lead a SEDENTARY life, requires: *Bry. n. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Lyc. op. plat.*

In the case of drunkards, or persons devoted to drink spirits: *Calc. lach. n. vom. op. sulph.*

In constipation resulting from the abuse of CATHARTICS, or setting in after diarrhœa, the best remedies are: 1) *N. vom. op.*; or, 2) *Ant. lach. ruta.*

For the constipation of OLD people, or when it alternates with diarrhœa: 1) *Ant. op. phos.*; or, 2) *Bry. lach. rhus. ruta.*

The constipation of PREGNANT females requires: 1) *N. vom. op. sep.*; or, 2) *Alum. bry. lyc.*—and in the case of LYING-IN females: *Ant. bry. n. vom. plat.*

Constipation of INFANTS at the breast requires: 1) *Bry. n. vom. op.*; or, 2) *Alum. lyc. sulph. veratr.*

For constipation brought on by travelling in a CARRIAGE, give: 1) *Plat.*; or, 2) *Alum. op. magn. arct.*

Constipation in consequence of POISONING WITH LEAD, requires: *Alum. op. plat.*

4. For constipation with INEFFECTUAL FORCING, give: 1) *Caps. con. lach. lyc. merc. n. vom. sep. sulph.* 2) *Arn. bell. calc. carb. veg. caust. cocc. graph. ign. kal. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. puls. sil. staph. veratr. zinc.*

Constipation WITHOUT THE LEAST PRESSURE, as from INAC-

TION of the intestines : 1) *Alum. chin. hep. kal. natr. m. n. vom. staph. thuj. veratr.* 2) *Anac. arn. bry. carb. veg. cocc. graph. ign. lyc. magn. m. natr. n. mosch. op. petr. rhod. ruta. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*

When the FÆCES are very HARD : 1) *Amm. ant. bry. calc. carb. veg. con. guaj. lach. magn. m. op. plumb. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. bry. carb. an. caust. guaj. cal. lyc. magn. arct. magn. c. merc. n. vom. petr. rhus. ruta. spong. staph. sulph. ac. thuj.*

When LUMPY, like sheep's dung : 1) *Alum. magn. m. merc. op. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. baryt. carb. an. caust. graph. kal. lach. magn. n. vom. petr. plumb. stann. sulph. ac. thuj. verb.*

When TOO LARGE : 1) *Bry. calc. kal. magn. arct. n. vom.* 2) *Aur. graph. ign. magn. m. merc. stann. sulph. ac. thuj. veratr. zinc.*

When VERY THIN : *Caust. graph. hyos. merc. mur. ac. natr. puls. sep. staph.*

When TOO SCANTY : 1) *Alum. arn. calc. graph. lyc. magn. m. natr. n. vom. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. baryt. cham. chin. lach. ruta. stann. staph. zinc.*

5. Particular indications :

Bryonia :—Especially in summer, and in the case of persons who are disposed to rheumatism, or if the constipation was caused by disordered stomach, with disposition to feel chilly, DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, and HEADACHE; irritable mood, disposition to be angry, taciturn; generally suitable to vehement individuals.

Lachesis :—In case of obstinate constipation with pressure in the stomach, and ineffectual attempts at eructation.

Mercurius :—If the constipation is accompanied with bad taste in the mouth, painful state of gums, but no loss of appetite. (Give *Staph.*, if *merc.* should not suffice.)

Natrum muriaticum :—In the most obstinate cases, and often if no other remedy sufficed; particularly if no necessity whatever appears to go to stool, and if the bowels seem to be entirely inactive.

Nux vomica:—Not only in the case of hypochondriac and hæmorrhoidal individuals, but if the constipation was caused by eating too much, or by deranging the stomach, etc., and especially if the following symptoms exist: Loss of appetite, nausea, distension of the abdomen, with pressure and heaviness; heat, especially in the face; CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, AND HEADACHE; inability to work; disturbed sleep, oppression, cardialgia, ill humour; SENSATION AS IF THE ANUS WERE CLOSED, OR NARROWER THAN USUAL, with frequent, ineffectual urging.

Opium:—For the SENSATION AS IF THE ANUS WERE CLOSED, but without such frequent purging, as in the case of *N. vom.*; with beating and sensation of heaviness in the abdomen; cardialgia, dry mouth, loss of appetite, CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, HEADACHE, RED FACE, etc.

Platina:—If the patient, notwithstanding all his straining, is only able to pass small lumps, with tenesmus and creeping at the anus after every evacuation; chill with sensation of weakness in the abdomen; constrictive pain in the abdomen, with pressure, pain in the stomach, and ineffectual attempts at eructation.

Pulsatilla:—Oftentimes in the case where *N. vom.* is indicated, but where the patients are of a bland, phlegmatic disposition; or suitable for constipation produced by derangement of the stomach, in consequence of eating too much fat; accompanied with chilliness, peevish and taciturn disposition.

Sepia:—Especially in the case of females, or rheumatic individuals, as also in most cases where *N. vom.* or *sulph.* are peculiarly indicated, but are not sufficient.

Sulphur:—In most cases of habitual costiveness, especially suitable after *Nux. v.*, to hypochondriac and hæmorrhoidal individuals, and particularly if FREQUENT, BUT INEFFECTUAL DESIRE TO GO TO STOOL IS PRESENT; with incarceration of flatulence, malaise, distension of the abdomen, inability to perform any mental labour, etc.

6. If these remedies should not prove sufficient, the general state of the patient is to be further investigated, and the suitable remedy is to be sought, not only with the help of the observations

made at the commencement of this article, but with particular reference to the patient's entire state.

Constitution, Age, Sex, and Temperament:—The following classification of remedies agreeably to constitution, sex, etc., is, of course, imperfect, and many remedies which have been omitted in the various paragraphs may have to be supplied after a little more observation. Nevertheless, an intelligent physician will find the attempted classification of service, were it only to confirm the selection of a remedy, or to decide him in favour of one remedy among several doubtful ones.

2. This being premised, we will give the preference, as respects AGE and SEX :—

a) In the case of the MALE SEX, to: 1) *Acon. alum. aur. bry. canth. carb. veg. chin. clem. coff. coloc. dig. euphorb. graph. ign. kal. magn. arct. magn. m. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. phos. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Agar. alum. anac. ant. ars. baryt. caps. carb. an. caust. coloc. con. hep. lach. lyc. mosch. mur. ac. par. petr. phos. ac. plumb. puls. seneg. stann. sulph. ac. thuj. veratr.*

b) In the case of the FEMALE SEX, to: 1) *Acon. amb. amm. m. asa. bell. cham. chin. cic. con. croc. hyos. ign. magn. c. magn. m. mosch. n mosch. plat. puls. rhus. sabin. sep. stann. val.* 2) *Alum. amm. arn. borax. calc. caust. cocc. ferr. graph. hell. hep. kal. lyc. merc. n. vom. phosph. ruta. sabad. sec. spig. stram. sulph. thuj. veratr. zinc.*

c) With respect to CHILDREN: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. coff. hep. ign. ipec. lyc. merc. n. mosch. rhab. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amb. ars. aur. baryt. borax. bry. canth. chin. cin. dros. hep. magn. c. n. vom. puls. rhus. ruta. spong. stann. staph. sulph. ac. veratr. viol. tr.*

d) For YOUNG people: *Acon. bell. bry. lach.*, and many others.

e) For OLD people: *Amb. aur. baryt. con. op. sec.*

3. As respects CONSTITUTION :—

a) For BLOND persons of LAX fibre, to: *Bell. calc. caps. cham. clem. con. coccul. dig. graph. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. rhus. sil. sulph.*

b) For DARK-COMPLEXIONED, with RIGID fibre: *Acon. anac. arn. ars. bry. kal. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. plat. puls. sep. staph. sulph.*

c) For BILIOUS individuals: 1) *Acon. bry. cham. chin. coccul. merc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Ant. ars. asa. asar. cann. coloc. daph. dig. ign. ipec. lach. sec. staph. sulph. tart.*

d) For NERVOUS persons: 1) *Acon. baryt. bell. chin. coff. con. cupr. ign. magn. arct. merc. natr. n. vom. phos. plat. puls. sil. stann. sulph. val. viol. od.* 2) *Alum. ars. carb. veg. cham. dig. graph. hep. hyos. laur. lyc. natr. m. n. mosch. phos. ac. rhus. sabin. sep. stram. teucr.*

e) For PLETHORIC individuals. See PLETHORA.

f) For LYMPHATIC individuals: 1) *Bell. calc. carb. veg. chin. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. arn. ars. baryt. dulc. ferr. graph. kal. petr. rhus. thuj.*

g) For BLOATED, spongy persons: *Amm. ant. ars. asa. bell. calc. caps. cupr. ferr. hell. kal. lach. merc. puls. rhus. seneg. spig. sulph.*

h) For SLENDER individuals: *Amb. n. vom. phos. sep.*

i) For THIN, lean subjects: 1) *Amb. ars. bry. chin. graph. lach. merc. natr. m. n. vom. stann. sulph.* 2) *Ant. baryt. cham. clem. cupr. ferr. ign. ipec. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. phos. plumb. puls. sec. sil. staph. veratr.*

k) For FAT, large persons: *Ant. bell. calc. caps. cupr. ferr. graph. lyc. puls. sulph.*

l) For WEAKLY, CACHECTIC individuals: 1) *Arn. calc. chin. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ac. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. lach. merc. phos. sec. sep., etc.*

4. As respects TEMPERAMENT and DISPOSITION:

a) In the case of CHOLERIC, vehement individuals: *Acon.*

ars. aur. bry. carb. veg. caust. hep. kal. lyc. magn. aust. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. plat. sep. sulph.

b) For BLAND dispositions: *Amb. bell. calad. cic. coccul. ign. lyc. magn. arct. puls. sil. sulph.*

c) For PHLEGMATIC individuals: *Bell. caps. chin. lach. merc. natr. natr. m. mez. puls. seneg.*

d) For LIVELY dispositions: *Acon. ars. cham. nitr. ac. n. vom., etc.*

e) For MELANCHOLY persons: *Acon. aur. bell. bry. calc. chin. graph. ign. lyc. natr. m. plat. puls. rhus. stram. sulph. veratr.*

f) For SENSITIVE people: *Ars. ant. calc. canth. coff. con. cupr. ign. lach. lyc. n. vom. phos. plat. sabad.*

Contraction of Muscles.—Induration:—The principal remedies for this affection, which is generally connected with rheumatic or arthritic ailments, are: 1) *Amm. amm. m. caust. coloc. graph. lach. natr. natr. m. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Baryt. carb. an. carb. veg. con. lyc. n. vom.*

See GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

Copper, Ill-effects of, OR Verdigris.—For poisoning with large doses, Hering recommends: 1) *Albumen*, either with or without water; 2) *Sugar*, or *sugar-water*; 3) *Milk*; 4) *Mucilaginous drinks*; 5) *Iron filings* dissolved in vinegar, and mixed with gum-water.

The subsequent dynamic affections require: 1) *Hep. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Aur. bell. chin. cocc. dulc. ipec. merc.*

Corns.—1. The principal remedies, which, indeed, do not always cure, but palliate the pain, are: 1) *Ant. calc. sep. sil.* 2) *Amm. carb. an. ign. petr. lyc. nitr. ac. sulph.*

2. a) For BORING pains, give: *Borax. caust. natr. phos.*

b) For BURNING pains: *Calc. ign. magn. arct. petr. phos. ac. sep. sil. sulph.*

c) For ACHING pains: *Ant. bry. graph. phos. sep.*

d) For INFLAMMATION: *Lyc. sep. sil.*

e) For TEARING pains: *Bry. lyc. magn. m. natr. sep. sil. sulph.*

f) For STITCHING pains: *Ant. bry. calc. lyc. natr. natr. m. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.*

g) For PAIN generally: *Bry. calc. lyc. n. vom. phos. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.*

h) For SORENESS: *Amb. graph. ign. lyc. magn. arct. n. vom. rhus. sep.*

3. See SKIN, INDURATION, THICKENING OF THE.

Cornea, Diseases of the.—Principal remedies: 1) *Calc. cann. con. euphr. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. aur. chel. chin. cin. hep. lach. magn. c. merc. natr. nitr. ac. ruta. seneg. sep. sil. spig.*

For SPECKS, the most suitable are: 1) *Cann. euphr. hep. nitr. ac. seneg. sil.* 2) *Ars. calc. cin. ruta. sep. spig.* 3) *Aur. con.*

For ULCERS and CICATRICES: 1) *Euphr. hep. sil.* 2) *Ars. calc. lach. merc. natr.*

In like manner, OBSCURATION of the cornea: 1) *Cann. euphr. magn. c. puls. sulph.* 2) *Calc. chel. chin. nitr. ac.*

Compare: OPHTHALMIA.

Cough.—1. Cough being, generally speaking, a mere symptom, it seems impossible to furnish precise instructions for the treatment of every species of cough. Nevertheless, it may not be superfluous to mention the principal remedies for cough, provided the practitioner selects his remedy in accordance with the general symptoms of the patient.

The principal remedies for cough are: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. hep. ipec. lyc. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. stann. sulph.* 2) *Cham. chin. cin. con. dros. dulc. hep. hyos. ign. kal. led. lach. lyc. rhus. sil. spong.* 3) *Arn. caps. caust. euphr. op. phos. ac. squill. stann. staph. veratr. verb.*

2. Of these remedies some deserve special attention: first those for CATARRHAL cough: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham.*

merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph.; or, 2) *Arn. ars. calc. caps. caust. chin. cin. dros. dulc. euphr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. phos. phos. ac. sep. sil. spig. squill. stann. staph. veratr. verb.*

The following are for NERVOUS and SPASMODIC coughs: 1) *Bell. bry. carb. veg. cin. cupr. dros. hep. hyos. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Amb. chin. con. ferr. iod. lact. nitr. ac. sil. magn. arct.*

For cough accompanied with VOMITING or NAUSEA, give: *Bry. carb. veg. dros. ferr. ipec. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. sep. sulph. tart. veratr.*

For cough attended with SUFFOCATIVE PAROXYSMS: *Bry. cham. chin. dros. hep. ipec. lach. op. samb. spig. sulph. tart. magn. arct.*

3. a) For DRY cough WITHOUT EXPECTORATION: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. n. vom. petr. phos. sep. spong. sulph.* 2) *Ant. arn. ars. calc. carb. veg. caust. chin. cin. coff. cupr. dros. hep. iod. kreos. lach. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. mosch. plat. puls. rhus. seneg. spig. squill. stann. staph.*

b) For LOOSE cough with expectoration: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. chin. iod. lyc. phos. puls. seneg. sep. sil. squill. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. dros. ferr. kal. phos. ac. ruta. spong. staph. thuj. veratr.*

c) For cough loose in the DAYTIME, dry AT NIGHT: *Ars. calc. cham. graph. n. vom. puls. sabad. sil. sulph.*

d) For cough with expectoration ONLY IN THE MORNING: 1) *Alum. amm. bry. calc. carb. veg. ferr. hep. magn. c. magn. natr. m. phos. puls. sep. squill. sulph. ac.* 2) *Bell. kal. led. lyc. mur. ac. natr. nitr. ac. phos. ac. sil.*

e) Expectoration ONLY IN THE EVENING: 1) *Arn. cin. graph.* 2) *Calc. kal. lyc. mur. ac. nitr. n. vom. phos. ruta. sep. stann.*

f) Expectoration ONLY AT NIGHT: *Bell. calc. caust. hep. led. lyc. sep.*

g) When it is impossible to throw off the detached substance :
Amb. arn. caust. kal. sep.

4. a) Further if the expectoration is BLOODY: 1) *Acon. arn. bry. calc. ferr. ipec. lyc. nitr. ac. phos. sulph.*
 2) *Ars. bell. chin. con. croc. dros. dulc. hep. hyos. laur. led. merc. nitr. rhus. sabin. sec. sep. sil. squill. sulph. ac.*

b) For blood-streaked expectoration, or MUCUS MIXED WITH BLOOD: 1) *Ars. bry. chin. ferr. phos. sabin. sep.* 2) *Acon. arn. bell. borax. iod. ipec. laur. lyc. magn. c. op. sulph. ac. zinc.*

c) For PURULENT expectoration: 1) *Calc. carb. veg. chin. con. kal. lyc. natr. nitr. phos. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*
 2) *Ars. bell. carb. an. dros. ferr. hep. merc. nitr. ac. phos. ac. puls. rhus. stann.*

d) For JELLY-LIKE expectoration, or resembling boiled starch, etc.: *Arg. baryt. chin. dig. ferr. laur.*

e) FROTHY expectoration: *Ars. ferr. op. phos. puls. sec. sil.*

f) MUCOUS expectoration: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. chin. lyc. phos. puls. stann. sulph.* 2) *Amm. arg. baryt. bell. carb. veg. cin. dulc. iod. kreos. lach. magn. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. ruta. staph. thuj.*

g) FETID expectoration: 1) *Calc. natr. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. con. graph. guaj. lyc. magn. m. nitr. ac. phos. ac. sep. stann.*

h) WATERY expectoration, or of thin mucus: *Arg. carb. veg. cham. cin. ferr. graph. lach. lyc. magn. c. merc. stann. sulph.*

i) TENACIOUS expectoration: 1) *Ant. ars. bell. bov. carb. veg. seneg. sil.* 2) *Alum. anac. cann. cham. chin. dulc. ferr. iod. kal. magn. c. magn. m. lach. merc. mez. phos. ac. rhus. spong. zinc.*

5. a) YELLOW expectoration: 1) *Bry. calc. carb. veg. dros. kreos. phos. puls. stann. staph. thuj.* 2) *Acon. amm. m. ars. lyc. mang. merc. natr. nitr. ac. ruta. sep. spong.*

b) GREY expectoration: 1) *Amb. ars. lyc. sep.* 2) *Anac. arg. chin. kreos. lach. magn. m. n. vom. thuj.*

c) GREENISH expectoration: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. magn. c. lyc. puls. stann.* 2) *Borax. colch. led. mang. natr. phosph. sil. thuj.*

d) REDDISH, not bloody expectoration: *Bry. squill.*

e) BLACKISH expectoration: *Chin. lyc. n. vom. rhus.*

f) WHITISH expectoration: 1) *Arg. carb. veg. kreos. lyc. phos. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amm. m. carb. an. chin. cin. cupr. ferr. rhus. sil.*

6. a) For BITTER expectoration: *Ars. cham. merc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Arn. bry. canth. dros. nitr. ac. sep.*

b) FOUL expectoration: *Arn. bell. carb. veg. cham. con. cupr. ferr. puls. sep. stann.*

c) SALTISH expectoration: 1) *Ars. lyc. natr. phos. puls. sep.* 2) *Alum. amb. baryt. calc. chin. dros. graph. magn. c. magn. m. merc. n. vom. samb. sil. sulph.*

d) SOUR expectoration: 1) *Calc. n. vom. phos.* 2) *Bell. cham. chin. hep. kal. magn. m. plumb. puls. sulph.*

e) MUSTY expectoration: *Borax.*

f) For expectoration tasting like old CATARRHAL mucus: *Bell. puls. sulph.*

g) For SWEETISH expectoration: 1) *Calc. phos.* 2) *Kreos. kal. lach. magn. c. n. vom. puls. samb. squill. stann. sulph.*

h) For expectoration tasting like TOBACCO: *Puls.*

i) For expectoration having an OFFENSIVE taste: 1) *Ars. dros. merc. puls.* 2) *Calc. ferr. ipec. lach. natr. m. sep.*

k) For other kinds of taste, compare TASTE.

The following considerations are deserving of attention in making the selection of a remedy:—

7. a) For RACKING, exhausting cough, give: 1) *Lach. merc. n. vom. puls. stann. sulph.* 2) *Anac. carb. veg. hyos. ign. lyc. sil.* 3) *Ars. caust. chin. con. cupr. graph. kal. ipec. phosph. rhus.*

b) For SUFFOCATIVE cough: 1) *Ars. cupr. ipec. op. sil. tart.* 2) *Carb. an. carb. veg. caust. cin. con. hep. lach. magn. arct. n. mosch. n. vom. puls. sep. spig.*

c) For HOLLOW, barking cough: 1) *Bell. dros. hep. nitr. ac. spong. staph.* 2) *Caust. cin. ign. kreos. phos. samb. spig.*

d) For HOARSE, deep cough: 1) *Carb. veg. cin. hep. ign. merc. n. vom. stann.* 2) *Acon. amb. ars. carb. an. caust. hep. kreos. lyc. nitr. ac. samb. veratr.*

e) For panting, WHEEZING cough: 1) *Cin. dros.* 2) *Bell. carb. veg. con. cupr. dulc. hyos. ipec. phos. puls. spong. veratr.* 3) *Acon. amb. chin. kreos. lyc. rhus.*

f) For TITILLATING cough: 1) *Acon. ars. cham. iod. ipec. lach. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. staph.* 2) *Amm. bell. carb. an. caust. con. nitr. sil. spong. stann. veratr.*

g) For SPASMODIC cough: 1) *Amb. bry. carb. veg. cin. ferr. hyos. ipec. magn. arct. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Acon. bell. calc. chin. con. dros. ign. kal. kreos. merc. natr. m. sep. sil.*

h) For short, HACKING cough: 1) *Acon. ars. coff. lach. merc. natr. m. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Alum. bry. caust. chin. graph. hep. ign. kreos. lyc. nitr. nitr. ac. rhus. sep. spong. squill. stann. sulph. ac.*

i) For cough as if from the VAPOURS of SULPHUR or from FEATHER-DUST in the throat: 1) *Ars. chin. ign. puls.* 2) *Amm. calc. cin. teucr.*

8. a) In like manner, if the paroxysms of cough come on chiefly IN THE EVENING, give: 1) *Ars. calc. caps. carb. an. carb. veg. dros. hep. kreos. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. petr. puls. stann.* 2) *Amm. con. kal. lach. lyc.*

b) AT NIGHT IN BED, or after lying down: 1) *Acon. amm. ars. baryt. bell. calc. caps. cham. dros. graph. hyos. kal. merc. natr. m. n. vom. petr. puls. sep. sil. Anac. arn. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. chin. coccul. coff. colch. hep. ipec. kreos. lyc. magn. arct. magn. m. phos. puls. sulph.*

c) In the MORNING: *Alum. ars. bry. caust. chin. iod. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*

d) AFTER A MEAL: *Ars. bry. calc. carb. veg. chin. hep. lach. n. vom. phos. puls. sil. staph. sulph.*

e) AFTER DRINKING: *Acon. ars. bry. chin. dros. hep. lach. phos. squill.*

f) When the OPEN AIR calls it forth: 1) *Ars. nitr. phos. sulph. sulph. ac.* 2) *Alum. ipec. magn. arct. rhus. seneg.*

g) In THE COLD, in cold air, or after taking a cold drink: 1) *Amm. m. caust. hep. phos. sil. squill.* 2) *Carb. veg. dulc. nitr. ac. sabad. sep.*

h) DURING EXERCISE: 1) *Ars. bry. chin. dros. ferr. lach. n. vom. phos. sil. stann.* 2) *Hep. natr. m.*

i) When LAUGHING, talking, singing, reading, etc., excite it: 1) *Chin. lach. n. vom. phos. stann.* 2) *Anac. baryt. caust. dros. mang. merc. mur. ac. natr. m. sil.*

k) When the cough is particularly bad in LYING, going off again when raising one's self or rising from a seat: 1) *Hyo. mez. puls. sabad. sulph.* 2) *Con. ipec. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sil.*

9. a) Finally if the cough affects the HEAD, and causes pain therein, give: 1) *Bell. bry. calc. caust. natr. m. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amb. anac. caps. carb. veg. hep. lach. lyc. merc. phos. sep. squill.*

b) When there is great pain in the THROAT: 1) *Acon. carb. veg. hep. kal. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. spong.* 2) *Ars. calc. caust. chin. lyc. nitr. ac.*

c) If during the cough the CHEST is much affected and feels painful: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. lyc. phos. puls. sulph.* 2) *Amm. arn. ars. borax. calc. carb. veg. caust. dros. kal. mang. merc. nitr. nitr. ac. petr. sep. squill.*

d) Cough with pain in the region of the stomach and hypochondria: 1) *Bry. dros. lach. n. vom. phos.* 2) *Amb. amm. ars. hep. lyc. nitr. ac. sep. sulph.*

e) Cough with PAINS IN THE SIDE: 1) *Acon. bry. squill. phosph. sulph.* 2) *Amb. chin. veratr.*

f) If the cough press particularly ON THE BLADDER, causing

the urine to spirt out: 1) *Caust. natr. m. phos. squill. zinc.*
 2) *Ant. caps. colch. kreos. puls. staph. sulph.*

g) Cough with **BETCHING** and **VOMITING**: 1) *Bry. carb. veg dros. hep. ipec. lach. n. vom. rhus. sulph. tart.* 2) *Calc. chin. kreos. natr. m. rhus. sep. sil.*

h) Cough with **ARREST** OF **DIFFICULTY** OF **BREATHING**: 1) *Ars. cupr. ipec. op. sil. tart.* 2) *Acon. bell. carb. an. carb. veg. cin. con. hep. kreos. lach. magn. arct. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. puls. sep. sil. spig.*

i) Cough with pressure through the abdominal ring, as if **HERNIA** would take place: 1) *Magn. arct. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Cocc. natr. m. sil. veratr.*

k) Cough with **RED** or **blue** **FACE**: *Acon. bell. cin. con. cupr. ipec. kal. n. vom. op. sil.*

10. For further indications see my "Sympt. Kodex," 2nd Part, and compare also the articles: **ASTHMA**, **CROUP**, **ANGINA PECTORIS**, **PLEURITIS**, **WHOOPING-COUGH**, **INFLUENZA**, **BRONCHITIS**, **LARYNGITIS**, **PNEUMONIA**, **PULMONARY PHTHISIS**, etc.

Cramp in the Calves.—Although a mere symptom, yet it is sometimes so distressing that it requires a special treatment.

The remedies first to be considered according to other circumstances are: 1) *Cham. cupr. rhus. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Calc. camph. caust. coloc. euphr. lyc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ao. sec. sep. sil.* 3) *Alum. amb. anac. chin. con. ferr. graph. ign. magn. aust. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. spig. stann. staph.*

Croup.—**Angina membranacea**: 1. The best remedies are: *Acon. spong.* and *hep.*, in doses of from six to ten globules, of the sixth or third dilution, dissolved in six or eight ounces of water, and of this solution a tablespoonful to be taken every hour, or, according to circumstances, every half hour.

Aconitum:—Especially indicated during the inflammatory period, and should be continued as long as the following symptoms are present: Great nervous and vascular excitement, burn-

ing heat with thirst, DRY and SHORT COUGH, SHORT and HURRIED, but not yet wheezing and sawing respiration.

Spongia:—Is, on the other hand, indicated if the above-mentioned symptoms have abated upon the use of *Acon.*, and if only the characteristic signs of croup remain, or if the disease appears from the commencement under this form, with ROUGH, HOLLOW, CROWING, and BARKING COUGH, or dry cough, with difficult expectoration of scanty mucus; SLOW, LOUD, WHEEZING and SAWING BREATHING, or SUFFOCATIVE FITS with inability to breathe, except with the head bent backwards.

Hepar:—Is particularly suitable when the cough has become less after the use of *Spongia*, and the difficulty of breathing now seems to depend only on mucus accumulated in the air-passages; or if the CROUP SYMPTOMS are attended with MUCOUS RALE from the commencement, if the COUGH IS MOIST, with little difficulty of breathing, and only slight nervous and vascular excitement.

2. Besides these three remedies for the ROUGH and HOLLOW cough which sometimes sets in a few days previous to the attack of croup, give: *Cham. chin. cin. dros. hyos. n. vom. veratr.*

For croup with PARALYTIC state of the lungs, give: *Tart.*

Croup with ASTHMA MILLARI, requires: *Samb. or mosch.*

In desperate cases, when *Acon. hep. and spong.* remain ineffectual, give: 1) *Mosch. phos.*; or, 2) *Cham. cupr. lach.*

For LARYNGITIS, hoarseness, and catarrhal affections remaining after croup, give: 1) *Hep. or phos.*; or, 2) *Arn. bell. carb. v. dros.*

Wholly to destroy the DISPOSITION to croup: *Lyc. and phosphorus* have been recommended.

Cyanosis.—In some homœopathic writings a case of this disease has been said to be cured with *Digital. Lach.* has also been recommended. It has not been distinctly stated, however, what form of CYANOSIS was treated with either of these remedies, so that when it depends on organic disease of the heart, nothing further can be said.

For SYMPTOMATIC cyanosis, not depending upon an organic affection (as in cholera, etc.), the following remedies have been recommended: 1) *Acon. camph. carb. v. cupr. dig. lach. op. veratr.* 2) *Arn. ars. aur. bell. merc. natr. m. n. com. phos. puls. rhus. samb. sec. sil. spong.*

Cystitis.—Inflammation of the Bladder:—The medicines among which an effectual remedy will be most frequently found, are the following: 1) *Acon. camph. cann. canth. dig. n. com. puls.*; or, 2) *Calc. graph. hyos. kal. lyc. mez. sep. sulph.*

Aconitum:—Is more especially indicated in case of violent fever with thirst, frequent and strong urging to urinate, either with no discharge or at most only a few drops of dark, red and turbid, and sometimes BLOODY urine; painfulness in the region of the bladder, especially when touching it, with increase of the pains during micturition. (After *Acon.*, give *cann.*)

Camphora:—When the disease is caused by ABUSE OF CANTHARIDES, in whatever shape they may have been used; or in case of complete suppression of urine; or in case of slow and thin stream, with a sense of burning in the urethra and bladder.

Cannabis:—Frequently after *Aconite*, especially in case of complete suppression of urine; or if there exist an urgency to urinate, especially at night, with burning pain; or in case of the escape of BLOODY urine in drops.

Cantharides:—If there exist violent, but ineffectual pressing to urinate, with drop-discharge at most of a very saturated, dark urine, stinging and burning pains in the region of the bladder, especially before and after micturition, or in case of cutting pains from the kidneys to the bladder; the abdomen being distended and painful to contact, especially in the region of the bladder.

Digitalis:—If the neck of the bladder is principally affected, with retention of urine and constrictive pain in the bladder, or frequent and painful urging to urinate, with discharge of only a few drops of dark red and turbid urine.

Dulcamara:—Especially in chronic affections of the bladder, constant urging to urinate, with painful pressing down towards

the region of the bladder and urethra ; drop-discharge of urine with MUCOUS SEDIMENT or mixed with bloody lumps. (After *Dulc.*, *kal.* or *phos.* is sometimes suitable.)

Kali carb. :—In violent cutting and tearing in the bladder, neck of the bladder and urethra ; urine fiery, and much diminished, with a good deal of ineffectual urging. (Is frequently suitable after *Dulc.*)

Nux vom. :—In case of frequent urging to urinate, with violent pains during and after the discharge of a scanty urine, which sometimes comes away only in single drops ; burning pain in the urethra, bladder, and kidneys ; contractive pain in the urethra after urinating ; is suitable to patients who have used a good deal of spirits, or if the disease is combined with hæmorrhoids.

Phosphorus :—In case of the flow of urine stopping as if there were an obstacle in the urethra, with pain in the abdomen when the last drops are discharged ; contractive pain in the bladder, or stitches, from the neck of the bladder to the anus. (Is frequently suitable after *Dulc.*)

Pulsatilla :—If the urging to urinate is attended by aching, burning and cutting pains in the region of the bladder, with heat and redness of this region, and sometimes complete suppression of urine ; or with scanty, painful discharge of slimy urine, or of bloody urine, with purulent sediment.

Sulphur :—In many very obstinate cases, or when none of the preceding remedies have perfectly sufficed, and especially if the urine is mixed with mucus or blood, with BURNING IN THE URETHRA DURING MICTURITION. (After *Sulph.*, *calc.* is frequently suitable, especially when the disease is caused by suppression of hæmorrhoids ; and if the burning pains do not yield to *Calc.*, give *ars.* or *carb. veg.*)

See HÆMATURIA, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, ISCHURIA, NEPHRITIS, and NEURALGIA.

Cystoplegia.—According to experience the remedies particularly applicable for this affection are : *Ars. dulc. lach.* ; and much may also be expected from : *Acon. bell. cic. hyos. lach. laur. magn. aust.*

Cystospasmus.—Spasm of the Bladder:—The most suitable remedies for this affection, according to the symptoms of the remedies, seem to be: *Asa. caps. clem. phos. ac. puls. sassap. sep. ter.*

D.

Deadness of single parts, a mere symptom, which, in conjunction with other symptoms, frequently points to: 1) *Calcar. chelid. coni. lyoop. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. secal. sulph.* 2) *Antim. merc. natr. m. silic. stann. thuj. zinc.*, as they are found in my "Symptomen Kodex," Part II., under the separate parts. etc.

Debility.—**Asthenia**:—1. In many cases a mere symptom, which disappears with the general disease. But oftentimes the debility itself is the chief source of many affections, especially if it be induced by LOSS OF THE ANIMAL FLUIDS, by EXCESSIVE SEXUAL INDULGENCE, by violent ACUTE DISEASES and other debilitating causes, and in these cases we must combat it directly by our remedies, with reference to the rest of the system.

2. For debility FROM LOSS OF ANIMAL FLUIDS, the chief remedy is *China*; but frequently this is entirely insufficient, and then the following will be found the most suitable: 1) *Calc. carb. veg. cin. lach. n. vom. phos. ac. sulph. veratr.*; or, 2) *Nitr. ac. sulph. ac.*

3. For debility from SEXUAL EXCESSES without onanism, give *China*; but if the evil be chronic, and the causes have been for a long time acting on the patient, it will not suffice here; but we must have recourse to other remedies, the chief of which are: 1) *Calc. n. vom. phos. ac. sil. staph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Anac. arn. carb. veg. con. merc. natr. m. phos.* and *sep.*

Calc.:—Is above all things indicated when an embrace causes languor, trembling of the extremities, weariness, and pain in the head.

Staphysagria:—On the other hand, when the patient worries

about his ailments, and is affected with asthma after an embrace, and with hypochondriac mood.

4. The consequences of ONANISM generally require: *Nux vom.*, then *Sulph.* and *calc.*, if *Phos. ac.* or *staphys.* are not sufficient. Frequently we give with advantage: *Carb. veg. cin. cocc. con. natr. m. n. mosch.* and *phos.* *China* is of very little use; the chief cause here being often much less the loss of the animal fluids, than the shock to the nervous system.

To eradicate the vice, give: *Sulph. calc.*; or, *Chin. cocc. merc. phos.*; or, *Ant. carb. veg. plat. puls.*

5. For debility in consequence of ACUTE DISEASES, the chief remedies are: 1) *Chin. hep. sil. veratr.*; or, 2) *Calc. kal. natr. m. phos. ac.* and *sulph.*

For debility from BLOOD-LETTING: *Chin. phos. ac. sulph. ac.*

Debility in young people from GROWING TOO FAST, requires: *Phos. ac.*

That of OLD people: *Aur. baryt. chin. con. op.*

For HYSTERIC DEBILITY, see HYSTERIA.

Debility, Nervous, OR Excessive Nervous Excitement.

1. The best remedies for nervous debility or nervous sensitiveness or over-excitability of the nervous system are in general:

1) *Acon. cham. chin. coff. n. vom. puls. magn. arct.* 2) *Asar. hep. ign. nitr. ac. teucr. val. veratr.*

If caused by intense STUDY, NIGHT WATCHING, OR A SEDENTARY life, give: 1) *N. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. carb. veg. cocc. lach. puls. magn. arct.*

If caused by ABUSE OF MERCURY: *Carb. veg. cham. hep. nitr. ac. puls.*

If by NARCOTICS: *Cham. coff. merc. n. vom.*, etc.

If by excessive use OF COFFEE: *Cham. ign. merc. n. vom. sulph.*

If by immoderate use of WINE OR SPIRITS: *Acon. bell. coff. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

3. In general, one may have recourse chiefly to the following:—

Aconitum:—In the case of young people (and especially young girls) when PLETHORIC and leading a SEDENTARY LIFE, or

for extreme sensitiveness to the least pain, sleeplessness with tossing about, extreme sensitiveness of sight and hearing, so that the patient can bear neither the least light nor the least noise; **RED CHEEKS**, tendency of blood to the head, **PALPITATION OF THE HEART**, etc.

Chamomilla:—In case of great sensitiveness to pain, with disposition to faint when suffering ever so little; disconsolate, with tossing about, moaning and lamenting; irritable, quarrelsome mood; alternate paleness and redness; or one cheek **PALE** and **COLD**, the **OTHER WARM** and **RED**, etc.

China:—In case of great debility with trembling, aversion to physical or mental labour; **EXCESSIVE SENSIBILITY OF THE WHOLE NERVOUS SYSTEM**; extreme sensitiveness to draughts of air; sleeplessness from thoughts crowding upon one's mind, or remaining awake late at night; heavy dreams, causing anxiety even after waking, disposition to sweat, hypochondriac mood.

Coffea:—For sleeplessness, mental excitement, ill humour, or excessive mirthfulness and liveliness; extreme sensitiveness to the slightest pain.

Nux vom.:—For irritability and extreme nervous excitation, too great acuteness of all the organs of sense, tendency to start, anguish, disposition to lie down, aversion to open air and exercise, peevish mood, vehement, and disposed to be angry.

Pulsatilla:—In the same cases as *N. vom.*, but more suitable to females or people of bland disposition.

Magn. arct.:—In case of nervousness, with trembling, restlessness, great distension of the abdomen, anguish, nervous debility.

Deglutition, Difficult.—**Dysphagia**:—1. Principal remedies, which in this case almost always deserve consideration, are: 1) *Bell. canth. caust. hyos. iach. merc. n. vom. puls. sil. stram.* 2) *Acon. alum. amm. ant. ars. aur. calc. cham. cic. cocc. con. cupr. dros. ign. kal. lawr. lyc. merc. n. vom. op. rhus.*

2. If this affection is caused by **INFLAMMATION**, the remedies are: *Acon. bell. canth. cham. ign. merc. n. vom. puls.*; and the other remedies indicated for **SOBE THROAT**.

If caused by SPASMS of the fauces, the following should be preferred: 1) *Bell. canth. hyos. lach. stram.* 2) *Alum. ars. cic. coccul. con. ign. laur. lyc. merc. n. vom. op. veratr.*

If caused by PARALYSIS of the muscles: 1) *Caust. con. graph. lach. sil.* 2) *Ars. bell. carb. veg. cocc. cupr. hyos. ipec. kal. laur.? n. mosch.? n. vom.? op. plumb. puls.? rhus.?*

3. See PHARYNGITIS, SPASMS, PARALYSIS, etc.

Delirium.—1. Delirium, whether WITH OR WITHOUT FEVER, is always but a symptom, but one which requires very attentive consideration, not only in itself, but also with respect to its kind, when we are selecting a remedy. In reference to delirium WITHOUT FEVER, OF MANIA, all that is necessary will be found under the article MENTAL DERANGEMENT. With respect to febrile delirium, or that which is referrible to fever with great cerebral irritation, the following remarks may be pertinent:—

In cases of delirium in general, according to experience, the following are indicated: 1) *Bell. hyos. op. stram. veratr.* 2) *Acon. aur. bry. cupr. lach. lyc. n. vom. phos. sulph.* 3) *Arn. ars. calc. canth. cham. cin. ign. kal. puls. rhus. sec. spong.*

2. Particular indications:—

a) FOR ANXIOUS, FRIGHTFUL OR FRIGHTENING delirium, give:

1) *Acon. bell. hyos. op. puls. sil. stram.* 2) *Anac. calc. hep. n. vom. phos. veratr.*

b) Delirium, WITH FANCIES: 1) *Bell. stram. sulph.* 2) *Cham. hyos. op. sep. sil. spong.* 3) *Graph.*

c) Delirium with DESIRE TO ESCAPE, jumping up from bed:

1) *Bell. bry.* 2) *Acon. coloc. op.*

d) LOQUACIOUS delirium: 1) *Bell. rhus. stram. veratr.* 2) *Lach. op.*

e) Delirium with VISIONS, APPARITIONS, etc.: 1) *Bell. hyos. op. stram.* 2) *Ars. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 3) *Calc. camph. carb. veg. dros. bell. hep. nitr. ac. plat.*

f) MERRY, HAPPY delirium: 1) *Bell.* 2) *Acon. op. sulph. veratr.*

g) MUTTERING delirium: 1) *Bell. hyos. stram.* 2) *N. vom.*

h) Delirium with ILLUSIONS OF PLACE: *Bell. bry. lach. veratr.*

i) RELIGIOUS delirium: 1) *Bell. puls. stram. veratr.* 2) *Aur. croc. lach. sulph.*

k) Delirium with SCREAMS: *Plat. puls. stram.*

l) Delirium with talking about DEAD PEOPLE: 1) *Bell. n. vom. op.* 2) *Ars. canth. hep.*

m) SAD, WHINING delirium: *Acon. bell. puls.*

n) FURIOUS delirium: *Acon. bell. op. plumb. veratr.*

3. Compare: FEVER, MENTAL DERANGEMENT, MORBID SLEEP, and DREAMS.

Diabetes. — **Diabetes Mellitus:** — Principal remedies: *Carb. veg. led. natr. m. phos. ac.*; of the last remedy we know only four cases of cure of certain urinary affections with discharge of milky urine, which, in diabetes, sometimes alternates with watery and colourless urine.

Try also: *Aur. carb. veg. meph. merc. mur. ac. nitr. ac. phos. sulph.*; and compare: SECRETION OF URINE, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, etc.

Diaphragmitis. — **Inflammation of Diaphragm:**—Nothing is known on the subject, but theoretically the following remedies have been recommended: *Acon. amb. ars. cham. cann. coccul. colch. dros. laur. n. mosch. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. spig. veratr.*

Diarrhœa.—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. cham. chin. dulc. ferr. ipec. merc. puls. rhab. sec. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ant. bry. calc. caps. coloc. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. rhus*; or, 3) *Arn. bell. berb. carb. veg. cupr. graph. hep. hyos. lach. magn. nitr. ac. n. mosch. petr. sep. veratr.*

2. PAINLESS diarrhœa requires principally: *Ferr.*; or, *Chin. cinn.*

Diarrhœa with ABDOMINAL PAINS: *Ars. bry. cham. coloc. hep. merc. nitr. ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sulph.*, and others.

With TENESMUS: *Ars. caps. hep. ipec. lach. merc. n. vom. rhab. rhus. sulph.*

With VOMITING: *Ars. bell. ipec.*; or, *Cham. coloc. dulc. ferr.*, etc. (Compare: CHOLERA.)

With discharge of UNDIGESTED food (LIENTERIA): *Chin. ferr.*; or, *Ars. bry. n. vom.*

COLLIQUATIVE diarrhœa: *Ars. chin. ipec. veratr.*; or, *N. mosch. phos. phos. ac. sec.*

For BILIOUS, SLIMY diarrhœa, see GASTRIC DERANGEMENT.

CHRONIC diarrhœa is often cured with: *Calc. chin. ferr. graph. hep. lach. nitr. ac. petr. phos. phos. ac. sep. sulph.*

For disposition to diarrhœa, give: *Calc. graph. kreos. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. sulph.*

3. Diarrhœa in CONSEQUENCE OF AN EXANTHEM, such as measles, scarlatina, small-pox, etc., requires very often: *Ars. chin. merc. phos. ac. puls. sulph.*

Diarrhœa from a COLD: 1) *Bell. bry. cham. dulc. merc. n. mosch. veratr.*; or, 2) *Caust. chin. natr. n. vom. op. puls. sulph.*—From a cold in SUMMER, AUTUMN, or SPRING: *Ars. dulc.*; or, *Bry. merc.*—From a COLD DRINK: *Ars. carb. veg. n. mosch. puls.*

Diarrhœa from violent EMOTIONS, as FRIGHT, sudden JOY: 1) *Ant. coff. op. veratr.*; or, 2) *Acon. puls.*—From DEPRESSING EMOTIONS, such as GRIEF: *Ign. or phos. ac.*—From CHAGRIN or ANGER: *Cham. or coloc.*

Diarrhœa from DERANGED STOMACH, or IRREGULAR LIVING: *Ant. coff. ipec. puls. n. vom.*—From REVELLING: *Carb. veg. n. vom.*—From drinking MILK: *Bry. sulph.*; or, *Lyc. natr. sep.*—From the use of ACIDS or FRUITS: *Ars. lach. puls.*; or, *Chin. ? rhod. ?*

In case of diarrhœa from MEDICINAL DRUGS, if mercury has been abused, give chiefly: *Hep. or Carb. veg. chin. nitr. ac.*—From abuse of preparations of MAGNESIA: *Puls. rhab.*—

From abuse of RHUBARB: *Cham. merc. puls.*; or, *Coloc. n. vom.*—From abuse of TOBACCO: *Cham. puls.*

4. Diarrhœa of ENFEEBLED individuals requires: *Chin. ferr. n. mosch. phos. phos. ac. sec.*

That of CONSUMPTIVE PERSONS: *Calc. chin. ferr. phos.*

Of SCROFULOUS persons: *Calc. dulc. lyc. sep. sil. sulph.*; or, *Ars. bar. c. chin.*

Of OLD people: *Ars. bry. phos. sec.*

Of PREGNANT females: *Ant. dulc. hyos. lyc. petr. phos. sep. sulph.*—And of LYING-IN females: *Ant. dulc. hyos. rhab.*

Of CHILDREN: *Ant. cham. ferr. hyos. ipec. jalap. magn. merc. n. mosch. rhab. sulph. sulph. ac.*—During DENTITION: *Ars. calc. cham. coff. ferr. ipec. magn. merc. sulph.*

With respect to the indications which are determined by the symptoms, the following deserve special notice:

Arsenicum:—If the evacuations are WATERY or SLIMY, whitish, greenish, or BROWNISH; if they occur especially AT NIGHT, AFTER MIDNIGHT, or towards morning, or AFTER EATING and DRINKING; with colic, burning or tearing pains in the abdomen; VIOLENT THIRST; loss of appetite, with nausea and vomiting; EMACIATION; great DEBILITY; sleeplessness, anguish at night; distension of the abdomen; cold limbs; pale face with sunken cheeks; hollow eyes and blue margins around the same.

Chamomilla:—In case of WATERY, BILIOUS or SLIMY diarrhœa of YELLOWISH, whitish, or GREENISH colour, almost like STIRRED EGGS; discharge of undigested food; rumbling in the abdomen; loss of appetite, thirst, coated tongue; tearing or cutting pain in the bowels, fulness in the pit of the stomach; distended hard abdomen; frequent eructations, with nausea or actual BILIOUS vomiting; bitter mouth; and, IN CHILDREN: screams, restlessness, tossing about, constant desire to be carried, etc.

China:—If the evacuations are copious, watery, BROWNISH, mixed with undigested food; if the same take place especially at NIGHT, or immediately after a meal; with violent, aching,

constrictive and spasmodic colic, or no pain at all; in case of great weakness in the abdomen; rumbling, eructations, burning pains about the anus; loss of appetite, thirst, and complete prostration.

Dulcamara:—In case of liquid, greenish or YELLOWISH, SLIMY or BILIOUS stools; NIGHTLY EVACUATIONS; with colic, especially in the umbilical region; loss of appetite, THIRST; NAUSEA or real vomiting; pale face, great languor and restlessness.

Ferrum:—If the diarrhœa occurs chiefly at night, or after EATING and DRINKING, with EASY, PAINLESS STOOLS, discharge of watery substances mixed with undigested food; pale face, emaciation; hardness and distension of the abdomen, without flatulence; thirst; LOSS OF APPETITE alternating with CANINE HUNGER; cardialgia; spasmodic pains in the back and anus.

Ipecacuanha:—In case of WATERY or SLIMY diarrhœa, of a YELLOW, whitish or greenish colour, with nausea, vomiting of yellowish, whitish or greenish mucus; tearing or cutting colic, with screams (in children), tossing about and restlessness; accumulation of saliva in the mouth; distension of the abdomen; debility, with constant desire to be lying down; pale face, with blue margins around the eyes; chilliness, ill and vehement humour.

Mercurius:—If the stools occur chiefly AT NIGHT, with WATERY, SLIMY, FROTHY, or else BILIOUS, may even BLOODY DISCHARGES, of a GREENISH, whitish or yellowish COLOUR; if the stools look like stirred eggs; frequent tenesmus, burning, itching and soreness of the anus; violent COLIC; heartburn, nausea and eructations; CHILLS and SHIVERING; cold sweat, trembling and great languor.

Pulsatilla:—In case of SLIMY, bilious or watery diarrhœa of a WHITISH, yellowish or greenish COLOUR, or of changeable colour; papescant stools; or liquid, fetid stools with soreness of the anus; with bitter mouth, white-coated tongue, nausea, vomiting, disagreeable eructations or slimy and bitter vomiting; colic, especially at night.

Rhubarb:—If the stools have a SOUR SMELL, if they are liquid, slimy, as if fermented, with pale face, pyalism, colic, frequent

urging and tenesmus; or in case of copious evacuations with vomiting and great debility; or, in children, when the diarrhœa is accompanied with screams and restlessness, the children toss about and draw up their legs. (If *Rhubarb* should be insufficient, *Chamom.* will frequently effect a perfect cure, especially if the pains be very violent.)

Secale:—If the evacuations are PAINLESS, but the patients are therewith VERY WEAK: with WATERY, yellowish or greenish STOOLS, WHICH ARE DISCHARGED RAPIDLY, AND WITH GREAT FORCE, and even involuntarily; in case of discharge of undigested food; colic, especially at night; the tongue coated with slime; pappy taste, frequent rumbling, flatulence, with fulness of the abdomen.

Sulphur:—In many cases of diarrhœa, even in the most obstinate; particularly if the EVACUATIONS take place FREQUENTLY, especially AT NIGHT, with COLICKY PAINS, TENESMUS, distension of the abdomen, heavy breathing, chilliness, and debility; in case of SLIMY, or watery, frothy, or putrid stools, WHITISH or GREENISH; discharge of undigested, SOUR, or even bloody substances; if the diarrhœa sets in again after the least cold; in case of simultaneous EMACIATION, etc.

6. We may likewise use:

Antimonium:—In case of watery diarrhœa with deranged stomach; white-coated tongue, loss of appetite, eructations and nausea.

Bryonia:—Often during the heat of summer, especially when the diarrhœa was caused by cold drinks, or by anger and chagrin, and *Cham.* proved insufficient.

Calcarea:—Frequently after *Sulphur*, for chronic diarrhœa, especially in the case of scrofulous children, with debility, emaciation, pale face, and great appetite.

Opium:—For SLIMY diarrhœa, with tenesmus and burning at the anus.

Colocynthis:—For BILIOUS or watery diarrhœa, with violent, spasmodic, colicky pains, especially when caused by anger or chagrin, and *Cham.* has proved insufficient.

Uxi vom.—In case of FREQUENT, but SCANTY EVACUATIONS

of watery, SLIMY, whitish or greenish substances, with abdominal pains and tenesmus.

Phosphorus :—Especially for chronic diarrhœa, with painless evacuations and gradual loss of strength.

Phosphori acidum :—For watery or slimy diarrhœa, with discharge of undigested substances, or with involuntary stools.

Rhus tox. :—For diarrhœa, especially which occurs AT NIGHT, with tearing in the limbs, headache and abdominal pains, worse after eating or drinking.

Veratrum :—In case of PAINLESS, brownish or greenish, watery or papescient diarrhœa, with MUCH RUMBLING, FEELING OF COLDNESS IN THE ABDOMEN, and more or less disposition to debility.

7. In general, the following remedies are to be particularly regarded.

a) For BLOODY stools: 1) *Ars. canth. chin. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Arn. asar. bry. calc. caps. carb. veg. dros. ferr. hep. lyc. nitr. ac. phos. sil. sulph. ac.*

b) PAPERSCIENT: 1) *Ant. chin. lach. phos. ac. rhab. rhod. sil. sulph.* 2) *Bell. calc. cin. mez. natr. phos.*

c) PURULENT: 1) *Arn. canth. lach. merc. sil.* 2) *Bell. calc. kal. puls. sep. sulph.*

d) PUTRID: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. chin. n. mosch. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Coccul. graph. ipec. nitr. ac. sec. sep.*

e) FLOCCULENT: 1) *Ars. veratr.* 2) *Ipec.*

f) BILIOUS: 1) *Cham. chin. merc. phos. sulph.* 2) *Ars. cin. coloc. dulc. ipec. n. vom. veratr.* (Compare: GREEN and YELLOW.)

g) In the case of YELLOW evacuations: 1) *Ars. chin. coccul. dulc. ipec. petr. rhus.* 2) *Calc. cham. coloc. merc. petr.*

h) GREY, ash-coloured: *Dig. merc. phos. ac.* (Compare: WHITISH.)

i) GREEN: 1) *Cham. merc. puls. phos. sulph.* 2) *Ars. dulc. ipec. sep. stann.*

k) FÆCAL: *Ars. cham. cin. merc. mur. ac. rhab.*

l) In the case of SOUR-SMELLING stools: 1) *Calc. graph. hep. merc. rhab. sulph.* 2) *Cham. magn. c. natr. sep.*

m) ACRID, corroding: 1) *Ars. cham. chin. ferr. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Ant. dulc. graph. ign. kal. lach. phos.*

n) In the case of FROTHY stools: 1) *Chiu. coloc. rhus.* 2) *Calc. magn. c. merc. sulph.*

o) SLIMY: 1) *Asar. bell. borax. caps. cham. chin. merc. n. vom. phos. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. coloc. graph. hell. ign. ipec. petr. phos. ac. rhab. rhus. ruta. sec. sep. tart.*

p) In case of BLACK stools: 1) *Ars. camph. chin. ipec. squill. sulph. ac. veratr.* 2) *Cupr. merc. stram. sulph. sulph. ac.*

q) In case of very FETID, putrid or cadaverous stools: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. chin. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. calc. cham. guaj. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. sep. squill. sulph. ac.*

r) If the discharges consist of UNDIGESTED substances: 1) *Chin. phos. ac.* 2) *Arn. ars. ferr. oleand.* 3) *Asar. bry. calc. cham. con. lach. merc. n. vom. sulph.*

s) If the stools are INVOLUNTARY: 1) *Arn. bell. chin. hyos. op. phos. phos. ac. rhus. sec. veratr.* 2) *Ars. calc. carb. veg. cin. mur. ac. natr. m. sulph.*

t) If WATERY: 1) *Cham. chin. ferr. hell. ipec. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. puls. sec.* 2) *Acon. ars. calc. dig. natr. m. petr. sulph. veratr.*

u) In case of whitish stools: 1) *Calc. cham. chin. dig. hep. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. caust. cin. ign. lach. nux v. phos. phos. ac. spong. veratr.*

v) In case of stools like STIERED EGGS: 1) *Cham. merc. puls. rhus.* 2) *Lach. nux mosch. sulph. ac. viol. tr.*

8. For further particulars compare: CHOLERA, VOMITING, GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, LIENTERIA, DYSENTERY, WORM AFFECTIONS, etc., and if what is contained there suffice not, see my "Sympt.-Kodex," Part II. cap. xxi. Stuhlgang, etc.

Distension of the Abdomen, AND Flatulence.—The best remedies are: 1) *Asa. chin. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

2) *Bell. carb. v. cham. cocc.*; or, 3) *Agn. calc. ph. caps. colch. coloc. ferr. graph. lyc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. phos. veratr. zinc. magn. arct.*

If arising from the use of FLATULENT FOOD, give: 1) *China*; or, 2) *Bry. lyc. petr.* 3) *Calc. kal. puls. sep. veratr.*

If after taking a DRINK: 1) *N. vom.*; or, 2) *Chin. cocc. ferr. veratr.*

After using PORK or other FAT MEAT: 1) *Chin. colch. puls.*; or, 2) *Carb. v. colch. natr. m.*

In general, the following merit special regard:—

a) In case of the ACCUMULATION and copious production of flatulence: *Agar. carb. v. chin. graph. kal. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. plumb. staph. sulph.*—

For DISTRESS and PAIN from flatulence: *Caps. carb. v. chin. chinin. lach. n. mosch. n. vom. phos. puls. sulph.*—For

INCARCERATED flatulence: *Carb. a. carb. v. caust. chin. con. graph. hep. iod. kal. lach. lyc. natr. natr. m.*

nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. sil. sulph.—If the pains occur EARLY, towards the morning: *Alum. asa. bar. carb. a. caust. cham. magn. arct. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos.*

—In case of much NOISE from flatulence: *Agar. ant. arn. bry. canth. carb. v. caust. chin. hell. ign. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. puls. sassap. sep. sulph. veratr.*

b) For COPIOUS DISCHARGE of flatulence: *Agar. canth. carb. a. carb. v. caust. chin. graph. hell. kal. lyc. mang. merc. nitr. ac. oleand. phos. plumb. veratr.*—For

discharge of INODOUROUS flatulence: *Amb. bell. carb. v. lyc.*

—Of FETID FLATULENCE: *Arn. ars. asa. calc. carb. v. chin. graph. plumb. puls. sil. sulph.*—FOUL smelling

flatulence: *Arn. ars. carb. v. ign. oleand. puls. sulph.*—For flatulence smelling like ROTTEN EGGS: *Arn. coff. sulph. tart. teucr. sulph.*—For WARM, HUMID flatulence: *Carb. v. chin.*—HOT flatulence: *Acon. cham. phos. staph. zinc.*—

COLD: *Con.*—Smelling like GARLIC: *Agar. asa. mosch. phos.*

—SOUB smelling: *Arn. calc. cham. graph. hep. magn. c. merc. natr. natr. m. rhab. sep. sulph.*—NOISY flatulence:

Lach. merc. squill. teucr. zinc.

Dread of Air.—Extreme Sensitiveness to the Open Air:

—Though generally a mere symptom, yet it points principally to the following remedies: 1) *Calc. carb. an. caust. cham. cocc. coff. ign. kal. mez. natr. n. vom. petr. puls. rhus. sil.* 2) *Amm. bell. bry. chin. con. guaj. hep. lyc. magn. aust. merc. mosch. nitr. ac. n. mosch. phos. sep. spig. sulph. sulph. ac.* 3) *Ars. cin. ferr. ipec. lach. phos. ac. ruta. staph. thuj.*

Dropsy.—1. The remedies hitherto found most successful in the treatment of dropsical affections are: 1) *Ars. chin. dig. dulc. hell. kal. led. lyc. merc. sulph.* 2) *Bry. camph. canth. convolv. ferr. lact. phos. prun. rhus. samb. sol. nigr. squill.* 3) *Ant. baryt. chel. con. hyos. sabad. sabin.*

2. Dropsy in consequence of a **REPULSED EXANTHEM** requires: *Ars. dig. hell. rhus. sulph.*

Dropsy in consequence of **INTERMITTENT FEVERS**: *Ars. dulc. ferr. merc. sol. nigr.* and *sulph.*

Dropsy from **LOSS OF BLOOD OF ANIMAL FLUIDS**: *Chin. ferr. merc.* and *sulph.*

Dropsy of **DRUNKARDS**: *Ars. chin. hell. led. rhus.* and *sulph.*

Dropsy from **ABUSE OF MERCURY**: *Chin. dulc. hell.* and *sulph.*

3. Particular indications:—

Arsenicum:—For anasarca, hydrothorax, ascites and oedema of the lower extremities, and in general when the skin, and particularly that of the face, looks **LIVID, PALE, OR GREENISH**; further when there is **GREAT DEBILITY AND PROSTRATION**; tongue dry and red; thirst very great; asthma, with symptoms of suffocation when lying on the back; cold extremities, tearing pains in the back, small of the back, and limbs.

Bryonia:—For **ANASARCA AND OEDEMA OF THE FEET**, especially when the swelling increases in the daytime and decreases at night.

Camphora:—For anasarca, with red urine and thick sediment.

Cantharis:—For dropsical affections which depend on atony

of the urinary passages, with ischuria, tenesmus of the neck of the bladder, pains in the limbs, chronic coryza, etc.

China :—For ANASARCA and ASCITES, and especially in old people. In general, this remedy is always suitable in case of organic affections of the liver and spleen, though in this case *Ars.* and *ferr.* will be found very useful.

Convolvulus :—For OEDEMATOUS SWELLING of every kind, as well as for other DROPSICAL AFFECTIONS, in case of constipation, distress in the abdomen, and debility.

Digitalis :—For ASCITES, ANASARCA, HYDROTHORAX, in general in case of organic affections of the heart, and a hurried pulse.

Dulcamara :—For ANASARCA, and especially after THE SUPPRESSION OF CUTANEOUS TRANSPIRATION BY HUMIDITY AND COLD ; or in case of extreme heat at night, with great restlessness, scanty and fetid urine, thirst, loss of appetite, failing of the vital powers.

Helleborus :—For ANASARCA, ASCITES, HYDROTHORAX, etc., in general for acute dropsy, and when there exist great debility, somnolency, feverish symptoms, stitching pains in the limbs, diarrhoea, almost total suppression of urine, etc.

Kali :—For ascites and other dropsical affections especially in old people.

Lactuca :—For ANASARCA, with extreme swelling of the feet, abdomen, and eyelids.

Ledum :—For DROPSY, with pains in all the limbs, and dry skin.

Mercurius :—For ASCITES, HYDROTHORAX, ACUTE OR CHRONIC ANASARCA, sometimes accompanied with affections of the liver, oppression on the chest, GENERAL HEAT AND SWEAT ; constant short and racking cough ; anguish, etc.

Phosphorus :—For DROPSY, cedema of the hands, feet, and face.

Prunus :—ASCITES and general dropsy.

Rhus, Sambucus, and Solanum nigrum :—General dropsy.

4. Compare : ANASARCA, ASCITES, HYDROTHORAX, HYDROCEPHALUS, HYDROCELE, etc.

Dropsy of the Joints.—Hydrarthrus —Is frequently

cured by *Sulphur.*, or by: *Ant. ars. bry. calc. iod. kal. lyc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*

Drunkards, Diseases of, and Il-Effects of Spirits generally:—1. The best remedies are: 1) *Acon. ant. ars. bell. calc. carb. v. chin. coff. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n. vom. op. puls. stram. sulph.* 2) *Agar. arn. coccul. dig. ign. led. lyc. natr. m. n. mosch. ran. rhod. rhus. rut. selen. sil. spig. veratr. zinc.*

2. For INTOXICATION itself, the best remedies are said to be: *Acon. bell. coff. op.*

For the CONSEQUENCES OF REVELLING at night, and of intoxication, give: 1) *Ant. carb. v. coff. n. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bell. bry. calc. chin. dulc. natr. nitr. ac. phos. phos. ac. rhus.*

For the CHRONIC consequences of DRINKING: *Ars. bell. calc. chin. coff. hell. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

For DELIRIUM TREMENS in particular: *Ars. bell. calc. coff. dig. hyos. n. vom. op. stram.*

For the DISPOSITION to drink: *Ars. calc. lach. merc. sulph. sulph. ac.*

3. In every case one may besides have particular regard to:

Aconitum:—When copious drinking of wine is followed by: FEVERISH HEAT, tendency of blood to the head, red face and eyes, and even loss of reason.

Antimonium:—In gastric affections in consequence of revelling, and in general when there exist: NAUSEA, LOATHING, loss of appetite, etc., and if *Carb. veg.* be insufficient.

Arsenicum:—In mental derangement, with great distress, which drives one to and fro, fear of thieves, of ghosts, and of solitude, with desire to hide one's self, trembling of the limbs, etc.

Belladonna:—When in consequence of a DEBAUCH, or in the case of drunkards there is observed loss of reason, with delirium, visions of mice, rats, etc., red and bloated face, tongue coated, AVERSION TO MEAT, sleeplessness, stammering speech with constant smile, dry feeling in the throat, with DIFFICULT DEGLUTITION, VIOLENT THIRST, paroxysms of violent fever, heat, etc.

Calcareæ.:—In FRIGHTFUL DELIRIUM, with visions of fire, murder, rats and mice, neither *Bell.* nor *stram.* being sufficient.

Carb. veg.:—In aching or throbbing pain in the head, in consequence of a debauch, with relief in the open air; nausea WITHOUT DESIRE TO VOMIT; liquid, thin stools.

China:—For the symptoms of debility in drunkards, when at the same time dropsy is setting in.

Coffea:—In case of great excitement of feeling after too much wine (especially in children), with excessive mirthfulness, SLEEPLESSNESS, nausea, and even actual vomiting; or for headache after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail were sticking in the brain, *Nux vom.* being insufficient. *Coffea* has likewise removed the TREMBLING OF THE HANDS of drunkards.

Hyoscyamus:—In case of epileptic convulsions in consequence of DRINKING; sleeplessness with constant tossing about; delirium with visions as if persecuted, and with desire to escape; tremor of the limbs, etc.

Lachesis:—For debility and tremor of the hands, especially when the patient finds it hard to correct himself.

Mercurius:—For the debility of drunkards who at the same time have abused coffee, *Nux v.* and *sulph.* having proved fruitless.

Natrum:—For the debility and dyspepsia of drunkards.

Nux vomica:—In case of HEMICRANIA AFTER INTOXICATION, with sensation as if a nail had been driven into the brain, with AGGRAVATION IN THE OPEN AIR, by walking, motion, thinking and stooping; nausea with desire to vomit and straining; with this, CONSTIPATION, or else small, slimy stools, with tenesmus; vertigo; red eyes, with gum in the canthi; photophobia; hacking cough, etc.; or, in confirmed drunkards, for tendency of blood to the head, cloudiness or loss of consciousness, delirium, frightful visions, and DESIRE TO ESCAPE; if there exist great anxiety allowing the patient to rest nowhere; sometimes with cold and damp hands, feet and face; nausea, WATER-BRASH, vomiting of food or BITTER SUBSTANCES; sleeplessness or half sleep, with sudden STARTINGS AS IF IN AFFRIGHT; anxious dreams; constipation, or else diarrhœic, scanty stools; TREMOR

OF THE LIMBS, want of power, etc. *N. vom.* in general is suitable in the case of drunkards who at the same time are wont to drink coffee in excess.

Opium :—If after too much wine or in habitual DRUNKARDS there occur: COMATOSE SLEEP WITH STERTOROUS BREATHING, or anxious delirium, with visions of mice and scorpions, etc. ; fear and desire to escape, or DREAMS FROM WHICH THE PATIENT WAKES AS SOON AS HE IS SPOKEN TO WITH A LOUD VOICE ; CONSTIPATION, troublesome breathing, general sweat, epileptic convulsions and spasms ; TREMBLING OF THE EXTREMITIES ; lock-jaw and twitching of the muscles of the face and mouth, staring look ; DARK-RED FACE, etc.

Pulsatilla :—For the consequences of a DEBAUCH with DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH, and in general in case of cloudiness of the head, heaviness in the forehead : RELIEF IN THE OPEN AIR ; nausea, especially after eating or drinking ; SOUR ERUCTATIONS, coated tongue, etc. ; especially when the wine drunk was sulphurated.

Stramonium :—When in HABITUAL DRUNKARDS there are observed : feeling of distress driving one to and fro ; taciturnity with uncertain look, fear, and desire to escape ; epileptic convulsions and rage, RED, HOT, and BLOATED FACE ; morbid fancies, illusions of feeling (such as that the half of the body is cut off, etc.)

Sulphur :—For TREMBLING, dropsical and many other affections and infirmities of drunkards, as also for such of them as are accustomed at the same time to drink coffee to excess.

Dysentery.—**Bloody Flux** :—1. The remedies most frequently indicated are: 1) *Acon. ars. merc. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Bry. carb. v. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. n. vom. puls.* ; or 3) *Bell. caps. colch. dulc. gran. hep. kreos. lach. nitr. ac. n. mosch. staph.*

2. Of these remedies the following are especially deserving regard :

Aconitum :—For dysentery when the days are warm and the nights cool ; with rheumatic pains in the head, nape of the neck and shoulders ; or with violent chills, heat and thirst. (If

Aconite should not be enough, *Cham. merc. nux. v.*, or *puls.* are right well suitable after the same.)

Arsenicum :—If the stools begin to be putrid, the evacuations take place involuntarily, with GREAT DEBILITY, fetid urine, bad odour from the mouth, stupefied state, red or blue spots on the skin. (If *Ars.* should not be sufficient, *Carb. v.* is often suitable afterwards, or *N. vom.*, if after using *ars.* the patients become worse.)

Bryonia :—Frequently after *Acon.*, especially during hot summers, and for dysentery from taking cold drinks.

Carbo veg. :—When *Ars.* is insufficient to remove the putrid symptoms, and especially when the patient's breath is cold, and he complains of burning pains. (If, after *Carbo veg.*, the stools should continue putrid, give *China.*)

Chamomilla :—Frequently after *Aconite*, especially when there are great heat, thirst, rheumatic pains in the head, and great restlessness.

China :—When both *Ars.* and *Carbo veg.* are insufficient to remove the putrid symptoms, or for dysentery in MARSHY districts, especially when the disease puts on an intermittent character.

Colocynthis :—One of the principal remedies for dysentery, next to *Merc.*, especially when there exist: spasmodic colic, obliging one to bend double, with great restlessness; evacuations of bloody mucus; fulness and pressure in the abdomen, tympanitic distension; chills proceeding from the abdomen; white-coated tongue.

Ipecacuanha :—One of the most powerful remedies in dysenteries which occur in AUTUMN, especially after giving *Aconite*, or when the patient complains of: violent tenesmus and colic, with BILIOUS STOOLS, afterwards BLOODY mucus. (If *Ipec.* should be insufficient, *Coloc.* will frequently be indicated after it.)

Mercurius :—A remedy which in many cases is found almost specific, especially if there occur: VIOLENT TENESMUS previous to, and still more AFTER STOOL, as if the bowels would be pressed out, with DISCHARGE OF PURE BLOOD, or bloody, green mucus like stirred eggs; with this screams during stool

(in children); violent colic; NAUSEA, eructations, CHILLINESS and SHUDDERING; cold sweat on the forehead; great exhaustion and trembling of the extremities.

Nux vomica :—Particularly in case of FREQUENT SMALL STOOLS, with tenesmus and DISCHARGE OF BLOODY MUCUS; violent cutting in the umbilical region; great heat and thirst; especially after *Aconite* or *Bryonia* for dysentery occurring during the summer-heat, or when the evacuations have still a putrid smell, and when *Ars.* only rendered this state still worse.

Pulsatilla :—When almost nothing but blood-streaked mucus is passed; with this a pappy taste in the mouth; white-coated tongue; DESIRE TO VOMIT or else VOMITING OF MUCUS, FREQUENT CHILLS, especially towards evening, difficult breathing and whining mood.

Rhus tox. :—Especially if, the disease being tolerably far advanced, involuntary stools occur at night, without colicky pains and without tenesmus.

Sulphur :—Often in the most desperate cases when none of the other remedies will suffice, and especially when there exist: difficult breathing, discharge of BLOOD-STREAKED MUCUS, frequent urging to stool; VIOLENT TENESMUS, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT; or in the case of persons who suffer with hæmorrhoids.

3. See DIARRHŒA.

E

Ears, Herpes of the.—1. The HERPES or SCURFS on or behind the ears, require ordinarily: 1) *Graph. hep. merc. oleand. petr. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ant. baryt. calc. cic. kal. lach. lyc. mez. phos. puls. sep. sil. staph.*

2. Of these the following are to be more particularly regarded:

For eruption NEAR OR ON THE EARS: 1) *Baryt. calc. cic. sulph.* 2) *Ant. kal. petr. phos. puls. sep. sil.*

For SCURFS BEHIND the ears: *Baryt. calc. graph. hep. lyc. mez. oleand. puls. sep. staph.*

For SCURFY eruption: *Graph. hep. lach. lyc. puls. staph.*

For SORENESS and loss of skin: *Graph. kal. lach. merc. petr. sulph.*

In case of there being moist and wet parts: *Calc. graph. lyc. oleand. petr.*

For ULCERATED suppurating ERUPTION: 1) *Amm. carb. v. merc. puls. ruta. spong.* 2) *Alum. kal. stann.*

For violent ITCHING of the parts: *Amm. anac. baryt. lyc. puls. sulph.*

If the ear be SWOLLEN with all this: *Anac. calc. kal. lyc. merc. puls. sep.*

If the ears are very FETID: *Aur. carb. veg. graph. hep. oleand.*

3. Compare: ERUPTIONS, HERPES, SCALDHEAD, OTITIS, &c.

Ecchymosis.—**Sugillatio**:—The most effectual remedies against these phenomena are in general: 1) *Arn. bry. con. lach. n. vom. rhus. rut. sulph. ac.* 2) *Ars. berb. calc. cham. chin. dulc. ferr. laur. par. plumb. sec. sulph.*

If caused by EXTERNAL INJURIES (contusions, blows, etc.), give: 1) *Arn.* 2) *Bry. con. rhus. rut. sulph. ac.*

In the case of flea-bit-like BLOOD-SPOTS or PETECHIÆ, such as occur in putrid typhus, give: *Ars. bry. rhus.*

For MORBUS MACULOSUS WERLHOFFII, the principal remedy is *Bry.* Besides, we may have to use in complicated cases, all the above-mentioned remedies, and beside these also: *Led. phos. sil. stram.*

The CADAVEROUS SPOTS of old people, require principally: 1) *Con.* 2) *Ars. bar. lach. op.*

Ecze^ma.—Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. bell. dulc. merc. phos.* 2) *Ars. aur. carb. v. clem. con. petr. rhus. sulph.*

For eczema WITH FEVER, give: 1) *Acon. bell. dulc.* 2) *Petr, phos.*

CHRONIC eczema requires: *Clem. dulc. merc. petr. phosph. sulph.*

MERCURIAL eczema (after the abuse of mercury): 1) *Chin. hep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. bell. dig.*

ECZEMA SOLARE (caused by the action of the sun): 1) *Acon. bell. camph.*; or, 2) *Clem. hyos.*

IMPETIGINOUS eczema: *Carb. v. con. rhus. zinc.*

See further: ERUPTIONS, EXANTHEMATA, HERPES.

Emaciation.—Constantly only a symptom of other affections, sometimes of decided importance, in the selection of a remedy, wherein the remedies mostly to be considered are the following: 1) *Ars. calc. china. graph. lycop. natr. m. stann. staph.* 2) *Ambr. baryt. bryon. cham. clem. coccul. cupr. ferr. guaj. ignat. iod. ipecac. laches. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phos. phos. ac. plumb. puls. secal. silic. veratr.*

Compare: ATROPHY, PHTHISIS, MARASMUS, etc.

Emotions, Ill-effects of.—1. The best remedies against such affections are: 1) *Acon. aur. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. hyos. ign. lach. merc. n. vom. op. phos. phos. ac. plat. puls. staph. veratr.* 2) *Ars. calc. caust. coccul. cupr. lyc. natr. m. rhus. sep. stram. sulph.*

2. For the consequences of ANGUISH, FRIGHT, and FEAR, give: 1) *Acon. ign. op. puls.* 2) *Bell. caust. coff. hyos. lach. n. vom. samb. veratr.*

Of excessive JOY: 1) *Coff. op. puls.* 2) *Acon. caust. croc.*

Of GRIEF, sorrow, affliction: 1) *Ign. phos. ac. staph.* 2) *Ars. coloc. graph. hyos. lach. lyc. n. vom. veratr.*

Of HOME-SICKNESS: 1) *Caps. merc. phos. ac.* 2) *Aur. carb. an. caust. staph.*

Of UNHAPPY LOVE: 1) *Hyos. ign. phos. ac.* 2) *Aur. caust. coff. hell. n. vom. staph.*

Of JEALOUSY: 1) *Hyos.* 2) *Ign. lach. n. vom. phos. ac. staph.*

Of MORTIFICATION and INSULTS: 1) *Bell. coloc. ign. plat. puls. staph.* 2) *Aur. cham. natr. m. phos. ac. seneg.*

For the consequences of CHAGRIN and CONTRADICTION: 1) *Acon. bry. cham. coloc. ign. n. vom. plat. staph.* 2) *Ars. bell. coff. phos. puls.*—And when accompanied with INDIGNATION: *Coloc. staph.*

Of VIOLENT ANGER: *Acon. bry. cham. n. vom. phos.*

3. Of the remedies mentioned they may be considered according to the following indications:

Aconitum:—In case of headache, FEVERISH HEAT, TENDENCY OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, and CONSTANT FEAR, especially in children; or when *Opium* has not been given at the onset for fright.

Belladonna:—In loss of consciousness, or in constant distress with fear, weeping, howling, and malice (in children); also when *Acon.* and *Op.* had proved insufficient for the consequences of fright.

Bryonia:—In chilliness and shuddering over the whole body, great tendency to vehement anger, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and bilious state, in consequence of ANGER.

Capsicum:—For sleeplessness caused by home-sickness, with heat and redness of the cheeks.

Chamomilla:—If in consequence of ANGER there appear: bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, disposition to vomit, and actual vomiting of bilious matter; CUTTING COLIC; diarrhoea; PRESSURE IN THE STOMACH AND PIT OF THE STOMACH; headache; fever with heat, thirst, red face and eyes, anguish and restlessness; jaundice; cough; palpitation of the heart; shortness of breath; dyspnoea, suffocative fits; or if in children, convulsions and asthmatic symptoms set in; or if the patient has eaten or drunk after a fit of anger, and has thereby brought on derangement of stomach.

Coffea:—If in consequence of GREAT JOY the nervous system is much affected, with trembling, disposition to faint, especially in females and children; or if the patient took chamomile-tea immediately after a fit of anger.

Colocynthis:—When in consequence of vexation or MORTI-

FICATION there set in: spasmodic-colic, cramp in the calves, nausea, bitter taste with vomiting, sleeplessness, etc.

Hepar :—When children, after a fit of anger, weep constantly without one being able to quiet them, and if *Bellad.* is of no use for this state.

Hyoscyamus :—When in consequence of **FEAR** there exist: stupefaction and apathy; inability to swallow, convulsions, sudden starting or involuntary laughing during sleep, desire to escape, etc. And, when, in consequence of **UNHAPPY LOVE**, the patient feels jealous, runs about restlessly, etc.

Ignatia :—For the consequences of **FRIGHT**, **MORTIFICATION**, **CHAGRIN**, **GRIEF**, especially after losing a friend, relative, or the consequences of **UNHAPPY LOVE**, or for: deep, gnawing, irresistible grief, vomiting, gastric symptoms, headache, vertigo, pale face, or even convulsions or epilepsy, especially in children, in consequence of fright or fear.

Mercurius :—For the recent or inveterate consequences of **FRIGHT** or **MORTIFICATION**, also for **HOME-SICKNESS**, and in general in case of great distress, trembling and restlessness, sudden starting from sleep, orgasm of the blood on making the least effort, sleeplessness, inability to bear the warmth of the bed; great nervous irritability, quarrelsome mood; the patient complains of everybody and even his own family; desire to escape, constant shivering, night-sweats.

Nux vom. :—For the consequences of **ANGER**, in the case of general chilliness, and when *Bryonia* has proved insufficient, or if the patient had taken chamomile-tea directly after the fit of anger, or had eaten or drunk any thing, and if *Chamom.* had not removed the ill effects entirely.

Opium :—If one can use it immediately after the emotion attended with **FRIGHT** or **JOY**, and especially if there be present: pains in the forehead, stupefaction or even loss of consciousness, heat and sweat about the head, whilst the rest of the body is cold; tendency of blood to the head, eructations or sour vomiting, great distress, and heaviness in the abdomen; **DIARRHŒA**, or involuntary stools; pressure on the chest and difficulty of breathing; **FAINTING FITS**, **PAROXYSMS OF SPASM** or even of **EPILEPSY**;

trembling, cries, or sopor with stertorous breathing; spasmodic rigidity of the whole body; internal heat with coldness of the body, and cold sweat, etc.

Phosphoric acid:—For the consequences of DEEP GRIEF, UNHAPPY LOVE, HOME-SICKNESS, or in all cases where *Ignat.* is not sufficient, especially when the patient is taciturn, dull, listless; when the hair falls off or turns grey; for hectic fever, with profuse sweat in the morning; in case of constant desire to sleep, etc.

Platina:—When in consequence of ANGER or MORTIFICATION there set in: indifference, sadness alternating with laughter; pride, with contempt of others; great anguish and dread of death; when, in females, the uterine system is involved.

Pulsatilla:—For the consequences of FRIGHT, if the same be indicated by diarrhœa, with heat in the abdomen and coldness of the limbs; or for the consequences of ANGER, in persons of a bland disposition; or when the patient took chamomile-tea directly after the anger; and when *Cham.* was not sufficient for his recovery.

Sambucus:—When in consequence of FRIGHT or FEAR, there occur: general coldness of the whole body, trembling, convulsive twitchings; OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST; sopor with stertorous breathing; and when *Opium* was not sufficient.

Staphysagria:—For the consequences of ANGER, especially when for: indignation and ill humour, the patient pushes violently away from him what is near him, or throws about the things lying before him on the table; in the case of ill humour, restlessness, and fear;—or when DEEP GRIEF occasions: sadness, with disposition to take everything in the worst part, great dread of the future, sleep in the daytime, and sleeplessness at night; falling off of the hair; feeble and faint voice; hypochondriac mood.

Veratrum:—When in consequence of FRIGHT or FEAR there sets in: diarrhœa, or involuntary evacuations from the bowels, with coldness of the whole abdomen.

4. In general, after emotions of the mind, the following may be given for their consequences:

a) For JAUNDICE: *Cham. merc. chin.*—For CONVULSIONS or TWITCHINGS: *Bell. cham. ign. hyos. op. samb.*—For spasmodic ailments: *Coloc.*—For TETANIC SPASMS: *Bell. op. ign.*—For epileptic attacks: *Ign. op. (bell. lach. canst.)*—For great DEBILITY with trembling: *Merc. op. phos. ac. veratr.*—For FAINTING fits: *Coff. op. veratr.*—For great NERVOUS excitement: *Acon. coff. magn. arct. merc. n. vom.*—In case of much VASCULAR orgasm: *Acon. coff. merc.*

b) When there is consequent FEVERISH HEAT: *Acon. bry. cham. n. vom.*—CHILLS and SHUDDERING: *Bry. merc. puls.*—In case of COLDNESS of the body: *Op. puls. samb. veratr.*—HEAT and REDNESS of the cheeks: *Acon. caps. ign.*—NIGHT SWEATS: *Merc. phos. ac.*—HECTIC FEVER: *Ign. phos. ac. staph.*

c) For SLEEPLESSNESS: *Acon. coff. merc. caps. coloc. staph.*—In case of SOPORE: *Op. samb. (phos. ac. staph.).*

d) For MELANCHOLY and SADNESS: *Aur. ign. phos. ac. plat. staph.*—For constant WEBBING and lamenting: *Bell. hep.*—For constant CRIES: *Bell. op.*—CONSTANT ANXIETY and FEAR: *Acon. bell. cham. merc. plat. staph.*—MENTAL DERANGEMENT: *Bell. hyos. lach. op. stram. veratr.*—When there exist INDIFFERENCE, DULNESS, APATHY: *Hell. hyos. phos. ac.*—Constant INDIGNATION: *Coloc. staph.*

e) When LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS and STUPEFACTION follow: *Bell. hyos. nux v. op.*—In case of TENDENCY OF BLOOD to the head, and headache: *Acon. bell. coff. ign. merc. n. vom. op.*—When there is much FALLING OFF of the hair, or when the hair turns GREY: *Phos. ac. staph.*

f) When there is LOSS OF APPETITE, nausea, and vomiting: *Bry. cham. coloc. ign. n. vom. op. puls.*—If BILIOUS ailments are present: *Acon. bry. cham. coloc. ign. n. vom.*—In case of PAINS in the STOMACH: *Cham. nux v. puls.*—In case of COLIC, and DIARRHŒA: *Cham. puls. veratr.*—Where there are INVOLUNTARY STOOLS: *Op. veratr.*

g) Where there exist PAINS in the CHEST, ASTHMATIC symptoms, etc.: *Aur. bell. cham. n. vom. op. samb.*—Violent PALPITATION of the HEART: *Acon. cham. hep. op. puls.*

Compare: EMOTIONS, MORBID, MENTAL DERANGEMENT, MELANCHOLY, etc., as well as those articles which refer to the various STATES, which may be occasioned in given cases by Emotions.

Emotions, Morbid, in general.—*Morborum Mentalium Symptomata Universa*:—1. Having, in the articles MENTAL DERANGEMENT, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYDROPHOBIA, WEAK MEMORY, etc., made particular references to the leading varieties of mental diseases, with regard to the remedies corresponding to them, it now remains for us to comprise, in one general view, mental diseases, in reference to their peculiar symptoms, which is so much the more necessary, as nature has, in point of fact, just as little discriminated and symptomatically separated mental ailments as any other disease, as books would lead us to believe. To give some general practical hints for the treatment of mental diseases, without reference to their pathological names, is the object of this article. The remedies in these diseases most to be referred to are, according to experience and observation, the following: 1) *Aur. bell. hyos. ign. lach. lyc. op. phosph. phos. ac. plat. puls. sep. stram. veratr.* 2) *Acon. anac. ars. calc. cann. caust. cham. coccul. con. graph. hell. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. op. rhus. sil. sulph.* 3) *Ant. baryt. bry. cann. canth. chin. cic. coff. cupr. hep. rhus. stann. staph.*

2. Of these remedies, the following are to be more specially used in given cases:

a) For DISTRESS, anxiety: 1) *Ars. puls. veratr.* 2) *Acon. arn. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. cham. graph. ign. lyc. merc. n. vom. phos. rhus. samb. spig. spong. sulph.*—In case of FEAR and apprehensions: *Acon. anac. ars. baryt. bell. bry. calc. caust. cic. coccul. graph. hep. hyos. lach. merc. n. vom. op. sulph. ac. veratr.*—FOR UNEASINESS, as if from a BAD CONSCIENCE: *Alum. amm. ars. aur. carb. veg. caust. cin. coccul. con. cycl. dig. ferr. graph. hyos. merc. n. vom. puls. sil. stram. sulph. veratr.*—FOR ANXIETY, driving one from one place to another in order to

escape: *Acon. ars. aur. bell. bry. canth. carb. v. coloc. capr. dros. graph. hyos. merc. n. vom. op. plat. puls. sep. spig. staph. stram. veratr.*

b) For fretfulness and VEXED MOOD: 1) *Ars. calc. caust. cham. ign. kal. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. utum. aur. bell. bry. chin. con. graph. hep. lach. natr. natr. m. petr. phos. phos. ac. plat. sil. staph. zinc.*—For irritability: 1) *Ars. bry. carb. v. caust. con. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. puls. staph. sulph.* 2) *Arn. aur. bell. cham. chin. coccul. hep. ign. lyc. merc. natr. petr. phos. ac. plat. sep. spig.*—For disposition to be ANGRY: 1) *Aur. bry. carb. v. cham. caust. hep. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. sulph.* 2) *Arn. ars. caps. chin. croc. graph. lyc. magn. aust. natr. natr. m. petr. sep. sil.*

c) In case of SUSPICION and distrust: 1) *Baryt. caust. cic. hyos. lyc. puls.* 2) *Anac. ant. aur. bell. cham. dros. hell. lach. merc. op. ruta. sulph. ac.*—For ANTHROPOPHOBIA: 1) *Amb. baryt. hyos. natr. puls. rhus.* 2) *Bell. cic. con. cupr. lyc. selen.*

d) For NERVOUS excitement: 1) *Acon. arn. aur. bell. calc. cham. coff. magn. arct. merc. phos. val.* 2) *Asar. bry. carb. veg. chin. ferr. hep. hyos. lyc. natr. m. sep. sulph. teucr. veratr.*—For great TENDENCY TO BE FRIGHTENED: *Acon. bell. borax. calc. carb. veg. caust. cham. coccul. con. natr. m. petr. phos. sil. sulph.*

e) In case of MALICE: 1) *Anac. bell. hyos. lach. lyc. n. vom. stram. veratr.* 2) *Ars. caps. cupr. natr. natr. m. petr. phos. plat. sec.*—For disposition to SWEAR: *Anac. veratr.*—Disposition to KILL somebody: *Ars. chin. hep. lach. stram.*—For disposition to commit ACTS OF VIOLENCE in general: 1) *Bell. hyos. stram. veratr.* 2) *Anac. ars. baryt. chin. coccul. cupr. hep. lach. lyc. mosch. natr. n. vom. plat.*—For VINDICTIVE mood: *Agar. anac. aur. lach.*—In case of TRICKS and FRAUD: *Cupr. lach. n. vom.*

f) For bold, AUDACIOUS disposition: 1) *Ign. magn. arct. op.* 2) *Acon. agar. merc. sulph.*

g) For OBSTINACY, headstrongness: *Bell. calc. ign. kal. lyc. nitr. ac. n. vom. sil. sulph.*—For QUARRELSOME MOOD:

1) *Ars. caps. chin. ign. lach. merc. natr. m. veratr.*

2) *Arn. aur. bell. caust. cham. hyos. lach. lyc. mosch. n. vom. petr. sep. staph.*

h) For abundance of FANCIES and FIXED IDEAS: 1) *Bell. coccul. ign. phos. ac. sabad. stram. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amb. cic. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. n. vom. op. phos. plat. puls. rhus. sec. sil. val. veratr.*—For HYPOCHONDRIAC ideas and apprehensions: 1) *Calc. chin. natr. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Anac. aur. con. grat. lach. mosch. natr. m. phos. phos. ac. sep. staph.* 3) *Ars. caust. chin. graph. hell. hep. lyc. nitr. ac. n. mosch. petr. puls. rhus. val.*

i) Where EARNESTNESS predominates: *Alum. aur. bell. caust. cham. euphorb. hell. hyos. ign. led. merc. n. mosch. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. spig. stann.*—For SILENT, taciturn mood: *Aur. bell. caps. caust. cham. euphorb. hell. hyos. ign. ipec. lyc. n. vom. phos. ac. plat. puls. stann.*—When there is a disinclination to TALK and ANSWER: 1) *Amb. bell. bry. ign. lach. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. stann.* 2) *Alum. calc. chin. coloc. cycl. hell. natr. m. plat. sulph.*

k) In case of great INDIFFERENCE, apathy, listlessness: 1) *Ars. bell. calc. ign. phos. phos. ac. puls. sep. sil. staph.* 2) *Arn. cham. chin. coccul. con. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. plat.*

l) For VIOLENCE, PASSION, ROARING ALOUD: 1) *Bry. carb. veg. caust. hep. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. sep.* 2) *Anac. aur. dros. kal. lach. mosch. nitr. ac. petr. phos. plat. sulph.*

m) In case of GREEDINESS, ENVY, and IMPETUOUS DESIRE to possess a thing: 1) *Ars. bry. puls.* 2) *Calc. lyc. sep.*

n) In case of LAMENTING, WEEPING, and crying: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. cham. cin. coff. graph. hyos. ign. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. plat. puls. sep. stram. sulph. veratr.*

o) For merry mood, singing, whistling, dancing, etc.: 1) *Bell.*

coff. croc. lach. lyc. natr. m. op. plat. stram. veratr.
 2) *Aur. cann. carb. an. cic. hyos. natr. spong. zino.*

p) FOR DESPONDENCY and despair: *Acon. aur. calc. caust. con. graph. ign. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph. veratr.*—FOR BEING TIRED OF LIFE: *Amb. amm. ars. aur. bell. chin. lach. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. plat. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph. sulph. ac. thuj.*—FOR desire of SUICIDE: 1) *Ars. aur. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Alum. ant. bell. carb. veg. chin. dras. hep. hyos. mez. rhus. sec. sep. spig. stram. tart.*

q) In case of ILLUSIONS OF FANCY: 1) *Bell. stram.* 2) *Anac. lach. natr. m. op. puls. sil. sulph.* 3) *Acon. ars. bry. calc. canth. carb. veg. cham. dulc. hell. hep. kal. magn. n. merc. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. plat.*

r) FOR RELIGIOUS mania: 1) *Bell. hyos. lach. puls. stram. sulph.* 2) *Ars. aur. croc. lyc. selen.*

s) FOR BLAND, tender turn of mind: *Coccul. croc. ign. lyc. magn. arct. mosch. puls. sil.*

t) FOR PRIDE, vanity, etc.: 1) *Lyc. plat. stram. veratr.* 2) *Alum. arn. caust. chin. cupr. hyos. ipec. lach. par. phos.*

u) FOR SADNESS, melancholy, etc.: 1) *Ars. aur. bell. ign. lach. puls. sulph.* 2) *Acon. bry. calc. caust. cham. coccul. con. graph. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. natr. m. n. vom. petr. plat. rhus. sep. sil. staph. stram. sulph. veratr.*

v) In case of a disposition TO FALL IN LOVE: 1) *Ant. hyos. veratr.* 2) *Graph. ign. lach. lyc. merc. natr. m. n. vom. plat. puls. sil. stram.*—FOR LASCIVIOUSNESS: 1) *Canth. hyos. phos. stram. veratr.* 2) *Chin. lach. lyc. merc. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. plat. puls.*

w) FOR MANIA, CRAZINESS, etc.: 1) *Acon. bell. calc. hyos. lach. n. vom. op. plat. stram. veratr.* 2) *Agar. anac. ant. arn. ars. cann. canth. caust. cic. coccul. coloc. con. croc. cupr. dig. dulo. ign. lyc. merc. natr. n. mosch. oleand. par. phos. plumb. puls. rhus. sec. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.*—FOR RAGE: 1) *Bell. canth. hyos.*

lyc. stram. veratr. 2) *Agar. ars. camph. cann. coccul. croc. cupr. lach. merc. plumb. sec.*

x) For FITFUL mood: 1) *Acon. alum. bell. croc. ferr. ign. plat. stram. sulph. ac. zinc.* 2) *Aur. cann. caps. carb. an. caust. chin. coccul. cycl. ferr. graph. hyos. kal. lyc. magn. arct. natr. m. sep. val.*

3. For still further indications and more strict determinations, see Sympt.-Kodex, Part. II.; and compare: WEAK MEMORY, MENTAL DERANGEMENT, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYDROPHOBIA, HYPOCHONDRIA, MELANCHOLIA, etc.

Enteritis.—Inflammation of the Bowels:—Give first a few doses of *Aconite*, to reduce the inflammation, after which, *Lach. bell.* or *merc.* will complete the cure.

In more complicated cases we may have recourse to: 1) *Ars. bry. hyos. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Ant. canth. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. nitr. ac. phos. puls. rhus. sec. squill. sulph.*, in accordance with circumstances and the general symptoms present.

With respect to these general symptoms, see INFLAMMATORY FEVER; and compare: GASTRITIS, GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, CHOLERA, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, etc.

Epilepsy.—The chief remedies and those most deserving of consideration, according to experience, are: 1) *Bell. calc. caust. cic. cin. hyos. lach. op. stram. sulph.* 2) *Ars. camph. cham. coccul. ign. ipec. kal. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. plumb. sep. sil.* 3) *Agar. can. plumb. stann.*

For further and more determinate information, see SPASMS, where the symptoms are given which indicate more immediately one or other of the above-named remedies.

Epistaxis.—1. Principal remedies; 1) *Acon. can. bell. bry. chin. croc. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Amb. cann. carb. v. cin. ferr. gran. kreos. led. sabin. sec. sep. sil.*, etc.

In VIOLENT bleeding from the nose or NASAL HEMORRHAGE, we would chiefly recommend: 1) *Acon. chin.* 2) *Arn. bell. chin. merc. puls. rhus. sec.*

2. If caused by TENDENCY OF BLOOD to the head, give: 1) *Acon. bell. chin. croc. con.*; or, 2) *Alum. Cham. graph. rhus.*

If occurring during a COLD: *Ars. or puls.*

If affecting children who have WORMS: *Cin. or merc.*

In the case of females who MENSTRUATE SCANTILY: *Puls. or sec. or sep.*—If the menses be too PROFUSE, give: *Acon. calc. croc. sabin.*—With AMENORRHEA: *Bry. puls. or sep.*

For DEBILITATED persons, exhausted in consequence of loss of blood, etc.: 1) *Chin. or sec.*; or, 2) *Carb. v. cin. ferr.*

If in consequence of BEING HEATED, or of being STIMULATED by spirits: *N. vom.*, or *Acon. bell. bry.*

If caused by BODILY EXERTIONS: *Rhus. Arn.*, or, *Bry. calc. puls. sulph.*

Epistaxis after a BLOW, CONTUSION, requires: *Arn.*

3. The DISPOSITION to bleed from the nose on every occasion finds its remedy in: *Calc. carb. v. sep. sil. or sulph.*

See HEMORRHAGES, CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD, CATARRH, MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, DEBILITY, HEAT, ILL-EFFECTS OF, WORN-OUT, INJURIES, etc.

Ergotism.—**Raphania**:—If caused by the use of spurred rye, *Solan. nigr.* is almost a specific.—Besides, we may venture to recommend, according to circumstances, the following: *Acon. bell. colch. hyos. op. plat. stram. rhus*; or, especially when gangrene sets in: *Ars. chin. euphorb. sil.*

Eruptions, Cutaneous.—As the size of this manual is so very limited, we must in this article refer for fuller information to our "Special Repertorium of Skin-symptoms," and here confine ourselves to giving certain general hints, which in very

many ordinary cases will suffice fully for the correct selection of the suitable remedy.

1. Generally speaking, whatever name the eruption in question may bear, the following remedies are especially to be considered :

Give: •

a) In the case of **ITCHING** eruptions: *Agar. ant. ars. bry. caust. cham. clem. kal. lach. merc. mez. nitr. ac. oleand. ran. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. veratr.*—**BITING**: *Amm. m. bry. calc. caust. euph. lach. led. lyc. mez. natr. m. oleand. phos. ac. puls. ran. sc. sulph.*—**BURNING**: *Amb. ars. bell. bry. caps. carb. v. caust. con. hep. kreos. lyc. merc. mez. ran. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. viol. tr.*—**STINGING-ITCHING**: *Acon. ars. bar. bell. bry. clem. con. dros. hep. led. merc. nitr. ac. puls. ran. rhus. sep. sulph.*

b) In **PAINLESS** eruptions: *Amb. hell. hyos. lyc. stram. sulph.*—In **PAINFUL**: *Ant. arn. bell. chin. clem. cupr. dulc. hep. lyc. magn. m. phos. ac. puls. sep. sil. veratr.*—In **TEARING** and painful eruptions: *Calc. lyc. mez. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*—When **TENSIVE** and painful: *Arn. bar. caust. con. phos. puls. rhus. sulph.*—When **SORE**, or as if painful from being ulcerated: *Alum. amm. m. arg. aur. bry. calc. caust. cic. colch. dros. graph. hep. kal. mang. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. petr. phos. phos. ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph. veratr. zinc.*

e) In the case of **BLUE-COLOURED** eruptions: *Ars. bell. con. lach. ran. rhus.*—In **TRANSPARENT**: *Cin. merc. ran.*—In **YELLOWISH**: *Agar. ars. cic. euph. kreos. merc. natr. nitr. ac. sep.*—In **PURPLE-COLOURED**: *Acon. bell.*—In **ROSE-COLOURED**: *Alum. natr. phos. sil.*—In **SCARLET-COLOURED**: *Amm. ars. bell. croc. euph. hyos. merc. phos.*—When **BLACKISH**: *Ars. bell. bry. lach. rhus. sec. sil.*—**WHITISH**: *Agar. ars. bry. ipec. phos. sulph. thuj. val. zinc.*—With **WHITE HEADS**: *Ant. puls. tart.*

d) If they **READILY BLEED**: *Calc. dulc. merc. sulph.*—If **BLOOD-BLISTERS**: *Ars. bry. natr. m. sec. sulph.*—If **GANGRENOUS**: *Ars. bell. camph. carb. v. lach. mur. ac.*

ran. sabin. sec. sil.—When PUBULENT: *Ars. cic. clem. dulc. hep. lyc. magn. m. merc. petr. rhus. sep. staph. tart. zinc.*—HUMID: *Bov. calc. carb. v. cic. clem. graph. hep. kal. kreos. merc. nitr. ac. petr. rhus. sel. sep. staph. viol. tr.*—If SPREADING: *Ars. bor. calc. caust. cham. clem. con. graph. hep. kal. magn. c. merc. natr. nitr. ac. petr. rhus. sep. sil. squill. staph. sulph. viol. tr.*—If SCURFY: *Alum. ant. ars. bar. bell. bov. calc. carb. a. chel. cic. clem. coloc. con. dulc. graph. hell. hep. kal. lyc. merc. natr. m. oleand. puls. ran. rhus. sassap. sep. sil. staph. sulph. viol. tr.*—If DRY: *Bar. bov. calc. carb. v. cupr. dulc. led. magn. c. merc. mez. petr. phos. sassap. sep. sil. staph. veratr. viol. tr. zinc.*

e) In case they PEEL OFF: *Acon. amm. amm. m. bell. clem. cupr. led. merc. mez. phos. sep. sil. staph.*—If SOALY: *Agar. amm. m. aur. cic. clem. dulc. led. magn. c. merc. oleand. phos. sulph.*—If HORNY: *Ant. graph. ran.*—CRACKED: *Alum. calc. cham. cycl. hep. lach. merc. petr. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.*

f) In case the eruptions are fine-grained: *Bry. carb. v. graph. hep. merc. phos. ac. sulph.*—In case the eruption is GRIT-SHAPED: *Graph. hep. natr. m.*—MILLET-SHAPED: *Agar. ars. led. val.*—CLUSTERED: *Agar. calc. ran. rhus. veratr.*—ZONE-SHAPED: *Ars. graph. merc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*—GRAPE-SHAPED: *Calc. rhus. staph. veratr.* CONFLUENT: *Agar. cic. hyos. phos. ac. tart. val.*

g) PIMPLE-shaped: *Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. caust. cham. dulc. graph. hell. hep. kal. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. oleand. phos. phos. ac. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. spong. staph. sulph. tart. thuj.*—VESICULAR: *Amm. m. ant. ars. bell. bry. canth. caust. chin. clem. graph. hep. kal. lach. phos. ran. ran. sc. rhus. sulph.*—PAPULAE: *Alum. ant. calc. caust. dulc. graph. hep. lach. lyc. mez. natr. m. puls. rhus. sep. sil. staph. veratr.*—PUSTULOUS: *Ant. arn. ars. bell. hyos. merc. nitr. ac. puls. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. tart.*

h) Eruptions which only appear on COVERED PARTS: *Led. thuj.*—On HAIRY parts: *Kal. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. ac. rhus.*

2. For more particular indication see the individual eruptions, as for instance: BLOOD-BLISTERS, VARIOLA, HERPES, MACULÆ, RASH, ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE, SCALDHEAD, MEASLES, CRUSTA LACTEA, RUBEOLÆ, ERYSIPELAS, SCARLATINA, etc.

Eruptions in the Face, Herpes, Spots, Ulcers in the Face:—1. The chief remedies for the various phenomena of this kind in general are: *Ars. aur. baryt. calc. carb. v. cic. dulc. graph. hep. led. lyc. magn. m. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. ac. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ant. bov. bry. caust. con. kreos. lach. sassap. sil. staph. veratr.*

2. As regards the various kinds of simple MACULÆ and PIMPLES, the following are chiefly worthy of attention:

a) For FRECKLES (EPHELIDES): *Alum. ant. calc. dulc. graph. lyc. mur. ac. puls. sep. sulph.*

b) For ACNE: 1) *Ars. bell. calc. carb. v. hep. lach. sulph.* 2) *Aur. cann. canth. carb. an. caust. cic. kreos. led. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. veratr.*

c) For ACNE SIMPLEX in young people, and especially high-livers: 1) *Bell. hep. led. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Ars. calc. carb. v. lach. n. vom. phos. ac. puls.*

d) For ACNE OF DRUNKARDS: *Kreos. led. n. vom.; Ars. lach. puls.*

e) For ACNE ROSACEA: 1) *Ars. carb. an. kreos. rhus. ruta. veratr.* 2) *Aur. calc. cann. canth. carb. v. caust. cic. led. lach. sep.*

f) ACNE PUNCTATA (BLACK PORES, COMEDONES): 1) *Graph. natr. nitr. ac. selen. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. calc. dig. dros. hep. natr. m. sabin.*

3. As regards HERPES IN THE FACE, give:

a) For IMPETIGO FACIALIS (HUMID SCURF IN THE FACE): 1) *Calc. graph. sulph.* 2) *Ars. cic. lyc. rhus. sep.*

b) For CRUSTA LACTEA: 1) *Rhus*. 2) *Calc. sulph.* 3) *Ars. baryt. cic. graph. lyc. merc. sassap.* (*Viol. tr.???*)

c) For STROFULUS IN CHILDREN (ERUPTION FROM TEETHING): 1) *Merc. sulph.* 2) *Calc. graph. rhus. sep.*

d) For HERPES FURFURACEUS IN THE FACE: 1) *Ars. bry. cic. sulph.* 2) *Anac. merc. thuja.*

e) For LUPUS OR IMPETIGO RODENS, OR HERPES EXEDENS SCROPHULOSUS: 1) *Ars. bell. hep. merc. sep. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Cic. graph. natr. m. nitr. ac.*

f) LUPUS of the WING OF THE NOSE, HERPES EXEDENS IDIOPATHICUS: 1) *Staph.* 2) *Ars.? aur.? calc.? sep.? sil.? sulph.?*

g) For PSORIASIS FACIALIS: 1) *Calc. graph. lyc. sep. sulph.*

h) For ULCERATED CORNERS OF THE MOUTH: 1) *Amm. bell. calc. caust. graph. hep. ign. kreos. merc. natr. m. sil.* 2) *Ant. arn. natr. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sulph. veratr.*

i) For MENTAGRA (HERPES OF THE CHIN): 1) *Ant. cic. graph. sulph.* 2) *Carb. v.? clem.? dulc.? kreos.? merc.? sassap.? sep.?*

k) In case of CRUSTA SERPIGINOSA: 1) *Ars. cic. graph. merc. sassap.* 2) *Calc. baryt. lyc. rhus.* (*Viol. tr.?*)

4. Further, as regards ULCERS of the FACE and LIPS, the following merit consideration:

a) For CANCEROUS ULCERS on the face or lips: 1) *Ars. bell. sil. sulph.* 2) *Clem. con. hep. merc.*

b) In the case of SCROFULOUS ulcers: 1) *Bell. hep. merc. sep. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Cic.? graph.? natr. m.? nitr. ac.? sulph. ac.?*

5. And lastly, in all cases the following deserve particular notice:

a) For ERUPTIONS on the FOREHEAD: *Ant. bell. caust. hep. kreos. led. natr. m. phos. phos. ac. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*

b) On the TEMPLES: *Alum. ant. bell. carb. v. caust. lyc. mur. ac. natr. m. sulph. thuja.*

c) In the case of eruption around the EYES: *Ars. con. hep. merc. staph. sulph.*

- d) In the EYEBROWS: *Caust. kal. natr. m. selen. staph.*
- e) On the CHEEKS: *Ant. bell. calc. caust. kreos. lach. natr. natr. m. phos. rhus. sep. sil. staph. veratr.*
- f) On the NOSE: *Alum. aur. carb. an. carb. v. caust. graph. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. ac. sep. sil. sulph.*
- g) AROUND THE NOSE: *Ant. caust. natr. rhus. sep. sil sulph.*
- h) On MOUTH and LIPS: *Ars. bry. calc. caust. kreos. natr. m. n. vom. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*
- i) In the CORNER of the MOUTH: *Ant. amm. arn. bell. calc. caust. graph. hep. ign. kreos. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sulph. veratr.*
- k) On the CHIN: *Ant. bell. caust. con. graph. hep. kal. kreos. lyc. merc. natr. m. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.*

6. See ERUPTIONS, HERPES, MACULÆ, ULCERS, etc.

Eruptions, Herpetic.—1. The most effectual remedies for the various herpetic eruptions are, according to experience: 1) *Ars. bov. calc. clem. con. dulc. graph. lyc. merc. oleand. rhus. sassap. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Bry. carb. v. caust. cin. hep. kreos. led. natr. natr. m. petr. ran. staph. zinc.*

2. Of the remedies mentioned for the individual species of herpes, the following are particularly to be taken into account:

a) For HERPES PHLYCTÆNOIDES s. MILIARIS: 1) *Acon. bell. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. lov. calc. lyc. merc. sep.*

b) For HERPES EXEDENS s. PHAGEDENICUS, IMPETIGO RODENS, LUPUS: 1) *Ars. graph. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. calc. cic. clem. con. merc. sep.*

c) HERPES FURFURACEUS, PITYRIASIS: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. kreos. sil. sulph.* 2) *Dulc. graph. lyc. sep. sulph.* 3) *Anac. cic. lach. led. merc. natr. m. thuj.*

d) HERPES CRUSTACEUS, IMPETIGO: 1) *Calc. lyc. sulph.* 2) *Con. graph. rhus.* 3) *Ars. cic. dulc. lach. merc. sep. sulph.*

e) HERPES CIRCINNATUS : 1) *Sep.* 2) *Natr. natr. m.* 3) *Calc. ? caust. ? sulph. ?*

f) HERPES SQUAMOSUS, PSORIASIS : 1) *Ars. clem. dulc. led. magn. c. merc. phos. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Calc. caust. lyc. graph.*

g) PSORIASIS INVETERATA, HERPETIC RHAGADES : 1) *Graph. lyc. sep. sulph.* 2) *Calc. hep. merc. puls. rhus. sil.*

h) LICHEN : 1) *Coccul. ? dulc. ?* 2) *Acon. ? bry. ? cic. ? lyc. ? mur. ac. ? sulph. ?*

3. As regards subjective symptoms, give :

a) For BURNING of the eruption : 1) *Ars. carb. v. caust. merc. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Calc. lyc. hep. puls. sep. staph.*

b) ITCHING : 1) *Ars. calc. caust. clem. merc. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Bov. con. graph. nitr. ac. oleand. ran. sil. staph.*

c) STINGING or TEARING pain of the eruption : *Calc. clem. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.*

4. Further, the following deserve to be particularly heeded :

a) For YELLOWISH, brown-yellow HERPES : *Merc. lyc. natr. sep.*

b) In the case of RED : *Cic. clem. dulc. lyc. magn. c. merc. staph.*

c) Of WHITISH : *Ars. bry. graph. lyc. zinc.*

5. a) In the case of IMPETIGO, humid herpes : 1) *Calc. dulc. graph. kreos. lyc. merc. rhus. sep.* 2) *Alum. bov. carb. v. caust. phos. ac. staph. sulph.*

b) In the case of DRY herpes : 1) *Dulc. led. merc. phos. sep. sil. veratr.* 2) *Baryt. bov. calc. clem. kreos. phos. ac. staph. sulph.*

c) In the case of SUPPURATING : 1) *Cic. clem. merc. rhus. sep.* 2) *Dulc. lyc. natr. sulph.*

d) In the case of READILY BLEEDING : *Ars. carb. v. lyc. merc. phos. phos. ac. sil. sulph.*

6. For LOCAL herpes, see ERUPTIONS in the FACE, on the LIPS, CHIN, PUDENDUM, etc.

Compare, for still further information : ERUPTIONS, MACULÆ, ULCERS, etc.

Erysipelas.—1. The chief remedies in general are : 1) *Acon. bell. graph. lach. merc. puls. rhus.* 2) *Arn. ars. bry. calc. camph. canth. carb. an. cham. clem. hep. nitr. ac. phosph. plumb. sil. sulph.* 3) *Amm. carb. veg. chin. croc. euphorb. hyos. iod. kal. lyc. sep. stram. thuj.*

2. For SIMPLE erysipelas in slight cases, give : *Acon. bell. hep. lach.*

For erysipelas FUGAX : 1) *Bell. rhus.* 2) *Graph. puls.*

For PHLEGMONOUS erysipelas : 1) *Bell. graph. hep. merc. puls. rhus.* 2) *Acon. calc. chin. kal. lyc. nitr. ac. phosph. sulph. thuj.*

For SCARLET-COLOURED : 1) *Amm. bell. hyos. merc. phosph.* 2) *Acon. ars. bry. croc. lach. stram. sulph.*

For VESICULAR erysipelas : 1) *Rhus.* 2) *Graph.* 3) *Ars. bell. hep. lach.*

For ZONA : 1) *Rhus.* 2) *Graph. puls.* 3) *Ars. merc. sil. sulph.*

3. For SECONDARY erysipelas, with oedematous swellings, the following are particularly serviceable : 1) *Rhus*; or, 2) *Ars. chin. kal. merc. sulph.*

For that which passes into a sort of herpes, with large, ulcerated surfaces : 1) *Clem. rhus.* 2) *Ars. graph. merc. sil. sulph.*

And if the erysipelas is GANGRENOUS : 1) *Ars. carb. veg.* 2) *Bell. camph. chin. lach. sabin. sec.*

4. For other remedies and indications, see SWELLING, GANGRENE, ERYSIPELAS IN THE FACE, ZONA, SCARLATINA, etc.; and compare these articles also in my "Special Repertorium of Skin-symptoms."

Erysipelas Faciei.—The best remedies : 1) *Bell. lach. rhus.* 2) *Cham. graph. hep. puls. sulph.*; or, in some cases : 3) *Acon. camph. canth. carb. an. carb. veg. euphorb. sep. stram.*

Belladonna:—Is suitable, especially in case of delirium, stitching headache, furious look, violent thirst, dry tongue,

parched lips, and other symptoms, pointing to an approaching metastasis to the cerebral membranes.

Lachesis:—Is oftentimes indicated at the commencement, or when the cerebral affection did not yield to *Bell.*—After *Lach.*, *Hep.* and *merc.* are sometimes indicated.

Rhus tox.:—For VESICULAR erysipelas, or erysipelas of the scalp, and in these cases it will be found almost a specific.

See also ERYSIPELAS, and compare SWELLING OF THE CHEEKS.

Erythriasis.—*Acon.*, given to the mother, is to be considered as almost a specific remedy.

Exanthems with Fever, Febrile Exanthems.—**Exanthemata Acuta**:—1. The principal remedies for all acute exanthems (*VARIOLA*, *MEASLES*, *RUBEOLÆ*, *SCARLATINA*, *PURPLE RASH*, etc.) are :

1) *Acon.* *bell.* *bry.* *coff.* *merc.* *phosph.* *puls.* *sulph.*
2) *Ars. amm.* *baryt.* *chin.* *lach.* *hell.* *rhus.* *stram.*

2. For the INFLAMMATORY FEVER which precedes the eruption, no matter what the subsequent exanthem is, the following remedies serve in almost all cases : 1) *Acon.* 2) *Bell.* *bry.* *coff.*, and, in general, the remedies indicated for INFLAMMATORY fever.

3. For the ERUPTION ITSELF, see the respective heads : *RASH*, *MEASLES*, *VARIOLA*, *SCARLATINA*, *VARICELLA*, *RUBEOLÆ*, etc.

But if the eruption is one as yet unknown in any of the categories hitherto mentioned, we may have recourse in particular to the following :

In case of exanthems with *MACULÆ* : *Acon.* *amm.* *bell.* *bry.* *phosph.* *puls.*

With *RASH* : *Acon.* *bry.* *ipéc.* *rhus.* *val.*

For SUPPURATING eruption : 1) *Bell.* *merc.* *rhus.* 2) *Ars. ant.* *puls.* *sulph.* *tart.* 3) *Hyos.*

For GANGRENOUS eruption : 1) *Ars. carb. veg.* 2) *Bell. hyos.* *lach.* *rhus.* *sec.* *sil.*

For ERYSIPELATOUS eruptions : 1) *Bell.* *rhus.* 2) *Amm. euphorb.* *phosph.* 3) *Camph.* *carb. veg.* *graph.*

4. Repulsion of the eruption by a cold or other causes, re-

quires: 1) *Ars. bry. phosph. puls. stram. sulph.* 2) *Bell. caust. hell. phos. ac. op.*

If METASTASIS TO THE BRAIN be the consequence of the repulsion, we may give: 1) *Bell. hell. stram.* 2) *Ars. arn. phos. ac. puls.*

If the repulsion be succeeded by DISTRESS OF BREATHING and PAIN IN THE CHEST: *Bry. phosph. sulph.*

5. If secondary diseases set in after the natural course of the eruption, the following will in most cases be found suitable:

a) For CATARRHAL affections: *Bry. carb. veg. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. n. vom. sep.*

b) For affections of the EAR and SENSE OF HEARING: *Bell. carb. veg. colch. hep. lyc. men. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sulph.*

c) For DIARRHŒA: *Chin. merc. puls. sulph. veratr.*

d) For dropsical affections: 1) *Ars. hell. dig.* 2) *Arn. bell. phos. ac. seneg. sulph.*

6. For further information see the individual Acute Exanthemata, as for example: VARIOLA, MEASLES, SCARLATINA, etc.

Excrecences, Fungous.—Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. carb. an. carb. veg. phosph. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ant. bell. calc. clem. con. kreos. lach. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. staph.* 3) *N. vom.? petr.? rhus.? sabin.? tart.? thuj.?*

Of these, the following are particularly recommended for FUNGUS HÆMATODES: 1) *Ars. carb. an. phosph. sil.* 2) *Carb. veg. lach. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. sulph.* 3) *Calc.? clem.? kreos.? n. vom.? rhus.? sabin.? sep.? staph.? tart.? thuj.?*

For FUNGUS MEDULLARIS: 1) *Bell. carb. an. phosph. thuj.* 2) *Sil.? sulph.?*

For FUNGUS ARTICULORUM: 1) *Ant. kreos. lach. sil.* 2) *Ars. iod. lyc. phosph. staph.* 3) *Clem.? petr.? rhus.? sabin.? sulph.?*

Exercise, Dread of.—A mere symptom which, where it exists with other affections, is, in general, of sufficient importance

to merit attention, and which, if in accordance with the other symptoms, often points to: 1) *Ars. bell. chin. lach. natr. natr. m. n. vom. sulph. tart.* 2) *Acon. calad. caps. chel. dulc. hell. hyos. ign. iod. merc. mez. mur. ac. rut. thuj.*

Exhalation, Deficient, Dryness of the Skin:—A mere symptom, the presence of which, however, in chronic and acute diseases, may determine the selection of the remedy, and one wherein, according to experience and the **MATERIA MEDICA PURA**, the following medicines may be taken into consideration:

1) *Acon. bell. calc. cham. chin. colch. dulc. graph. kal. led. lyc. n. mosch. phos. sen. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. arn. ars. cann. caust. coff. hep. hyos. iod. ipec. lach. magn. c. mur. ac. natr. nitr. ac. phos. ac. plat. puls. rhus. sabad. sec. sep. staph. verb. viol. od.*

Eyes, Contraction of.—Principal remedies:

1) *Agar.?* 2) *Ant. arn. canth. croc. crotal. squill.*
(See **OPHTHALMIA.**)

Eyes, Neuralgic Pains in the.—1. For true **NEURALGIC** affections of the eye, according to experience, the following deserve most consideration: 1) *Bell. chin. hyos. spig.* 2) *Asar. caust. guaj. hep. par. phos ac. plumb. thuj.*

2. Besides, in **PAINS** of the eyes, with or without inflammation, the following remedies are peculiarly deserving of consideration:

For sensation as if the eyeballs were **TOO LARGE**: *Bell. spig.*—*Asar. caust. guaj. hep. hyos. natr. natr. m. op. par. phos. ac. plumb. sen. tar. thuj.*

For pains which increase by **CONTACT** of the parts: *Bell. chin. hell. hep. sulph.*—In those aggravated by **MOTION**: *Arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. cham. chin. hep. led. magn. aust. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ran. spig. sulph.*—For **BORING** pains: *Bis. calc. hep. kal. natr. m. spig. thuj.*—For **BURNING** pains: *Acon. ars. asar. bell. bry. calc.*

carb. v. coloc. croc. crotal. euphr. lach. lyc. magn. m.
 merc. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. rhus. sep. spong. sulph.
 —In case of aggravation by TURNING THE EYES: *Acon. bry.*
caps. cupr. lyc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. spig.—
 For ACHING pains: *Arn. bar. bell. bry. calc. carb. v.*
caust. chin. cin. cupr. graph. ign. lach. lyc. merc.
nitr. ac. n. vom. ol. an. puls. rhus. rut. sabad. sep.
spig. staph. sulph. veratr. zinc.—Sensation as if a THREAD
 were DRAWN through the eyes: *Bry. ign. lach. mur. ac.*
par. plat. valer.—Sensation as of a FOREIGN BODY (SAND
 or DUST): *Acon. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. chin. cin.*
con. graph. ign. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. puls.
spig. sulph. sulph. ac. thuj.—For PRESSING-DOWN pains:
Aur. cann. hell. oleand. par. puls.—Pressure from
 WITHIN OUTWARD: *Acon. asar. bell. bry. cann. canth.*
caust. con. dros. guaj. ign. led. magn. arct. n. vom.
par. puls. ran. rhus. spig. val.—Stitches from WITHIN
 OUTWARD: *Calc. cocc. dros. natr. sil. sulph.*—For PRESSURE
 FROM WITHOUT INWARD: *Agar. anac. aur. bis. chin. phos. ac.*
spig. zinc.—STITCHES FROM WITHOUT INWARD: *Arn. bell. phos.*
 —For FEELING OF COLDNESS IN THE EYES: *Alum. amm. berb.*
calc. con. kal. lyc. magn. arct. par. plat.—For BEATING
 pains: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. (cham. cocc.) ign.*
magn. aust. (phos.) petr.—PINCHING pains: *Croc. nitr. ac.*
 —In case of BONE-PAINS in the cavities: *Aur. hep. merc.*
natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. phos. ac. rhus. staph. sulph.—
 For TEARING pains: *Ars. bell. bry. (cham. chin. colch.*
con.) kal. led. lyc. magn. c. (merc.) n. vom. (puls.)
sen. sil. sulph. zinc.—For SCRAPING pains: *As. lyc. puls.*
rhus.—For CUTTING in the eyes: *Bell. calc. canth. coloc.*
kal. lyc. merc. mur. ac. puls. rhus. spig. sulph. veratr.
 —For pains as if SORE or EXCORIATED: *Alum. arn. bar. bry.*
carb. v. croc. euphr. iod. kal. lyc. magn. aust. natr. m.
nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. sep. sil. staph. sulph.—For
 FEELING OF HEAVINESS in the eyes: *Bell. calc. natr. plat.*
sep.—For TENSION in the eyes: *Acon. aur. calc. led. lyc.*
natr. m. phos. sulph. ac.—For STITCHING pains: *Ars. bell.*

bry. calc. coloc. con. dig. euphr. graph. hep. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. phos. puls. sen. sep. spig. thuj. val. veratr.—Feeling as if BRUISED: *Arn. bry. chin. cupr. hep. lyc. n. vom. rhus. sulph. veratr.*

For further details, see PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF, and CONDITIONS, and compare my "Sympt.-Kodex," Part II.

Eyes, Suppuration of.—Remedies: 1) *Caust. euphr. kreos. nitr. ac.* 2) *Bell. graph.*

Compare: OPHTHALMIA.

F.

Falling off of the Hair.—**Allopecia.**—1. The chief remedies for the falling off of the hair in general are: 1) *Calc. hep. graph. kal. lyc. nitr. ac. phos. ac. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. bar. c. carb. v. caust. chin. kal. magn. merc. natr. m. sep. staph. zinc.*

2. Falling off of the hair after SEVERE ACUTE DISEASES, requires: 1) *Lyc. hep. sil.*; or, 2) *Calc. carb. v. natr. m. phos. ac.* and *sulph.*—To LYING-IN FEMALES give: *Calc. carb. v. natr. m. sulph.*

If caused by LOSS OF ANIMAL FLUIDS (depletion, excesses, etc.) give: *Chin. ferr.*; and, if caused by frequent sweats, give: *Merc.*

If the principal cause be LONG GRIEF, give: *Phos. ac.* or *staph.*; or, *Caust. graph. ign.* and *lach.*

If after frequent NERVOUS headache, or HYSTERIC pains OF THE HEAD, the most suitable remedies are: 1) *Hep. nitr. ac.* 2) *Ant. calc. sil. sulph.*; or, 3) *Aur. phos. sep.*

If caused by ABUSE OF MERCURY, give: *Hep.* or *carbo veg.*; and if by ABUSE OF CHINA, give: *Bell.* or *hep.*

3. With respect to the indications given by the state of the HEAD OF HAIR and the hair itself, when there is great SENSITIVENESS OF THE SCALP, give: *Calc. bar. c. carb. v. chin. hep. natr. m. sil. sulph.*

For violent ITCHING of the SCALP, especially if in consequence of old SUPPRESSED ERUPTIONS, give: *Graph. kal. lyc. sil. sulph.*

For SCALES on the head: *Calc. graph. magn. staph.*

For the DISPOSITION of the hair to turn GREY, give: *Graph. lyc. phos. ac. sulph. ac.*

For great DEYNESS of the hair: *Calc. kal. phos. ac.*

When the hair is frequently covered with VISCID SWEAT: *Chin. merc.*

4. Moreover, —a) When the hair falls of on the SIDES of the head: 1) *Graph. phos.* 2) *Kal. ? zinc. ?*

b) On the SINCIPUT: *Ars. natr. m. phos.*

c) On the VERTEX: *Baryt. graph. lyc. sep. zinc.*

d) On the OCCIPUT: 1) *Carb. v. phos. sil.* 2) *Petr. ?*

e) On the TEMPLES: *Calc. kal. lyc. natr. m.*

f) For some places getting BALD: 1) *Canth. phos.* 2) *Iod.*

g) Behind the EARS: *Phos.*

5. In case of falling off of the hair on other parts of the body:

a) In the eyebrows: *Agar. bell. caust. kal.*

b) WHISKERS: *Calc. graph. natr. m.*

c) MOUSTACHES: *Kal. natr. m. plumb.*

d) On the MONS VENERIS: *Natr. natr. m. rhus.*

6. Compare: SCALDHEAD, NAILS, ITCHING OF THE SKIN, etc.

Febris Helodes.—*Sudor Anglicus*:—Hahnemann recommends *Samb.* The best remedies in my own practice have proved to be *Acon.* and *bry.*; the former, when given at the commencement, sometimes breaks the disease in a few hours.

Fever, Catarrhal and Rheumatic.—1. As both these species of fever are often referrible to the same cause (cold, suppressed transpiration, etc.), and, besides, as they have so many points of contact in common that they are frequently combined, we thought it right to treat both in the same article.

The most effectual remedies for both the one and the other of these fevers are: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. caust. cham. chin. dulc. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph.*; also, 2) *Arn. camph. coff. ipec. phos. sabad. sang. sil. spig. squill. stann. veratr.*

2. For violent ACUTE fever, give: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham.*; or, 2) *Ars. coff. ign. merc. puls. rhus. squill.*

If the fever should be LIGHT, or if it ABATE after using the above-named remedies, give: 1) *Chin. dulc. n.vom. puls. rhus.*; or, 2) *Arn. ipec. phos. seneg. veratr.*

For PROFUSE sweats, which however bring no relief: *Bry. chin. merc. sulph.*

For VIOLENT pains: 1) *Acon. ars. cham. coff. ign.*; or, 2) *Merc. puls. sulph.*

3. If the fever itself has ceased, but other affections remain behind; if these affections are CATARRHAL, the following will be suitable: 1) *Sulph. or phosph. seneg. stann.*; or, 2) *Ars. bry. dulc. merc. puls. sil. squill.*

But if they are RHEUMATIC: 1) *Caut. chin. phos. sil. sulph.*; or, 2) *Hep. lach.*

4. Compare: BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, HEADACHE, OPHTHALMIA, COUGH, TOOTHACHE, etc.

Seelikewise: INFLAMMATORY FEVER, GASTRIC FEVER, TYPHUS, etc.; also: PLEURITIS, INFLUENZA, ANGINA PECTORIS, etc.

Fever, Gastric and Bilious.—1. Principal remedies: *Acon. bell. bry. cham. cocc. ipec. merc. n.vom. puls.* 2) *Ant. coloc. dig. rhus. squill. tart. veratr.*; or, 3) *Daph. gran.?* and *sulph.*

2. As regards the different subdivisions and gradations of this fever, we should employ:

When the PROPERLY GASTRIC symptoms (FEBRIS GASTRICA) are predominant: 1) *Ipec. n.vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Ant. bry. cham. cocc. dig. rhus. sulph. tart. and veratr.*; or, 3) *Bell. daph. and squill.*

When the BILIOUS symptoms (FEBRIS BILIOSA) are predominant: 1) *Acon. bry. cham. chin. cocc. n.vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Ars. coloc. daph. dig. gran.?* *ipec. and sulph.*

When the MUCOUS symptoms: 1) *Bell. chin. dig. merc. puls. rhus.*; or, 2) *Ars. cham. cin. dulc. ipec. n.vom. rhab. spig. and sulph.*

When WORM symptoms, in combination with a gastric

fever (FEBRIS VERMINOSA), are predominant, give: 1) *Cic. cin. merc. sil. spig. and sulph.*; or, 2) *Acon. dig. hyos. n. vom. sabad. stann. stram. teucr. and val.*

3. In reference to the different CHARACTER which these fevers may assume, the following points are to be specially observed:

When the symptoms are decidedly INFLAMMATORY (INFLAMMATORY GASTRIC FEVER): *Bell. bry. cham. merc. puls. tart. Aconite* is only indicated when bilious symptoms are present, never by purely gastric symptoms.

When the character of the fever is TYPHOID (GASTRIC NERVOUS FEVER), use: 1) *Bell. bry. cocc. rhus. veratr.*; or, 2) *Ars. carb. v. chin. hyos.*, etc.

When PUTRID (PUTRID GASTRIC FEVER), use: *Ars. carb. v. chin. merc. mur. ac. phos. ac. rhus. sulph. sulph. ac.*

See INFLAMMATORY FEVER, TYPHUS.

4. As respects the EXTERNAL CAUSES which may have occasioned the one or other variety of these fevers, the following remedies are to be particularly attended to:

a) For gastric fever arising from gastric derangement: 1) *Ipec. or puls.*; or, 2) *Ant. bry. n. vom. sulph. tart.*

b) From a COLD: *Acon. bell. bry. cham. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

c) From swallowing COLD WATER, ICE, OR ACIDS: 1) *Ars. puls.*; or, 2) *Natr. m. sulph. sulph. ac. lach.*

d) In the case of bilious fever from CHAGRIN OR ANGER: 1) *Cham. coloc.*; or, 2) *Con. bry. chin. n. vom. staph.* If the patient had used much chamomile-tea, or if he has eaten immediately after anger, *Puls.* deserves the preference.

5. In reference to the SYMPTOMS which characterise the particular cases of this fever, the following deserve notice:

Aconite:—Particularly AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE DISEASE, and when BILIOUS symptoms prevail, such as YELLOW COATING ON THE TONGUE, BITTER TASTE IN THE MOUTH AND OF ALL FOOD AND DRINK, except water; BURNING THIRST; BITTER ERUCTIONS, BITTER, GREENISH OR slimy VOMITING (vomiting of ascarides); distension of the hypochondria; painfulness of the region of the liver, with stitches and pressure; SUPPRESSED

STOOL, or small frequent stools with tenesmus; **RED** and **SCANTY** urine; **DRY HEAT**, with full frequent pulse, sleeplessness, and restlessness; querulous or quarrelsome temper, disposition to anger. (Compare *Bry. cham.*)

Belladonna:—If the following symptoms are present: the tongue coated with a yellowish, or white, thick coating; aversion to drink and food, sour taste of the mouth and of rye bread; vomiting of sour, bitter, or slimy substances; slimy diarrhoea; **DRY HEAT, ESPECIALLY ABOUT THE HEAD**, with thirst, or alternating with chills; distress, restlessness, suspicious or whimsical mood; **VIOLENT HEADACHE, AS IF EVERYTHING WOULD FALL OUT AT THE FOREHEAD**; dry mouth; difficult deglutition; **SOPOR IN THE DAYTIME, with SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, etc.** (Compare *Cham. and merc.*)

Bryonia:—If there be present: dry, brownish-yellow coated tongue; putrid smell from the mouth; bitter taste, especially after sleeping, or pappy, insipid, or foul taste; great desire for wine, sour drinks, or coffee, with aversion to solid food; nausea, accumulation of mucus in the stomach, frequent desire to vomit, or real vomiting of bile, especially after drinking; **STITCHES IN THE HEAD**, in the pit of the stomach or side, in the extremities especially when coughing or walking; pressure and tension in the pit of the stomach, especially after eating; **CONSTIPATION**; watery, clear, or yellowish urine, with yellowish sediment; **VIOLENT HEAT, WITH BURNING THIRST, or CHILLINESS AND SHUDDERING OVER THE WHOLE BODY**, with redness (and heat) of the face; violent disposition; **GREAT DEBILITY**; dulness of the head, with vertigo, etc. (Compare *Acon. cham. nuc. v.*)

Chamomilla:—Red and chapped or yellowish-coated tongue; **BITTER TASTE OF THE MOUTH AND OF FOOD**; **FETID SMELL FROM THE MOUTH**; loss of appetite, nausea, or **BITTER OR SOUR ERUCTATIONS AND VOMITING**; great distress, tension, and pressure in the region of the stomach, hypochondria, and especially in the pit of the stomach; flatulent colic, with tearing pains and distension of the abdomen; constipation, or **DIARRHOIC, GREENISH STOOLS**, or sour-smelling diarrhoeic stools, mixed with faecal matter and mucus, **RESEMBLING STIRRED EGGS**; yellowish urine,

with flocculent sediment ; hemicrania ; pains in the limbs ; great nervousness, with restlessness and moaning, or violent temper ; asthmatic symptoms ; **HEAT, ESPECIALLY OF THE FACE AND EYES**, with red cheeks (sometimes only of one cheek), or heat mixed with horripilation ; sleeplessness, with restlessness, or restless sleep, with anxious dreams, starting, etc. (Compare *Acon. bell. nux v.* and *puls.*)

Cocculus :— If there be observed a yellow-coated tongue ; loathing of food ; dryness of the mouth, with or without thirst ; fetid eructations and desire to vomit ; painful fulness of the stomach, with difficult breathing ; constipation, or soft stools with burning at the anus ; **GREAT DEBILITY**, with sweat on taking the least exercise ; headache, especially in the forehead, with vertigo, etc. (This remedy is frequently suitable after abuse of *Chamomile*.)

Ipecacuanha :— **YELLOW, THICK COATING ON THE TONGUE**, with dryness of the mouth ; **LOATHING OF ALL FOOD** (especially greasy things), with **DESIRE TO VOMIT** ; fetid odour from the mouth ; bitter taste of the mouth, and of food ; nausea, with **REGURGITATION AND VOMITING OF UNDIGESTED FOOD** ; pressure and painful fulness in the pit of the stomach ; cutting in the abdomen ; **DIARRHOIC, YELLOWISH STOOLS**, or fetid, putrid stools ; **PALE, YELLOWISH COLOUR OF THE SKIN** ; **HEADACHE**, especially **IN THE FOREHEAD** ; febrile heat, with thirst or shiverings. (Compare *Nux v.* and *puls.*)

Mercurius :— In case of a moist tongue, **COATED WHITE OR yellowish** ; dry and burning lips ; **NAUSEOUS, FOUL, OR BITTER TASTE** ; nausea with disposition to vomit, or **VOMITING OF MUCUS** and bitter substances ; **PAINFULNESS OF THE HYPOCHONDRIA, PIT OF THE STOMACH, the REGION OF THE STOMACH, or around THE UMBILICUS**, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness ; **SLEEPY IN THE DAYTIME, WAKEFUL AT NIGHT** ; peevish, irritable mood ; chills, alternating with heat ; **BURNING THIRST**, sometimes with aversion to drink, etc. (Compare *Bell.*)

Nux vom. :— When there are present : **DRY and WHITE, or yellowish-coated tongue**, especially towards the root ; burning thirst, with burning in the throat ; **BITTER OR FOUL TASTE**,

BITTER ERUCTATIONS, CONSTANT NAUSEA, especially IN THE OPEN AIR; desire to vomit, or VOMITING OF UNDIGESTED FOOD; cardialgia with aching pain; PAINFUL PRESSURE AND TENSION IN THE WHOLE REGION OF THE STOMACH and HYPOCHONDRIA: spasmodic colic, with pinching and rumbling in the umbilical region; CONSTIPATION, WITH FREQUENT BUT INFECTIONAL URGING TO STOOL, or with small, diarrhœic, slimy, or watery stools; pressing pain in THE FOREHEAD, WITH VERTIGO; angry, irritable, peevish, hypochondriac mood; great debility and languor; RED AND HOT, OR YELLOWISH AND LIVID FACE; heat, mixed with chills or shuddering; bruised feeling in the limbs; aggravation of the symptoms towards morning, etc. (Compare *Acon. bry. cham. ipec. and puls.*)

Pulsatilla:—When there are present: **WHITISH MUCOUS COATING ON THE TONGUE; FLAT, PAPPY OR BITTER TASTE, especially after swallowing; eructations, with tasting of the food which one had just eaten, or of a bitter kind; AVERSION TO FOOD, especially TO FAT AND MEAT, with desire for sour or spirituous drinks; WATER-BRASH; REGURGITATION OF THE INGESTA; NAUSEA, IRRESISTIBLE DESIRE TO VOMIT; VOMITING OF SLIMY AND WHITISH, BITTER AND GREENISH SUBSTANCES, or of sour substances; VOMITING OF UNDIGESTED food; pressure in the pit of the stomach, with difficult breathing; constipation, or DIARRHœIC, WHITE, SLIMY, OR BILIOUS AND GREENISH STOOLS; or stools resembling stirred eggs; hemicrania; FREQUENT CHILLS, WITH ABSENCE OF THIRST; or dry heat and thirst; alternate pale and red face, or redness of one cheek with paleness of the other; sad mood, with WHINING, moaning, and restlessness. (Compare *Cham. ipec. and nuc v.*)**

6. Of the other remedies mentioned, the following may be employed:

Antimonium:—In consequence of GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, if these be present: loss of appetite, loathing of food, nausea, and desire to vomit; and if these ailments neither yield to *Ipec.* nor *puls.*

Colocynthis:—If, in consequence of the gastric derangement, the following are observed: bilious fever, with CARDIALGIA, SPASMÖDIC COLIC, and DIARRHœIC STOOLS, which come on again

after eating ever so little ; CRAMPS IN THE CALVES, etc. ; and if *Cham. bry. nux v. or puls.* were unable to remove this state.

Digitalis :—In case of nausea early on rising in the morning ; bitter taste in the mouth, thirst, slimy vomiting, diarrhœic stools and great debility.

Rhus tox. :—In case of great debility, delirium, putrid diarrhœa, dry tongue, thirst, and typhoid symptoms.

Squilla :—If the disease is accompanied with pleuritic stitches, and neither *Acon.* nor *bry.* suffices for a cure.

Tartarus :—Chiefly in children, especially when catarrhal symptoms occur at the same time, with moist, loose cough, profuse secretion of mucus, and difficulty of breathing.

Veratrum :—In case of great debility after every evacuation by stool, with fainting by turns ; yellowish colour of the skin ; dry tongue or tongue coated yellowish or brownish, etc.

7. With respect to the other remedies, as well as for further details, see GASTRIC DERANGEMENTS, INFLAMMATORY FEVER, TYPHUS, CATARRHAL FEVER, etc.

Fever, Hectic.—*Febris Hectica, F. lenta, etc.* :—1. The remedies hitherto given with most success for the different varieties of this fever are, in general : *Ars. calc. chin. cocc. ipec. phos. phos. ac. sil. sulph.* ; also, *Bell. con. cupr. dig. hell. ign. iod. kal. lach. lyc. merc. n. vom. puls. sep. stann. staph. veratr. zinc.*

2. For SLOW NERVOUS FEVER (*FEBRES NERVOSE LENTÆ*), the following remedies have been recommended : *Ars. chin. cocc. merc. mosch. n. vom. phos. ac. staph. veratr.*

Hectic fevers, with local affections of organs, as chronic inflammations, suppurations, etc. (*FEBRES HECTICÆ*), require, on the other hand, the remedies which correspond to the respective organic affections, among which the following will be found the most suitable : 1) *Ars. calc. chin. cocc. ipec. phos. sil. sulph.* ; or, 2) *Bell. canth. hep. lach. lyc. merc. puls.*

Hectic fevers caused by mental EMOTIONS, long-continued GRIEF, HOME-SICKNESS, etc., require more particularly : *Phos. ac.* and *staph.* ; or, *Ign. lach. merc.*, and even *Ars.* or *graph.*

If caused by DEBILITATING LOSS of animal fluids, by depletion, sexual excesses, profuse sweats, etc., give: 1) *Chin. n. vom. phos. ac. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. cin. lach. staph.*, etc.

If coming after VIOLENT, SERIOUS DISEASES, such as nervous fever, typhus, cholera, etc., they chiefly require: 1) *Cocc. hell. hyos. phos. ac.*; or, 2) *Ars. chin. veratr.*

Hectic fevers may likewise result from DYSCRASIA (SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, etc.), or from ABUSE OF MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES, or from slow POISONING, in which case give the remedies indicated under these respective heads.

3. With respect to the SYMPTOMS constituting each particular picture of disease, the following remedies may be referred to:

Arsenicum:—In case of great emaciation, WITH GREAT DEBILITY and palpitation of the heart; NIGHT-SWEATS, with hot and DRY SKIN in the daytime; THIRST OBLIGING ONE TO DRINK FREQUENTLY, BUT LITTLE AT ONE TIME; restless sleep, unrefreshing, and disturbed by sudden starting and fright: constant inclination to lie down; irritable and strange mood; LOSS OF APPETITE, with weak digestion, etc.

Calcareo:—Should there exist: constant heat, with little thirst, or FREQUENT PAROXYSMS OF FLUSHES OF HEAT, with anguish and palpitation of the heart, or constant shuddering, especially in the evening, with red cheeks; withered, dry skin; great emaciation, marked debility, with listlessness; loss of appetite; paroxysms of distress in the evening; dry and short cough; earnest DESIRE TO BE MAGNETISED; great prostration after talking; SWEAT BREAKING OUT EASILY; GREAT APPREHENSIONS ABOUT ONE'S HEALTH; slow, weak digestion; night-sweats, etc.

China:—When there exist: pale complexion and sunken cheeks, with hollow eyes; great atony and listlessness; dry and flaccid skin; sleeplessness, or restless, unrefreshing sleep, with anxious dreams; loss of appetite, with desire for dainties; or great hunger, even voracious, with weak digestion; ill-humour, malaise, distended abdomen and other ailments after eating; frequent sweats, especially at night; frequent diarrhoeic stools, even with discharge of undigested food.

Cocculus:—In case of great debility, with extreme fatigue and trembling after the least exertion; frequent flushes of heat, especially in the face; blue margins around the eyes; dry mouth; loss of appetite; oppression of the chest with orgasm of the blood, and distress; GREAT SADNESS; sudden starting from sleep, and anxious dreams; frequent nausea; sweat easily breaks out during motion; bland and phlegmatic temper.

Ipecacuanha:—If there be dry and extremely troublesome heat, especially in the evening, with thirst; great restlessness, burning in the palms of the hands, and night-sweats; parchment-like skin; DESIRE FOR DAINTY BITS ONLY; atony and indifference; out of breath after the least motion, etc.

Phosphorus:—When there is dry cough, with short and oppressed breathing; chilliness towards evening, followed by dry heat; DEBILITATING DIARRHŒA; EXHAUSTING CLAMMY NIGHT-SWEATS; great emaciation, debility, etc.

Phosphoric acid:—In case of sad, dejected mood; taciturnity, listlessness; the hair turning grey; febrile heat in the evening, with anguish and accelerated pulse; debilitating sweats in the morning, etc.

Silicea:—In case of pale, livid complexion; dry, short cough; great emaciation; loss of appetite; shortness of breath; debility, especially in the joints; febrile heat in the evening or morning, etc.

Sulphur:—If there be febrile heat, especially towards evening, with SHARPLY-CIRCUMSCRIBED REDNESS OF THE CHEEKS (especially the left cheek); dry skin, with thirst; thin, pale face; dry or diarrhœic and slimy stools; short, oppressed breathing; palpitation of the heart; sweat towards morning; debility, tired feeling, particularly in the legs, with heaviness, dry cough, etc.

With respect to the other remedies and for more information, compare: PULMONARY PHTHISIS, LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS, TUBERCLES, etc.

Fever, Inflammatory.—Synocha, Synochus, etc.:—

1. In general the most efficacious remedies in FEVERS WITH AN

INFLAMMATORY CHARACTER, as well as in LOCAL INFLAMMATIONS WITH VIOLENT FEVER, as they may be indicated according to particular circumstances and complications, are the following:

1) *Acon. bell. bry. hyos. merc. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus.* 2) *Ars. cann. cham. kal. lyc. nitr. sulph. veratr.* 3) *Chin. chinin. coccul. coloc. coff. hep. ipec. lach. mez. natr. m. nitr. ac. op. phos. sec. sep.*

2. In PURE, uncomplicated INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, without any prominent affection of any particular organ (SYNOCHA), the remedies to be particularly referred to are: 1) *Acon.* 2) *Bell. bry.* 3) *Ars. cham. hyos. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*

If these fevers put on a NERVOUS character, with signs of morbid cerebral excitement, the best remedies are: 1) *Bell. bry. hyos. op. rhus*; or, 2) *Cham. coccul. n. vom. phos. ac. stram.*, and others.

See TYPHUS; also, TYPHUS PUTRIDUS.

3. If with such fevers there be decided ailments of other parts, as for instance, EVIDENT CEREBRAL INFLAMMATION, symptoms of PLEURITIS or of PNEUMONIA, violent PAINS OF STOMACH, signs of INTESTINAL or other INFLAMMATION, acute CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, VOMITING, DIARRHŒA, etc., the remedies mentioned under these heads are to be employed.

4. But even in LOCAL INFLAMMATIONS, whatever name they may bear, *Acon.* is still the chief remedy, which is to be first employed, as often as there is VIOLENT INFLAMMATORY FEVER, WITH THIRST, GREAT, DRY, BURNING HEAT, WITH HARD PULSE, full or not full, and which may be continued ($\frac{3}{30}$ dissolved in a glass of water, and to be taken according to circumstances every two or three hours, a teaspoonful each time) until either an abatement of the fever comes, or other symptoms set in, for which the remedy is no longer suitable.

In cases where the patient is very sensitive, it will sometimes be necessary to alternate the use of *Coffea* and *acon.*, until the fever is moderated.

5. With respect to the SYMPTOMS which lead to the selection of the proper remedy, the following deserve particular consideration:

Aconitum:—In case of BURNING HEAT, sometimes preceded by chills or shuddering; burning THIRST; FOR THE MOST PART DRY and BURNING SKIN; bloated, HOT and RED FACE, or RED SPOTS ON THE CHEEKS; or REDNESS OF FACE, which ALTERNATES WITH PALENESS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE PATIENT RAISES HIMSELF; red, inflamed and PAINFUL eyes; sleeplessness; GREAT RESTLESSNESS, AGONIZING TOSSING ABOUT, sometimes attended with anguish, dread of death, or screams and sighing; full and HARD or SUPPRESSED pulse; violent stitching, or aching and beating pain in the head; vertigo on raising the head; NIGHTLY DELIRIUM; dryness of the lips and mouth; clean and moist tongue; hurried, stuttering speech; dark red urine; OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST, with SHORT, anxious, hurried BREATHING; stitches in the chest or sides; short cough; PALPITATION of the heart; pains in the limbs. (Compare *Bell. bry. cham.*)

Belladonna:—In case of INTERNAL and EXTERNAL HEAT, with DARK RED FACE AND EYES; BURNING THIRST, with aversion to drink, or constant desire to drink without ability to do so; moist (and clammy) skin; SLEEPINESS in the daytime, with SLEEPLESSNESS AT NIGHT; or restless sleep, with SUDDEN STARTING, twitching of the limbs, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, muttering, floccitation, or screams and convulsions, or FURIBOND DELIRIUM, frightful visions, desire to escape from bed; obstinacy and malice; HOT HEAD; violent pains in the head, especially in the forehead, as if everything would issue through the forehead; DILATED PUPILS; furious and unsteady look; PHOTOPHOBIA; dry mouth and lips; CORNERS of the mouth ULCERATED; hurried and indistinct speech; SORE THROAT, WITH DIFFICULTY OF SWALLOWING; cough, with headache and redness of the face; scanty, yellow urine; stitching pains in the limbs; RED SPOTS on the skin. (Compare *Acon. cham. merc.*)

Bryonia:—When there are present: GREAT HEAT OF CHILL WITH CHATTERING OF TEETH, either one or the other symptom attended with REDNESS and HEAT of the HEAD and FACE; NIGHT-SWEAT, especially towards morning; unquenchable thirst, sometimes followed by vomiting; drowsiness, with sudden starting, screams and delirium, as soon as the patient closes his eyes;

DELIRIUM DAY and NIGHT; irritable mood, or anxiety about the termination of his illness, with dread of death; taciturnity; restlessness, tossing about, floccitation; **GREAT GENERAL DEBILITY**; hard, full, and hurried pulse; stupefying headache, with vertigo on raising the head; dulness of hearing and sight; dry lips; pressure in the pit of the stomach; constipation; dry cough, with pain in the pit of the stomach; **STITCHES IN THE CHEST OR SIDE**; tearing or stitching pains in the limbs. (Compare *Acon. bell. cham. nux vom.*)

Chamomilla:—If the following symptoms are prominent: **INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL HEAT**, sometimes preceded by chill; **OF HEAT IN THE FACE AND EYES**, with **RED CHEEKS** or only **ONE CHEEK** being red; **BURNING THIRST**, with burning from the mouth to the stomach; sleeplessness, with restlessness and tossing about; or sleep with anxious dreams and sudden starting; great restlessness and anguish; hemicrania; vertigo on raising the head, with darkness or scintillations before the eyes, and fainting fits; red and cracked tongue; **BITTER TASTE OF THE MOUTH AND OF ALL KINDS OF FOOD**; sour or bitter eructations and vomiting; **GREAT ANGUISH, TENSION AND PRESSURE IN THE REGION OF THE STOMACH** and in the hypochondria; colic and diarrhoea; hot, burning urine; tearing in the limbs, face, and head; fetid breath; distress of breathing, and dyspnoea. (Compare *Acon. bell. nux vom.*)

Mercurius:—Should there be **CHILLS ALTERNATING WITH HEAT**, red skin, **BURNING THIRST**, sometimes with reluctance to drink; frequent full pulse; **STITCHING AND ACHING PAINS IN THE HEAD**; red, bloated face; vertigo on raising one's self; dry and burning lips; tongue moist or coated white or yellowish; painful sensitiveness in the region of the hypochondria, epigastrium, and umbilicus; great anguish, tossing about, sleeplessness; sleepiness in the daytime; peevishness and disposition to be ill-tempered. (Compare *Bell.*)

Nux vom.:—If there be **HEAT, ESPECIALLY IN THE FACE**, sometimes mixed with shuddering; dry and burning skin; hard and frequent pulse; great debility and fainting fits; anguish, with palpitation of the heart and dread of death; extreme excitation

of the entire nervous system; sleeplessness or comatose sleep; headache worse on stooping; vertigo on stooping; hot, RED face, sometimes accompanied with chilliness of the body; dull, dim, red eyes; DRY and WHITE TONGUE; thirst, with burning in the throat; pressing pain in the stomach and region of the stomach; constipation; feeling of being bruised in the limbs; irritable mood. (Compare *Bry.* and *cham.*)

6. Of the other remedies, the following merit special attention:

Arsenicum:—FOR BURNING HEAT AT NIGHT, with BURNING IN THE VEINS; sleeplessness, with great restlessness and restless tossing about; feeling of extreme distress, with despair and dread of death; great DEBILITY and necessity to lie down.

China:—In the case of heat with dryness of the mouth, parched and burning lips, red face, delirium, chill as soon as the patient uncovers himself ever so little; great debility and pains in the limbs.

Coffea:—Particularly in the case of children; for great restlessness and restless tossing about; great excitement of the entire nervous system, screams, weeping.

Hyoscyamus:—In the case of violent delirium, sleeplessness from nervous excitement, subsultus tendinum, floccitation; red and hot face; red, staring, and sparkling eyes.

Lycopodium:—When there is circumscribed redness of the cheeks, cerebral irritation, great debility, dry and red tongue; constipation; ill humour after sleeping, screams, headstrongness and grumbling.

Pulsatilla:—In the case of dry heat at night, especially in the face, with heat and redness of one cheek; delirium; whining mood; no thirst, or else unquenchable thirst; tongue covered with white mucus; painfulness of the pit of the stomach; bitter taste, diarrhoeic, slimy stools.

Rhus tox.:—Where there is great heat, with distress, dry skin, stupefying headache, delirium with desire to escape; red burning face; red, dry and rough tongue; debility; floccitation.

Sulphur:—In many cases of obstinate inflammatory fever,

and often for the ailments remaining after the use of *Acon. bell.* or *bry.* used for the cure of these diseases.

Compare: GASTRIC FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, HECTIC FEVER. TYPHUS, and all the local inflammations.

Fever, Puerperal.—The best remedies are: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. n. vom. rhus*; or, 2) *Arn. ars. hyos. ipec. lam. merc. plat. puls. sec. stram. veratr.*

Of these remedies the following are specially indicated:

Aconitum:—In case of violent fever, with dry and burning heat, violent, burning thirst and desire for cold drinks; with all this, red and hot face, short breath, difficult and sighing breathing; in case of distended abdomen, with great sensitiveness to contact, and periodical cutting pains through the whole abdomen; scanty, bloody, and fetid lochia. (After *Acon. bell.* or *bry.* are often most suitable.)

Belladonna:—Where there is distended abdomen, as if from enclosed air, with stitching and digging pains; VIOLENT SPASMODIC COLIC, AS IF PART OF THE INTESTINES WERE AS IT WERE GRASPED WITH CLAWS, OR PAINFUL PRESSING DOWNWARDS TOWARDS THE SEXUAL ORGANS, as if everything was to fall out; THE ABDOMEN IS SENSITIVE TO CONTACT; chills in some parts, with simultaneous heat, or else BURNING HEAT, especially about the face and head, with REDNESS OF THE FACE AND EYES; aching in the forehead, with throbbing of the carotids; dry mouth, with red tongue and thirst; difficult deglutition, with spasms of the fauces; sleeplessness, with tossing about; or sopor, with FURIBOND DELIRIUM OR OTHER CEREBRAL SYMPTOMS; the LOCHIA are SCANTY, watery and slimy; or METROBRHAGIA, with coagulated, fetid blood; the breasts are swollen and inflamed, or else flaccid and without milk; constipation, or diarrhœic, slimy stools. (If *Bell.* be insufficient, *Hyoscyam.* is often suitable under like circumstances.)

Bryonia:—If the abdomen be distended and extremely sensitive to contact and motion, with simultaneous constipation;

further, in ease of stitching pains in the abdomen, worse by pressure; violent fever, with burning heat over the whole abdomen; with burning thirst and desire for cold drinks; irritable temper, with disposition to anger, or with solicitude and dread of the future, great uneasiness about the termination of the disease.

Chamomilla:—If the breasts are flaccid and empty, with metastasis of the milk to the abdominal organs, and whitish diarrhœa; **LOCHIA NOT TOO PROFUSE**; distended abdomen, very sensitive to contact; abdominal pains like labour-pains; general heat, with red face and great thirst; **AGGRAVATION AT NIGHT**, with subsequent sweat; **GREAT RESTLESSNESS**; impatience; nervous excitement; especially indicated when the fever was caused by a fit of anger, or by a cold.

Coffea:—In great nervousness and sensitiveness to the least pain.

Colocynthis:—If *Cham.* was insufficient to remove the disease, and the disease was caused by violent chagrin, and especially if there exist: delirium alternating with sopor; hot head, red face, glistening eyes, dry heat, hard, full and hurried pulse.

Nux vomica:—If **THE LOCHIA HAVE CEASED SUDDENLY**, with a feeling of heaviness and burning in the sexual organs and abdomen; or else if the lochia are too profuse, with violent pains in the small of the back; ischuria and burning when urinating; **CONSTIPATION**; nausea, **DESIRE TO VOMIT OR ACTUAL VOMITING**; red face; rheumatic or spasmodic pains in the thighs and legs, with going to sleep of these parts; dulness of the head, or beating and **PRESSURE IN THE HEAD**, with **VERTIGO**, obscuration of sight, ringing in the ears, and fainting fits.

Rhus tox.:—Is almost indispensable, if immediately from the commencement the nervous system has been affected, if the least contradiction aggravate the symptoms, and if the white lochia again assume a bloody tinge, with discharge of clots of blood.

See also: PERITONITIS, METRITIS, INFLAMMATORY FEVER, TYPHUS, DISEASES OF LYING-IN FEMALES, etc.

Fevers, Intermittent.—1. The chief remedies, according to the clinical experience of the present day, are in general: 1) *Ars. chin. ign. ipec. lach. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ant. arn. bell. bry. calc. caps. carb. veg. cham. cin. ferr. op. veratr.* 3) *Canth. cocc. coff. dros. hep. hyos. men. merc. mez. n. mosch. sabad. samb. sep. staph. thuj. val.* 4) *Ang. cupr. hell. kal. lam. phosph.*

2. a) Of these remedies the following are peculiarly appropriate for fevers in MARSHY districts: 1) *Ars. chin. ipec.* 2) *Arn. carb. veg. cin. ferr. natr. m. rhus. veratr.*

b) For fevers prevailing in DAMP and COLD seasons: *Calc. carb. veg. chin. lach. n. mosch. puls. rhus. sulph. veratr.*

c) For fevers prevailing in SPRING and SUMMER, or in the warm seasons generally: 1) *Ars. bell. hell. calc. caps. cin. ipec. lach. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Ant. bry. carb. veg. natr. m. n. vom. puls. thuj.*

d) For the AUTUMNAL intermittent: *Bry. chin. n. vom. rhus. veratr.*

e) For DEGENERATE intermittents, mismanaged by ABUSE OF QUININE, or masked: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. ferr. ipec. lach. puls. veratr.* 2) *Calc. caps. carb. veg. cin. merc. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. sep. sulph.*

3. a) For fevers with SIMPLE TYPE: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. bry. carb. veg. chin. cin. hyos. ign. ipec. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ant. calc. caps. cham. cocc. coff. dros. ferr. hep. men. merc. mez. n. mosch. op. sabad. samb. sep. staph. thuj. val.*

b) For fever, with DOUBLE TYPE: *Ars. bell. chin. dulc. graph. n. mosch. puls. rhus. stram.*

c) For QUOTIDIAN fevers: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. caps.*

carb. veg. chin. cic. ign. ipec. lach. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. stram. sulph. veratr. 2) *Alum. calc. con. diad. graph. petr. sabad. veratr.*

d) For TERTIAN fevers: 1) *Ars. bell. bry. canth. carb. veg. chin. ipec. n. vom. puls. rhus.* 2) *Ant. arn. calc. caps. cham. cic. dros. dulc. lach. lyc. mez. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. rhus. sabad. staph. veratr.*

e) For QUARTAN fevers: 1) *Ars. puls. veratr.* 2) *Acon. arn. carb. veg. clem. hyos. ign. iod. lyc. n. mosch. puls. sabad.*

f) For fevers that come on EVERY FORTNIGHT: *Ars.*

g) EVERY YEAR: *Ars. carb. veg. lach.*

4. As regards the TIME when the fever sets in, give:

a) For EVENING-fevers, that is, those which set in in the evening or late in the afternoon: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. bry. carb. veg. lach. nitr. ac. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. calc. carb. an. carb. veg. dulc. graph. ign. ipec. led. lyc. merc. n. vom. petr. sabad. sep. staph.*

b) For NIGHT-fevers, that is, those which set in in the evening in bed or in the course of the night: 1) *Bell. carb. veg. cham. merc. n. vom. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Amm. m. ars. baryt. borax. calc. caps. carb. an. caust. hell. hep. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sep. squill. staph. stram. sulph. thuj.*

c) For MORNING-fevers, setting in in the forenoon: 1) *Arn. bell. bry. calc. cham. lach. natr. m. n. vom. sabad. staph. veratr.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. chin. con. graph. guaj. hep. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. sep. sil. spig. spong. sulph. zinc.*

5. As regards the CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE FEVER, viz. the different stages:

a) If they consist almost of a CHILL or COLDNESS merely, with the heat and sweat almost imperceptible, or the chill and coldness at least predominating very considerably: 1) *Bry. canth. caps. chin. n. vom. puls. sabad. veratr.* 2) *Coff. diad. hyos. ipec. petr. phosph. ruta. staph.*

b) When there is only CHILL and HEAT, but no sweat: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. bry. carb. veg. cham. dulc. ign. ipec. nitr. ac. n. vom. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Acon. caps. carb. an. hell. lyc. merc. phosph. phos. ac. puls. sabad. sep. spig. sulph. tart. val.*

c) When there is only CHILLINESS and SWEAT, but no heat: 1) *Caust. magn. aust. puls. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Amm. m. ars. bry. carb. an. lyc. sabad. sulph. thuja.*

d) For mere HEAT, with little or no chill and sweat, or in general the HEAT ONLY PRODOMINATING: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. ipec. n. vom. sabad. sil. val. veratr.* 2) *Ars. calc. coff. coloc. dulc. lach. lyc. op. phosph. puls. staph. sulph.*

e) When there is merely HEAT and SWEAT, but no chill: 1) *Ars. caps. carb. veg. cham. coff. led. n. vom. op. phosph. rhus. stram.* 2) *Acon. amm. m. bell. bry. carb. an. chin. cin. hell. hep. ign. ipec. puls. sabad. spig. staph. tart. val. veratr.*

f) When the SWEAT prevails: 1) *Bell. bry. calc. chin. hep. merc. rhus. samb. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ars. carb. veg. graph. natr. m. puls.*

g) When CHILL, HEAT and SWEAT exist in the same degree: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. caps. cham. graph. ign. ipec. rhus. sabad. spong. veratr.* 2) *Chin. cin. hell. hep. lyc. magn. aust. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. puls. sabin. staph. sulph.*

6. As regards the SEQUENCE AND CONNECTION OF THE SIGNS give:

a) When the CHILL COMES FIRST, then the heat follows: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. cin. hep. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. spig. sulph.* 2) *Bry. caps. carb. veg. chin. dros. hyos. ign. ipec. natr. m. nitr. petr. phosph. phos. ac. sabad. veratr.*

b) When the HEAT comes first, then the chill: 1) *Bry. calc. caps. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Bell. lyc. puls. sep. staph.*

c) When HEAT and CHILLINESS ALTERNATE: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. chin. merc. n. vom.* 2) *Asar, baryt. bell. cocc. lyc. natr. m. phosph. phos. ac. sabad. sil. spig. sulph. veratr.*

d) When heat and chilliness exist SIMULTANEOUSLY: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. calc. cham. hell. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep.* 2) *Anac. asar. bry. chin. ipec. lyc. nitr. ac. oleand. rhab. sabad. spig. sulph. veratr.*—EXTERNAL HEAT, internal chill: *Acon. ars. bell. calc. coff. ign. lach. lyc. men. nitr. n. vom. phosph. sep. sil. squill. sulph.*—INTERNAL HEAT, external chill: *Arn. bry. chin. merc. mosch. phos. ac. puls. rhus. sabad. spong. stann. veratr.*

e) SWEAT and CHILL coming on SIMULTANEOUSLY: 1) *Lyc. puls. sabad. sulph.* 2) *Ars. calc. led. n. vom. thuj.*—SWEAT AFTER THE CHILL, no heat: 1) *Carb. an. caust. lyc. rhus. thuj. veratr.* 2) *Bry. caps. lyc. magn. aust. sabad.*

f) If the SWEAT accompanies the HEAT: 1) *Bell. caps. cham. hep. n. vom. op. rhus.* 2) *Acon. bry. chin. cin. hell. ign. ipec. merc. phosph. sabad. spig. staph. val. veratr.*

g) If the SWEAT sets in AFTER THE HEAT: 1) *Ars. cham. ign. ipec. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Bry. carb. veg. chin. cin. coff. graph. hep. lyc. nitr. ac. op. puls. spong. staph. sulph.*

7. Further, with respect to the THIRST and its SETTING-IN:

a) If the thirst sets in BEFORE THE PAROXYSMS: *Arn. chin. puls.*—If DURING THE CHILL: 1) *Acon. bry. caps. carb. veg. cham. cin. ign. natr. m. n. vom. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Ant. arn. ars. calc. chin. hep. ipec. kal. natr. sulph.*—If AFTER THE CHILL OR BEFORE THE HEAT: *Ars. chin. dros. puls. sabad. thuj.*

b) If the THIRST and HEAT COME TOGETHER: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. hep. hyos. lach. merc. natr. m. rhus. sec. sulph.* 2) *Caps. chin. n. vom. puls. sil. val. veratr.*—If NO THIRST take place DURING THE HEAT: 1) *Ars. camph. caps. carb. veg. chel. chin. hell. ign. ipec. men.*

merc. n. mosch. sabad. 2) *Bell. lach. n. vom. puls. rhus. samb. sep. spig. sulph. veratr.*

c) If the THIRST appear AFTER THE HEAT: *Amm. m. chin. n. vom. op. puls. tart.*—Thirst DURING SWEAT: *Ars. cham. chin. hep. merc. natr. natr. m. puls. rhus. stram. veratr.*—If the thirst come AFTER THE SWEAT: *Lyc. n. vom. sabad.*

8. As regards the secondary ailments accompanying the fever, give:

a) FOR PAINS in the LIMBS: *Ars. chin. hell. ign. natr. m. n. vom. rhod. rhus. veratr.*—In case of great LANGUOR and debility: *Ars. chin. ferr. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ac. rhus.*—FOR DROPSICAL symptoms: *Ars. chin. ferr. hell. stram.*—FOR great SOPOR or drowsiness: *Bell. carb. veg. hell. hyos. lach. op. puls. rhus. tart.*—FOR great NERVOUS and MENTAL EXCITEMENT: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. cham. coff. ign. lyc. n. vom. puls.*—In case of TENDENCY OF BLOOD to the head (with vertigo, delirium, stupor, etc.): *Acon. bell. bry. camph. carb. veg. coloc. hyos. lach. n. vom. op. puls. rhus. stram. val.*—In case of VIOLENT PAINS IN THE HEAD: *Arn. ars. bell. chin. ign. lach. lyc. mez. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. rhod. rhus. sep. spig.*—In case of GASTRIC ailments: *Ant. ars. asar. bell. bry. cham. chin. dig. ign. ipec. natr. m. n. vom. puls. stram. sulph. tart.*—In DIARRHŒA: *Arn. ars. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. phos. phos. ac. puls. rhus. veratr.*—In case of CONSTIPATION: *Ars. bry. calc. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. veratr.*—In LIVER-COMPLAINT: *Ars. chin. merc. n. vom.*—In AFFECTIONS OF THE SPLEEN: *Ars. caps. cham. chin. mez. n. vom.*—When there are CATARRHAL SYMPTOMS (cough, etc.): *Acon. bell. bry. chin. con. hep. kreos. lach. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sabad. spig. sulph.*—When OPPRESSION of the chest, and distress of breathing exist: *Acon. ant. arn. ars. bry. chin. ferr. hep. ipec. lach. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.*

And when the one or other of these concomitant ailments set in principally BEFORE the PAROXYSM, give: 1) *Arn. ars.*

carb. v. chin. ipec. natr. m. puls. rhus. 2) *Bell. calc. cin. hep. ign. n. vom. phos. spong. sulph.*

If they appear PRINCIPALLY DURING THE CHILL: 1) *Ars. bry. caps. chin. hep. ign. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Arn. calo. carb. v. cin. hell. ipec. lach. merc. mez. n. mosch. sabad. sep.*

If DURING THE HEAT: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. carb. v. cham. ign. natr. m. n. vom. op. puls. rhus.* 2) *Bry. calc. caps. chin. coff. dros. hyos. ipec. lach. merc. op. phos. ac. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.*

If DURING THE SWEAT: *Acon. ars. bry. cham. lach. merc. natr. n. vom. op. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. veratr. zinc.*

If AFTER the paroxysm IS OVER: *Ars. bry. carb. v. cic. coff. ign. lach. lyc. n. vom. plumb. puls. rhus. sabad. sil.*

9. As regards the PULSE, though this, on account of its great variableness, can give but very rarely indications for the selection of the remedy, we may lay down the following general observations:

a) In case of the intermitting pulse: *Ars. chin. dig. lach. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. phos. ac. sec.*—When the pulse is apparently wanting and IMPERCEPTIBLE: *Acon. ars. carb. v. con. cupr. hyos. op. sec. sil. stram. tart. veratr.*—In case of the HARD pulse: *Acon. bell. bry. canth. hyos. iod. n. vom. phos. plumb. stram. sulph.*—For the SMALL pulse: *Acon. ars. bell. camph. canth. clem. cupr. dig. hyos. lach. laur. merc. n. vom. op. phos. plumb. sec. sil. stram. veratr.*—In the SLOW pulse: *Bell. camph. chin. con. cupr. dig. laur. merc. op. phos. plumb. puls. rhod. rhus. samb. sec. veratr.*—When there is a HURRIED pulse: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. coloc. hyos. iod. merc. phos. puls. sec. sil. spong. sulph.*—In case of the IRREGULAR pulse: *Acon. ant. ars. bry. chin. dig. hep. kal. lach. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. ac. rhus. sec. spig. stram. val.*—For the FULL pulse: *Acon. bell. bry. camph. coloc. ferr. hyps. lach. n. vom. op. phos. puls. samb. sec. sep.*

spong. stram. sulph. tart.—When the pulse is soft: *Carb. v. chin. cupr. iod. plumb. stram. veratr.*—In case of the TREMULOUS pulse: *Ars. cic. con. merc. rhus. spig. stram. tart.*

10. In reference to the TOTALITY OF THE SYMPTOMS, the following remedies recommend themselves to our consideration :

Arsenicum :—If chill and heat set in simultaneously, or alternate with each other ; or in case of internal chilliness and external heat, or *vice versa* ; also if there be BURNING HEAT, as if boiling water were flowing through the veins ; if sweat be wanting, or if sweat appear not till long after the heat, and especially at the commencement of sleep ; or if HEAT AND CHILLINESS ARE LITTLE PERCEPTIBLE, and when the chill is accompanied with pains in the limbs, distress, uneasiness, flushes of heat when the patient talks or stirs ever so little ; oppression of the chest, pulmonary spasms, headache, etc. ; during the heat, restlessness, pressure in the forehead, vertigo, or even delirium ; during the sweat buzzing in the ears ; after or during the fever, generally, GREAT DEBILITY, vertigo, painfulness of the liver or spleen ; nausea and disposition to vomit, VIOLENT PAINS IN THE STOMACH ; ulceration at the corners of the mouth, bitterness in the mouth, trembling, great distress in the præcordial region, paralysis of the extremities, or VIOLENT PAINS ; tendency to dropsical affections. (Compare *Chin. ferr. ipec. veratr.*)

China :—If there be present : nausea, canine hunger, headache, feeling of distress, palpitation of the heart, or other ailments previous to the paroxysm ; THIRST, GENERALLY BEFORE OR AFTER THE CHILL AND HEAT, OR DURING THE SWEAT, or during the ENTIRE DURATION of the paroxysm, or during the apyrexia ; chill alternating with heat, or if the heat sets in long after the chill ; NO THIRST, TENDENCY OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, and HEADACHE, PALENESS OF THE FACE DURING THE CHILL, dryness and burning of the mouth and lips, RED FACE, and canine hunger during the heat ; great debility during or after the paroxysm ; UNEASY SLEEP, YELLOW COLOUR OF THE SKIN ; drowsiness after a meal, pains in the liver and spleen, bilious or dropsical symptoms, painfulness or swelling of the liver or spleen, etc.

Ignatia :—If thirst is felt only during the chill ; if **THE CHILL IS MODERATED AND RENDERED TOLERABLE BY EXTERNAL HEAT** ; in case of external heat with partial **INTERNAL SHUDDERING** ; further, if there be : nausea and vomiting ; pale colour of the skin and pains in the back during the chill ; **ABSENCE OF THIRST**, headache, vertigo, delirium, **PALE FACE**, or else alternately **PALE AND RED**, or only **ONE CHEEK RED**, **DURING THE HEAT** ; **HEADACHE**, **PAIN IN THE PIT OF THE STOMACH** ; **GREAT LANGUOR**, deep sleep, with stertorous breathing, after or during the fever ; eruption on the lips or in the corners of the mouth, nettle-rash, etc.

Ipecacuanha :—In case of much chilliness, with little heat, or much heat and little chilliness ; if the **CHILL IS INCREASED BY EXTERNAL HEAT** ; further, if there be no thirst or but little during the chill, with violent thirst during the heat ; previous to, during, or between the paroxysms nausea, vomiting, and **OTHER GASTRIC SYMPTOMS**, with clean or coated tongue, and oppression of the chest.—Even if *Ipec.* should not be exactly indicated, yet it is very apt to effect a favourable change, so that *Arn. chin. ign. nux v.*, or *Ars. carb. veg.* or *cin.* will complete the cure.

Lachesis :—In case of chills after a meal or in the afternoon, with such violent pains in the limbs and pleuritic stitches, that the patient can find no rest ; oppression of the chest and convulsive twitches ; **VIOLENT PAINS OF THE HEAD** during the heat ; talking, delirium, **BURNING THIRST**, red face, restlessness, and motion, or internal shudderings during the heat, livid, grey-yellowish complexion, headache, **DEBILITY**, prostration between the paroxysms, **HEAT, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT** or in the evening ; sweat after the heat towards morning, particularly if the fever is easily excited by eating sour things.

Natrum muriaticum :—If the chilliness last for some time ; if there be heat, with stupefaction, obscuration of sight, vertigo, and red face ; **VIOLENT HEADACHE**, especially **DURING THE HEAT**, bone-pains, yellowish colour of the skin, debility, **ULCERATION OF THE CORNERS OF THE MOUTH**, thirst during the chill, and especially during the heat ; **DRY TONGUE** ; painful sensitive-

ness of the pit of the stomach to contact ; bitter taste, and no appetite.

Nux vomica :—In case of great debility and loss of power at the commencement, then chill and heat ; or heat first, then chill ; or external heat and internal chill, or *vice versa* ; constant desire to be covered, even during the heat and sweat ; DURING THE CHILL ; THE SKIN, HANDS AND FEET, FACE OR NAILS COLD OR BLUISE, or pleuritic stitches, stitches in the abdomen, pains in the back and small of the back, or drawing in the limbs ; during the heat headache and buzzing in the ears ; also pains in the chest ; HEAT ABOUT THE HEAD AND FACE, RED CHEEKS AND THIRST, often with a desire for beer during the chill and heat ; gastric or bilious symptoms, vertigo, anguish and constipation. Is frequently suitable after *Ipec.* (Compare *Ars. bry. chin. ign.* and *puls.*)

Pulsatilla :—In case there is an absence of thirst during the entire continuance of the fever, or thirst only during the heat ; or chill and heat simultaneously, with thirst ; AGGRAVATION IN THE AFTERNOON OR EVENING ; headache, anguish, and oppression of the chest during the chill ; during the heat red and bloated face, sweat in the face, shuddering as soon as the patient uncovers himself, or redness only of the cheeks ; during or between the paroxysms GASTRIC OR BILIOUS SYMPTOMS, bitterness in the mouth, slimy, bilious or sour vomiting, diarrhoea or constipation, oppression of the chest, moist cough, or headache. Is frequently suitable after *Lachesis*, or when the fever comes on again after overloading the stomach ever so little. (Compare *Cin. ign. mus. v. or ant.* and *cham.*)

Rhus tox. :—If chill and heat are mixed together, the paroxysms generally in the evening or at night, sweat after midnight or towards morning ; if DURING THE CHILL : there come on pains in the limbs, headache, vertigo, toothache ; if during or between the paroxysms in general there occur : convulsive twitching of the limbs, nettle-rash, colicky pains, diarrhoea and gastric affections ; jaundice, sleeplessness with tossing about, thirst at night, palpitation of the heart, with anguish and pressure in the pit of the stomach. (Compare *Ars. ign. mus. v. puls.*)

11. Next to the medicines already named, we may find it useful to have recourse to the following :

Aconitum :—For violent heat and chill ; further, if there be heat, especially about the head and face, with red cheeks ; anguish, palpitation of the heart, stitches in the side ; whining, querulous, and vexed mood, ill-humour, or sadness, despondency, dread of death.

Antimonium :—Should there be little thirst, heavily-coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, eructations, nausea, loathing, vomiting, and other GASTRIC AILMENTS, cutting in the abdomen, tension and pressure in the region of the stomach, constipation or diarrhoea.

Arnica :—If chill set in especially in the evening ; THIRST, EVEN BEFORE THE CHILL ; pains in the bones before the attack ; during the fever constant desire to change one's position, because each position becomes insupportable ; apathy and indifference ; pains in the stomach, no appetite, aversion to meat during the apyrexia ; yellow colour of the skin, bitter taste in the mouth, great listlessness. It is suitable after *Ipec*.

Belladonna :—In violent pains of the head with stupefaction ; violent chill with only moderate heat, or vice versâ ; or CHILL AND COLD OF SOME PARTS, with heat in other parts of the body ; heat with red face and throbbing of the carotids ; no thirst, or else a violent thirst ; irritable, whining mood.

Bryonia :—If coldness and chill prevail, with redness of the cheeks, heat about the head, and yawning ; or if the HEAT PREVAILS, with subsequent chilliness, or with pleuritic stitches ; HEAD-ACHE and VERTIGO during the heat (or before the chill) ; COATED TONGUE ; bitter taste, aversion to food, nausea, desire to vomit, or vomiting ; EXTREMELY GREAT THIRST, constipation or diarrhoea.

Calcareæ :—In case of heat in the face at first, then chill ; or heat in the face with cold hands ; or alternate chill and heat ; or external chill with internal heat ; vertigo ; heaviness of the head and limbs ; stretching, pains in the small of the back, restlessness.

Capsicum :—When there exist : thirst only during the chill, or through the whole duration of the fever ; chill predominating,

followed by violent, burning heat; **COPIOUS ACCUMULATION OF MUCUS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT, AND STOMACH**; diarrhoea, with slimy and burning evacuations; ill humour, anguish and stupefaction, increasing with the chill.

Carbo veg. :—If the chill set in chiefly in the evening or at night; **IN CASE OF THIRST ONLY DURING THE CHILL**; profuse sweat with subsequent chill; rheumatic pain in the teeth and limbs before or during the fever; vertigo, nausea, and red face during the heat.

Chamomilla :—Should there be pressure in the pit of the stomach, **HOT SWEAT ON THE FOREHEAD**; despair, tossing about, or bilious vomiting, diarrhoea, and pains of the abdomen; **MUCH THIRST**, heat and sweat prevailing.

Cina :—When there is vomiting and canine hunger before, during, or after the paroxysms; thirst only during the chill or heat; pale face during the whole of the paroxysm; frequent tickling in the nose; **DILATED PUPILS**; emaciation.

Ferrum :—In case of chill, with thirst and headache, orgasm of the blood, swelling of the cutaneous veins; tendency of the blood to the head; oedema of the face, especially **AROUND THE EYES**; vomiting of the ingesta after eating; short breath, debility, amounting almost to lameness.

Opium :—In case of sleep during the heat and even during the chill; stertorous breathing with the mouth open; convulsive twitchings; warm sweat; suppression of the secretions. Particularly suitable to old people, and sometimes in the case of children.

Veratrum :—Should there be external chill and cold sweat, or in the case of internal heat, with dark red urine, delirium and red face; or chill, with nausea, vertigo, pains in the small of the back, and back itself; or in case of chill, alternating with heat; constipation; or vomiting with diarrhoea; **THIRST DURING THE CHILL AND HEAT**.

12. Of the other remedies the following also are worthy of consideration :

Cantharis :—When at the same time the urinary passages are involved.

Cocculus :—Should there be nervousness, spasmodic symptoms, chiefly spasms of the stomach, and constipation.

Coffea :—In case of great sensitiveness and excitability, even with mild fever; or in case of mere heat, with thirst, red face, lively mood; in case of general sweat, with thirst, soft stools or diarrhoea; colic, colicky pains, with shuddering, restlessness, and tossing about.

Drosera :—In extremely violent chilliness, with cold face; icy-cold hands and feet; with nausea, or bilious vomiting; violent headache, spasmodic cough during the heat; gastric symptoms during the apyrexia.

Hepar :—When there is fever, with coryza, cough, distress in the chest; or in case of chill with thirst, preceded by bitter taste, followed by heat and sleep.

Hioscyamus :—In case of the prevalence of cold shivering or heat, cough at night, which prevents sleep or even with epileptic attacks.

Menyanthes :—Should there be chill, shuddering, chilliness in the abdomen.

Mercurius :—In case of heat and chill; heat, with anguish and thirst; SORE OR FETID SWEAT, with palpitation of the heart.

Mezereum :—If there be chill, and coldness, especially of the hands and feet, or violent heat; EXTREMELY GREAT THIRST; headache, pale face; painfulness, swelling and hardness of the region of the spleen; debility, and great sensitiveness to cold air.

Nux moschata :—If there be moderate thirst during the heat, DESIRE TO SLEEP, white tongue, rattling and bloody expectoration.

Sabadilla :—In case of PREVALENCE OF CHILL; thirst moderate, or none at all; dry, spasmodic cough, tearing pains in the bones during the chill; delirium, sleep, stretching during the heat.

Sambucus :—When sweat prevails, or great heat, without thirst.

Sepia :—In case of chill, with thirst, pains in the limbs, with icy cold hands and feet, deadness of the fingers.

Staphysagria :—When the fever begins in the evening, with chill, scorbutic affections, and nocturnal heat.

Sulphur :—If the fever begins in consequence of repelled itch, with chills every evening, heat and sweat towards morning; fever, with palpitation of the heart, violent thirst, even before the chill.

Thuja :—If the fever announces itself by chill with cold trembling, externally and internally, with or without thirst; then sweat without previous heat.

Valeriana :—In case there is no chill, but great heat and thirst, and dulness of the head.

Fever, Yellow.—Up to the present time we possess no satisfactory observation on the treatment of this fever, with the exception of a single case where the cure was effected by means of *Crotalus*. But besides this, in accordance with the similarity of symptoms, the following remedies merit our next consideration: 1) *Arn. ars. carb. veg.* 2) *Amm. bry. rhus.* 3) *Bell. chin. ipec. merc. n. vom.*

Fish-Poison.—*Ichthyotoxicon.*—**Poisonous Fish and Mussels** :—For poisoning with MUSSELS, a little powdered charcoal mixed with syrup or sugar-water, according to Hering, is the remedy to be first applied; afterwards the patient should be made to smell of CAMPHOR and to drink BLACK COFFEE.

In case of a POISONING WITH POISONOUS FISH, the best thing to be done is to use POWDERED CHARCOAL MIXED WITH BRANDY; if this suffices not, with black coffee, sugar, or very sweet sugar-water must be drunk. Should this have little effect, VINEGAR with an equal quantity of water will be found useful.

After poisoning with mussels or fish, a redness comes out on the skin, as in scarlet fever, with swelling of the face, sore throat, etc.; in this case *Bell.* or *caps.* will be very useful.

Fistula Lachrymalis.—The remedies which, in accordance with experience up to the present time and pure observation, are most to be recommended, are: 1) *Bell. calc. chel. puls. ruta.* 2) *Bry. natr. natr. m. petr. phosph. sil. stann. staph. sulph.*

Compare: **ULCERS** and **OPHTHALMIA**.

Fistula Recti.—The remedies deserving most to be recommended are: *Calc. caust. sil.* and *sulph.*—Compare: **ULCERS, FISTULOUS.**

Fistula Urinaria.—The remedies chiefly to be recommended are: *Ars. calc. carb. an. sil. sulph.*

Compare: **ULCERS, GONORRHEA, and URINARY DIFFICULTIES.**

Fontanelles, of Infants, Retarded Closing of.
—The best remedies are: *Calc. or sil. sulph.*

Formication.—A symptom for the most part indicating paralysis of single nerves going to the parts affected, and to which, according to circumstances, experience, and the **MATERIA MEDICA PURA**, the following remedies correspond: 1) *Baryt. carb. veg. rhodod. secal. sulph.* 2) *Aur. borax. lycop. magnes. m. natr. phos. ac. platin. sabad. staph.* 3) *Cann. lauroc. mur. ac. phosph. rhus. silic. zinc.*

Fungus Articularum.—The principal remedies for this morbid disposition in the cellular tissue around the articular ligaments are: 1) *Ant. sil.* 2) *Ars. con. kreos. iod. lach. lyc. petr. phosph. staph. sulph.*

G.

Gangrene.—1. The remedies which in general, in accordance with experience on the sick and observation on the healthy, deserve consideration in these affections, are: 1) *Ars. chin.*

lach. sil. 2) *Asa. bell. euph. hell. plumb. sabin. sec. squill.* 3) *Acon. con. merc. ran. sulph. sulph. ac. tart.*

2. For HUMID gangrene: *Chin. hell. squill.*

For HOT gangrene: 1) *Sabin. sec.* 2) *Ars. bell. mur. ac.*

For COLD gangrene: 1) *Ars. asa. chin. squill. sec.* 2) *Bell. con. euph. lach. merc. plumb. ran. sil. sulph. sulph. ac. tart.*

3. For gangrene IN OLD PEOPLE (GANGRENA SENILIS): 1) *Sec.* 2) *Chin. con. plumb.*

4. GANGRENOUS or black variola, requires: 1) *Ars. carb. v.* 2) *Bell. hyos. lach. rhus. sec. sil.*; or, 3) *Ant. mur. ac. sep.*

GANGRENOUS BLISTERS require: 1) *Ars. bell. camph. lach. ran. sabin. sec.* 2) *Acon. carb. v. mur. ac. phos.*

CARBUNCLES: 1) *Ars. bell. sil.* 2) *Caps. hyos. rhus. sec. tart.* (Compare: ANTHRAX.)

Gastritis.—Inflammation of the Stomach:—1. The disease to which we here give this name is that which, before Broussais and his antiphlogistic school, was considered by every person as the only one deserving of this name, and which we accordingly call "gastritis," neither that mere FUNCTIONAL DISTURBANCE of the stomach, nor yet that WRAKNESS OF STOMACH known by the name of DYSPEPSIA. In short, when we speak here of inflammation of the stomach, we mean the TRUE ONE, that known to the old pathologists, and characterised by the following symptoms: CONTINUOUS VIOLENT PAIN IN THE REGION OF THE STOMACH, AGGRAVATED BY CONTACT, BY MOVING THE ABDOMINAL MUSCLES, AND BY INTRODUCING EVER SO LITTLE FOOD OR DRINK INTO THE STOMACH, WITH PAINFUL SENSITIVENESS, DISTENSION, HEAT OR THROBBING IN THE EPIGASTRIUM; VOMITING OF THE INGESTA; GREAT DISTRESS; COLDNESS OF THE HANDS AND FEET; EXTREME DEBILITY; SPASMS AND OTHER CONSENSUAL NERVOUS SYMPTOMS, and, above all, in ACUTE cases accompanied BY VIOLENT INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. chel. hyos.*

ipéc. n. vom. puls. veratr.; or, 2) *Ant. canth. euphorb. ran. stram.*; and perhaps, 3) *Asa. baryt. bar. m.? camph. cann.? colch. coloc. cupr. dig. hell. laur.? mez.? nitr. phosph. sabad. sec. squill. tereb.?*

2. Of these remedies the following deserve particular regard:

Aconitum :—Almost always at the commencement of the treatment, especially in violent inflammatory fever, with great pain; the disease is caused by taking cold, or by taking a cold drink while heated.

Antimonium :—If caused by derangement of the stomach, with frequent vomiting, and if the tongue is coated with white or yellow mucus.

Arsenicum :—Frequently in alternation with *Aconite*, especially when the disease is caused by cold on the stomach by eating ice, etc.; or if SUDDEN PROSTRATION of the powers takes place, with pale, hippocratic face, cold extremities, etc.; *Veratr.* being insufficient.

Belladonna :—If cerebral symptoms have set in, with dulness, loss of consciousness, delirium, *Hyos.* being fruitless.

Bryonia :—Frequently after *Acon.* or *ipéc.*, especially when the disease was caused by taking a cold drink while heated.

Hyoscyamus :—In case of dropsical or cerebral symptoms, with apathy, loss of consciousness, or delirium; and if the patient is insensible to the danger of his situation.

Ipecacuanha :—If the vomiting predominates; and particularly if foulness of the stomach, in consequence of derangement of that organ, is the cause; or in case of violent pain; or if the disease is caused by taking a cold drink, and *Acon.* has been found insufficient.

Nux vom. :—The same causes as last-named, *Acon. bry. ipéc.* or *ars.* being insufficient.

Pulsatilla :—If the disease is caused by gastric impurities, or by eating ice, *Ars.* and *ipéc.* being insufficient.

Veratrum :—When the disease is characterised by: excessive COLDNESS OF THE EXTREMITIES, sudden prostration, pale and hippocratic face.

3. Compare: INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, CHOLERA, GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, as well as, particularly for chronic gastritis: WEAK STOMACH and CARDIALGIA.

Gastric Derangement.—Gastrosis:—1. The best remedies, in general, are:

1) *Acon. ant. arn. ars. bell. bry. cham. cocc. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Caps. carb. veg. chin. coff. coloc. dig. hep. rhab. rhus. squill. tart. veratr.* 3) *Asa. asar. berb.? calc. cann. cic. cin. colch. con. cupr. daph. dros. ign. lach. lyc. magn. m. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. petr. phos. rhab. sec. sep. sil. stann. sulph. ac. tarax.*

2. For gastric derangement indicated by ACIDS IN THE STOMACH (sour taste, sour eructation and vomiting): 1) *N. vom. puls. sulph*; or, 2) *Bell. calc. caps. carb. veg. cham. chin. con. phosph. sep. staph. sulph. ac.*

For BILIOUS state (bitter taste, eructations or vomiting): 1) *Acon. bry. cham. chin. cocc. merc. n. vom. puls. sep. veratr.* 2) *Ant. ars. asa. asar. cann. coloc. daph. dig. gran.? ign. ipec. lach. sec. staph. sulph. tart.*

For PITUITOUS or MUCOUS symptoms (with mucous coating of the tongue, slimy taste and slimy vomiting): 1) *Bell. caps. chin. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph. veratr.*; or, 2) *Ars. carb. veg. cham. cin. dulc. petr. rhab. rhus. spig.*

For SABURRAL symptoms (SPOILED taste, nausea, loss of appetite): 1) *Ipec. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Ant. arn. ars. bell. bry. carb. veg. cham. coff. hep. merc. tart. veratr.*

3. For GASTRIC COMPLAINTS OF CHILDREN, the following are most frequently indicated: 1) *Bell. cham. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Bar. c. calc. hyos. lyc. magn. c. sulph.*

For gastric ailments occasioned by DERANGEMENT of the stomach: 1) *Ant. arn. ipec. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Acon. ars. bry. carb. v. chin. coff. hep. sulph. tart., etc.*

By abuse of SPIRITS: 1) *Carb. veg. n. vom.*; 2) *Ant. coff. ipec. puls.*—By abuse of COFFEE: 1) *Cocc. ign. n. vom.* 2)

Cham. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.;—Of TOBACCO: *Cocc. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls. staph.*;—Of ACIDS: 1) *Acon. ars. carb. veg. hep.*; or, 2) *Lach. natr. m. sulph. sulph. ac.*?

By abuse of CHAMOMILE: *Puls.* or *nut. v.*—Of RHUBARB: *Puls.*—Of MERCURY: *Carb. veg. chin hep. or sulph.*

By GETTING HEATED: *Bry. or sil.*—By COLD: *Ars. bell. cham. cocc. dulc. ipec.*—By ICE, FRUIT, etc.: *Ars. puls. carb. veg.*

By EXTERNAL INJURIES, such as: a BLOW UPON THE STOMACH, or by STRAINING, etc.: 1) *Arn. bry. rhus.*; or, 2) *Puls. ruta.*

By NERVOUS EXCITEMENT caused by continued WATCHING or studying, etc.: 1) *Arn. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Carb. veg. cocc. ipec. veratr.*; or, 3) *Calc. or lach.*?

By LOSS OF ANIMAL FLUIDS, in women during nursing, after too frequent VOMITING, or abuse of cathartics: 1) *Chin. carb. veg. ruta.* 2) *Calc. lach. n. vom. sulph.*

By EMOTIONS, as anger, chagrin, grief, etc.: 1) *Cham. coloc.* 2) *Acon. bry. chin. n. vom. puls.*

Compare: THE CAUSES to be found under the articles: INDIGESTION, CAUSES, etc.

With respect to the indications which are determined by the SYMPTOMS, the following may be taken into the account:

Aconitum:—If there be present: yellow coating on the tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, and of food and drink, except water; THIRST; excessive nausea; BITTER ERUCTATIONS; violent but ineffectual urging to vomit, or BITTER, GREENISH or SLIMY VOMITING; tension and swelling of the hypochondria, with painful sensitiveness of the region of the liver; no stool, or small, frequent stools with tenesmus; beating or stitching pain in the head, which is worse when talking.

Antimonium:—If especially in consequence of indigestion the following symptoms present themselves: frequent hiccough, LOSS OF APPETITE, LOATHING, tongue coated or covered with blisters, dryness of the mouth; or else accumulation of saliva or mucus in the mouth; thirst, particularly at night; nausea, desire to

vomit, increased by drinking wine; ERUCTATIONS SMELLING AND TASTING OF THE INGESTA, or with a fetid smell; vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy and bilious substances; painfulness of the stomach to the touch, with painful feeling of fulness; cutting in the abdomen and frequent flatulence; diarrhœa or constipation; dull headache, worse when smoking or going up stairs. (After *Ant.*, *dry.* is sometimes suitable.)

Arnica:—Not only for gastric derangement occasioned by external injuries, but also in consequence of continued WATCHING, mental exertions, etc.; generally for: great nervousness, with dry or yellow-coated tongue; putrid, bitter or sour taste, bad smell from the mouth; desire for acids; aversion to smoking; eructations tasting of putrid eggs; urging to vomit; flatulent distension, especially after a meal; heaviness of the whole body: giving way of the knees; vertigo, dulness of the head, pressing pain, with heat in the brain and stupefaction. (After *Arn.*, *nux v.* and *cham.* are sometimes suitable.)

Arsenicum:—If there be present: acrid, bitter eructations; dry tongue WITH VIOLENT THIRST, AND DESIRE TO DRINK FREQUENTLY, BUT LITTLE AT A TIME; salt or bitter taste, very great NAUSEA, or vomiting of the ingesta, or of brownish, or of BILIOUS, GREENISH SUBSTANCES; colic, or BURNING PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND ABDOMEN, with CHILLINESS AND ANGUISH, or violent, burning pressure at a small spot in the stomach; great sensitiveness of the region of the stomach to contact; great debility, desire to lie down; no stool, or else watery, greenish, brownish or yellowish diarrhœa with tenesmus; the vomiting or diarrhœa comes on again after drinking and after every motion of the body.

Belladonna:—If there be present: whitish, yellowish OR THICKLY-COATED TONGUE; aversion to drink and food; sour taste of rye bread; vomiting of food, or of sour, bitter, or slimy substances; sometimes with constant nausea, dry mouth or thirst; headache, in the sinciput, as if everything would fall out at the forehead, with throbbing of the temporal arteries; no stool, or slimy diarrhœa.

Bryonia:—Especially in SUMMER and in HOT and DAMP

WEATHER; AND IF THERE BE PRESENT: dry tongue, coated white or yellow, and covered with blisters; thirst day and night, with sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat; putrid smell from the mouth; BITTER TASTE, especially on waking, or pappy, flat, foul taste; aversion in particular to solid food, with desire for wine, acids, or coffee; frequent, ineffectual attempts at vomiting; or else: BILIOUS VOMITING, especially after drinking; TENSION AND FULNESS IN THE REGION OF THE STOMACH, especially after eating; constipation; dulness of the head with vertigo, or burning, oppressive or distensive pain in the head, which becomes worse after drinking; chilliness and shuddering.

Chamomilla :—If there be present: red and cracked tongue, or coated yellow; BITTER TASTE OF THE MOUTH, AND OF FOOD; fetid odour from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or ERUCTATIONS AND GREENISH, BITTER OR SOUR VOMITING; great and oppressive anxiety, TENSION AND PRESSURE IN THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, HYPOCHONDRIA, and epigastrium; constipation, or GREENISH, DIARRHOEIC STOOLS; or in case of diarrhoea of a sour smell, or discharge of fecal matter and mucus, resembling STIRRED EGGS in appearance; restless sleep, with tossing about and frequent waking; pain and fulness in the head; hot and red face; red and burning eyes; sensitive, suspicious temper. (If the patient should have made excessive use of chamomile-tea, give *Cocc.* and *puls.*)

Cocculus :—If the tongue is covered with a yellow coating, if there be loathing of food; dryness of the mouth, with or without thirst; fetid eructations, nausea and desire to vomit, especially when talking, after sleeping, when eating, or during motion, particularly when riding in a carriage; painful fulness in the region of the stomach, with laboured breathing; constipation, or soft stools, with burning at the anus; great debility, with sweat during the least exercise; aching in the forehead, with vertigo.

Ipecacuanha :—If the tongue is clean, or thickly coated with a yellowish mucus, with dryness of the mouth; if there be loathing of food, especially fat food, with desire to vomit; violent, ineffectual straining, or else VOMITING OF THE INGESTA

OR OF SLIMY SUBSTANCES, EASY BUT WITH GREAT FORCE ; fetid smell from the mouth, bitter taste in the mouth and of all food ; VIOLENT PAINS, pressure and fulness in the region of the stomach ; CUTTING IN THE ABDOMEN and DIARRHOIC STOOLS OF YELLOWISH COLOUR, or of a fetid, putrid smell ; chilliness or shuddering over the whole body ; PALE, YELLOWISH COMPLEXION ; aching in the forehead, or sensation as if all the bones of the skull were broken ; sometimes nettle-rash.

Mercurius :—In case of moist tongue, COATED WHITE OR YELLOWISH ; dry, burning lips, OFFENSIVE, FOUL, AND BITTER TASTE ; nausea, desire to vomit, or BILIOUS, MUCCOUS VOMITING ; PAINFUL SENSITIVENESS OF THE EPIGASTRIUM AND ABDOMEN, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness ; DROWSINESS IN THE DAYTIME, SLEEPLESSNESS AT NIGHT ; sometimes aversion to drink. (Is frequently suitable after *Bell.*)

Nux vom. :—In case of DRY AND WHITE TONGUE, or if it be too yellowish towards the root ; absence of thirst, or else BURNING THIRST, with heartburn ; accumulation of albuminous mucus or of water in the mouth ; BITTER OR FOUL TASTE IN THE MOUTH, or else the food tastes flat ; BITTER ERUCTATIONS, CONSTANT NAUSEA, especially in the open air ; desire to vomit, or VOMITING OF THE INGESTA ; PRESSIVE CARDIALGIA ; PAINFUL PRESSURE AND TENSION IN THE ENTIRE EPIGASTRIUM AND IN THE HYPOCHONDRIA ; CONSTIPATION, with FREQUENT BUT INEFFECTUAL URGING TO STOOL ; or small, diarrhœic, slimy or watery stools ; DULNESS OF THE HEAD, WITH VERTIGO ; heaviness, especially in the occiput ; ringing in the ears, rheumatic pains in the teeth and limbs ; worn-out feeling and languor, inability to think ; RESTLESS, QUARRELSOME TEMPER, INCLINED TO ANGER ; hot and red, or yellowish and sallow face. (After *Nux v.*, *cham.* is frequently suitable.)

Pulsatilla :—If there be present : TONGUE COATED WITH WHITISH MUCUS ; FOUL, FLAT, PAPPY, OR BITTER TASTE, especially after swallowing ; bitter taste of food, especially of bread ; bitter, sour, or putrid eructations, or tasting of the ingesta ; tastelessness of the food ; AVERSION TO FOOD, especially when warm, as also to FAT AND MEAT, with desire for acid sub-

stances or for spirituous drinks ; acidity in the stomach ; excessive mucus in the stomach ; REGURGITATION OF THE INGESTA ; intolerable nausea and desire to vomit, especially after eating and drinking, or with evening exacerbation ; VOMITING OF FOOD, or mucus, or bitter and sour vomiting (especially at night) ; hard, distended abdomen, with flatulence, growling and rumbling ; stool tardy and troublesome, or SLIMY and bilious DIARRHŒA ; hemicrania, tearing or darting ; CHILLINESS, with languor and drawing through the whole body ; ill-humour ; taciturnity ; disposition to be peevish without reason, especially when the patients are habitually of a bland and agreeable disposition.

5. Of the other remedies the following may be used :

Capsicum :—Suitable to phlegmatic, apathetic, and awkward individuals, or to suspicious persons who take everything in the worst part, with mucous evacuations, heartburn, burning in the stomach and at the anus during every stool.

Carbo veg. :—Where there is loss of appetite, malaise, 'or even vomiting of food after the least meal, frequently with acidity in the stomach ; should there be pains in the stomach when pressing on the epigastrium ; great sensitiveness to cold or hot, dry or damp weather ; heaviness and dulness of the head, with debility.

China :—If there exist : loss of appetite, loathing of food and drink, as if from satiety ; frequent eructations, or regurgitation, and even vomiting of the ingesta ; painful and distended abdomen, with pressure around the umbilicus ; FREQUENT DISCHARGE OF FETID FLATULENCE ; LIENTERIA ; chilliness and shuddering after drinking.

Coffea :—If the gastric ailments are accompanied by great nervousness and by sleeplessness.

Colocynthis :—In case of cardialgia, VOMITING OR DIARRHŒA immediately after eating ever so little ; spasmodic, colicky pains ; cramp in the calves.

Digitalis :—Where there is nausea, especially on waking in the morning, with bitter taste in the mouth ; thirst, vomiting of mucus ; diarrhœa and great debility.

Hepar :—In case of pain in the stomach, with nausea, eructations, desire to vomit, or mucous, bilious, or sour vomiting and

heartburn ; colicky pains, and constipation ; or else diarrhœic, mucous stools.

Rhubarb:—Should there be pappy taste, aversion to fatty food or to coffee ; nausea with colicky pains, or diarrhœa, with evacuations of SOUR SUBSTANCES, or slimy and brownish stools.

Rhus tox.:—If the gastric symptoms manifest themselves, especially at night, with colicky pains, aching in the stomach, dryness and bitterness of the mouth, nausea, and desire to vomit.

Squilla:—If the gastric symptoms are accompanied by pleuritic stitches, and if neither *Acon.* nor *bry.* are sufficient to remove this state.

Tartarus:—In case of constant nausea, with desire to vomit, and great anxiety, or VIOLENT INEFFECTUAL URGING TO VOMIT ; or else mucous discharge from above or down.

Veratrum:—In the case of the tongue being either dry or else coated yellowish or brownish ; bilious discharges by vomiting or diarrhœa, with great debility and fainting fits after stool.

6. For further information, see LOSS OF APPETITE, MALACIA, COATED TONGUE, VOMITING, HEARTBURN ; STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF ; COLIC, DIARRHŒA, GASTRIC FEVERS, etc.

Gastroenteritis.—For the treatment, we refer the reader to GASTRITIS and ENTERITIS.

Glands, Diseases of.—1. The remedies hitherto employed with most success are : 1) *Amm. aur. bar. c. bell. calc. carb. veg. cham. cist. con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. sil. spong. staph. sulph.* 2) *Alum. bov. canth. carb. an. graph. iod. kal. mang. ol. jec. plumb. sabin.*

2. Of these remedies the following are deserving of special notice :

Ammonium carb.:—In case of swelling of the cervical glands, with itching eruptions of the face and body.

Aurum:—FOR SWELLING AND SUPPURATION OF THE INGUINAL GLANDS in consequence of syphilis, or abuse of mercury.

Baryta:—Chiefly for SWELLING, INFLAMMATION AND INDURATION of the cervical glands, especially when there is at the same time dry scurf on the head and in the face.

Belladonna:—For INFLAMMATORY SWELLING OF THE GLANDS AND LYMPHATIC VESSELS, so that they form red and shining strings or cords, with lumps; heat of the affected parts, tense and stitching pains; also for SWELLING, SUPPURATION OR INDURATION OF THE INGUINAL OR CERVICAL GLANDS, and for COLD SWELLINGS.—After *Bell.* are frequently suitable: *Dulc. hep. merc. rhus*; or *Calc. n. vom.* and *sulph.*

Bryonia:—For swelling of the cutaneous glands, so that they form small, hard knots under the skin.

Calcarea:—For swelling and induration of the submaxillary, axillary and inguinal glands, also of the cervical, parotid and facial glands, and especially when there is otorrhœa and hardness of hearing.—Also for COLD SWELLINGS and for swelling of the MESENTERIC GLANDS.—In general, *Calc.* is very frequently indicated after *sulph.*

Carb. veg.:—Especially for INDURATION of the AXILLARY GLANDS and LUMPS in the breasts.

Chamomilla:—For INFLAMMATORY AND PAINFUL SWELLING OF THE SUBMAXILLARY AND CERVICAL GLANDS, and for induration of the mammae of new-born infants.

Cistus:—For swelling and suppuration more especially of the submaxillary glands, with caries of the jaw-bones.

Dulcamara:—For COLD SWELLING, also for INFLAMMATION and INDURATION of the INGUINAL and CERVICAL glands, with tense pain.—In general, *Dulc.* is very frequently indicated after *bell.* or *merc.*

Graphites:—For scrofulous SWELLING OF THE CERVICAL GLANDS.

Hepar:—For suppuration, chiefly of the AXILLARY or INGUINAL GLANDS, especially when too much mercury had been previously used.

Iodium:—Chiefly for scrofulous or arthritic induration of the INGUINAL, cervical or axillary glands.

Mercurius:—For COLD SWELLING, INFLAMMATION, SWELLING or SUPPURATION of the SUBMAXILLARY, AXILLARY, INGUINAL or PAROTID GLANDS, especially in scrofulous children, or in syphilitic individuals.—After *Merc.* the following are frequently suitable: *Dulc. bell. hep.*, or *rhus*.

Nitri ac.:—Especially for INFLAMMATORY SWELLING or SUPPURATION of the INGUINAL and AXILLARY GLANDS, after ABUSE OF MERCURY, or in syphilitic affections.

Nux vom.:—For inflammation of the LYMPHATIC VESSELS, with heat and shining redness, hardness, and painfulness.—In general, *N. vom.* is frequently suitable after the use of *bell*.

Silicea:—For SCROFULOUS INDURATION and SWELLING OF THE CERVICAL, PAROTID, AXILLARY AND INGUINAL GLANDS, WITH OR WITHOUT INFLAMMATION.

Spongia:—Chiefly for scrofulous swelling and induration of the cervical glands.

Sulphur:—For SWELLING, INDURATION and SUPPURATION, especially of the INGUINAL, AXILLARY and SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS, also of the cervical and even of the CUTANEOUS GLANDS of the entire body, either from scrofula or in consequence of some cutaneous disease, such as SCARLATINA, etc., or from abuse of mercury or other causes.

2. In general, in glandular affections the following remedies deserve consideration :

a) For INFLAMMATORY swelling: 1) *Bell. merc. phosph. sil.* 2) *Acon. baryt. camph. cham. graph. hep. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. staph. sulph. thuj.* 3) *Arn. carb. an. carb. veg. lyc. rhus.*

b) For COLD swellings: 1) *Ars. bell. calc. cocc. con. merc.* 2) *Asa. dulc. lach.*

c) For HARD swellings: *Baryt. bry. calc. con. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph.*

d) PAINFUL swellings: *Aur. bell. carb. an. chin. iod. puls. sil. sulph.*

e) PAINLESS swellings: *Calc. con. dulc. phos. ac. sep. sulph.*

3. Also :

a) For SUPPURATING glands: *Bell. calc. cist. hep. merc. nitr. ac. sil. sulph.*—*Aur. lach. sep.*

b) ULCERATED glands: *Ars. phos. sil.*—*Bell. con. hep. lach. sulph. thuj.*

c) INDURATED glands: *Baryt. bell. calc. carb. an. clem. con. graph. lyc. sulph.*—*Carb. veg. cham. chin. magn. m. rhus. spong.*

4. Compare: INFLAMMATION, SWELLING, SUPPURATION, ULCERS, etc.

Glanders, Poison of.—The best remedies, according to Hering, are: 1) *Ars. phos. ac.* 2) *Calc. sulph.*

Goitre.—Struma:—Principal remedies: 1) *Iod. spong.* 2) *Amb. amm. calc. caust. hep. lyc. natr. natr. m. spong. staph.*; and perhaps, 3) *Carb. an. con. dig. kal. magn. c. merc. petr. phos. ac. plat. sil. sulph.*

Gonitis.—Inflammation of the Knee:—1. LYMPHATIC or SCROFULOUS swelling of the knee requires chiefly: *Calc. or sulph.*; or, 2) *Arn. ars. ferr. iod. lyc. sil.*

ARTHRITIC swelling requires: *Arn. bry. chin. cocc. lyc. n. vom. sulph.*

For SUPPURATION: 1) *Merc. sil.*; or, 2) *Bell. hep. sulph.*

For SEROUS EFFUSION (HYDARTHROSIS): 1) *Sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. iod. merc. sil.*; or, 3) *Con. dig.*

For WHITE swelling (or PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS): *Bry. lyc.* 2) *Ant. ars. puls. rhus. sabin. sulph.* 3) *Bell. calc. chin. iod. merc. rhus. sep. sil.*

See ARTHRITIS, SUPPURATION, TUMOUR, DROPSY, SCROFULA, &c.

Gonorrhœa.—1. The principal remedy in the inflammatory stage is *Cannab.*, ONE SINGLE dose ($\frac{3}{30}$) to be taken in a teaspoonful of water and allowed to act five, six or eight days. By

proceeding in this way we attain our end much sooner than by giving repeated doses dissolved in water, as I myself used formerly to do.

In most cases by this treatment, in the course of a few days, a tolerably evident diminution of the inflammatory symptoms will be effected, without its being found necessary to have recourse to any other means, especially if the PATIENT CAN BE INDUCED TO KEEP QUIET, PERFECT ABSOLUTE REST BEING ALMOST ALWAYS THE INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF A SPEEDY CURE.

2. If the inflammatory symptoms have disappeared, we shall be able, by employing *Merc.* (3rd rubbing) or *Sulph.*, or by alternating the use of both, to accomplish a complete cure. *Merc.* is particularly indicated when the discharge is greenish or purulent, whilst *Sulph.* is better suited for the discharge when serous, whitish, and devoid of pain.

There are still cases where other remedies must be resorted to, as for instance, to *Canth.*, if the inflammation is very violent, with RETENTION OF URINE, PRIAPISM, PAINFUL ERECTIONS, etc., and if *Cann.* does not suffice for this state; or to *Petros.*, if the DYSURRY which sometimes takes place yield neither after *cann.* nor *merc.* nor *sulph.*—In case of very violent pains, a dose of *Acon.* ($\frac{3}{150}$ dissolved in one glass of water, and one teaspoonful every three hours) will often effect very great and rapid relief.

3. The best remedies for SECONDARY GONORRHOEA, ESPECIALLY when it had been treated with large doses of *Copaiva* or *Cubeb.*, are *Sulph.* or *Merc.*; or: *Caps. ferr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. sep. thuj.*—*Caps.* is particularly indicated by a whitish, thick discharge like cream, with burning during micturition; if *Caps.* should be insufficient, *ferr.* or *n. vom.* will often completely remove the remaining symptoms.—For STRICTURES, give: 1) *Clem. petr. sulph.* 2) *Dig. dulo. puls. rhus.*

4. If there are FIGWARTS at the same time on the genitals, we may have recourse to: 1) *Nitr. ac. thuj.*, or, 2) *Cinn.* in many cases; as well with respect to the disease itself, as to the FIGWARTS, success will be attained by employing *merc.* and *sulph.* alternately.

In cases where the GONORRHOEA is combined with *chancre*, we must have recourse to *Merc.*, no matter whether the former itself be secondary or primary.

5. The following remedies have likewise been recommended: *Agn. con. cop. cub. dulc. hep. led. lyc. merc. c. mez. petr. sabin. selen.*—*Agnus* is suitable when the sexual instinct has become extinct or greatly diminished, and when there is a whitish serous gleet, without pain.

For the consequence of suppressed gonorrhœa, see RHEUMATISM in the extremities, ORCHITIS, OPHTHALMIA, etc.

Growing.—Ailments therein:—The best remedy is *Phos. ac.*, not only for the pains in the limbs, but also for the bodily and mental languor of which so many young people complain when growing too fast.

Gums, Diseases of the.—1. The best-attested remedies are, in general: 1) *Amm. amm. m. bell. borax. carb. v. chin. hep. merc. mur. ac. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. rhus. staph. sulph.* 2) *Ars. baryt. calc. caps. carb. an. caust. dulc. graph. kal. kreos. phos. puls. ruta sep. sulph. ac. thuj.*

2. For SWELLING and INFLAMMATION of the gums the following are to be recommended: 1) *Bell. calc. caust. cham. chin. cist. graph. hep. merc. n. vom. phos. ac. sep. staph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Amm. amm. m. baryt. borax. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. sil.*

For the LIABILITY TO BLEED: *Ars. calo. carb. v. cist. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. phos. ac. sil. staph. sulph.*

For ULCERATION of the gum: *Alum. calc. carb. v. kal. lyc. merc. natr. m. staph. sulph. ac.*

For ABSCESSSES and FISTULE in the gum: *Calc. sil. staph. sulph.*; also, *Caust. lyc. ? natr. m. petr. ? canth. ?*

For FLESHY EXCRESCENCES: *Staph. thuj.*

For LOOSENESS of the teeth: 1) *Carb. v. cist. merc. phos. ac.* 2) *Ant. natr. phos. rhus. sep.*

For SCORBUTIC AFFECTIONS: 1) *Caps. carb. v. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. staph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Amm. amm. m. ars. bry. caust. dulc. kal. kreos. mur. ac. sep.*, etc.

3. Further affections of the gum induced by the ABUSE OF MERCURY require the following: *Carb. v. chin.*; or, *Hep. nitr. ac. staph.*, etc.

ILL-EFFECTS of kitchen salt require: *Carb. v. or nitr. sp.*

Persons who lead a sedentary life, and are corpulent and phlegmatic, require: 1) *Caps.* 2) *Bell. calc. merc. sulph.*—Thin and lively persons, on the contrary: *Nux. v.*; or, *Carb. v. chin. natr. m.*

Hæmatemesis.—Vomiting of Blood:—Though only a symptom, it is still of sufficient importance to be taken into serious consideration in the selection of a remedy. The remedies most frequently indicated, according to experience, are: 1) *Acon. arn. ferr. hyos. ipec. n. vom. phos.* 2) *Amm. bell. bry. canth. carb. v. caust. chin. lach. lyc. mez. mill. plumb. puls. sulph. veratr.*

See VOMITING, and STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF.

Hæmorrhoids.—The remedies most frequently indicated for hæmorrhoids are: 1) *Acon. ant. ars. bell. calc. carb. v. caps. cham. ign. mur. ac. n. vom. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Amb. amm. c. amm. m. anac. berb.? caust. chin. coloc. graph. kal. lach. nitr. ac. petr. rhus. sep.*

2. Colicky pains in consequence of hæmorrhoids require: *Carb. v. coloc. lach. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

ITCHING of the ANUS mostly requires: *Acon. n. vom. sulph.*

INFLAMMATION of hæmorrhoidal tumours: *Acon. cham. puls.*; or, *Ars. mur. ac. n. vom. sulph.*

The hæmorrhage sometimes occurring: 1) *Acon. bell. ipec. phos.* 2) *Calc. chin. sulph.*

Anomalous pains and affections arising from the SUPPRESSION OF AN HABITUAL HÆMORRHOIDAL DISCHARGE find their principal relief in: 1) *N. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. carb. v. puls.*

MUCOUS HÆMORRHOIDS: 1) *Ant. caps. carb. v. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Borax. ign. lach. merc.*

The constitutional disposition to hæmorrhoids requires chiefly: 1) *N. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. carb. v. caust. graph. lach. petr.*, etc.

3. Particular indications:

Aconitum:—For bleeding piles, with stitches and pressure in the anus, feeling of repletion in the abdomen, with tension, pressure and colicky pains; pains in the small of the back, as if the back or the os-sacrum were broken.

Antimonium:—In case of copious secretion of a light yellow mucus, with burning, creeping, itching or even smarting at the anus. (Is frequently suitable in alternation with *Puls.*)

Arsenicum:—When the blood discharged is burning hot, with burning and stitching pains in the tumours; heat and restlessness, burning in all the veins, or great debility. (Is frequently suitable in alternation with *Carb. v.*)

Belladonna:—For bleeding piles, with violent pains in the small of the back, as if the back would break. (If *Bell.* should not be sufficient, give *Hep.*)

Calcareæ:—After *Sulph.*, if this should be insufficient, or if it should have been abused, especially if the piles should often bleed, or if an habitual hæmorrhoidal discharge has been suppressed.

Capsicum:—If the tumours are much swollen, with discharge of blood or bloody mucus from the rectum, burning pains at the anus; painful drawing in the small of the back, and back, with cutting pains in the abdomen.

Carbo veg.:—For large and bluish swelling of the tumours, with stitching pains in the small of the back, stiffness of the back, burning and tearing in the limbs; constipation, with burning stools and discharge of blood; frequent tendency of blood to the head, with bleeding of the nose, flatulence, slow action of the bowels, etc., as well as in case of copious and burning discharge of mucus from the rectum.

Chamomilla:—For flowing piles, with compressive pains in the abdomen, frequent urging to stool, occasional burning

and corrosive diarrhœic stools; tearing pains in the small of the back, especially at night; or in case of painful and ulcerated rhagades of the anus.

Ignatia:—When there are violent stitches in the rectum, itching and creeping at the anus, copious discharge of blood, prolapsus recti during stool, or sore, contractive pain of the rectum, with frequent ineffectual stools and discharges of blood-streaked mucus.

Muriatis ac.:—If the hæmorrhoidal tumours are inflamed, swollen, bluish, with swelling of the anus, sore pains, violent stitches, and great sensitiveness to contact.

Nux vomica:—As well for blind and open piles as also for the anomalies of these affections, in the case of persons who lead a sedentary life or use too much coffee or spirits; also suitable to pregnant females, or in consequence of worm-affections, etc.; generally for: stitching, burning or itching at the anus; stitches and shocks in the small of the back, with BRUISED PAIN SO THAT THE PATIENT IS UNABLE TO RAISE HIMSELF; FREQUENT CONSTIPATION WITH INEFFECTUAL UEGING TO STOOL, AND WITH THE SENSATION AS IF THE ANUS WERE CLOSED OR CONSTRICTED; frequent tendency of the blood to the head or abdomen, with distension of the epigastrium and hypochondria; heaviness of the head, inability to think, and vertigo; dysuria and suppression of urine; discharge of blood and mucus from the anus.

Sulphur:—Under the same circumstances as *N. vom.*, and especially if constipation alternates with discharges of blood-streaked mucus; feeling of soreness at the anus, with itching and stitches; frequent tendency of the blood to the head; palpitation of the heart; where the vascular system is easily excited, throbbing in the whole abdomen, with anguish and oppression, after the least emotion; weak digestion; dysuria; bleeding, burning and frequent protrusion of the hæmorrhoidal tumours. (This remedy is most suitable after *N. vom.*, often-times with both these remedies employed alternately, everything will be effected that one can wish for in the cure of chronic hæmorrhoidal affections, it being premised that the doses are

allowed to act for a long time without being repeated. For further indications see my Symp.-Kodex, Part II., and compare: COLIC, CONSTIPATION, and ABDOMINAL CONGESTIONS.)

Hæmorrhoids of the Bladder.—The remedies most deserving of notice are: 1) *N. vom. puls. sulph.*; or still further: 2) *Acon. ars. bor. calc. carb. v. graph. lach. mera sab.*

Compare: CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, CYSTITIS, and URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

Hæmorrhages.—1. The remedies which, according to experience, have been found of most use in hæmorrhages are: 1) *Acon. Arn. bell. calc. chin. croc. ferr. ipec. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. puls. sabin. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ant. ars. cann. caps. carb. a. carb. v. cham. cupr. dros. hyos. iod. kal. lach. led. lyc. nitr. plumb. puls. rhus. sec. sil. stram sulph. ac. zinc.*

2. For ACTIVE hæmorrhages of young plethoric subjects, the following deserve the preference: 1) *Acon. bell.* 2) *Croc. ferr. hyos. puls.* 3) *Arn. calc. cham. chin. ipec. kal. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. rhus. sabin. sep. stram. sulph.*

In PASSIVE hæmorrhages, on the other hand, or as they occur frequently in aged persons, or in persons weakened by depletion or the loss of animal fluids, the chief medicine, and one which in the smallest dose ($\frac{3}{16}$ dissolved in water, and given in one teaspoonful) never failed me in a single case, is: *Chin.* We may consider moreover: *Ars. carb. v. ferr. ipec. phos. ac. puls. rhus. sec. sep. staph. sulph.*

3. For ARTERIAL hæmorrhage, we may give: 1) *Acon. bell. dulc. hyos. sabin.* 2) *Arn. calc. carb. v. ferr. ipec. led. magn. aust. merc. phos. rhus. sec.*

For DARK RED, VENOUS hæmorrhage: 1) *Cham. croc. n. vom. puls. sep.* 2) *Amm. ant. Arn. lach. magn. c. nitr. ac. n. mosch. phos. ac. sulph.*

4. If the blood be BROWN, use: 1) *Bry. carb. v.* 2) *Calc. con. puls. rhus.*

For ACRID blood: 1) *Canth. kal. nitr. sil.* 2) *Amm. ars. carb. v. kal. rhus. sulph. sulph. ac. zinc.*

When the blood passes away in COAGULA: 1) *Bell. cham. plat. rhus.* 2) *Arn. chin. croc. ferr. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. sabin. sec. sep. stram.*

If the blood is fetid: 1) *Bell. bry. carb. a. sabin.* 2) *Caustr. cham. chin. croc. ign. kal. merc. phos. plat. sec. sil. sulph.*

In the case of TENACIOUS, VISCIOUS blood: *Croc. cupr. magn. c. sec.*

5. For further information, see Hæmorrhage from the respective organs.

Hæmorrhage from the Anus.—See HÆMORRHOIDS.

—If caused by injuries of the rectum or intestine give: *Acon. arnic. china. croc. phos. sulph. sulph. ac.*

Hæmorrhage from the Eyes.—Principal remedies:

1) *Bellad. carb. v. cham. n. vom.* 2) *Arn. calc. crotal. euphras. ruta. seneg.*

In case of BLOODY SWEAT: *Bell. calc. n. vom. seneg.*

In case of ECCHYMOSES: 1) *Arn. bell. calc. n. vom. seneg.*

2) *Cham. crotal. plumb. ruta.*

Hæmorrhage from the Lungs.—Hæmoptysis:—1. The

best remedies for the various species of BLOODY EXPECTORATION are in general: 1) *Acon. arn. chin. ferr. ipec. nitr. ac. phos. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. carb. v. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. n. vom. op. rhus.* 3) *Amm. bry. cocc. coff. con. croc. cupr. kal. kreos. lach. led. lyc. merc. mill. sep. sulph. ac.*

2. If the blood is discharged only in small quantity in coughing (HÆMOPTYSIS, SPITTING BLOOD), the following are often sufficient: 1) *Arn. bell. bry. carb. v. chin. dulc. lach.*

merc. nitr. ac. puls. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. 2) *Amm. ars. bry. con. cupr. kal. led. lyc. nitr. ac. sep. sulph. sulph. ac.*

If the blood comes, on the contrary, in considerable quantities (HÆMORRHAGIA PULMONUM), the following deserve particular notice: 1) *Acon. Arn. bell. carb. v. chin. dulc. ferr. hyos. ipec. n. vom. op. phos. puls. rhus.* 2) *Ars. croc. ign. led. mill. sulph. sulph. ac.*

In SEVERE cases, with imminent danger, give: *Acon. chin. ipec. op.*

For the after-consequences of pulmonary hæmorrhages, the following are recommended: 1) *Carb. v. chin.* 2) *Ars. coff. ign. sulph.*

To prevent RELAPSES, the following deserve most consideration: *Ars. n. vom. sulph.*, and alternately, one after the other, IN A SINGLE DOSE, and AT LONG INTERVALS.

3. Particular indications:

Aconitum:—If the paroxysm is preceded by orgasm of the blood in the chest, with feeling of fulness and burning pain; palpitation of the heart, anguish, restlessness, with aggravation on lying down; pale face, expression of anguish in the countenance; copious discharge of blood from time to time, even when coughing but very little. (After *Acon.*, *ars.* or *ipec.* is sometimes suitable.)

Arnica:—If the hæmorrhage is caused by mechanical injury, fall, blow on the breast or back; or should there be slight expectoration of black and coagulated blood, with heavy breathing, stitching, burning, and contraction in the chest, palpitation of the heart, great heat in the abdomen, and fainting fits; or when we have to treat: discharge of bright red, frothy blood, mixed with mucus and coagulated lumps; tickling under the sternum; stitches in the head, and pain, as if after a bruise, in the region of the ribs when coughing. (In traumatic hæmorrhage it may sometimes be necessary to give a dose of *Acon.* previous to *arn.*, or even, according to circumstances, to alternate both medicines.)

Arsenicum:—If *Aconite* be insufficient, and when we meet: great anguish, with palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness, dry,

burning heat, and restlessness driving the patient out of bed ; also after *Chin. arr. ferr.*, in violent hæmorrhages,—or after *Hyoscyam.*, in the blood-spitting of drunkards.—After *ars.*, are sometimes suitable : *Ipec. n. vom.* or *sulph.*, especially in chronic hæmoptysis.

Belladonna :—When there are present : constant tickling in the throat, with desire to cough and aggravation of the hæmorrhage by coughing ; sensation as if the chest were filled with blood, with pressing or stitching pains which are increased by motion.

Carbo veg. :—In case of violent, burning pain in the chest, even after the hæmorrhage ; in general, suitable to persons who are very sensitive to changes of weather, or who suffer from the consequences of the abuse of mercury.

China :—If the bloody expectoration takes place during violent cough, which was first hollow, dry, and painful, with taste of blood in the mouth ; especially if there be at the same time, alternate shiverings and flushes of heat ; further, in case of great debility, with constant desire to lie down ; frequent sweats ; trembling, obscuration of sight, or dulness of the head.—Also after great loss of blood, the patient being pale and cold, with fainting fits and convulsive twitching of the hands and facial muscles. (After *Chin.*, *ferr.* or *arn.* or *ars.* will often suit, especially in the last case.)

Dulcamara :—In case of constant titillation in the larynx, with desire to cough ; expectoration of bright red blood, with aggravation during rest ; especially if the hæmorrhage is caused by a cold or a loose cough, which had existed for some time previous.

Ferrum :—If the expectoration take place with a slight cough, if the blood be expectorated only in small quantity, and at the same time is bright red and perfectly pure, with pains between the scapulæ, heavy breathing, especially at night ; inability to sit ; relief by motion, but yet frequent necessity to lie down, and great debility, after talking. (Is suitable chiefly to thin persons, of yellowish colour of the skin, and whose sleep is frequently disturbed : also after *China* in severe cases.)

Hyoscyamus :—If the discharge of blood is preceded by a dry cough, especially at night, obliging the patient to get up ; in case of frequent sudden starting from sleep ; also in the case of drunkards, particularly if *Op.* and *nux v.* should not be sufficient. (In such a case, *Ars.* is sometimes suitable after *Hyoscyamus.*)

Ignatia :—Especially if, after the arrest of the hæmorrhage, the patient still continues weak, with a disposition to anger and a peevish temper.

Ipecacuanha :—Often after *Acon.*, if this remedy has acted effectually, but there still remain : taste of blood in the mouth, frequent hacking, with expectoration of blood-streaked mucus, nausea, and debility ; also after *Ars.*, when the good effects of this remedy do not last, but the evil again recurs.

Nux vom. :—Often after *Ipec.* or *ars.*, or after *op.* (especially in drunkards), and in general, if there exist : extremely great tickling in the chest, with cough distressing the head ; aggravation towards morning, especially in persons of a lively and choleric temperament ; or when the hæmorrhage is occasioned by suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux, by a fit of anger or by a cold. (In the latter case *Sulph.* is frequently suitable after *nux v.* ; *Hyos.* and *ars.* are especially suitable to drunkards.)

Opium :—Oftentimes in the severest cases, especially in the case of persons who are addicted to the use of spirituous drinks ; or if there exist : discharge of a thick, frothy blood ; aggravation of the cough after each swallow ; oppression or heavy breathing and anguish ; burning at the heart, tremor of the arms, and sometimes even a feeble voice ; anxious sleep with sudden starting ; coldness, especially of the extremities, or heat, especially in the chest or other parts of the trunk. (After *Op.*, *nux v.* is frequently suitable.)

Pulsatilla :—Particularly in obstinate cases, with discharge of black and coagulated blood ; anguish and shuddering, especially in the evening or at night ; feeling of great debility, pains especially in the lower part of the chest ; feeling of qualmishness or emptiness in the stomach ; particularly in the case of timorous,

phlegmatic individuals disposed to weep; or for hæmorrhage from suppression of the menses. (In this latter case, *Cocc.* will be sometimes of great use.)

Rhus tox. :—If the blood is bright red, with aggravation of the symptoms from chagrin or the least emotion; disposition to be angry, restless and timid mood; great tickling or creeping in the chest.

Sulphur :—Frequently after *N. vom.*, especially in the case of persons affected with piles, or after *Ars.*, to prevent relapses.

See HÆMORRHAGES in general, and compare: PNEUMONIA, PULMONARY PHTHISIS, COUGH, etc.

H.

Hæmorrhage from the Mouth.—Principal remedies: *Arn. bell. chin. dros. ferr. kreos. led. lyc.*, among which, according to circumstances, and with reference to the internal and external causes in the case in question, the selection is to be made.

See HÆMORRHAGE and EPISTAXIS.

Hæmorrhage from the Uterus.—**Metrorrhagia** and **Menorrhagia** :—1. The best remedies FOR EXCESSIVE DISCHARGE OF THE MENSES, as well as for DISCHARGES not at the season of menstruation, are in general: 1) *Arn. bell. bry. cham. chin. cinnam. croc. ferr. hyos. ipec. plat. puls. sabin. sec. sep.*; or, 2) *Acon. calc. carb. an. ign. magn. m. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. sil. sulph. veratr.*; or 3) *Cann. iod. rat. ruta.*

2. For ACTIVE hæmorrhage, in plethoric persons, the best remedies are: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. ferr. n. vom. plat. sabin. sulph.*; or, 2) *Arn. croc. hyos. ign. ipec. phosph. sil. veratr.*

For PASSIVE hæmorrhage, in debilitated, cachectic subjects: 1) *Chin. croc. puls. sec. sep. sulph.*; or 2) *Carb. veg. n. vom. ipec. phosph. ruta? veratr.*

Should the uterine discharges appear only at the time of the menses, or are the latter only TOO SEVERE (MÉNORRHAGIA), the most suitable will be: *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. ign. ipec. magn. m. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. plat. sec. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.*

For hæmorrhage DURING PREGNANCY, AFTER CONFINEMENT, or in consequence of a MISCARRIAGE: 1) *Bell. cham. croc. ferr. plat. sabin.*; or, 2) *Arn. bry. cinnam. hyos. ipec.*

Hæmorrhages at the CRITICAL AGE require: 1) *Puls.*; or, 2) *Bell. lach.*

3. In general the following are to be attended to:

Arnica:—If the hæmorrhage take place in consequence of MISSING A STEP, straining, by LIFTING A HEAVY WEIGHT, or after any other exertion, especially in pregnant females, provided *Cinnam.* had been ineffectual.

Belladonna:—If the blood is neither too bright nor too dark; but in case of violent pressing and tensive pains in the abdomen, with a feeling of constriction or distension; painful pressure over the sexual organs, as if everything would fall through them, with pain in the loins, as if the os-sacrum would break.

Bryonia:—Frequently after *Croc.*, if this remedy has had good effect, but was not sufficient, or for profuse discharge of a dark red blood, with violent, aching pains in the loins, distensive pain in the temples, violent pressure in the abdomen, nausea, vertigo, and fainting fits.

Chamomilla:—In case of discharge of a dark red or black, fetid blood, with lumps, the discharge taking place by fits and starts; with labour-like pains in the abdomen; great thirst, coldness of the limbs, pale face, great debility and even fainting fits, with obscuration of sight and buzzing in the ears.

China:—Particularly when there are discharges of blood by fits and starts, with spasmodic pains in the uterus; cutting in the abdomen; frequent urging to urinate, and painful tension in the abdomen; or in the case of persons who have lost much blood, and even in THE MOST SEVERE CASES, with heaviness of the head, vertigo, vanishing of the senses, sopor, fainting fits, cold

extremities, pale or bluish face and hands, with convulsive jerks across the abdomen.

Cinnamonum :—Particularly in the case of pregnant or lying-in females, after straining, missing a step, or some other exertion. (Give *Arn.* if *cinnam.* be insufficient.)

Crocus :—Especially if the blood is BLACK, glutinous, or LUMPY, and if *Cham. chin. ferr.* have been insufficient; or in case there should be: BOUNDING AND TURNING IN THE ABDOMEN AS IF OF A BALL OR OF SOMETHING ALIVE; yellowish, sallow complexion: great debility, with vertigo, dim eyes, fainting fits; sadness, and great anxiety and restlessness.

Hyoscyamus :—In case of pains which come like labour-pains, with drawing in the loins, kidneys and extremities; heat through the whole body, with full and quick pulse, swelling of the veins of the hands or face, great restlessness; increased liveliness, trembling through the whole body; or, if the extremities go to sleep, with dulness, obscuration of sight, delirium, subsultus tendinum, or convulsive twitching of the limbs alternating with tetanic rigidity of the extremities.

Ferrum :—In case of copious discharge of partly fluid and partly black and coagulated blood, with pain in the loins and labour-like colic; violent vascular excitement, with headache, vertigo, glowing-red face, full and hard pulse. (After *Ferr., chin.* is frequently suitable.)

Ipecacuanha :—Especially in the case of pregnant females, or after parturition, with copious and uninterrupted discharge of fluid and bright red blood; cutting pain in the umbilical region; violent pressure over the uterus and rectum, with shuddering and chilliness, heat about the head, great debility, pale face, nausea and constant desire to lie down.

Platina :—If the blood is thick and dark, without being directly mixed with lumps, with drawing pains in the loins extending to the inguinal region, and causing a sensation as if all the inner parts would be drawn down, or in case of great sexual excitement.

Pulsatilla :—If the hæmorrhage ceases for a short time and then recommences with redoubled force, or if the blood is black

and mixed with coagulated lumps, with labour-like pains; particularly in the case of pregnant females and females at the critical period, or after parturition, when the placenta adheres.

Sabina:—Particularly after parturition, or in consequence of a miscarriage, with a discharge of black, dark, lumpy blood; pains in the abdomen and loins, like labour-pains; great debility OF RHEUMATIC PAINS IN THE EXTREMITIES AND HEAD.

Secale:—Especially after parturition or in consequence of a miscarriage, in case of WEAKLY DEBILITATED AND CACHECTIC PERSONS; with cold extremities, pale or sallow face, small and almost suppressed pulse, anxiety, and dread of death.

Sepia:—Particularly when at the same time induration of the neck of the uterus exists, with spasmodic colic, painful pressure over the sexual organs, and transitory stitches through the parts.

Headache.—Cephalgia:—In many cases pains of the head are only SYMPTOMATIC, depending on some other disease, and disappearing of themselves when that disease is happily removed. Frequently, however, they are IDIOPATHIC, or they constitute at least by far the most important symptoms of a disease, and in such case it must be treated immediately, the practitioner directing his attention at once to the KIND of these pains; secondly, to their CAUSE; and lastly, to the SYMPTOMS which characterise the particular case.

1. The remedies, which correspond more especially to the different kinds of headache, are in general: 1) *Acon. ant. bell. bry. calc. caps. cham. chin. coff. coloc. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Arn. ars. aur. carb. veg. cin. cocc. dulc. hep. ipec. lyc. op. plat.* 3) *Ann. amm. m. asar. clem. con. ferr. graph. guaj. hyos. kal. lack. mosch. natr. m. petr. phosph.*

2. As regards the various PATHOLOGICAL SPECIES of pains in the head, the following remedies are particularly recommended for GOUTY PAINS OF THE HEAD: 1) *Bell. bry. coloc. ign. ipec. n. vom. sep. veratr.*; or, 2) *Arn. ars. aur. caps. caust. cin. mang. nitr. ac. petr. phosph. puls. sabin. zinc.*

FOR CATARRHAL headache chiefly: 1) *Acon. cham. chin.*

cin. merc. n. vom. sulph.; or, 2) *Ars. bell. carb. veg. ign. lach. lyc. puls.*

For headache from TENDENCY OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. bry. coff. merc. op. puls. rhus. veratr.*; or, 2) *Cham. chin. cin. cocc. dulc. hep. ign. nitr. ac. sil. sulph.*; or, 3) *Alum. amm. c. con. lach. led.*

For GASTRIC headache, in consequence of disorder of the stomach, chiefly the following: 1) *Ant. ipec. n. vom. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Arn. berb. ? bry. carb. veg. cocc. n. mosch.*; and if CONSTIPATION should be the principal cause: *Bry. coff. magn. c. n. vom. op. or veratr.*

For HYSTERIC headache, most frequently the following: 1) *Aur. cocc. hep. ign. magn. magn. m. mosch. nitr. ac. phosph. plat. sep. val. veratr.*; or, 2) *Caps. cham. lach. rhus. ruta.*

For NERVOUS headache, MEGRIM, the chief remedies are: 1) *Calc. chin. coloc. puls. sep.* 2) *Bry. caps. ign. ipec. n. vom. rhus. veratr.* 3) *Acon. arn. ars. bell. cham. chin. cic. coff. hep. nitr. ac. petr. sil. sulph.*; or, 4) *Agar. asar. caust. con. graph. hyos. mang. mosch. natr. m. phosph. plat. sabin. spig. vinc.*

For RHEUMATIC headache: 1) *Acon. cham. chin. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. spig. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bell. bry. chin. ign. phosph.*; or, 3) *Caust. lach. led. magn. m.*

3. For the headache to which FEMALES are liable, give: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. chin. cocc. coloc. dulc. magn. m. n. vom. puls. plat. spig. veratr.*

For NERVOUS, sensitive persons: *Acon. cham. chin. coff. ign. ipec. spig. veratr.*

In the case of CHILDREN: *Acon. bell. caps. cham. coff. ign. ipec.*

4. As regards the EXTERNAL CAUSES, which may give rise to pains of head, and for headache from ABUSE of COFFEE, give: 1) *Cham. ign. n. vom.* 2) *Bell. caust. coccul. hep. lyc. merc. puls.*

Headache caused by HEAT, or GETTING HEATED, requires

principally: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. or carb. veg.*; or, 2) *Amm. calc. baryt. caps. ign. ipec. sil.*

Headache caused by NIGHTLY REVELLING or abuse of SPIRITS:

1) *Carb. veg. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Ant. ars. bell. bry. calc. chin. coff. ipec. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph.*

Headache from excessive STUDYING, EXERTIONS, etc.: 1) *N. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Aur. calc. lach. natr. natr. m. puls. sil.*; or, 3) *Anac. graph. lyc. magn. phosph. magn. arct.*

For pain in the head depending on MENTAL EMOTIONS, when GRIEF is the cause, the following are particularly serviceable: *Ign. phos. ac. or staph.*—From CHAGRIN or ANGER: 1) *Cham. or n. vom.*; or, 2) *Coloc. lyc. magn. c. natr. m. petr. phosph. plat. rhus. staph.*

FROM EXTERNAL INJURIES, BLOWS on the head, FALL, CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN, etc.: 1) *Arn. or cic.*; or, 2) *Merc. petr. rhus*, etc.;—and from the consequences of STRAINING: 1) *Calc. rhus.* 2) *Amb. ars. bry. natr. phos. ac. sil.*

If the pain of head arise from the abuse of METALLIC substances, give *Sulph.*, as the principal remedy indicated; and, if principally from the influence of COPPER, give *Hepar*; whilst, if it arise from abuse of MERCURY, give: 1) *Carb. veg. chin. puls.* 2) *Aur. hep. nitr. ac. sulph.*

Headache from COLD requires: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. dulo. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Ant. chin. coloc. puls.*—From DRAUGHT of air: *Acon. bell. chin. coloc. or n. vom.*—FROM BATHING: *Ant. calc. or puls.*;—and from a COLD DRINK: 1) *Acon. bell.*; or, 2) *Ars. natr. puls.*—Headache from BAD WEATHER requires: *Bry. carb. veg. n. vom. or rhod.*

Headache from SMOKING or abuse of SNUFF requires: *Acon. ant. or ign.*

From long-continued NIGHT-WATCHING: 1) *Cocc. n. vom. or puls.* 2) *Bry. calc. chin. sulph.*

Compare CAUSES, for the perfecting of this entire article.

5. With respect to the symptoms which are to be taken into account in making the selection, the following may be particularly noticed:

Aconitum:—In case of VIOLENT, STUPEFYING, COMPRESSIVE, OR CONTRACTIVE PAINS, especially over the root of the nose; great heaviness and feeling of fulness in the forehead and temples, as if the head would burst; BURNING PAINS THROUGH THE BRAIN, OR DRAWING PAINS on one side of the head; headache with buzzing in the ears, and coryza, or with desire to vomit; moaning, lamenting, dread of death, excessive sensitiveness to the least noise or motion; pale and cold, or else RED and BLOATED FACE, with RED EYES; strong, full and quick, or small and even intermittent pulse; sensation as if the hair were pulled, or as if a ball were rising into the brain, spreading a coolness; aggravation of the pains by motion, when talking, raising one's self, and drinking; relief in the open air. (After *Acon.* are frequently suitable *bell. bry.* or *cham.*)

Antimonium:—When, in consequence of DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH, INDIGESTION, COLD, OR REPELLED ERUPTION, the following symptoms make their appearance: pain in the forehead, as if it would break, or boring, spasmodic, dull (and tearing) pains, especially in the forehead, temples, or vertex; aggravation on going up stairs; relief in the open air; falling off of the hair; nausea, loathing, loss of appetite, eructations, and great desire to vomit. (This medicine is frequently suitable after *Puls.*)

Belladonna:—Chiefly for: GREAT FULNESS, AND VIOLENT, PRESSING, AND DISTENDING PAINS, AS IF THE HEAD WOULD SPLIT, OR AS IF EVERYTHING WOULD ISSUE THROUGH THE FOREHEAD ON ONE SIDE; pains, particularly over the eyes and nose, or semi-lateral, drawing, tearing, or STITCHING PAINS; WAVERING, SHOCKS, and UNDULATIONS IN THE HEAD, AS OF WATER, with sensation as if the skull were too thin; VIOLENT THROBBING OF THE TEMPORAL ARTERIES, and swelling of the veins of the head; if, further, the headache sets in every afternoon at four o'clock, and lasts until morning; if it gets worse by motion, especially by moving the eyes, or by ascending an eminence, by contact, in the open air, or in a draught of air, or AT NIGHT IN THE WARM BED. *Bell.* is particularly suitable when the headache is accompanied by VERTIGO, stupefaction, RED and BLOATED FACE, RED EYES; excessive SENSITIVENESS to the least NOISE, THE LEAST LIGHT, THE

FAINTEST SHOCK, OR SLIGHTEST CONTACT; ill humour; moaning, desire to remain in bed, buzzing in the ears, obscuration of sight. (After *Bell.* are frequently suitable *hep. merc.* or *plat.*)

Bryonia:—FOR DISTENDING PRESSURE OR COMPRESSIVE SENSATION IN THE HEAD, with feeling of fulness as if everything would issue through the forehead; beating, jerking, or drawing pains and STITCHES IN THE HEAD, ESPECIALLY ON ONE SIDE, OR from the orbital bones to the temples; burning pains in the forehead, or heat in the head; headache, with vomiting, nausea, and desire to lie down; setting-in of the headache every day after dinner, or EARLY IN THE MORNING ON WAKING AND FIRST OPENING ONE'S EYES; aggravation BY MOTION, by walking, stooping, and by contact; irascible, quarrelsome disposition; frequent chills. (After *Bry.*, *rhus* or *n. vom.* are frequently suitable.)

Calcarea:—In case of STUPEFYING, PRESSING, BEATING, OR HAMMERING PAINS, OR in case of hemicrania, with nausea, eructations, and desire to lie down; or boring in the forehead as if the head would split; heat, or FEELING OF COLDNESS in the head; cloudiness and dulness of the head, as if the same were in a vice; setting-in of the headache every morning on waking; AGGRAVATION BY MENTAL LABOUR, SPIRITUOUS DRINKS, bodily exertions, motion, stooping, chagrin, etc.; falling off of the hair. (*Calc.* is particularly suitable after *sulph.* or *nitr. ac.* After *Calc.*, *lyc.* *nitr. ac.* or *sil.* are frequently suitable.)

Capsicum:—In case of SEMILATERAL, stitching, and PRESSING PAINS, with nausea, vomiting, and weak memory; or pains as if the skull would split; aggravation of the pains by moving the head or eyes, by walking, in the open air, and in cold; especially in the case of phlegmatic, indolent persons of suspicious disposition, or in the case of headstrong, clumsy people, afraid of exercise or the open air, with frequent chills, especially after drinking.

Chamomilla:—Especially in the case of children and of persons who are driven to despair by the least pain; TEARING AND JERKING IN ONE SIDE OF THE HEAD (DOWN TO THE JAWS); stitching, HEAVINESS, or painful beating in the head; redness of one cheek with paleness of the other; HOT SWEAT

ABOUT THE HEAD, EVEN THE HAIR; bloatedness of the face, painfulness of the eyes; catarrhal state of the throat or bronchi, or bitter, foul taste in the mouth, etc. (*Cham.* is suitable after *acon.* or *coff.* After *Cham.*, *bell.* or *puls.* is frequently suitable.)

China:—Suitable to persons who are too sensitive to every pain, especially for ACHING PAINS AT NIGHT, WHICH PREVENT SLEEP, or piercing, jerking pains in the forehead as if the contents would issue through it; BORING IN THE VERTEX, with contusive pain in the brain; or jerking, tearing, and a sensation as if the skull would split; AGGRAVATION BY CONTACT, reflection, conversation, in open air, by motion, draughts of air and wind; especially if one remarks at the same time, PAINFUL SENSITIVENESS OF THE HAIRY SCALP AND HAIR ON CONTACT; or suitable to persons of a peevish, dissatisfied disposition; or to obstinate, disobedient children, that are fond of dainties, of pale complexion, with flushes of heat and redness, loquacity, and restlessness at night. (Is suitable after *Coff.* or *caps.*)

Coffea:—In the case of PAIN AS IF A NAIL WERE DRIVEN INTO ONE SIDE OF THE HEAD, or as if the entire brain were torn or bruised; great sensitiveness to noise, music, and especially to pain itself, which appears intolerable, with despair, screams, weeping, restlessness, and great anguish, chilliness, and aversion to the open air; especially in the case of persons who do not use coffee; or persons who take a momentary dislike to coffee, though they are otherwise fond of it; and more particularly when the headache is caused by long-continued thinking, chagrin, a cold, etc. (Is frequently suitable after *Acon.* or *cham.*; or before *Ign. n. vom.* or *puls.*)

Colocynthis:—For violent, semilateral, tearing, drawing pains, or CRAMPY, pressing pains, with nausea and vomiting; COMPRESSIVE SENSATION IN THE FOREHEAD, worse when stooping or lying on the back; setting-in of the headache every afternoon or evening, with great anguish and restlessness, obliging one to leave the bed; violent pains, extorting cries from the patient; sweat smelling like urine; copious watery urine during the pains, or scanty, fetid urine between the paroxysms.

Ignatia:—Where there are aching pains over the nose, which become WORSE OR BETTER WHEN STOOPING; or in case of jerk-

ing and beating distension, or boring stitches deep in the brain; tearing in the forehead, and SENSATION AS IF A NAIL HAD BEEN DRIVEN INTO THE BRAIN, with nausea, obscuration of sight, photophobia, pale face, copious and watery urine; momentary disappearance of the pains by a change of position; renewal of the same after eating, in the evening after lying down, or early after rising; aggravation by coffee, brandy, tobacco, and strong odours; tendency to start, fitful mood, taciturnity, and sadness. (Is frequently suitable after *Cham. puls.* or *nux vom.*)

Mercurius:—Where there is a feeling of fulness as if the skull would split, or as if the head were tied up with a bandage; TEARING, burning, or STITCHING and boring pains, or SEMILATERAL TEARING down to the teeth and neck, with STITCHES IN THE EARS; VIOLENT AGGRAVATION AT NIGHT, BY THE WARMTH OF THE BED, also by contact, by hot and cold things; constant night-sweat, but without relief.

Nux vomica:—In the case of pains as from a nail driven into the brain; or in case of stitching pains, with nausea and sour vomiting; stitches and pressure in one side of the head, worse towards morning, driving the patient out of his senses; excessive sensitiveness of the brain to the least motion and to every step; GREAT HEAVINESS OF THE HEAD, ESPECIALLY WHEN MOVING THE EYES, AND WHILST THINKING, WITH SENSATION AS IF THE SKULL WOULD SPLIT; whizzing in the head, with vertigo, or with shocks when walking; CONTUSIVE PAIN IN THE BRAIN; HEADACHE EVERY MORNING ON WAKING, AFTER EATING, IN THE OPEN AIR, WHEN STOOPING, or during motion, even when merely moving the eyes; the pains come on again AFTER DRINKING COFFEE, with aversion to this drink; pale, worn-out look; CONSTIPATION, with tendency of the blood to the head; irritable, violent disposition, or lively and sanguine temper, etc. (Compare *Bry. cham. coff. ign.* and *puls.*)

Pulsatilla:—When there are tearing pains, worse towards evening; or for beating stitches, early after rising, and in the evening after lying down; SEMILATERAL TEARING PAINS, SHOCKS, AND STITCHES, with vertigo, desire to vomit, and heaviness in the head; obscuration of sight; photophobia;

WHIZZING OR TEARING, DARTING OR JERKING IN THE EARS ; PALE FACE, WHINING MOOD, loss of appetite, ABSENCE OF THIRST, chill, anguish, paroxysms of bleeding at the nose ; PALPITATION OF THE HEART ; aggravation IN THE EVENING, as well as DURING REST, and especially when sitting ; relief in the open air, and decrease of the headache by pressing or bandaging the head ; bland, pleasing disposition, or else cold and phlegmatic temperament.

Rhus tox. :—For tearing, STITCHING pains, extending to the ears, root of the nose, malar bones and jaws, with painfulness of the teeth and gums ; burning or throbbing pains ; fulness and oppressive heaviness of the head ; headache immediately after a meal ; desire to lie down and keep at rest ; renewal of the attacks by the least chagrin, or by walking in the open air ; DOUBTING AND WAVERING OF THE BRAIN AT EVERY STEP, and CREEPING IN THE HEAD. (Is frequently suitable after *Bryonia*.)

Sepia :—When there are stitching and boring pains, extorting cries from the patient, with NAUSEA and VOMITING ; HEADACHE EVERY MORNING ; semilateral tearing and drawing in the head ; pressure and drawing in the occiput ; photophobia, with inability to open one's eyes ; constipation ; sexual desire ; loathing of food ; tendency of the blood to the head, with heaviness and confusion ; PRESSURE OVER THE EYES AT BRIGHT DAYLIGHT ; feeling of coldness about the head.

Silicea :—For throbbing pains, with heat and tendency of the blood to the head ; headache, especially in the morning or afternoon ; aggravation of the pains by mental labour, in talking or stooping ; pains at night from the nape of the neck to the vertex ; SENSATION AS IF THE HEAD WOULD SPLIT, AND AS IF THE BRAIN WOULD ISSUE THROUGH THE FOREHEAD AND EYES ; semilateral stitching or tearing pains, extending to the nose and face ; tumours on the head ; frequent sweat about the head ; great sensitiveness of the scalp ; falling off of the hair. (Is frequently suitable after *Hep.* or *lyc.*)

Sulphur :—When there is fulness, pressure, and heaviness in the head, especially in the forehead ; or for distending pressure

as if the head would split ; tearing, stitching, drawing, or jerking pains, especially ON ONE SIDE of the head ; or throbbing and painful hubbling in the head, with heat and tendency of the blood to the head ; roaring and whizzing in the head ; aching pain over the eyes, obliging one to knit the brow or to close the eyes ; or headache, with dim sight, INABILITY TO THINK, nausea, and desire to vomit ; occurrence of the headache every eight days, or every day, particularly in the morning, or at night ; or in the evening, in bed, or after a meal ; AGGRAVATION BY THINKING, IN THE OPEN AIR, by moving or by walking ; great sensitiveness of the scalp to contact ; falling off of the hair.

Veratrum:—For pains so violent that they cause delirium and frenzy ; semilateral pressive throbbing or constriction in the brain, with constriction of the throat ; sensation as if the brain were bruised ; pains in the stomach ; painful rigidity of the nape of the neck ; copious discharge of clear urine ; nausea, vomiting, etc. ; GREAT DEBILITY, EVEN UNTO FAINTING, with great MALAISE on raising one's self from a recumbent posture ; chilliness and cold sweat over the whole body ; thirst ; diarrhoeic stools, or else constipation, with tendency of blood to the head.

6. Of the other remedies we may still have reference to the following :

Arnica:—For pains over one eye, with greenish vomiting ; crampy compression in the forehead, as if the brain were compressed and indurated ; HEAT IN THE HEAD, with coldness of the rest of the body.

Arsenicum:—For semilateral, throbbing pains, with nausea, buzzing in the ears, etc., WHICH COME ON PERIODICALLY, especially after a MEAL, or in the morning, or at night, or in the evening, in bed, with weeping or moaning ; if the pains sometimes become maddening ; painfulness of the scalp ; relief by the external application of cold water.

Aurum:—For bruised pains, especially early in the morning, or DURING MENTAL LABOUR, so that the ideas frequently become confused ; roaring and whizzing in the head, in hysteric females.

Carb. veg.:—IN CASE OF PRESSING OR THROBBING PAINS, par-

ticularly over the eyes, or in the whole head, commencing at the nape of the neck; setting-in of the pains especially in the evening or after a meal, with tendency of blood to the head, and heat also.

Cina :—When there are tearing, drawing or oppressive pains, as if from a load on the head, worse in the open air, and when reading or thinking; with coryza.

Cocculus :—In case of headache with a FEELING OF EMPTINESS in the head, or with bilious vomiting.

Dulcamara :—If there be oppressive, stupefying pain in the forehead, with stoppage of the nose; or boring and burning in the forehead, with digging in the brain; aggravation in case of the least motion, even when talking, with heaviness in the head.

Hepar :—For pain as from a nail in the brain; violent boring in the head, or nightly pains, as if the forehead would be pulled out, with painful tumours on the head.

Ipecacuanha :—In case of headache with nausea; sensation extending to the tongue as if the brain were bruised; vomiting or desire to vomit.

Lycopodium :—When there is headache with disposition to faint and great restlessness; or for tearing headache, especially in the afternoon or at night; pains extending to the eyes and nose, even teeth, with desire to lie down.

Opium :—In cases of tendency of blood to the head, with constipation, violent, tearing pains, or tensive pressure through the whole brain, with beating or GREAT HEAVINESS IN THE HEAD; particularly if attended by: unsteady look, great thirst, dry mouth, sour eructations, desire to vomit, etc.

Platina :—In case of violent, crampy pains, especially over the root of the nose, with heat and redness of the face, restlessness, whining mood, roaring in the head as of water, with coldness in the ears, eyes, and one side of the face; scintillations before the eyes, illusions of sight, so that objects appear always smaller than they really are. (Is frequently suitable after *Bell.*)

7. In general we may have particular reference to the following :

a) In case of distending, pressing pains AS IF THE SKULL WOULD SPLIT, OR AS IF EVERYTHING WOULD ESCAPE AT THE SKULL :

1) *Bell. bry. chin. natr. m. n. vom. puls. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amm. ant. baryt. calc. caps. caust. graph. magn. arct. merc. mez. natr. plat. phos. phos. ac. rhus. spig. spong. staph. stront.*

b) In the case of ACHING pains: 1) *Anac. arn. bell. calc. carb. an. carb. veg. chin. coccul. ign. kal. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. sep. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. asa. aur. bry. caust. cham. cic. dig. dulc. ferr. ipec. lach. mez. natr. petr. plat.*

e) For TENSIVE pains: 1) *Arn. asa. bell. caust. lyc. n. vom. puls. sil. stront. sulph.* 2) *Ars. cann. carb. an. carb. veg. clem. graph. magn. arct. mosch. natr. natr. m. nitr. petr. spig. stann. tart. veratr.*

d) For ORAMPY, pinching spasmodic pains: 1) *Acon. arn. calc. carb. veg. coloc. ign. phos. ac. plat. stram.* 2) *Amb. ang. chin. colch. mez. mosch. n. vom. petr. sep. stann. zinc.*

e) For COMPRESSIVE pains: 1) *Arn. bry. carb. veg. chin. cocc. hell. lyc. men. mosch. natr. m. n. mosch. phos. ac. plat. sil. spig. staph. tart.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. calc. caust. cic. con. dulc. graph. magn. arct. nitr. ac. oleand. sep. staph. sulph. ac.*

f) For CONSTRICTIVE, CONTRACTIVE pains: 1) *Anac. asa. carb. veg. chin. cocc. graph. laur. merc. natr. m. nitr. petr. phosph. plat. puls.* 2) *Acon. camph. cann. hyos. ipec. lach. mosch. petr. phos. ac. stann. sulph. ac. val. veratr.*

g) In case of feeling TIED UP AS IF WITH A HOOP OR SURROUNDED WITH A TIGHT BAND AROUND THE HEAD: *Cycl. iod. laur. merc. nitr. ac. sassap. stann. sulph.*

8. a) For BORING, digging-up pains: 1) *Calc. dulc. hep. puls. sep.* 2) *Amm. amm. m. bell. cocc. ign. laur. magn. c. merc. mez. phos. ac. plat. sabin. spig. stann. staph. zinc.*

b) For throbbing, hammering, pulsative pains: 1) *Acon.*

ars. bell. calc. carb. veg. ferr. ign. kreos. lach. natr. m. phosph. puls. sep. sil. stram. sulph. 2) *Borax. bry. cham. cocc. dros. euphr. kal. laur. led. mang. nitr. ac. op. oleand. petr. plat. sabad. seneg. squill.*

c) For pain as if a nail or PLUG were driven into the brain :

1) *Anac. arn. hep. ign. magn. arct. n. vom. plat. sulph. ac.* 2) *Asa. carb. veg. cocc. coff. dulc. hell. kreos. natr. m. oleand. rhus. thuj.*

d) In case of TEARING or drawing pains : 1) *Arn. ars. bell. calc. chin. con. ign. lach. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amb. aur. bry. caps. carb. an. carb. veg. cham. natr. phosph. spig. staph.*

e) In case of STITCHING pains : 1) *Acon. bell. bry. canth. caust. con. ign. merc. natr. petr. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Alum. arn. asa. calc. chel. chin. lach. laur. magn. c. natr. m. n. vom. selen. staph.*

f) In the case of pain as if from soreness or an ulcer in the head : 1) *Amm. ars. carb. veg. caust. chin. ign. lyc. magn. c. mez. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. sep. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Acon. borax. kreos. lach. magn. arct. mang. oleand. rhus. sabad. sabin. stront.*

g) In case of pain of the brain as if BRUISED, torn or dashed to pieces : 1) *Aur. bell. camph. chin. con. hell. ign. n. vom. puls. veratr.* 2) *Alum. amm. m. ars. carb. an. caust. coff. con. euphr. hep. ipec. merc. mur. ac. phosph. phos. ac. rhus. sep. stann. sulph. zinc.*

h) DARTING, JERKING pains. 1) *Amb. arn. bell. calc. chin. ign. kal. magn. aust. nitr. ac. puls. sep. sil.* 2) *Anac. caust. graph. lyc. n. vom. petr. phosph. phos. ac. plumb. sulph.*

9 a) Where there is a FEELING OF COLDNESS in the head or on the vertex : 1) *Bell. calc. phosph. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. arn. dulc. mosch.*

b) Where there is a BURNING in the head : 1) *Acon. bell. bry. eug. merc. n. vom. phosph. sabad. sep.* 2) *Amm. arg. arn. carb. veg. caust. cocc. dulc. graph. hell. kal. mur. ac. phos. ac. rhus. spig. stann. sulph. ac. veratr.*

c) If there be ROARING, BUZZING in the head: 1) *Aur. calc. graph. lach. plat. puls. staph. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Acon. baryt. carb. veg. caust. cocc. dulc. graph. hell. kal. mur. ac. phos. ac. rhus. spig. stann. sulph. ac. veratr.*

d) Should there be a sensation as if the brain were LOOSE, MOVING, falling against the skull: 1) *Acon. bell. chin. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. baryt. bry. calc. carb. an. cic. coff. kal. lyc. magn. s. phos. ac. plat. puls. rhus. spig.*

e) Should there be a wavering (SWASHING) in the head, as of WATER: 1) *Bell. dig. amm. asa. aur. carb. an. hep. hyos. lach. magn. m. n. vom. rhus. spig. squill.*

f) If there be a CREEPING sensation as of something alive: 1) *Arn. colch. hyos. laur. magn. aust. plat. puls. rhus.* 2) *Acon. baryt. canth. cic. cocc. cupr. petr. phosph. phos. ac. sil. sulph.*

g) Sensation as if a ball were RISING into the head: *Acon. ign. lach. plumb. sep.*

h) Sensation as if a CURRENT OF AIR were PASSING THROUGH THE HEAD, or as if wind were blowing upon one: *Aur. colch. magn. aust. puls. sabin. zinc.*

10. a) Further, for pains from ABOVE DOWNWARDS, pressure, stitches from above downwards: 1) *Carb. veg. caust. ferr. magn. arct. puls. sulph.* 2) *Amb. cin. con. cupr. mur. ac. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. plat. rhus. spig. spong. tart. veratr.*

b) For pains from BELOW UPWARDS: 1) *Bell. caust. cham.* 2) *Phos. ac. rhus. sep. sil. staph.*

c) FROM WITHIN OUTWARDS: 1) *Asa. bell. bry. calc. chin. con. dulc. merc. mez. phosph. rhus. sep. sil. spig. spong. stann. sulph. val.* 2) *Acon. alum. carb. veg. dros. ign. lach. lyc. magn. arct. magn. m. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. phos. ac. rhod. sabad. samb. staph. verb.*

d) FROM WITHOUT INWARDS: 1) *Anac. arn. calc. canth. laur. plat.* 2) *Coccul. dulc. hell. ign. plumb. sabin. spig. stann. staph. sulph. ac.*

e) Pains fixed only at a SMALL SPOT: 1) *Acon. bry. lyc.*
 2) *Amb. anac. dulc. eug. ferr. graph. hep. laur. led.*
mosch. n. mosch. plat. sep. spig. squill. staph.

f) In the case of pains which, principally EXTERNAL, are seated in the integuments of the skull: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. calc. chin. lyc. merc. mev. n. vom. rhus. staph.* 2) *Alum. carb. veg. caust. graph. guaj. hep. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. ruta. sep. spig. sulph. thuj. veratr.*

11. a) If the FOREHEAD and SINCIPUT are principally affected: 1) *Acon. amm. ars. bell. calc. chin. cocc. dulc. ign. kreos. lyc. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. phosph. plat. sabad. stann. sulph.* 2) *Alum. arn. caps. carb. veg. ferr. hep. ipec. lach. magn. c. magn. m. merc. mez. natr. nitr. ac. puls. spig. thuj.*

b) If the TEMPORAL REGION in particular is affected: 1) *Bell. calc. natr. m. plat.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. chin. kal. kreos. magn. c. mang. n. mosch. petr. puls. sabin. sulph. ac.*

c) When the SIDES of the head are particularly attacked: 1) *Acon. bry. natr. m. phos. ac.* 2) *Asa. canth. graph. guaj. kal. laur. lyc. magn. arct. magn. aust. magn. c. magn. m. mang. plat. puls. sulph. thuj. veratr.*

d) In case of SEMILATERAL pains: 1. *Ars. calc. chin. cic. coloc. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. sep.* 2) *Agar. alum. amm. m. anac. asa. cin. dulc. kal. mang. mez. mur. ac. phosph. phos. ac. plat. sabad. sabin. sassap. spig. staph. sulph. ac. verb.*

e) In case of the LEFT SIDE being the one affected: *Ant. arn. asa. asar. calc. chin. colch. coloc. dros. lach. merc. mez. nitr. ac. n. mosch. rhod. selen. sil. spig. sulph. zinc.*

f) RIGHT SIDE: *Acon. alum. calc. caust. dros. ferr. hep. ign. lyc. mosch. plumb. ruta. sabad. sabin. sil.*

g) VERTEX and CROWN OF THE HEAD: 1) *Agn. calc. caust. con. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. phosph. spig.* 2) *Acon. amb. anac. carb. an. cocc. cupr. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. phosph. sep. sil. staph. sulph. veratr.*

h) When the OCCIPUT chiefly is the seat of pain: 1) *Acon. calc. carb. veg. ign. kal. nitr. ac. petr. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amb. carb. an. colch. magn. m. mez. mosch. natr. n. vom. sil. thuj.*

12. a) When the EYES are involved, or the pains extend to the eyes: 1) *Acon. baryt. bell. bry. calc. coccul. hep. lach. natr. natr. m. n. vom. puls. selen. sep. sil.* 2) *Ars. borax. carb. veg. caust. cic. ign. kreos. nitr. phosph. phos. ac. spong. sulph. ac.*

b) When the REGION OF THE EARS is principally affected, or the pains extend to the ears: 1) *Canth. lyc. merc. mosch. mur. ac. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Anac. alum. arn. borax. calc. caps. caust. con. ign. natr. natr. m. nitr. phosph.*

c) When the pains are seated over THE ROOT OF THE NOSE in particular, or extend down to the nose: 1) *Acon. hep. n. vom. phosph. rhus.* 2) *Ars. ign. lach. lyc. merc. mez. mosch. stann.*

d) When they go to the FACE, and cause FACIAL PAINS: 1) *Acon. hep. rhus. sil.* 2) *Amb. bry. calc. carb. veg. cin. dros. graph. kreos. lach. natr. m. nitr. n. vom. petr. phosph. spong. sulph. thuj.*

e) When they cause HEAT and REDNESS of the face: *Acon. bell. ign. lach. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. plat. sil. sulph.*

f) When they extend to the TEETH: 1) *Lach. lyc. puls. rhus. sep.* 2) *Calc. carb. veg. caust. ign. kreos. magn. c. merc. sulph.*

g) If the NAPE of the neck is involved, or the teeth extend to the nape of the neck: *Baryt. bell. carb. veg. caust. con. graph. kal. lyc. puls. sabin.*

13. a) When the pains attack the UNDERSTANDING and impede thought: *Acon. amb. aur. bell. bry. calc. carb. an. caust. coc. hell. kal. lach. magn. c. natr. n. vom. op. petr. phosph. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*

b) When they cause VERTIGO or dizziness: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. carb. an. caust. lach. n. vom. phosph. puls.*

2) *Anac. chin. cocc. con. hell. magn. m. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. rhus. sep.*

c) If DIMNESS or, in general, WEAKNESS of sight exist: *Acon. arn. bell. calc. cham. cic. hyos. ign. n. vom. puls. sil. stram.*

d) When there is ROARING in the ears: *Acon. ars. borax. chin. n. vom. puls. rhus. staph. thuj.*

e) When there is NAUSEA or vomiting: 1) *Amm. arn. bell. bry. carb. veg. coloc. ipec. lach. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Alum. calc. chin. cocc. con. dulc. ign. kal. magn. c. natr. m. phosph. stann. veratr.*

f) When they OBLIGE one to LIE DOWN: 1) *Bry. calc. con. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. rhus. selen. sep.* 2) *Alum. amm. anac. bell. graph. kal. magn. m. natr. m. nitr. ac. oleand. op. petr. sil. stann. sulph.*

14. a) When the pains occur principally IN THE EVENING: 1) *Alum. carb. an. carb. veg. laur. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. phosph. puls. sulph.* 2) *Coloc. hep. merc. mur. ac. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. rhus. sep. sil. val.*

b) When they set in at NIGHT or IN THE EVENING IN BED: 1) *Bell. chin. hep. lach. lyc. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ars. magn. c. merc. natr. nitr. ac. op. sassap. sepia.*

c) In the morning ON WAKING: 1) *Bry. calc. kal. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Baryt. bell. cham. chin. coff. con. hep. ign. ipec. lach. magn. c. magn. m. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. thuj.*

d) In the MORNING generally: 1) *Bry. calc. caust. chin. hep. kal. lach. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. petr. phosph. phos. ac. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. amm. m. ars. aur. baryt. bell. carb. an. con. iod. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. mang. mur. ac. natr. nitr. nitr. ac. n. mosch. puls. thuj.*

e) When they come on AFTER A MEAL: 1) *Amm. ars. bry. carb. an. carb. veg. n. vom. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Alum. arn. baryt. calc. canth. caust. chin. cin. coff. con. graph. ign. kal. lach. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. natr. nitr. nitr. ac. puls.*

f) When in consequence of MENTAL LABOUR (reading, writing, thinking, etc.): 1) *Calc. chin. natr. n. vom. puls. sil.* 2) *Arn. aur. carb. veg. caust. cin. cocc. coff. ign. lyc. natr. m. petr. phosph. sep. sulph.*

g) When they are worse in the OPEN AIR, better in a room: 1) *Calc. caust. chin. coff. con. rhus. spig. sulph.* 2) *Bell. ferr. hell. hep. magn. arct. mang. merc. mur. ac. n. vom. petr. puls. staph. sulph. sulph. ac.*

h) Or, WORSE IN A ROOM, better in the open air: 1) *Alum. amm. arn. asar. bov. carb. an. magn. c. magn. m. phosph. puls. sabin.* 2) *Acon. ant. arn. hell. sep. sulph.*

15. Compare: CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD; PAINS, PAROXYSMS OF; CAUSES, CONDITIONS, etc.

Head, Large, of Children.—The best remedies for this affection and the retarded closing of the fontanelles, are: *Calc. sil. sulph.* (See SCROFULA.)

Head, Morbid Condition of, in consequence of mental exertions:—Principal remedies: 1) *N. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Aur. calc. colch. lach. mosch. natr. natr. m. puls. sil.*; or, 3) *Amm. amb. bell. cham. cic. dig. iod. laur. led. nitr. n. mosch. phosph. sep. spong. sulph. ac. val. zinc.*

See WORN-OUT, WEAK MEMORY, EMOTIONS, MORBID.

Hearing, Defective.—*Dysæcia*, etc :—1. Nothing is more difficult than to set down well-defined indications for the selection of the respective remedies in defects of hearing.

Even where considerable internal disturbances, or even destruction of parts exist, there are so few signs, that one may be induced to believe a purely nervous deafness from paralysis of the auditory nerves, when, in fact, entirely different causes exist. We shall, however, endeavour, in accordance with experience up to the present time, to indicate as far as can be indicated, in order to facilitate the selection of the remedy.

The remedies most distinguished for the various forms of weakness of hearing are : 1) *Bell. calc. caust. graph. hyos. lach. led. lyc. mang. merc. nitr. ac. op. petr. phosph. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. anac. asa. aur. coff. con. hep. kal. magn. c. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ac. sec. staph. veratr.* 3) *Amb. ant. ars. carb. veg. cic. coccul. dros. iod. laur. oleand. plumb. rhus. ruta. stram.*

2. If the hardness of hearing or deafness arise from determination of blood to the head, with noises in the ears, etc. (*SURDITAS* s. *DYSÆCIA CONGESTIVA*), give: 1) *Aur. bell. caust. graph. merc. phosph. puls. sil. sulph.*; or, 2) *Anac. bry. calc. lyc. mur. ac. n. vom. sep. spig.*

For NERVOUS deafness, from PARALYSIS of the auditory nerves (*DYSÆCIA NERVOUSA* s. *PARALYTICA*): 1) *Bell. caust. hyos. n. vom. petr. phosph. phos. ac. puls. sil.*; or, 2) *Anac. calc. coccul. con. graph. lyc. mur. ac. nitr. ac. op. veratr.*

For CATARRHAL or RHEUMATIC deafness, in consequence of a COLD in the head, or of the whole body, give: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. cham. hep. led. merc. and puls.*; or, 2) *Calc. caust. coff. lach. nitr. ac. sulph.*

3. If caused by SUPPRESSION of HERPES, or by the repulsion of other cutaneous eruptions: *Sulph.* or *ant.*; or, *Caust. graph.* or *lach.*? etc. See CAUSES, SUPPRESSED ERUPTIONS.

If a sequel to some acute exanthem, measles, scarlatina, etc. 1) *Bell. merc. men. phosph. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Carb. veg. phosph.*—Deafness caused by MEASLES, requires: *Puls. carb. veg.*; By SCARLATINA: *Bell.* or *hep.*; and by VARIOLA: *Merc.* or *sulph.*

If caused by suppression of fever and ague, effected by the abuse of CHIN., give: 1) *Calc. puls.*; or, 2) *Carb. veg. hep. n. vom. sulph.*

If by ABUSE of MERCURY: 1) *Asa. nitr. ac. staph.*; or, 2) *Aur. carb. veg.? chin.? hep. petr. sulph.*

If by repeated inflammatory SWELLING or HYPERTROPHY of the TONSILS, give: *Aur. merc. nitr. ac. staph.*

If by TYPHOID diseases : *Arn phosph. phos. ac. veratr.*

If by SUPPRESSION of an habitual DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS or nose : 1) *Hep. lach. led.* ; or, 2) *Bell. merc. puls.*

4. With respect to the indications determined by the SYMPTOMS, the following are to be particularly attended to :

Belladonna :—In case of much tendency of blood to the head, with buzzing in the ears, scintillations, pressing pain in the forehead from within outwards, especially in young, plethoric, large individuals ; also in scrofulous subjects, with a fine, delicate skin, red and white cheeks ; also after apoplexy, meningitis, typhus, etc.

Calcareæ :—Deafness as if from closing of the ears ; frequent buzzing, rolling or ringing, singing and musical sounds in the ears ; or frequent beating and heat in the ears ; CONSTANT DRYNESS of the ears, or purulent discharge ; aching pain in the forehead, etc.

Causticum :—If there exist a sensation as if the ears were stopped up, with buzzing and roaring in the head ; LOUD REVERBERATION OF SOUNDS AND OF ONE'S OWN WORDS IN THE EARS ; otorrhœa, rheumatic pains in the ears and extremities ; extreme sensitiveness to cold winds, etc.

Graphites :—In case of GREAT DRYNESS in the ears, or purulent discharge ; hard hearing, which sometimes ceases while riding in a carriage ; singing, whizzing and ringing, or buzzing and thundering REPORTS IN THE EARS, especially at night, or sensation as if air were penetrating into the eustachian tube ; herpes and crusts around the ears and on other parts of the body.

Hyoscyamus :—Should there be hard hearing as if from stupefaction, especially after apoplexy, if *Bell.* proves ineffectual.

Lachesis :—In case of DRYNESS of the ears, WITH A SCANTY SUPPLY OF CERUMEN, which is at the same time too hard and pale, or white and pappy, painful beating, cracking or whizzing, rolling and DRUMMING in the ears, with very great reverberation of the sounds ; soreness and crusts around the ears, etc. (Frequently suitable after or before *Caust.*)

Ledum :—If the ears feel as if closed, with whizzing in the ears ; dulness and stupefaction of the head on the affected side, feeling of stiffness in the scalp, and after suppression of otorrhœa or of coryza or catarrh of the eyes.

Lycopodium :—In case of hardness of hearing, as if something had fallen before the hearing ; much roaring and whizzing in the ears, or cracking as of air-vesicles ; sensation as if hot blood were tending towards the ears ; humid scurf in the region of the ear, or on the ears.

Mercurius :—Should there be stoppage of the ears, discontinuing when swallowing or blowing one's nose ; **LOUD REVERBERATION OF ALL THE SOUNDS IN THE EAR** ; ringing, buzzing and whizzing, especially in the evening ; feeling of cold in the ears ; discharge of the cerumen, or purulent otorrhœa, with ulceration of the ears ; rheumatic pains in the ears or head, or in the teeth ; **GREAT TENDENCY TO SWEAT**, etc.

Manganum :—If there be frequent otalgia, with tearing and stitching extending to the tympanum ; ulcerative pain in the ears ; whizzing and rushing in the ears, especially after stooping ; **REPORT**, when swallowing or blowing one's nose ; **HARD HEARING AS IF THE EAR WERE STOPPED UP**, the ear opening when blowing one's nose ; **THE DEAFNESS INCREASES OR DECREASES ACCORDING AS THE WEATHER IS FAIR OR BAD**.

Nitri acidum :—In case of great dryness of the ears, or **DISCHARGE OF CERUMEN** ; stoppage of the ears, with **BOARING**, beating, and detonations ; frequent toothache, with a scorbutic affection of the gums ; stitches in the teeth and ears.

Opium :—Particularly after apoplexy, as well as in simultaneous paroxysms of epilepsy ; or in alternation with *Bell.* or *hyoscyam.*

Petroleum :—In case of painful dryness of the inner ear, or discharge of blood and pus ; ringing, or rumbling and roaring in the ears ; herpes and soreness on or near the ears ; frequent toothache, with swollen cheek ; bleeding of the gum ; distending pains in the occiput, from within outwards, etc. (Is frequently suitable after *Nitr. ac.*)

Phosphorus :—In case of there being hard hearing, especially deep to the human voice, with loud reverberation of all sounds, especially WORDS, in the ears, extending to the inner head ; tendency of blood to the ears, with beating and throbbing ; feeling of dryness, or discharge of cerumen.

Pulsatilla :—Where there is hard, black, or too liquid cerumen, with discharge ; stitching pains in the ears, or discharge of pus or blood ; THE EARS, as it were, STOPPED WITH ROARING AND WHIZZING, or throbbing, murmuring, RINGING, or chirping ; especially in the case of persons of a bland disposition, or of females who are liable to leucorrhœa and other irregularities of the uterine system.

Silicea :—Where there is discharge of cerumen ; stoppage, passing off with a report, or when blowing the nose ; deafness, especially to the human voice, also without noise in the ears, or with ringing, gurgling, and fluttering ; the deafness is worse when the moon changes, especially at full or new moon ; deafness, alternating with extreme sensitiveness of hearing ; crusts behind the ears.

Sulphur :—In case of deafness, ESPECIALLY TO THE HUMAN VOICE ; frequent stoppage of the ears, especially when eating or blowing one's nose, or ON ONE SIDE ONLY ; murmuring or undulation in the ears as of water, or whizzing and roaring ; tendency of blood to the head ; disposition to coryza or other blennorrhœas ; discharge from the ears, etc.

5. Further, one may more particularly refer to : in case of ROARING and WHIZZING in the ears : 1) *Acon. bell. caust. chin. con. graph. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Anac. alum. amb. amm. baryt. borax. bry. calc. carb. veg. cham. croc. hep. kal. lach. natr. m. op. phosph. plat. spig. therid.*

FOR BUZZING : *Amm. bell. caust. con. graph. hyos. iod. natr. m. puls. sulph.*

FOR THUNDERING, RUMBLING : *Amm. m. calc. caust. graph. plat.*

FOR RINGING and singing in the ears : 1) *Bell. calc. caust.*

chin. graph. kal. lyc. men. natr. m. n. vom. puls. 2) Amm. baryt. borax. chel. con. petr. sil. sulph.

For FLUTTERING (as of a bird): *Aur. bell. calc. caust. graph. petr. puls. sil. spig. sulph.*

For RINGING as of bells: *Amb. calc. con. led. natr. m. sil.*

For CRACKING when chewing or moving the jaw: *Baryt. calc. graph. kal. men. matr. m. nitr. ac. petr.*

Frequent REPORTS or cracking: *Graph. kal. mang. natr. sil. staph. zinc.*

6. For deafness to the HUMAN VOICE: *Ars. phosph. sil. sulph.*

For sensation of STOPPAGE of the ears: 1) *Bry. con. lyc. mang. merc. puls. sil. spig.* 2) *Calc. caust. graph. kal. iod. lach. men. nitr. ac. petr. sep. sulph.*

For the sensation as if the ear was CLOSED by something in front: 1) *Calc. nitr. ac. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ant. carb. veg. chin. colch. hyos. led. men. phosph. spig.*

For occasional alternation with great SENSITIVENESS of hearing: *Aur. bell. calc. coff. lyc. sep. spig.*

7. Compare: EXCESSIVE IRRITATION of the sense of hearing, ERUPTIONS ON THE EARS, HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE EARS, OTORRHOEA, CERUMEN, PAINS IN THE EARS, etc.

Reflecting practitioners, who would make still further combinations, and who would ground these on analogies, may find useful indications under AMBLYOPIA.

Hearing, Excessive Irritation of.—The principal remedies for nervous super-excitation of the organ of hearing are: 1) *Arn. aur. bell. bry. coff. lach. lyc. natr. phos. ac. sep. spig.* 2) *Acon. calc. cham. chin. con. graph. merc. n. vom. petr. phosph. puls. sulph.*

For excessive sensitiveness to NOISE, give: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. ign. lyc. n. vom.* 2) *Ang. arn. borax. calc. colch. con. ipec. natr. phos. ac. plat. puls. sep. spig.*

To MUSIC: 1) *Bry. natr. phos. ac. sep.* 2) *Acon. amb. cham. lyc. n. vom. phosph. puls.*

Compare: NERVOUS IRRITATION, DEBILITY, etc.

Heartburn, Eructations, Regurgitation, etc. :—1. We take together all these various states in order to avoid all unnecessary repetitions, as they all have in common more than one point of contact, all being in themselves merely of SYMPTOMATIC import, and dependent on a morbid irritability of the stomach. The chief remedies are in general as follow: 1) *Arn. bry. calc. carb. veg. con. ign. lyc. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. rhus. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Amm. arn. carb. an. caust. cocc. graph. natr. sil. staph. tart. val.* 3) *Alum. amb. ant. bell. cann. canth. caps. chin. cin. croc. cycl. dros. graph. kal. mez. natr. nitr. ac. petr. ran. rhod. sabad. sassap. stan. sulph. ac. thuj.*

2. Of these the following are particularly useful, if it consist merely of wind: 1) *Arn. bell. bry. carb. veg. caust. cocc. con. hep. kal. lach. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. staph. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Alum. amb. amm. m. ant. calc. carb. an. chin. dulc. graph. ign. lyc. mur. ac. petr. sabad. sassap. sil. spong. stann. sulph. ac. thuj. val. verb.*

Painful ERUCTATIONS require: *Coccul. n. vom. petr. phosph. sabad. sep.*—INEFFECTUAL URGING to eructate: *Amb. carb. an. caust. cocc. con. graph. hyos. ign. kal. magn. arct. magn. c. n. vom. phos. plumb. puls. rhus. sulph. zinc.*

ERUCTATIONS TASTING OF THE INGESTA: *Amb. amm. ant. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. chin. con. lyc. natr. m. phosph. puls. sil.*

3. REGURGITATION of the contents of the stomach: 1) *Arn. bry. carb. veg. graph. n. vom. phosph. puls. sassap. sulph. sulph. ac. tart.* 2) *Ant. bell. calc. can. con. dros. hep. ign. lyc. merc. natr. m. plumb. staph. veratr. zinc.*

Regurgitation of UNDIGESTED food: 1) *Bry. cham. con.*

ign. lach. phosph. 2) *Amm. m. camph. magn. m. mez. sulph.*

4. In the case of SOUR eructations or regurgitation: 1) *Calc. cham. chin. lyc. n. vom. phosph. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ars. bell. caust. ferr. graph. ign. ipec. kal. natr. m. phos. ac. puls. sassap. stann. thuj. veratr.*

In PYROBIS: 1) *Amm. calc. chin. can. croc. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Caps. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. dulc. graph. hep. ign. iod. kal. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sabad. sep. sil. staph. sulph. ac.*

In the case of WATER-BRASH: 1) *Ars. calc. carb. veg. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. sep. sulph.* 2) *Baryt. bell. caust. cupr. dros. graph. hep. ipec. led. natr. petr. rhus. sabad. sil. staph. veratr.*

5. Compare: GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, WEAK STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH, etc.

Heart, Diseases of.—1. The best remedies for affections of the heart in general are; 1) *Acon. calc. natr. m. puls. sep. spig. sulph.* 2) *Arn. ars. aur. cann. caust. dig. lach. phosph. spong.*; or, 3) *Amb. asa. bell. con. cupr. kreos. mang. mosch. natr. n. mosch. n. vom. rhus.*

2. For CARDITIS we may employ: 1) *Acon. bry. cann. caust. lach. puls.*; or, 2) *Ars. cocc. spig.*

For acute RHEUMATISM of the heart: 1) *Acon. caust. lach.*; or, 2) *Ars. bry. puls. spig.*

For ANEURYSM: 1) *Carb. veg. lach. lyc.*; or, 2) *Calc. caust. graph. guaj. puls. rhus. spig.*; or, 3) *Aub. arn. ars. ferr. natr. m. zinc.*

For HYPERTROPHY: *Ars. ? iod. ? phosph. ? spong. ?*

For POLYPI of the heart: 1) *Lach.*; or, 2) *Calc. ? staph. ?*

3. For PALPITATION of the heart: 1) *Acon. calc. chin. iod. lyc. merc. natr. m. phosph. puls. sep. spig. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ars. aur. bell. bry. caust. coco. coff. ign. kal. lach. n. vom. petr. phos. ac. ruta. thuj. veratr.*

For palpitation from PLETHORA or RUSH OF BLOOD: *Acon. aur. bell. coff. ferr. lach. n. vom. op. phosph. sulph.*

In the case of NERVOUS or HYSTERICAL individuals: *Asa. cham. cocc. coff. lach. n. vom. puls. veratr.*

After EMOTIONS: *Acon. cham. coff. ign. n. vom. op. veratr.*—After CHAGRIN: *Acon. cham. ign. n. vom.*—After a FRIGHT: *Op. or coff.*—After sudden JOY: *Acon. or coff.*—After great FEAR or anguish: *Veratr.*

After debilitating LOSS of FLUIDS: 1) *Chin.*; or, 2) *N. vom. phos. ac. sulph.*

After REPULSION of ERUPTIONS, or old ulcers, etc.: *Ars. caust. lach. sulph.*

4. Compare: CONGESTION OF THE CHEST, EMOTIONS, PLETHORA, etc.

Heated, Ill-effects of getting, in consequence of exertions, exposure to the heat of the sun, etc.

1. The best remedies for the consequences of heating or influence of heating are, in general: 1) *Acon. ant. bell. bry. camph. carb. veg. sil.*; or, 2) *Op. thuj. zinc.*

2. Of these remedies the following are particularly deserving of notice:

Aconitum:—For the consequences of a STROKE OF THE SUN, or of excessive HEAT OF THE STOVE, especially when the patient had been sleeping in the sun or near the hot stove.

Antimonium:—If the summer heat cannot be borne, or if THE LEAST WORK IN THE SUN EXHAUSTS IMMEDIATELY, with night-sweat, constant desire to sleep, gastric symptoms, etc., and in general, if *Bry.* should not be sufficient to remove these symptoms.

Belladonna:—If *Acon.* is not sufficient for the consequences of a sun-pain, or for the excessive heat of a stove, or for: headache, with feeling of fulness, and sensation as if everything would issue through the forehead; with aggravation on making the least movement, and on every mental emotion; when stooping, if there be great anguish and restlessness, rage, or

great excitement, or great fearfulness, tendency to start, and DREAD OF THE THINGS PRESENT; disposition to weep and scream.

Bryonia :—If, in consequence of labour or of any exertion in the heat, there has occurred: painful feeling of fulness in the head; loss of appetite, or LOATHING, vomiting and diarrhoea; if milk has become indigestible; there be mobility and trembling; the pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria is troublesome; with a fretful temper, fits of anger; DREAD OF THINGS TO COME.

Camphor :—*Acon.* or *bell.* being insufficient to remove the effects of heat.

Carbo veg. :—If every exposure to heat causes headache or heaviness, pulsative pains and pressure over the eyes; further, in case of pain in the eyes, whenever the patient endeavours to look at a thing.

Silicea :—If the heat causes nausea or other gastric ailments, for which *Ant.* and *bry.* are insufficient.

3. For the LASSITUDE which one often experiences in heavy sultry weather, give: 1) *Bry. carb. veg. n. vom. rhod. sil.*; or, according to the persons and their constitution and temperaments, 2) *Caut. lach. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. petr. phosph.*

4. Compare: SEASONS and WEATHER, LASSITUDE, DEBILITY, etc.

Hemeralopia.—The best remedies for this kind of blindness, which commences at twilight, are: 1) *Bell. veratr.*; or, 2) *Merc. hyos. puls. stram.*

See AMBLYOPIA, for particular indications.

Hepar Sulphuris, Ill-effects of.—For poisoning with large doses: 1) *Vinegar diluted with water*, or *citric acid*; 2) Mucilaginous drinks and the like, or *injections*.

For secondary ailments and the consequences of medicinal abuse of HEPAR, give: 1) *Bell.*; or, 2) *Cham. sil.* 3) *Alum. ign. graph.*

Hernia.—1. The best remedies for the cure of hernia are:

1) *Amm. m. aur. cocc. lyc. magn. c. n. vom. sil. sulph. ac. veratr.* 2) *Cham. clem. magn. arct. nitr. ac. rhus. sil. sulph.*

Hernia of LITTLE CHILDREN, occasioned by constant screaming, requires: *Aur. cocc. n. vom. nitr. ac.* or *veratr.*

2. INCARCERATION of hernia is generally cured very rapidly, and without surgical operation, by: 1) *Acon. n. vom. op. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. bell. lach. veratr.*

Aconitum:—Is particularly indicated in violent INFLAMMATION of the parts, with burning pains in the abdomen, as if from hot coal, when there is extreme sensitiveness to contact, nausea, BITTER, BILIOUS VOMITING, anguish, and cold sweat; in most cases relief is obtained by one dose, which may be followed by a second dose in one hour; but if no relief sets in after the third dose, give *Sulphur*. (See below.)

Nux vom.:—If the swelling is less painful or sensitive to contact, and the vomiting is less violent, but there is great difficulty of breathing; further, if the incarceration is caused by a cold, exposure to heat, by a fit of anger, or by chagrin, or also by irregular living, etc. (May be repeated every two hours.)

Opium:—If, after the lapse of one or two hours after the second dose, *N. vom.* produce no change, or if the following symptoms occur from the commencement: redness of the face; distended, hard abdomen, putrid eructations, or vomiting of fecal matter. (Repeat every fifteen minutes until relieved.)

If in the case just mentioned the vomiting should be attended by cold sweat and coldness of the extremities, *Veratr.* deserves the preference; and if no improvement takes place after the second dose, give *Bell.*

Sulphur:—Deserves the preference, if an hour after giving the second dose of *Acon.* the hernia cannot be removed, or if the bilious vomiting should change to SOUR. If, after giving the *Sulphur*, the patient should go to sleep, do not disturb him for some hours at least.

If gangrenous symptoms should set in give *Lach.*, or *ars.* if *lach.* should not suffice.

Hepatitis.—Inflammation of the Liver, with other Affections of the Liver:—1. The best remedies for diseases of the liver are in general: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. chin. lach. merc. n.vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Aur. calc. kal. lyc. magn. m. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac.* 3) *Alum. amb. amm. c. cann. canth. n. mosch.* 4) (*ic. dig. magn. m. mang. nitr. petr. ran.*

2. For ACUTE HEPATITIS the chief remedies are: 1) *Acon.* 2) *Bell. merc. n. vom.*; or, 3) *Bry. cham. chin. lach. puls. sulph.*

Aconitum:—Is chiefly indicated at the commencement of the treatment, and particularly when there is violent, inflammatory fever, with stitches in the region of the liver, intolerable pains, moaning, restless tossing about, anguish, and dread of death.

Belladonna:—If there be present: aching pains, extending to the chest and shoulder; distension in the pit of the stomach; tension in the region of the stomach; laboured and anxious breathing; tendency of blood to the head, with obscuration of sight; vertigo, with fainting; burning thirst; anxious tossing about and sleeplessness. (Is frequently suitable after *Acon.*, in alternation with *Merc.* or *lach.*)

Bryonia:—When there are aching pains, with tension in the hypochondria, yellow-coated tongue, VIOLENT OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST, with hurried and anxious breathing, constipation, aggravation of the pains by motion.

Chamomilla:—When there are dull aching pains, NOT AGGRAVATED EITHER BY EXTERNAL PRESSURE, OR MOTION, OR BREATHING; pressure in the stomach, tension in the hypochondria, oppression of the chest; YELLOW COLOUR OF THE SKIN; yellow-coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, and paroxysms of anguish.

China:—If there be aggravation every other day, with stitching and pressing pains, swelling and hardness of the region of the liver and stomach; pressing headache, bitter taste in the mouth, and yellow-coated tongue.

Lachesis:—Often in the case where *Merc.* or *bell.* seem to be

indicated, but were not insufficient, or alternately with either, but in general in the case of persons devoted to drinking.

Mercurius :—*Bell.* being insufficient, and especially for aching pains which do not allow one to lie on the right side ; bitter taste in the mouth ; loss of appetite, thirst ; constant chills, VERY YELLOW COLOUR OF THE SKIN AND EYES. (After *Merc.*, *lach.* is frequently suitable.)

Nux vom. :—Stitching or throbbing pains, with excessive sensitiveness of the region of the liver to contact ; bitter and sour taste, desire to vomit or actual vomiting ; pressure in the hypochondria and region of the stomach, with short breath ; thirst, red urine, headache, vertigo, and paroxysms of anguish. (After *Nux v.*, *sulph.* is frequently suitable.)

Pulsatilla :—If there be present : FREQUENT ATTACKS OF ANGUISH, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT, with diarrhœic, greenish and slimy stools ; desire to vomit ; bitter taste in the mouth, yellow-coated tongue ; oppressed chest ; tension in the hypochondria and pressure in the stomach.

Sulphur :—Frequently after *Nux v.*, especially when the stitching pains continue ; or when the above-mentioned remedies produce no perceptible improvement, or if the improvement produced by them continues to keep stationary at the same point.

3. The best remedies for CHRONIC affections of the liver are : 1) *N. vom. sulph.* ; or, 2) *Aur. lach. lyc. magn. m. natr.* ; or, 3) *Alum. amb. calc. chin. sil.* ; or, 4) *Chel. ign. iod.*

For SWELLING or INDURATION of the liver, the following deserve the preference : 1) *Ars. calc. chin. n. vom. sulph.* ; or, 2) *Caps. graph. lyc. magn. m. merc. natr. m. n. mosch. puls.*

Hepatic abscesses seem particularly to require : *Lach.* or *sil.* ; or, *Bell.* ? *merc.* ? *hep.* ?

If the liver affection be the consequence of ague suppressed or mistreated with *China*, the following are particularly recommended : 1) *N. vom. sulph.* 2) *Calc. caps. lach. natr. m. puls.*

For BILIOUS CALCULI in the liver, I recommend: *Calc. hep. lach. sil. sulph.*

Herpes Pustulosus.—**Ecthyma**:—Not to be confounded with RUPIA, as Plumbe, Schönlein, and others have done, the primitive form of ecthyma being PUSTULOUS, that of rupia VESICULAR; the ecthyma-pustules, at their base, are more inflamed, harder, and more firmly seated, than in rupia. (See RUPIA, RHYPIA.)

However, rupia and ecthyma being closely related to each other, externally at least, the same remedies will probably do for either eruption. Ecthyma seems to require more particularly: *Ars. merc. rhus. sulph.*; or, *Borax. cham. staph.*
See RUPIA and HERPES.

Herpes of the Sexual Organs.—**Herpes Præputialis, etc.**:—1. For true HERPES PRÆPUTIALIS (spots on the prepuce) the best remedies are: *Aur. hep. nitr. ac. phos. ac.*—Besides; *Dulc. sep. sulph.*

ITCHING of the pudendum requires; 1) *Calc. carb. v. con. kal. lyc. natr. m. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. graph. kreos. magn. c. nitr. ac. staph.*

Itching and HERPES of the SCROTUM: 1) *Dulc. petr. natr. m. nitr. ac. sulph.* 2) *Amb. coccul. rhod. thuj.*

Itching and humour of THE ANUS: 1) *Merc. nitr. ac. sep. sulph. thuj.* 2) *Bar. calc. zinc.*

See HERPES; VAGINA, SWELLING OF; PHIMOSIS, etc.

Herpes Squamosus.—**Psoriasis**:—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. calc. cic. clem. dulc. led. lyc. merc. sep. sulph.* 2) *Bry. caust. graph. mur. ac. nitr. ac. oleand. petr. phos. rhus. thuj.* 3) *Aur.? cupr.? magn. c.? sassap.? zinc.?*

2. For psoriasis INFANTILIS: *Calc. cic. lyc. merc. sulph.*

For psoriasis INVETERATA: 1) *Clem. sulph.* 2) *Calc. merc. petr. rhus. sep.*

For psoriasis SYPHILITICA: *Merc.*, or, if much mercury should

have been used, or the cure no longer progresses well, as intermediate remedies: 1) *Clem. sassap. sulph.* 2) *Lyc. n. jugl. nitr. ac. thuj.*

3. For psoriasis LABIALIS, with cracked, ulcerated lips: 1) *Merc. natr. m.* 2) *Calc. graph. mez. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sil.*

For psoriasis FACIALIS: 1) *Calc. sulph.* 2) *Graph. lyc. sep.* 3) *Cic. lel. merc. oleand.*

For psoriasis PALMARIS: 1) *Mur. ac. sulph. ac. zinc.* 2) *Aur. calc. graph. hep. merc. petr. sassap. sil. sulph.*

For psoriasis SCROTALIS: *Petr. nitr. ac. thuj.*

4. See HERPES.

Hiccough. — **Singultus.** — Generally a mere symptom, though sometimes very troublesome, and then pointing to the following remedies: 1) *Acon. amm. m. bell. bry. cupr. hyos. ign. magn. m. n. mosch. n. vom. puls. stram. sulph.* 2) *Agar. ars. baryt. borax. calc. carb. v. cocc. coff. cupr. graph. lach. led. lyc. merc. mur. ac. natr. m. nitr. ac. ruta. sep. sil. spong. staph. veratr.*

Hoarseness. — **Raucedo, Aphonia.** — **Loss of Voice.** — 1. The most effectual remedies are: 1) *Carb. v. dros. mang. phos. spong.* 2) *Bell. bry. caps. caust. cham. dulc. hep. merc. natr. n. vom. petr. puls. rhus. samb. sil. sulph.* 3) *Amb. calc. chin. graph. natr. m. seneg. stann. veratr.*

2. Common CATARRHAL hoarseness, with or without cough, requires: 1) *Cham. carb. v. dulc. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. samb. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bell. calc. caps. dros. hep. mang. natr. phos. tart.*

CHRONIC hoarseness requires more especially: 1) *Carb. v. caust. hep. mang. petr. phos. sil. sulph.*; or, 2) *Dros. dulc. rhus.*

For complete LOSS OF VOICE, the following will be found of great use: *Ant. bell. caust. merc. phos. sulph.*

3. For hoarseness in consequence of MEASLES, the following

are particularly suitable: *Bell. bry. carb. v. cham. dros. dulc. sulph.*

If it be a consequence of CROUP: 1) *Hep. phos.*; or, 2) *Bell. carb. v. dros.*

For hoarseness a consequence of BRONCHIAL CATARRH: *Carb. v. caust. dros. mang. phos. rhus. sil. sulph.*

Of a COLD: *Bell. carb. v. dulc. sulph.*; and if aggravated by every return of cold and damp weather: *Carb. v. and sulph.*

4. In general, in diseases affecting the voice, the following directions should be attended to:

a) For MONOTONOUS sound of voice, without modulation: *Dros. graph. spong. stram.*

b) For high, fine, SHILL voice: *Bell. cupr. stann. stram.*

c) In case of a HOLLOW, dull voice, as if from the grave: 1) *Bell. caust. dros. phos. samb. spong. veratr.* 2) *Camph. carb. v. hep. ipec. stann. veratr.*

d) For CROAKING VOICE: *Acon. cin. ruta.*

e) For a CROWING VOICE: *Cupr. stram.*

f) LOSS OF VOICE: 1) *Baryt. bell. carb. veg. caust. phos.* 2) *Ant. dros. hep. lach. merc. natr. m. plat. puls. spong. sulph. veratr.*

g) For a NASAL voice: 1) *Aur. bell. lach. lyc. merc. phos. ac.* 2) *Alum. bry. staph.*

h) For a ROUGH, hoarse voice: 1) *Carb. v. dros. mang. phos. spong.* 2) *Bell. bry. caps. caust. cham. dulc. hep. merc. natr. n. vom. petr. puls. rhus. samb. sil. sulph.*

3) *Amb. calc. chin. graph. natr. m. seneg. stann. veratr.*

i) When the voice is FEEBLE or low: 1) *Ant. canth. caust. hep. sec. veratr.* 2) *Bell. carb. v. chin. lyc. op. spong. staph.*

k) When we treat a DEEP bass voice: 1) *Chin. dros. sulph.* 2) *Anac. iod. laur. par.*

l) When we have to do with an INSONOROUS voice: *Agn. dros. spong.*

m) In the case of a FALSETTO voice, not pure: 1) *Caust. graph. merc. spong.* 2) *Baryt. camph. chin. croc. nitr. ac. n. mosch. sabad.*

n) Voice that GIVES OUT: *Dros. spong.*

o) HISSING VOICE: *Caust. phos.*

5. Compare: BRONCHIAL CATARRH, COUGH, SPEECH, DEFICIENT, etc.

Home-Sickness.—**Nostalgia**:—Principal remedies: 1) *Caps. merc. phos. ac.*; or, 2) *Aur. carb. an. ign.*

Capsicum:—Is particularly indicated in case of redness of the cheeks, weeping, and sleeplessness.

Mercurius:—In case of great anguish, with trembling, and restlessness, especially at night, sleeplessness; vexed mood, causing one to complain of everybody; desire to escape, etc.

Phosphori acidum:—In case of taciturnity; dull mood, stupidity, hectic fever, with drowsiness and morning sweat.

Honey, Ill-effects of Poisonous.—According to Hering, the principal remedy is *Camp.*, by olfaction, and as a liniment; then BLACK COFFEE OR TEA, to be drunk as hot as possible.

Hunger, Canine.—**Fames Canina**:—1. The best remedies which can be employed for the affections characterised by this symptom are, in general: 1) *Calc. chin. cin. iod. lyc. petr. phos. sil. spig. staph. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Con. graph. hep. kal. natr. m. n. vom. sabad. sep.* 3) *Bry. coccul. hyos. lach. magn. m. merc. rhus. squill.*

2. VORACITY in the strict sense, that is, the desire to eat much food, requires particularly: 1) *Chin. cin. lyc. merc. petr. staph.* 2) *Calc. natr. m. sil. sulph. veratr.*

If this hunger should set in during recovery, after VIOLENT ACUTE DISEASES, after DEBILITATING LOSS OF ANIMAL FLUIDS OR BLOOD, or after other debilitating causes, give: 1) *Chin. veratr.*; or, 2) *Calc. natr. m. sil. sulph.*

3. That form of HUNGER which comes on suddenly, and which, if not satisfied, brings on syncope, requires: 1) *Calc. chin. cin. hyos. merc. sabad. sil. spig.* 2) *Con. magn. m. natr. m. n. vom. petr. sep.*

When the food is readily thrown up again: 1) *Bry. n. vom. phos. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Calc. cin. hyos. lyc. natr. m.*

When passed UNDIGESTED as soon as taken into the stomach:

1) *Chin. phos. veratr.* 2) *Bry. calc. con. merc. sulph.*

4. If affecting PREGNANT FEMALES: *Con. magn. m. natr. m. n. vom. petr. sep.*

In the case of persons who are affected with WORMS: *Hyos. merc. sabad. sil. spig.*

5. Compare: WEAK STOMACH, GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, MALACIA, etc.

Hydrocephalus Acutus.—1. The most noted remedies for this disease are, in general: 1) *Acon. bell.* 2) *Bry. hell. sulph.* 3) *Ars. cin. con. dig. lach. merc. op. stram.*

ACUTE hydrocephalus requires chiefly: 1) *Acon. bell.*; or, 2) *Bry. hell. sulph.*

The CHRONIC FORM: *Hell. ars. sulph.*

2. The former of these two diseases is deserving particular attention; for, in treating them, the prescriptions of the old school go no further than, with certainty, to conduct children to the grave, whilst Homœopathy, exercised by a practitioner who is attentive and true to his principles, is able to save all patients, almost without exception. According to the symptoms which present themselves, the following remedies are to be taken into consideration:

Aconitum:—Constantly at the commencement of the disease, in the FIRST STAGE OF FEVER, when there comes on violent vascular and nervous excitement, as in all inflammatory fevers, and under the signs mentioned in the article INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN. (See MENINGITIS.)

Belladonna:—After *Acon.*, if the fever has either abated, or if the disease still continues, notwithstanding the employment of that remedy, and the symptoms assume the form in which they are cited for *Bell.*, under MENINGITIS. (See MENINGITIS.)

Bryonia:—³/₁₀, if neither *Acon.* nor *Bell.* have brought the expected aid, and the disease threatens to pass into the stage of exudation; in general, if whether, after the application of *Acon.*

or *bell.*, or immediately at the commencement of the treatment, the following symptoms present themselves: face deep red, almost brown-red; the eyes roll about in their sockets, at times closed, at others wide open; dry lips; dry, yellow-brown coated tongue; distended abdomen; no stool; scanty urine, or burning while passing it; quick, moaning breathing; dry, hot skin over the whole body; thirst, with hasty swallowing of the liquid.

Helleborus:— $\frac{ʒ}{30}$, a single dose after *Bry.*, when either this was not sufficient, or it was not employed in time, and the following signs are now present: moderate fever; feeble, not very quick, soft, and irregular pulse; laboured breathing, occasionally with deep sighs; complete apathy; inability to raise one's self alone; the patient frequently moves his trembling hands to his head; constant relapsing of the head on raising the trunk; frequent rubbing at the nose; the eyes are half-opened, with the pupils turned sideways or upwards, and convulsive movements of the lips; dilated pupils; wrinkled forehead and covered with cold sweat; no desire for anything but drink, swallowing it greedily and in large quantities, and moving the mouth constantly as if chewing, both before and after drinking; easily made angry, striking about, unwilling to have anybody near him, and getting the more angry, the more kindly he is spoken to; pale and bloated face; stupor; starting frequently, with screams and howling; the nostrils become dirty and dry; dropping of the lower jaw.

Sulphur:—($\frac{ʒ}{30}$ or $\frac{ʒ}{60}$ merely to smell to) if after acting for six or eight hours, the one dose of *Helleb.* has done no good.

Hydrophobia.—Doctor Hering advises first to supply heat at a distance (see INJURIES, POISONOUS WOUNDS), and to continue this proceeding until chills set in, after which the application of heat is to be renewed three or four times a day, until the wound is healed without leaving a cicatrix with discoloration.

At the same time the patient is to take a dose of *Bell.* or *lach.* every five or seven days, or as often as the wound

becomes worse, or a dose of *Hydrophobin*, and this treatment is to be continued until the wound is perfectly healed.

If, after the lapse of seven or eight days, a little vesicle should show itself under the tongue, accompanied with febrile motions, it should be opened with a pointed knife, and the mouth should be rinsed with salt-water.

If the rage should have actually broken out without anything having been done for it previously, give: *Bell.* or *lach.*, or *canth.*, *hyoscyam.* and *merc.*, or *stram. veratr.* (See MENTAL DERANGEMENT, and PHARYNGITIS.)

Hydrophobia, Spurious.—Dread of Water, SYMPTOMATIC HYDROPHOBIA.

This disease requires: *Amm. calc. nitr. ac. sassap. sep. sulph.*

The following remedies may likewise be considered, though I have no evidence of their curative powers in this disease:

1) *N. mosch. puls.* 2) *Amm. ant. bell. carb. veg. dulc. merc. rhus. spig.*, etc.

Hydrothorax.—Principal remedies: 1) *Am. c. ars. bry. carb. v. dig. hell. kal. lach. merc. spig.*; or, 2) *Aur. calc. dulc. lyc. sen. squill. stann.*

For the symptoms which determine the selection, see ASTHMA; PNEUMONIA; PULMONARY PHTHISIS; HEART, DISEASES OF; CATARRH, SUFFOCATIVE, etc.

Hyperoitis.—Inflammation of the Palate:—The remedies most generally considered in the treatment of this affection are: 1) *Baryt. bar. m. bell. calc. lach. merc. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Acon. aur. chin. coff. sil.*

Inflammation of the VELUM requires especially: *Acon. bell. coff. merc. n. vom.*

Inflammation of the PALATE itself, on the other hand, requires: 1) *Calc. chin. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Bar. c. bar. m. lach. merc.*; or, 3) *Aur. bell. sil.*

In **ULCERATION** or **CARIES** of the palate, the following deserve the preference: 1) *Aur. lach. merc. sil.*; or, 2) *Baryt. calc.*, etc. (See **BONES, DISEASES OF.**)

If caused by **ABUSE OF MERCURY**, the following are found to be the most suitable: 1) *Aur. lach.*; or, 2) *Bell. bar. m. calc. sil.*, etc. Compare: **SORE THROAT, STOMACACE.**

Hypochondria.—1. The remedies which particularly deserve to be employed for this form of mental disease are, in general: 1) *Nux. v.* and then *sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc.* and then *chin.* and *natr.*; or, 3) *Anac. aur. con. grat. lach. mosch. natr. m. phos. phos. ac. sep. staph.*

If caused by **SEXUAL ABUSE**, loss of animal fluids, or other debilitating causes, give: 1) *Calc. chin. nux v.* and *sulph.*; or, 2) *Anac. con. natr. m. phos. ac. sep.* and *staph.*

If caused by derangement of the abdominal functions, which so often attends a sedentary mode of life, too much devotion to study, etc., give: 1) *Nux v.* and *sulph.*; or, 2) *Aur. calc. lach. natr.* and *sil.*

2. With respect to the **SYMPTOMS** which determine the selection in a given case, in this morbid condition the affections are so involved that one must repeat nearly the entire of the symptoms of the remedies, if he would satisfy the given indications. In order, however, to assist beginners we present the following list:

Calcarea:—For lowness of spirits, with disposition to weep; paroxysms of anguish, with orgasm of the blood, palpitation of the heart, shocks in the region of the heart; **DESPAIR ABOUT ONE'S HEALTH**; apprehension of illness, misfortune, disappointments, insanity, infectious diseases, etc.; dread of death; excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; malaise, aversion to work, inability to think or to perform any mental labour, etc. (Compare *Sulphur.*)

China:—In case of great languor, mental dulness; or excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense; mental distress; discouragement; **FIXED IDEA THAT HE IS UNHAPPY** and persecuted by enemies; **HEADACHE**, or boring pain in the vertex;

WEAK DIGESTION, WITH DISTENSION OF THE ABDOMEN, ILL-HUMOUR, indolence after eating; sleeplessness on account of ideas crowding upon his mind, or restless, unrefreshing sleep, WITH ANXIOUS DREAMS, TORMENTING THE PATIENT EVEN AFTER HE WAKES, etc.

Natrum.:—For great lowness of spirits, with weeping and lamenting on account of the future; withdrawing from society; aversion to life; ill-humour, with jealousy; disposition to peevishness; inability to perform any mental work; severe headache; want of appetite, with feeble digestion, ill-humour, and a number of bodily and mental ailments after a meal, and after the least deviation from the ordinary mode of life, etc.

Nux vom.:—In case of ill-humour and peevishness, with despair, and a feeling of being tired of life; **DISPOSITION TO BE ANGRY** and to be carried away by anger; indisposition to work, or to perform any mental labour; fatigue of the mind after the least mental exertion; unrefreshing sleep, with waking early, **AGGRAVATION OF THE DISTRESS IN THE MORNING**; dulness of the head, with **ACHING PAINS**, or sensation as if a **PIN WERE STICKING IN THE BRAIN**; aversion to the open air, **CONSTANT DESIRE TO LIE DOWN**, with great exhaustion after the least walking; painfulness and distension in the region of the hypochondria, epigastrium, and pit of the stomach; **CONSTIPATION**, and great inaction of the bowels, disposition to hæmorrhoids, etc. (Compare *Sulph.*, which is frequently suitable after *Nux.*)

Sulphur.:—In great depression, **PAINFUL ANXIETY OF MIND**; solicitude on account of one's domestic affairs, health, salvation; fixed ideas; paroxysms of anxiety, with impatience, restlessness, and disposition to be angry; **GREAT BODILY and MENTAL INDOLENCE**; absence of mind, irresoluteness; dulness of the head, with inability to perform any mental labour; exhaustion after the least mental exertion; headache, **ESPECIALLY ON THE VERTEX**; fulness and pressure in the pit and region of the stomach; **CONSTIPATION**; disposition to hæmorrhoids; tendency to feel very unhappy, etc. (Compare *Calc.*, which is frequently suitable after *Sulph.*)

3. Of the other medicines the following may be specially noticed :

Anacardium :—For sadness, dislike of human society ; dread of the future, despondency, fear of approaching death, etc.

Aurum :—In case of great restlessness, with dread of death, whining mood, painfully anxious state of mind, INABILITY TO REFLECT, with headache after making the least mental exertion, as if the brain were dashed to pieces, etc.

Conium :—When there is great listlessness and indifference, dread of company, and at the same time, of being alone ; whining mood, etc.

Gratiola :—In case of peevishness, caprice, with constipation, oppression of the stomach after a meal, etc.

Lachesis :—In case of great mental depression, with solicitude and uneasiness about one's own health ; conviction that he is hated, persecuted, and despised by his family ; inability to perform any mental or physical labour, etc.

Moschus :—The patient complains without knowing what ails him, with anguish, palpitation, etc.

Natrum mur. :—When *Natr.* seems to be indicated, but is totally insufficient to perfect a cure.

Phosphorus :—For great sadness, with weeping, alternating with mirth and involuntary laughter ; great uneasiness about one's health and the issue of the disease ; paroxysms of anguish, particularly when alone, or in stormy weather, with timorous disposition, etc.

Phosphori acid. :—When there exists a dread of the future and an anxious brooding over one's state of health, TACITURNITY, etc.

Sepia :—In case of great restlessness of the patient about his own health, indifference to everything else, even to his own family ; aversion to one's own affairs ; despondency, a feeling of being tired of life.

Staphysagria :—For great indifference, sadness and dread of the future ; weeping, and SAD DISTRESSING THOUGHTS ABOUT ONE'S ILLNESS ; aversion to mental or physical labour ; INABILITY TO THINK, etc.

4. Compare: MENTAL DERANGEMENT, MELANCHOLY, HYSTERIA, EMOTIONS, MORBID.

Hysteria.—The best remedies for hysterical affections are :
 1) *Agn. aur. bell. calc. caust. cic. cocc. con. grat. ign. lach. mosch. n. mosch. n. vom. phosph. plat. puls. sep. sil. stram. sulph. veratr.*; or, 2) *Anac. ars. asa. bry. cham. chin. iod. natr. m. nitr. ac. stann. staph. stram. val. viol. od.*

Compare: HYPOCHONDRIA; EMOTIONS, MORBID, IN GENERAL; HEADACHE, HYSTERIC; COLIC; FAINTING, etc.

I.

Ichthyosis.—*Coloc. hep* and *plumb.* have been recommended.

Illeus.—*Miserere*, etc.:—In this affection, whose peculiarity consists in this, that the patient vomits fæcal matter and urine, the consequence of a SPASMODIC ENTANGLEMENT OR CONSTRICTION of the intestines, the remedies to be preferred principally are :
 1) *Op. plumb. thuj.*; or, 2) *Cocc.? nux v.? sulph.?*

If caused by INFLAMMATION, or by some INTERNAL swelling, give: *Bry. sulph.*; or, if violent fever should be present: *Acon.*—Perhaps *Bell. lach. merc.* may be required. (See ENTERITIS and HERNIA.)

Imbecility, Idiocy.—Principal remedies: *Bell. hell. hyos. lach. op. sulph.*; or, *Anac. croc. n. mosch.*
 See EMOTIONS, MORBID.

Impetigo. — *Herpes Crustaceus*:—The remedies which have hitherto proved most effectual for the various forms of this eruption are chiefly: 1) *Lyc. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ars. baryt. calc. cic. clem. dulc. graph. hep. lach. merc. oleand. rhus. sil. staph.*

2. For impetigo SCABIDA: *Lyc. sulph.*

Impetigo SPARSA (scattered); *Cic. lach. sulph.*

Impetigo RODENS (spreading and corrosive): *Ars. calc. cic. rhus. sep. sulph.*

3. For scurfs AROUND THE EYES: 1) *Ars. hep. merc. sulph.* 2) *Calc. oleand. petr. sil. staph.*

Scurfs AROUND THE MOUTH: *Ars. calc. graph. kreos. rhus. sep. sil. staph.*

Scurfs ON THE NIPPLES: *Ars. cham. hep. graph. lyc. sulph.*

Indolence.—Indisposition to move, etc.:—Principal remedies: 1) *Aoon. ars. caps. chin. guaj. lach. natr. natr. m. n. vom. sep.* 2) *Alum. baryt. bell. bry. chel. cocc. dulc. hell. ign. iod. mez. mur. ac. op. puls. ruta. tart. thuj.*

INDOLENCE with HEAVINESS, require: 1) *Natr. natr. m. phosph. stann.* 2) *Asa. calc. chin. dig. ign. kal. mez. nitr. ac. phos. ac. rhab. sec. sep. sil. spong.*

Indurations.—1. In general the following are principally recommended: 1) *Bell. carb. an. carb. veg. con. lach. rhus. sep. sil. spong. sulph.* 2) *Agn. alum. baryt. bov. bry. can. cham. clem. dulc. iod. kal. magn. m. phosph. plumb. ran. staph.* 3) *Arn. calc. chin. graph. lach. lyc. petr. phos. ac. puls. squill.*

2. INFLAMMATORY indurations (after inflammations) particularly call for: 1) *Bell. carb. veg. chin. clem. lach. magn. m. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Agn. arn. baryt. bov. bry. calc. cham. con. dulc. graph. iod. lyc. puls. sep. sil. staph.*

Scirrhus indurations: *Bell. carb. an. carb. veg. cham. clem. con. magn. magn. m. n. vom. phosph. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*

3. Compare: GLANDS, DISEASES OF, and CANCER.

Induration of the Skin.—Callosities, etc.:—Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. clem. graph. rhus. sep.* 2) *Ant. chin. dulc. lach. ran. sil.*

In hard CALLOSITIES, the following deserve the preference:

1) *Ant. graph. ran. sep. sil.* 2) *Dulc. lach. rhus. sulph. thuj.*

Horny indurations require: *Ant. graph. ran. sulph.*

When the HARD PIECES of skin become DETACHED: 1) *Graph. natr. sep.* 2) *Amm. ant. borax. clem. ran. sil. sulph.*

Inflammation.—1. The best ANTIPHLOGISTIC which Homœopathy possesses is undoubtedly *Acon.*, and in many cases of ACUTE INFLAMMATIONS this remedy will remove the disease; but it must not be supposed that it will therefore prove an infallible specific. On the contrary, if *Acon.* is to produce a good effect, it must, as well as every other remedy, be indicated by all the symptoms taken together. In fact, there are many inflammatory diseases (and such especially where the old school itself prohibits the abstraction of blood) in which one would only lose time in employing *Acon.* But the cases where this remedy is almost indispensable are: inflammations, with great febrile heat, hard and accelerated pulse, dry skin, etc.; in short, the so-called STHENIC fevers of the old school.

2. What *Acon.* is in ACUTE inflammations, *Sulph.* is in chronic, so that those who look upon a latent inflammation of some one organ as the groundwork of every CHRONIC disease, might just find as many reasons to convince themselves of the extended efficacy of *Sulphur*, as those who think that they recognise a psoric disease in similar circumstances. But whilst *Acon.* is not suitable in all acute diseases, *Sulph.* is just as little so in all CHRONIC diseases, and before we employ it, we must, by investigating the symptoms present, satisfy ourselves well whether it is really indicated or not.

For what remains, see the particular inflammation in the respective organs. See also INFLAMMATORY FEVERS.

Influenza.—Grippe:—1. The remedies hitherto employed with most success in this form of EPIDEMIC BRONCHIAL CATARRH are the following: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. caust. merc. n. vom.* 2) *Arn. bry. campk. chin. ipec. phosph. puls. sabad. sen. sil. spig. squill. veratr.*

2. **Aconitum**:—Is more particularly suitable, if the disease have assumed a very DECIDED INFLAMMATORY character, with pleuritic stitches and inflammation of the chest; or when there is only a DRY, violent, and racking cough, with or without oppression of the chest, with or without stitches in the chest or sides; also for rheumatic symptoms, with bronchial catarrh and sore throat.

Arsenicum:—In the case of rheumatic headache, with violent pains, fluent coryza and discharge of corrosive mucus; or when there are present: great debility, with aggravation at night or after a meal; spasmodic cough, with desire to vomit, or with vomiting and expectoration of watery mucus; running of the eyes; inflamed eyes, with ulcers on the cornea, and excessive photophobia. (For this last symptom, *Bell.* or *lach.* is sometimes indicated.)

Belladonna:—When the cough begins to become spasmodic; or excessive aggravation of the headache takes place, by talking, bright light, walking, and other motions; or when the meningeal membranes are involved, with burning heat, restlessness, delirium, and convulsions.

Causticum:—In case of rheumatic pains in the limbs, and chills, aggravation by every motion; pains in the malar bones and jaws; dry, violent cough, worse at night, with heat of the whole body; sensation in the chest as if raw and excoriated; constipation, loss of appetite, and nausea, or even vomiting of the ingesta.

Mercurius:—Where there are: RHEUMATIC PAINS IN THE HEAD, face, EARS, TEETH, and extremities, with sore throat; pleuritic stitches, inflammation of the chest, with dry, violent, racking, unceasing cough, not allowing the patient to utter a single word; dry or FLUENT CORYZA; frequent bleeding at the nose; constipation, or MUCOUS or BILIOUS DIARRHŒA; chill or heat, with profuse sweat.

Nux vomica:—When there is rough and hollow cough, with mucous rattling, or thick expectoration; violent headache, as if the brain were bruised; heaviness of the head, vertigo, pains in the loins, constipation, loss of appetite, NAUSEA, and DESIRE TO

VOMIT; thirst; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious dreams; stitches, or pain in the chest as if raw.

3. Of the other remedies, the following deserve more immediate consideration:

Arnica:—If the disease assumes an inflammatory character, with the symptoms of spurious pleurisy, rheumatic pains in the limbs, pressing, crampy headache, and bleeding at the nose, or hæmoptysis.

Bryonia:—In case of rheumatic pains in the limbs and chest, which do not allow the least motion.

Camphora:—Where there exists catarrhal asthma, with excessive accumulation of mucus in the bronchi, suffocative fits, and dryness and coldness of the skin.

China:—For debility after the influenza, with loss of appetite, and heat without thirst.

Ipecacuanha:—If the paroxysms of cough are accompanied by violent urging to vomit, and vomiting of mucus.

Phosphorus:—If the bronchial and laryngeal affection is so intense that the voice becomes altered from the pain, and speech is almost impossible.

Pulsatilla:—If the cough day and night allows no rest, and harasses, especially in the recumbent position, with mucous distress in the bowels, and diarrhœa.

Sabadilla:—In case of fluent coryza, dulness of the head, dirty grey colour of the skin, dull cough, with vomiting or spitting of blood, and coming on especially when lying down; aggravation of all the symptoms in the cold, also towards noon, and still more towards evening; red spots on the face, or on the chest.

Senega:—In case of incessant tickling and burning in the larynx and throat, with danger of suffocation when lying.

Silicea:—For disposition to coryza, continuing after an attack of influenza.

Spigelia:—If the influenza is accompanied by face-ache.

Squilla:—If the cough is moist immediately, with copious mucous expectoration.

Stannum:—If the cough is dry at first, then becomes moist,

with profuse expectoration, or when the influenza threatens to assume a phthisical character.

Veratrum :—If the influenza sets in with symptoms of sporadic cholera, and if the catarrhal symptoms are few, with great debility.

Compare: CATARRH, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, COUGH.

Insects, Stings of.—*Acon. Arn. bell., or merc.*, according to circumstances, procure prompt relief.

If the sting should occur in a very sensitive place, and cause fever and inflammation, then, according to Hering, we should, without delay, make the patient smell to *Camphor*, and then employ *Acon.*, if the *camphor* suffice not.

If the TONGUE be stung by a bee, give *Aconite*, and, if necessary, half an hour after, give *Arn.* If *Arn.* does not relieve, after the lapse of two or three hours, give *Bell.* (every half hour a small spoonful of $\frac{1}{30}$, dissolved in water). If *Bell.* should not prove sufficient, after the lapse of two or three hours, *Merc.* is to be given.

For stings in the EYE, give *Acon.* and *Arn.* alternately, allowing every dose of *Acon.* to act for an hour, and every dose of *Arn.* to act from three to four hours.

Insensibility to External Physical Impressions.

—If this condition should exist, during illness, to such an extent that no remedy seems to affect the patient, give: 1) *Carb. veg. Laur. oleand. op. phos. ac.* 2) *Anac. bell. camph. carb. an. hyos. lach. stram. sulph.*

Iodium, Ill-effects of.—For poisoning with large doses, give, according to Hering: 1) *Starch*, mixed with water; 2) *Wheat-flour*; 3) *Mucilaginous drinks.*

For SECONDARY affections, as well as for the affections caused by the medicinal abuse of *Iodine*, the following are particularly serviceable: *Bell.*, then *Phosphorus*; or, *Ars. chin. coff. hep. spong. sulph.*

Iron, Ill-effects of.—Principal remedies : 1) *Chin. hep. puls.*; or, 2) *Arn. ars. bell. ipec. merc. veratr.*

Ischias.—**Coxalgia, Coxarthrocace**:—1. Principal remedies : 1) *Bell. bry. calc. colch. coloc. hep. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ant. arg. arn. ars. asa. aur. canth. cham. dig. graph. kreos. lach. lyc. n. vom. sep. staph.*

2. Genuine COXALGIA seems to require: 1) *Bry. calc. caust. led. rhus.* 2) *Ant. bell. colch. coloc. lach. merc. n. vom. puls. sep. sulph.*

NERVOUS COXALGIA (ISCHIAS): 1) *Puls.* 2) *Arn. bell. coloc. lyc. rhus. sep.*

COXARTHROCACE: *Coloc. phos. ac.*; or, *Calc. hep. sil. sulph. zinc.*

LUXATIO, or CLAUDICATIO SPONTANEA (involuntary limping): *Merc.* and *bell.* alternately, from every four to eight days, a dose of one or other; or, *Calc. coloc. lyc. puls. rhus. sulph. zinc.*

3. See COXARTHROCACE, GOUT, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF, etc.

Ischuria.—SPASMODIC ischuria requires: 1) *N. vom. op. puls.*; or, 2) *Aur. canth. con. dig. hyos. lach. rhus. veratr.* (Compare: URINARY DIFFICULTIES.)

FOR INFLAMMATORY ischuria, give chiefly: *Acon. cann. canth. n. vom. puls.*, etc. (Compare: INFLAMMATION OF BLADDER and URINARY DIFFICULTIES.)

FOR ischuria PARALYTICA give: *Ars. dulc. hyos.*, etc.

See INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

Itch.—**Scabies**:—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Merc.* and *sulph.*; 2) *Carb. veg. caust. clem. hep. lach. lyc. rhus. sep. veratr.*; and probably we may in some cases employ: *Dulc. natr. phos. ac. squill.*

In the case of DRY ITCH we may commence by giving *Merc.* and

sulph., alternately, and giving every four, six or eight days a dose of one or other of these two remedies, until an improvement or change in the symptoms appears. In case of improvement it is well, without doing more, to wait as long as this continues; but if it ceases, or the symptoms assume another form, another medicine must be thought of, which in most cases will be *Carb. veg.* or *Hep.* if the dry itch has put on a RASH-LIKE form, or *Caustr.* if some PUSTULES have supervened. The symptoms which remain after *Carb. veg.* or *hep.*, frequently yield to *Sep.* or *veratr.*

3. For moist or PUSTULOUS itch give, first, *Sulph.* and *lyc.* alternately, as above; if an improvement take place and the itch become drier, *Carb. veg.* or *merc.* will be most frequently indicated. But should neither *Sulph.* nor *lyc.* produce any change in fifteen or twenty days, or if the pustules become very thick, *Caustr.* must be prescribed, two, three, four doses, according to circumstances; giving the second twelve hours after the first, the third, twenty-four hours after the second, the fourth forty-eight hours after the third, and so on. If at the end of the third day after the fourth dose no change appears, some doses of *Merc.*, one every forty-eight hours, will be found useful.

If ulcers should form, give *Clem.* or *rhus tox.*; if the pustules should change to large vesicles of a yellowish or bluish colour, give *Lach.*

4. Itch mismanaged by SULPHUR-OINTMENT, requires *Merc.* or *Caustr.*; or, *Calc. dulc. nitr. ac. puls. seles. sep.*—If mismanaged by the SULPHUR and MERCURIAL-OINTMENT, give *Chin.* and *Caustr.* alternately, and then the above-mentioned remedies.

The so-called baker's itch requires: 1) *Sulph. lyc.*; or, 2) *Calc. dulc. rhus* and *graph.*

5. Other eruptions are easily confounded with the itch. Impetigo, eczema, etc., exactly resembling the itch, may be gradually developed by uncleanness, vermin, etc.; and the only difference between these eruptions and the itch is, that the acarus, the only true pathognomonic characteristic of the itch, is wanting in the former.

For acarous itch, *Sulph.* is undoubtedly the principal specific, though it seems by no means impossible that *Caust. merc.*, etc., might cause such an alteration in the cutaneous exhalations as would lead to the destruction of the acarus, which I regard as the cause, not the effect, of the itch. I know of a young man who contracted an eruption in consequence of having slept in an unclean bed on a journey, and who removed it by a wash of tobacco-juice and vinegar.

This ACAROUS itch admits of a mere external treatment with the Sulphur-ointment, without exposing the patient to the danger of contracting secondary diseases. Of course, I do not wish to be understood as if I would sanction the treatment, by external application, of the various itch-like eruptions where the acarus is not present. These are the eruptions to which Hahnemann's psora-doctrine should be applied, and the suppression of which, by salves and washes, will induce the various secondary affections enumerated by Hahnemann and Antenrieth.

The proper way, therefore, would be to distinguish,—1) SCABIES ACAROSA, which can be treated externally without danger, provided the acarus is the cause, not the effect, of the disease; 2) SCABIES IMPETIGINOSA EczematICA, etc., dynamic diseases requiring a purely internal treatment.

As regards symptoms, I recommend for eruptions seated in the folds of joints, and especially on the hands and between the fingers, if characterised by ITCHING :

a) Generally: 1) *Sulph.* 2) *Carb. veg. caust. merc. selen. sep. sulph.* 3) *Ant. ars. lach. veratr.* 4) *Coloc. dulc. cupr. kreos. mang. phos. ac. squill. tart. zinc.*

b) For eruptions READILY BLEEDING: 1) *Merc.* 2) *Calc. dulc. sulph.*

c) DRY and RASH-LIKE eruptions: 1) *Carb. veg. merc. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Calc. caust. cupr. dulc. led. veratr.*

d) HUMID eruptions: 1) *Carb. veg. graph. lyc. sulph.* 2) *Caust. elem. kreos. sep. staph.*

e) PUSTULOUS eruptions: 1) *Caust. kreos. merc. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ant. squill.*

6. See ERUPTIONS and HERPES.

Itching of the Anus.—*Aconite* is an excellent remedy, especially if the skin be inflamed; we may likewise try: *Merc. nitr. ac. sepia. sulph. thuja*; and, *Baryt. calc. zinc.* at long intervals. See HERPES, ITCHING OF THE SKIN, HÆMOERHOIDS, WORM-AFFECTIONS.

Itching of the Skin.—*Pruritus, Prurigo Simplex.*—1. This itching may depend upon a variety of causes, of which the principal are: 1) A SIMPLE IRRITATION of the skin, by sweat, etc. 2) A so-called HUMOUR, characterised by a very fine vesicular eruption.

2. For SIMPLE ITCHING, in the evening while undressing, or after having got warm in bed, or by exercise, give: 1) *Bry. n. vom. op. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Coccul. oleand.*

For the so-called ITCHING ACRID HUMOUR as observed at the anus, sexual organs, etc. (PRURIGO), the chief remedies are: 1) *Calc. merc. nitr. ac. sep. sulph.* 2) *Carb. veg. con. natr. m. sil.* 3) *Alum. amb. amm. baryt. caust. coccul. graph. lyc. phosph. rhus. thuj.*

3. For ITCHING OF THE ANUS, the following often deserve the preference: 1) *Alum. amm. calc. carb. veg. caust. lyc. nitr. ac. sep. sulph.* 2) *Baryt. kal. phosph. sil. thuj. zinc.*

For itching of the SCROTUM: 1) *Nitr. ac. petr. sulph.* 2) *Amb. carb. veg. caust. coccul. graph. lyc. thuj.*

For itching of the PUDENDUM: 1) *Calc. carb. veg. con. natr. m. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amb. amm. merc. nitr. ac. rhus.*

4. Compare: HERPES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS and ANUS, and ERUPTIONS, HERPES.

J.

Jaundice.—*Merc.* is the principal remedy, which by itself will often cure the disease, provided the patient had not abused it previously, in which case *Chin.* should be preferred. *Chin.*

may likewise be given alternately with *merc.* In obstinate cases, when *Merc.* and *chin.* are insufficient, *Hep.* or *sulph.* or *lach.* should be tried, either alone, or in alternation with *mercury.*

For jaundice caused by a fit of CHAGRIN or ANGER, give: *Cham. nux v.*, or *lach. sulph.*

For jaundice from ABUSE OF CHINA, give: *Merc.*; or *bell. calc. nux v.*—FROM ABUSE OF MERCURY: *Chin. hep. lach. sulph.*—FROM ABUSE OF RHUBARB: *Cham. or merc.*

Try moreover: *Acon. ars. calc. carb. veg. dig.*; or, *nit. ac. puls. rhus t.*

L.

Labour.—1. The best remedies to facilitate labour, or to remove dynamic difficulties, are: 1) *Cham. coff. n. vom. n. mosch. op. puls. sec.*; or, 2) *Acon. bell. calc.*

2. SPASMODIC pains require: 1) *Coff. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Bell. cham. n. mosch. puls.*

Coffea:—For VIOLENT pains, driving the patient to despair; if in such a case *Coffea* should not suffice, give *Acon.*

Nux vom.:—Is indicated, if the pains go on, without at the same time the labour actually taking place, and in general when these pains are accompanied by a constant urging to stool or to urinate.

If in such a case *Nux* should not suffice, give: 1) *Cham. or bell.*; or, 2) *Nux mosch. or puls.*

3. In case of deficiency of pains, the best remedies are: *Op. puls. sec.*

Opium:—Is especially suitable in case of sudden cessation of pains in plethoric, robust females, in consequence of fright or some other emotion, with tendency of blood to the head, red and bloated face, and sopor.

Pulsatilla:—When, in females of a good constitution, the pains do not set in, and especially in case of SPASMODIC PAINS, or when the absence of labour-pains depends rather on an inaction of the uterus than on general debility.

Secale corn.—Is indispensable when the absence of labour-pains is observed IN WEAKLY AND CACHECTIC WOMEN, or in women exhausted by loss of blood; no matter whether spasmodic pains or no pains at all are present. *Secale* is eminently suitable for these symptoms, but dangerous in most other cases.

4. If, after the expulsion of the fœtus, the uterine contractions for the removal of the AFTER-BIRTH do not take place duly, and there be ADHESION of the PLACENTA, *Puls.* or *sed.* will suffice to put a rapid termination to the labour. It is evident that the precautions above given must not be lost sight of here. Should *Puls.*, in a case where it seems to be indicated, not suffice, or if a great determination of blood to the head take place, with red face, glistening eyes, dryness of the skin and vagina, great anguish and restlessness, *Bell.* deserves the preference over all other remedies.

5. Violent and long-lasting after-pains require: 1) *Arn. cham. coff.*; or, 2) *Calc. n. vom. puls.*

6. CONVULSIONS or SPASMS which sometimes set in during labour require: 1) *Hyos. ign.*; or, 2) *Bell. cham. cic.*

INJURIES of the sexual parts, in consequence of painful labour, require *Arn.*, bathing the part with ten drops in eight ounces of water.

For METROERHAGIA, which frequently sets in suddenly, use: 1) *Croc. plat.*; or, 2) *Bell. cham. ferr. sabm.*

See also CONFINEMENT.

Lagophthalmus.—Paralysis of the Eyelids.—Principal remedies: 1) *Bell. nitr. ac. sep. spig. stram. teratr. zinc.* 2) *Calc. cham. cocc. hyos. n. vom. op. phos. plumb. rhus.*

Laryngitis, AND Laryngeal Phthisis.—**Phthisis Laryngea**:—Principal remedies for diseases of the larynx: 1) *Acon. ars. carb. veg. caust. dros. hep. lach. mere. phosph. spong.*; or, 2) *Calc. cham. cist. iod. spes. sed. mang. nitr. nitr. ac. seneg. stann.*

ACUTE laryngitis (ANGINA LARYNGEA) will be best treated

with: 1. *Acon.* *hep.* *spong.*; or, 2) *Cham.* *dro.*, *lap.*
merc. *ipeo.* *phosph.* *seneg.*

CARBONIC laryngitis (PHTHISIS LABYNGEA): 1) *Ars.* *calc.*
carb. veg. *caust.* *cist.* *phosph.*; or, 2) *Dros.* *hep.* *iod.*
kreos. *led.* *mang.* *nitr. aa.*

For all other information with respect to more strict indications, see HOARSENESS, COUGH, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, PHARYNGITIS, etc. Compare also TRACHEITIS.

Lassitude, or Debility from Corporeal or Mental Exertion:—1. The most effectual remedies for the consequences of too severe labour are, in general; *Acon.* *arn.* *bry.* *calc.*
carb. veg. *chin.* *cocc.* *coff.* *ipeo.* *merc.* *n. vom.* *puls.*
rhus. *silic.* *veratr.* *ang.* *n. mesch.*

2. For debility occasioned by BODILY EXERTION, give; *Acon.*
arn. *bry.* *calc.* *chin.* *coccul.* *coff.* *merc.* *rhus.* *silic.*
 and *veratr.*

If the consequence of frequent NIGHT-WATCHING: *Carb. v.*
coccul. *n. vom.* *puls.*

If by EXCESSIVE STUDY: *Bell.* *calc.* *lach.* *n. vom.* *puls.*
 and *sulphur.*

After much SEDENTARY EMPLOYMENT: *N. vom.* and *sulph.*

3. Special indications for these several remedies.

Aconitum—In cases with a full and hurried pulse, in consequence of some HEATING WORK, with panting respiration, shortness of breath, cough, STITCHES IN THE SIDES, and pains in the limbs.

Arnica—If the stitches in the side in consequence of fatiguing work do not abate after the use of *Aconite*, or if after an EXCESSIVE JOURNEY pains are felt, as if all the limbs were crushed and broken, more especially the muscles, with swelling and painfulness of the feet.

Belladonna—For headache and cerebral irritation occasioned by too intense study.

Bryonia—If against the consequences of a HEATING or of a VIOLENT RUNNING, *Aconite* does not suffice, and if the stitches in the side are not relieved after the use of *Arnica*.

Calcareæ :—If the least exertion and even an ordinary conversation fatigues very much, and if neither *Coccul.* nor *seratr.* afford aid against them; also when the least mental exertion causes headache.

Carb. veg. :—For the depression felt after a night's revelling, and especially in case of **OPPRESSIVE AND THERORRING HEADACHE, WHICH BECOMES RELIEVED IN THE OPEN AIR**; nausea, without other symptoms; liquid, pale stools.

China :—After **BODILY EXERTION**, with profuse sweat, and especially in persons who have already been exhausted by frequent sweats and other debilitating causes.

Cocculus :—For the consequences of severe labour or repeated **LONG WATCHING AT NIGHT**; in general, in case of great debility, with rapid prostration after the least exertion, or the least want of sleep; also for trembling, or feeling of emptiness in the head, transient heat in the face, blue circles around the eyes, dryness of the mouth, dislike and aversion for food; attack of nausea, with weakness even to fainting, feeling of fulness in the stomach, oppression of the chest, aggravation in the open air, or by conversation and by coffee, great sadness, sudden starting in sleep, and anxious dreams.

Coffea :—For exhaustion by bodily exertion, with want of proper nourishment.

Ipecacuanha :—For headache in consequence of **LONG-CONTINUED NIGHT-WATCHING**, with loathing and disposition to vomit, and especially when the patient is obliged to continue his watching still longer.

Mercurius :—For the consequences of some **HEATING LABOUR**, and especially in case of a rush of blood after the least exertion, with pressure of blood to the head, chest, or face.

Nux vomica :—For the consequences of **LONG NIGHT-WATCHING, TOO INTENSE STUDY, OR A SEDENTARY LIFE**, and in general in the case of such persons as have taken **COFFEE, WINE, AND** other spirituous **DRINKS** for the purpose of stimulating themselves; or in case of headache, with pressure of blood to the head, cloudiness, weight of the forehead when moving the eyes, and painful concussion of the brain at every step; in this case a

pale and sunken face, or livid complexion, gastric ailments; inclination to vomit, or inertness of the abdominal organs; cough and nervous toothache; AGGRAVATION OF THE SEVERAL AILMENTS IN THE OPEN AIR; aversion to motion and walking; too great sensibility of the entire nervous system; shuddering, weariness, hypochondriasis, and ill-humour; animated and choleric temper.

Pulsatilla :—For exhaustion in consequence of EXCESSIVE STUDY OF LONG NIGHT-WATCHING, especially in the case of females, and chiefly when they can lie down to sleep for the first time only towards morning, or in case there is felt a cloudiness of the head, as under intoxication, or when there exists a feeling as if the brain was empty or the head too light, or a feeling of weight in the head, with a dread of light; when THE AILMENTS ABATE IN THE OPEN AIR; there existing a bland and social disposition.

Rhus tox. :—When AFTER LIFTING OR CARRYING GREAT LOADS, OR ANY OTHER SEVERE WORK, painfulness is felt in all the joints, especially when commencing to move, or whilst resting.

Silicea :—In case of shortness of breath in consequence of VIOLENT RUNNING, with aggravation in walking or ascending an eminence; with cough, expectoration of mucus, etc.

Sulphur :—When it takes place in consequence of a SEDENTARY MODE OF LIFE, EXCESSIVE STUDY, OR LONG NIGHT-WATCHING; great distress of the head, HYPPOCHONDIAC MOOD, gastric ailments, bad digestion and constipation, and when *N. com.* suffices not.

Veratrum :—In case of great debility as a consequence of BODILY EXERTION, and when the least work fatigues one even to fainting.

With respect to the other remedies, see DEBILITY and NIGHT-WATCHING, and the aggregate symptoms of the remedies in the text of the "Sympt.-Codex," Part I.

Laughter, Spasmodic, Hysteric.—A symptom, on the presence of which the following remedies may be indicated:
1) *Alum. bell. calc. con. croc. cupr. hyos. n. mosch.*

phosph. stram. 2) *Acon. ana. asa. cic. natr. m. plat. veratr.*

P.S.—For RIGOR SARDONICUS, frequently a dangerous symptom in severe cerebral affections, the following remedies have been proposed without further practical confirmation: *Ram. ac. zinc. ox.*

Lead, Ill-effects of.—1. Poisoning with large doses, requires: 1) *Sulphate of Magnesia*, dissolved in water, as a drink. 2) *Sulphate of Potash*. 3) *Soap-water*. 4) *Albumen*. 5) *Milk*. 6) *Mucilaginous drinks, or injections*.

2. For the subsequent dynamic ailments the most effectual remedies are: *Alum. bell. n. vom. op. plat.*—These remedies likewise remove the bad effects of *Lead*, taken as a remedy.

Lepros.—The remedies recommended by Hering as the most effectual for the various species and varieties of *Lepros*, are: *Alum. ars. carb. a. carb. v. caust. graph. natr. petr. phos. sep. sil. sulph.*

For the SPOTS and TUMOURS of leprosy patients the most suitable are: *Alum. natr. and sil.*

Leucorrhœa.—*Fluor Albus, Whites*:—1. This, which properly is always but a symptom, has its origin either in an inflammatory irritation of the vaginal mucous membrane, or in some more deep-seated affection of the uterus, so that the treatment must, of course, be very various. In the former case, even if the disease should be very obstinate and malignant, the following remedies should be used principally: 1) *Colo. maro. pul. sep. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amb. amm. carb. an. carb. veg. chin. coc. com. graph. kal. kreos. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. mex. natr. natr. m. phosph. ruta. sabin. sil. stann. zinc.* 3) *Acon. agn. bov. cann. caust. dros. hep. iod. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phos. ac. sulph. ac.*

2. Besides, with respect to the KIND of leucorrhœa, the following are particularly appropriate: a) For BLOODY MUCOUS

DISCHARGE) like serum: *Baryt. calc. carb. veg. chin. cocco. con. kreos. nitr. ac. sep. sulph. ac.*—In case of its being
 RUDDISH: *Amb.*—If BROWN-COLOURED: *Amm. m. cocco. nitr. ac.*
 —Should it be THICK: *Art. borax. carb. veg. con. magn. m. natr. natr. m. puls. sep.*—THIN, WATERY: *Alum. amm. carb. an. carb. veg. graph. magn. c. magn. m. puls. sil. sulph.*—PURULENT: *Chin. cocco. ign. con. merc. nitr. ac. sep.*—ALBUMINOUS: *Amm. m. borax. bor. iux. petr. plat.*
 —YELLOW: *Ars. carb. an. carb. veg. cham. kal. kreos. natr. phos. ac. sabin. sep. stann. sulph.*—GREENISH: *Carb. veg. lach. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. sep.*—MILKY: *Amm. calc. carb. veg. con. lyc. phosph. puls. sabin. sep. sil. sulph. ac.*—SLIMY: *Amb. amm. calc. carb. veg. chin. con. magn. c. merc. mex. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sassap. sep. stann. tart. thuj. zinc.*—
 FETID: *Caps. kreos. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom. sabin. sep.*

b) For BURNING leucorrhœa: *Alum. amm. calc. carb. am. con. kreos. puls. sulph. ac.*—SMARTING, ITCHING: *Calc. cham. con. ferr. lach. merc. phosph. sep. sil. sulph.*—
 CORROSIVE, ACRID: *Alum. amm. ars. borax. carb. veg. cham. con. ign. kreos. merc. natr. m. phosph. puls. ran. ruta. sep. sil. sulph. sulph. ac.*

c) For leucorrhœa PRECEDING THE MENSES: *Baryt. calc. carb. veg. chin. graph. kreos. lach. phosph. puls. sep. sulph. zinc.*—DURING THE MENSES, or in THEIR STEAD: *Alum. chin. cocco. lach. puls. zinc.*—AFTER THE MENSES: *Alum. graph. kreos. nitr. ac. phos. ac. puls. ruta. sil. sulph.*

d) For leucorrhœa accompanied with abdominal spasms or COLIC: *Caust. con. dros. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. puls. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.*—With PAINS in the SMALL of the BACK: *Baryt. caust. con. graph. kreos.*—With GREAT DEBILITY: *Natr. m.*—With YELLOW COMPLEXION: *Chin. ferr. natr. m. sep.*—With PALE FACE: *Ars. graph. kreos. puls. sep.*

3. Compare AMENIA and MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES.

Lice-malady.—Phthiriasis:—1. For lice in the head and

on other parts of the body, the best remedy is cleanliness and regular habits. If lice should have formed, use:

For LICE ON THE HEAD: frequent washing with vinegar, mixed with part of a solution of one spoonful of tobacco-juice in a tumblerful of water, or snuff in the place of the juice. If the scalp should not be sound, or if the children are very small, it is best to use the vinegar without tobacco-juice. The same mode of washing should be adopted for lice on other parts of the body.

Tobacco-juice is likewise the best remedy for LICE OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS, either in the shape of a wash of equal parts of tobacco-juice and vinegar, or of an ointment made of snuff and lard. If the use of tobacco should induce unpleasant symptoms, diarrhoea, vomiting, etc., *Puls* will remove them very speedily.

If the LICE should have got into one's CLOTHES, these have to be heated in an oven; nothing else will clean them.

2. Spontaneous generation of lice in the skin, or in boils and tumours on the skin, requires: 1) *Ars. chin. staph.*; or, 2) *Merc. sulph.*; or, 3) *Lach. ? magn. arct. ? oleand. ? sabad. ?*—These remedies require confirmation.

Lichen.—Principal remedies: *Acon. bry. cic. coca. dulc. lyc. mur. ac. natr. m. sulph.*

Lichen SIMPLEX: 1) *Coccul. dulc.* 2) *Acon. bry. puls.*

Lichen AGRIOUS: *Cic. lyc. mur. ac. sulph.*

Lichen STROFULUS: *Cic. caust. cham. mera. sikkh. Graph. rhus.*

Try likewise: *Agar. amm. ars. aalo. carb. veg. con. phos. ac. staph. stront.*

Lienitis, Splenitis, and other Affections of the Spleen:
—The best remedies for diseases of the spleen are: 1) *Agn. arn. bry. caps. chin. ign. n. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Acon. ferr. iod. mez. ?*

ACUTE lienitis requires principally: *Chin.*; also, *Acon. arn. ars. bry. n. vom. Acon.* specially, and immediately at the commencement, when there is violent inflammatory fever.

Aconitum:—Is properly indicated only, when the violence of

the disease should require it, to put down the fever immediately, at the commencement; often, too, *Chin.* may be employed immediately. (See further on.)

Arnica.—*Chin.* being insufficient, especially for aching, stitching pains, arresting the breathing, or for typhoid symptoms, with languor, listlessness, dulness of sense; and if the patient does not think that he is very sick.

Arsenicum.—If frequent bloody diarrhoeic stools take place with burning, along with great debility; or when the disease assumes an intermittent character, and *Chin.* is insufficient.

Bryonia.—If the swelling continue after giving *Chin.*, *arn.*, or *nux v.*, with stitching pains in the region of the spleen during motion.

China.—In most cases, immediately after *Acon.*, or even from the commencement of the treatment, for aching, stitching pains, or when the disease has an intermittent character.

Nux vomica.—After *Chin.* or *arn.*, if the one or other of these remedies has already effected an improvement, but the tumour and pressing pain of stomach still continue, and the general state of the patient is observed to be at the same time unchanged.

For CONSTIPATION, SWELLING, and INDURATION of the SPLEEN, give: *Ars. caps. chin. ign. sulph.*; or, *iod. mez.*?

Lithiasis.—Gravel:—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Lyc. sassap.* 2) *Ant. calc. cann. n. vom. petr. phosph. ruta. sep. sil. zinc.* 3) *Alum. amb. amm. arn. canth. chin. lach. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. thuj. uv.*

2. For STONE IN THE BLADDER: *Can. sassap. uv.*

For GRAVEL: 1) *Lyc. sassap.* 2) *Ant. calc. phosph. ruta. sil. zinc.*

3. See SECRETION OF URINE and URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

Lock-jaw.—Trismus:—A mere symptom, though indicating principally: 1) *Camph. hyos. ign. veratr.* 2) *Lach. merc. plat. sil.* 3) *Acon. ang. camph. hydroc. cal. laur. merc. mosch. n. vom. plumb. phosph.*

Love, Unhappy, ill-effects of.—Generally find their remedies in: 1) *Aur. hyos. ign. phos. ac. staph.* 2) *Lach. puls. sulph.*

If there be **MELANCHOLY**, followed with much weeping, and religious sadness, the following are suitable: *Aur.*; or, *Puls. sulph.*

In case **JEALOUSY** is present: *Hyos.*; or, *Lach. n. vom.*

In case of **GRIEF**, especially: *Ign.*; or, *Phos. ac. staph.*

If there be **HECTIC FEVER**: *Phos. ac. staph.*; or, *Puls.*

Lumbago.—The best remedies are: *Bry. nu. v. puls. rhus. sulph.*—See **RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, and PAINS IN THE BACK.**

Lungs, Paralysis of the.—**Paralysis Pulmonum.**—**Orthopnoea Paralytica.**—**Catarrhus Suffocativus, etc.**—1. The most suitable medicines in general are: 1) *Ars. carb. v. chin. ipec. lach. op.* 2) *Acon. baryt. camph. graph. puls. samb. tart.* 3) *Aur. bell. bry. cham. con. dros. hep. hyos. ign. magn. arct. merc. n. vom. op. phosph. spong. sulph. veratr.*

2. If the disease is of a **CATARRHAL** nature, caused by an excessive **ACCUMULATION OF MUOUS** in the bronchi (**CATARRHUS SUFFOCATIVUS**), the best remedies are: *Ars. camph. chin. ipec. tart.*; or even, 2) *Dros. hep. merc. phosph. puls. spong. sulph. veratr.*

If, on the contrary, it be of a **CONGESTIVE** nature, occasioned by a too great **PRESSURE OF BLOOD** to the lungs (**APOPLEXIA PULMONÆIS**), the following are to be preferred: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. chin. ipec. phosph. samb.* 2) *Ars. aur. cham. n. vom. op. spong. sulph.*

In purely **NERVOUS** or **TRUE** paralysis of the lungs (**PARALYSIS PULMONUM**): 1) *Baryt. graph. hyos. lach. n. vom. op.* 2) *Ars. aur. carb. v. chin. magn. arct.*

3. Further, in the case of **CHILDREN** especially: 1) *Acon. ipec. samb. tart.* 2) *Bell. cham. hep. ign. merc. sulph.*

In the case of AGED persons: 1) *Bityt. (lach. op. 2) Ars. carb. v. alin. con. phosph. veratr.*

4. For further indications, see also ASTHMA, CONGESTIONS IN THE CHEST, CATARRH, COUGH, PNEUMONIA, etc.

Lupisæ.—The remedies which, according to experience, correspond to this affection are: 1) *Calc. daph. graph. kal.;* and 2) *Hep. nitr. ac. sil. sulph.*

I have, myself, cured all species of Lupia which have come before me with *Calc.*, allowing a single dose of this remedy ($\frac{3}{20}$) to act according to the old method, seven or eight weeks. The swelling generally commences to diminish in the fourth to the seventh week.

For STRATOMA, the principal remedy seems to be *Bar. c.*

GANGLIA, on the other hand, are best treated with: *Sil.;* or sometimes, *Amm. or phos.*

M.

Maculæ.—Ephelides, Purpura, etc.—1. The chief remedies for this species of eruption are: 1) *Bry. lyc. natr. phosph. sep. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ant. ars. calo. carb. veg. con. graph. hyos. lach. merc. n. vom. nitr. ac. oleand. sabad. staph. sulph. ac.*

2. FOR EPHELIDES (FRECKLES): 1) *Lyc. phosph. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Amm. ant. calc. dulc. graph. natr. nitr. ac. pula.*

HEPATIC SPOTS chiefly require: 1) *Lyc. merc. nitr. ac. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ant. carb. veg. con. dulc. hyos. lach. natr. n. vom. phosph.*

FURFURACEOUS SPOTS (PITYRIASIS): *Ars. alum. bry. lyc. phosph. sep.;* and when these spots are seated on the head or along the border of the hairy scalp: *Ars. and alum.;* or, *Calc. graph. oleand. staph.*

Spots of PREGNANT females yield to: *Sep. or con.*

MOLES (NEVI) to: 1) *Carb. veg. sulph.* 2) *Calc. graph. sulph. ac.*

Besides the following remedies require still more consideration :

In the case of BLUE-RED spots : *Bell. phosph.*

BLOOD spots : 1) *Ars. bry. rhus.* 2) *Hyos. led. phosph. sec. sulph. ac.* (See PETECHIA.)

BROWN-RED : 1) *Nitr. ac. phosph.* 2) *Cann.*

YELLOW : *Arn. ferr. petr. phosph. sulph.*

GREENISH : *Arn. con. sep.*

COPPER-COLOURED : *Ars. carb. an. kreos. mez. rhus. ruta. veratr.*

RED : 1) *Carb. veg. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. sep.*
2) *Arn. con. kal. sulph. sulph. ac.*—If growing pale in the cold : *Sabad.*

Spots as if by CONTUSION, SHOCK, BLOW : 1) *Con.* 2) *Arn. sulph. ac.*—(See PETECHIÆ.)

SCARLET : 1) *Amm. bell. merc. phosph.* 2) *Croc. euphorb. hyos. sulph.*

VIOLET : *Phos. veratr.*

BLACK : *Ars. lach. rhus. sec.*

WINE-COLOURED : *Coccul. sep.*

WHITE : See 4.

4. The following deserve particular consideration :

In the case of leprous spots, if they are WHITE : 1) *Ars. sil.*
2) *Alum. phosph. sep. sulph.*—ROSE-COLOURED : *Natr. phosph. sil.*

SYPHILITIC (copper-coloured, violet) : *Merc. nitr. ac.*

5. See PETECHIÆ, ECCHYMOSES, PURPURA, etc.

Magnesia, Ill-effects of the Abuse of—The principal antidotes of this medicine, when given in too large quantities, are : *Ars. cham. coff. coloc. n. vom. puls. rhab.*

Arsenicum :—Is indicated if there be violent, burning pains, which become worse at night, and compel the patient to leave the bed.

Chamomilla :—In case of violent colic with or without diarrhœa.

Coffea :—If sleeplessness and nervous excitement follow.

Colocynth:—In case of excessive spasmodic pains, constipation, or tardy, scanty stools.

Nux vom.:—In case of obstinate constipation, or constipation with colicky pain, *Colocynth* having proved ineffectual to bring the bowels to regularity.

Pulsatilla:—In case of spasmodic colic with leucorrhœa, or watery diarrhœa with colic, after *Rhubarb* had been tried without effect.

Rhubarb:—Where there exists watery acid diarrhœa with colic and tenesmus.

Malacia. — Desire for Extraordinary or Particular

Things:—a) Desire for BEER: *Acon. caust. coccul. merc. natr. n. vom. petrol. puls. sulph.*—FOR BRANDY: *Arc. china. hepar. n. vom. opi. selen. sepia. sulph.*—WINE: *Acon. bryon. calc. cicut. hepar. laches. sepia. staph. sulph.*—SPIRITS generally: *Hepar. puls. sulph. sulph. ac.* REFRESHING things: *Caust. coccul. phosph. phos. ac. puls. rhab. sabin. valer.*—COFFEE: *August. ars. aur. bryon. carb. veg. con.*—MILK: *Ars. bovis. merc. rhus. sabad. silic. staph.*

b) In case of longing for FAT: *Nux v. natr. ac.*—HERRINGS: *Natr. ac. veratr.*—SMOKED things: *Caust.*—MEAT: *Helleb. magnes. carb. sulph.*—VEGETABLES: *Alum. magnes. c.*—OYSTERS: *Laches.*—CUCUMBERS: *Ant. veratr.*—SOURKROUT: *Carb. an. cham.*—FLOUR: *Sabad.*—WARM food: *Cycl. ferr. lyc.*—BREAD: *Ars. bell. natr. natr. m. puls.*—LIQUIDS: *Bryon. ferr. merc. staph. sulph.*

c) In case of longing after bitters: *Dig. natr. m.*—SALT THINGS: *Carb. veg. caust. con. naphit. veratr.*—SOUP THINGS: *Ant. arn. ars. borax. bryon. cham. hepar. ignat. kali. phosph. puls. sepia. squill. stram. sulph. veratr.*—SWEET Dainties: *Amm. baryt. china. ipecac. kali. lycop. magnes. m. natr. rhab. rhus. sabad. sulph.* JUICY THINGS: *Phos. ac.*—FRUIT: *Alum. ignat. magnes. c. sulph. ac. veratr.*

d) In case of a desire for CLAY, chalk, lime : *Nitr. ac. usq. v.*
 —FOR CHARCOAL : *Cicut. con.*

Compare : GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, WEAK STOMACH, etc.

Mammæ and Nipples of Females.—1. The best remedies for excoriation of the nipples are: *Arn. sulph.*; or, *Calc. cham. ign. puls.*

Chamomilla:—Is suitable for inflamed or ulcerated nipples, provided the patient had not previously used it to excess; in which case, *Ign.* or *puls.*, or perhaps *merc.* and *sil.*, are the best remedies.

For simple soreness, use *Arn.*, and if this should not be sufficient, *Sulph.* or *calc.*

Afterwards we may require to use: *Caust. graph. lyc. merc. n. vom. sep. sil.*

2. For MASTITIS give: *Bell. bry. carb. a. hep. merc. phos. sil. sulph.*

Belladonna:—Is more especially indicated when the breasts are swollen and hard, with stitching and tearing pains, and erysipelatous redness radiating from a central point. (Acts well in alternation with *Bry.*)

Bryonia:—When the breasts are hard, rigid, turgescient with milk, with TENSIVE or stitching pains in the swelling, and burning heat on the outside, especially when there are febrile motions, heat, vascular irritation, etc. (If *Bry.* be insufficient, try *Bell.*)

Hepar:—When suppuration has set in, in spite of *Bell. bry. merc.*, etc.

Mercurius:—When neither *Bell.* nor *bry.* are capable of removing the erysipelatous inflammation, and hard and painful lumps continue to form in the breasts.

Phosphorus:—When *Hep.* could not prevent suppuration, and ulceration of the breasts, fistulous passages with hard and callous edges, or colliquative sweat and diarrhoea have made their appearance, with suspicious cough, feverish heat in the evening, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, and other symptoms of hectic fever.

Silicea:—*Phosphorus* being unable to arrest the suppuration of the nipples, with fistulous ulcers and symptoms of hectic fever.

3: The principal remedies for INDURATION and LUMPS of the breasts are: 1) *Carb. a. con. sil.*; or, 2) *Clem. coloc. graph. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. ol. jec. phos. puls. sep. sulph.*—If caused by a BLOW or SHOCK, give: *Arn. carb. a. con.*

CANCER of the mammæ requires more particularly: 1) *Ars. clem. sil.*; and probably also: 2) *Bell. con. hep. kreos.*

Mania of Suicide.—Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. aur. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Alum. amb. amm. bell. lach. nitr. ac. plat. sep.* 3) *Ant. carb. veg. chin. dros. hep. hyos. mez. rhus. sec. spig. stram. tart.*

In case of disposition TO HANG or STRANGLE one's self give *Ars.*—To DROWN one's self: *Bell. dros. hyos. puls. sec.*—To SHOOT one's-self: *Ant. carb. veg.*

Further, if at the same time there exist A GREAT DREAD OF DEATH: *Alum. chin. nitr. ac. plat. rhus.*—When the mania is caused by excessive ANGUISH or FEAR: 1) *Aur. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Bell. caust. chin. dros. hep. plat. rhus. spong. staph.*—When by SADNESS, melancholy, etc.: 1) *Aur. lach.* 2) *Carb. veg. hep. plat. ruta. spong. sulph. sulph. ac.*—When by DESPAIR: *Amb. carb. veg. hyos. lach. natr. sep.*

Marasmus Senilis.—Principal remedies: *Baryt. con. op. phosph. sec.*

PURPURA SENILIS requires: 1) *Con.* 2) *Ars. bry. rhus. sec. sulph. ac.* 3) *Lach. op. baryt.?*

Measles.—**Morbilli**:—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. puls.*; or, 2) *Bell. bry. chin. phosph. sulph.*

2. To facilitate the eruption and to abbreviate the precursory stage, *Acon.* or *puls.* may be employed with the best results, or even *Coffea*, if the patients should be very restless, sleepless, and should be beside themselves and toss about.

PHOTOPHOBIA, which sometimes sets in, is frequently re-

lieved by *Bellad.*, if *acon.* and *puls.* should not be sufficient ; in like manner, *Phosph. sulph.*

The COUGH sometimes requires a dose of *Coff.* or *hep.* after *acon.* ; real pulmonary catarrh or inflammation of the chest sometimes requires *Bry.*

3. If the eruption should recede, give : 1) *Bry. puls. phosph.* ; or, 2) *Ars. bell. caust. hell.* and *sulph.*

For CEREBRAL SYMPTOMS we find great use in : 1) *Bell.* or, *stram.* ; or, 2) *Ars. hell.* and *puls.*

The PULMONARY symptoms require specially : *Bry. phosph.* or *sulph.*

TYPHOID, PUTRID symptoms : 1) *Phosph. puls.* or *sulph.*
2) *Ars. carb. veg. mur. ac. phos. ac. sulph. ac.*

4. For the sequelæ of measles, which often set in after the disease itself is over, the most suitable remedies are : *Bry. carb. veg. cham. chin. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. nux. rhus. sep. stram. sulph.*

The CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, such as : COUGH, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., require, according to circumstances : *Bry. carb. veg. cham. con. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. n. vom. sep. sulph.*—If the cough should be dry and HOLLOW, give : *Cham. ign. n. vom.*—If SPASMODIC : 1) *Bell. cin. hyos.* ; or, 2) *Carb. veg. dros.* ; or, 3) *Canth. cupr. dig. ipec.*

The MUCOUS DIARRHŒIC stools require : *Chin. merc.* or *puls. sulph.*

OTITIS and OTORRŒEA require chiefly : 1) *Puls.* 2) *Carb. veg.* or, 3) *Colch. lyc. men. merc. nitr. ac. sulph.*

PAROTITIS yields to *Arn.* or *rhus tox.*, and the WHITE RASH sometimes requires *Nux. v.*

5. In every case the following may be constantly employed :

Aconitum :—In case of vertigo, RED and PAINFUL eyes, with PHOTOPHOBIA ; coryza ; sore throat, with hoarseness and short, dry, hollow cough ; STITCHES IN THE SIDES AND CHEST ; SLEEP-LESSNESS or little sleep with vivid dreams, and frequent sudden starting ; DRY GENERAL HEAT, WITH RED AND HOT FACE, or with bloated face ; bleeding at the nose ; frequent urging to urinate ; vomiting, or colicky pains, also with diarrhœa.

Belladonna:—In case of considerable swelling of the parotid glands, with ptyalism; SORE THROAT, WITH DIFFICULT DEGLUTITION AND PAINFUL STITCHES WHEN SWALLOWING; hoarseness and dry cough which fatigues the chest, with oppression and suffocative fits; dry heat, WITH VIOLENT ACHING IN THE FOREHEAD; DELIRIUM and convulsive twitching of the limbs; VIOLENT THIRST; anguish and restlessness, with nervousness and sleeplessness.

Bryonia:—In case of RHEUMATIC PAINS in the limbs, with dry cough, and stitches in the chest when breathing or coughing.

China:—In case of violent colicky pains, with unquenchable thirst.

Phosphorus:—Should there be TYPHOID SYMPTOMS, with loss of consciousness; WATERY DIARRHŒA; tongue coated with dirty, thick mucus; BLACK LIPS; great debility; or in case of dry cough with desire to vomit, or actual vomiting.

Pulsatilla:—In almost every stage of the disease, and in most cases, even with putrid and typhoid symptoms; and particularly when there comes on at the same time INFLAMMATION of the INNER OR EXTERNAL ear, with or without discharge; also in the case of dry mouth, without thirst, short and dry cough, stitches in the chest, etc.

Stramonium:—In case of delirium, WITH FRIGHTFUL VISIONS OF CATS, MICE, etc.; desire to hide one's self; spasmodic symptoms in the pharynx, and difficulty of swallowing.

Sulphur:—Particularly in the case of violent ophthalmia, with the eruption but little developed; or violent OTALGIA, with purulent discharge; hardness of hearing, tearing and throbbing in the head; pain in the limbs, and lameness; or when typhoid symptoms are present, with moist cough, and discharge of purulent mucus.

6. Finally, we may employ also:

Arsenicum:—In case of RETROCESSION of the eruption; sallow complexion, with blue or greenish-brown streaks; crusts around the mouth; BLOATED FACE, PALE OR RED; BURNING,

BEATING PAINS IN THE EYES, with photophobia; TYPHOID SYMPTOMS; vomiting, diarrhoea.

Bryonia:—Is extremely useful after *Aconite*, in INFLAMMATORY measles, with ophthalmia, constipation, inflammation of the chest, or pleurisy. It is of use also in developing or recalling the eruption, if it should have receded.

China:—In abdominal ailments, with FREQUENT STOOLS; emaciation; pale face; PROSTRATION, and no FEVER.

Ipecacuanha:—In case of GASTRIC symptoms, with violent fever; short and dry cough, hurried breathing, COATED TONGUE, NAUSEA, vomiting, mental uneasiness.

Pulsatilla:—If there be a strong disposition to catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes of the mouth and bronchial passages. It facilitates also the development of the eruption.

7. Compare: INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, EXANTHEMATA, RUBEOLE, SCARLATINA, etc.

Melancholia.—1. The principal remedies in general are: 1) *Ars. aur. bell. ign. lach. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. caust. cocc. con. graph. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. natr. m. n. vom. petr. sil. stram. veratr.*

For BLACK MELANCHOLY the following are chiefly to be mentioned: 1) *Ars. aur. lach. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Ant. anac. calc. graph. merc. sulph.*

SILENT melancholy chiefly requires: 1) *Cocc. hell. ign. lyc. phos. ac. puls. sil. veratr.*; or, 2) *Con. petr. sulph.*, etc.

For RELIGIOUS melancholy the following should be taken: *Aur. bell. lach. lyc. puls. sulph.*

2. Of the remedies mentioned the following especially are to be constantly employed:

Arsenicum:—In case of periodical attacks, GREAT DISTRESS and RESTLESSNESS, RESTLESS MOVING ABOUT, INABILITY to remain QUIET IN BED or to sit still; with all this, if the distress sets in at night more especially, or in the evening at twilight; disposition to weep; fixed idea that one has offended everybody, or cannot be happy; FEAR, with disposition to suicide, or exces-

sive **FEAR OF DEATH** ; oppression and compression in the pit of the stomach ; hot and red face, etc.

Aurum :—In case of violent præcordial anguish, weeping, praying, palpitation of the heart, aversion to life, propensity to suicide ; disposition to despair of one's self and of the respect of others, and to consider everything from the worst side ; inability to perform mental labour, even the most unimportant ; frequent buzzing in the ears, with headache ; pain as if the brain were bruised after every mental labour ; affections of the liver, etc.

Belladonna :—If there be : great anguish, especially at the approach of persons ; disposition to attack people, followed by tears of repentance ; or restless, gloomy, and whining mood, with listlessness and indifference ; fits of amorousness ; spasms in the throat or urinary passages ; excitement of the sexual instinct, etc.

Ignatia :—In case of a very taciturn mood, with staring look ; sorrowful thoughts, **PERFECT INDIFFERENCE** to everything else ; anguish, palpitation of the heart ; disposition to cry ; desire of solitude ; feeling of great debility ; frequent sighing ; sallow, sunken face ; falling off of the hair, etc.

Lachesis :—If the following symptoms are present : extreme distress and restlessness, inducing the patient to go out into the open air ; low spirits, with invincible desire to give one's self up to grief, to despair of one's salvation ; frequent sighing, with relief following thereupon, etc.

Pulsatilla :—Great tendency to be frightened ; **ANGUISH, WITH DESIRE TO DROWN ONE'S SELF** ; **SLEEPLESSNESS, WITH ANGUISH, OR RESTLESS SLEEP, WITH ANXIOUS DREAMS** ; **ANXIOUS CONTRACTIVE SENSATION IN THE CHEST**, especially in the evening or at night, with dyspnoea and suffocative fits ; **DESPAIR OF SALVATION**, with constant **PRAYING** ; **GREAT DISPOSITION TO WEEP**, or to sit still with folded hands, etc.

Sulphur :—In case of anguish, with apprehension about one's fate, domestic affairs, and even about one's **ETERNAL SALVATION** ; disposition to **SIT STILL AND LISTLESS, OR TO DESPAIR** and escape ; fear, anguish, whining mood, praying, and complaining

of impious thoughts that crowd upon one; pale face; GREAT LISTLESSNESS and INDIFFERENCE, etc.

3. See MENTAL DERANGEMENT; EMOTIONS, MORBID; HOME-SICKNESS; HYPOCHONDRIASIS, etc.

Memory, Weak. — Inability to Think:— 1. Principal remedies: *Aur. arn. calc. carb. veg. chin. lach. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. veratr.*

2. If this state is the consequence of DEBILITATING LOSSES OF ANIMAL FLUIDS, the remedies are: *Chin. nux vom. and sulph.* (Compare: DEBILITY.)

If it be caused by EXCESSIVE STUDYING OF MENTAL LABOUR, the remedies are: 1) *N. vom. and sulph.*; or, 2) *Aur. calc. lach. natr. natr. m. puls. sil.* (Compare LASSITUDE.)

If caused by EXTERNAL INJURIES, as a blow, fall on the head, etc., give *Arn.*; or perhaps: *Cio. merc. or rhus.*

If by ABUSE OF SPIRITS: *Nux v.*; or, *Calc. lach. op. merc. puls. and sulph.*

Compare: DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF.

If caused by VIOLENT EMOTIONS, FRIGHT, GRIEF, ANGER, etc., the following may be recommended: 1) *Acon. staph.*; or, 2) *Phos. ac. op.*, etc.

Compare: EMOTIONS.

If caused by exposure to WET OR DAMPNESS, dwelling in damp places, give: 1) *Carb. veg. rhus. or veratr.*; or, 2) *Calc. puls. or sil.*

If it be connected with tendency of blood to the head: *Chin. merc. rhus. sulph.*

3. The following remedies are further to be considered:

For general MORBID STATE of the head: 1) *Aur. bell. calc. hyos. lach. lyc. n. vom. op. phos. ac. puls. sep. stram. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. anac. caust. chin. cocoul. hell. hep. ign. merc. natr. natr. m. phosph. plat. rhus. sil. staph.*

In case of WEAKNESS OF MEMORY: 1) *Anac. bell. hyos. lach. lyc. natr. m. n. mosch. rhus. staph. sulph.* 2) *Alum.*

bry. calc. con. cycl. graph. hell. hep. oleand. petr. sil. stram. veratr. zinc.

In case of LOSS OF MEMORY: *Anac. bell. bry. con. hep. hyos. natr. m. op. petr. puls. sil. stram. veratr.*

FOR DIFFICULT COMPREHENSION: *Amb. calc. con. cycl. hell. ign. lyc. merc. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. oleand. op. phos. ac. rhus. sep. staph. stram. thuj.*

FOR SLOW, tedious flow of ideas: *Alum. amm. aur. calc. carb. veg. hyos. lach. lyc. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. op. petr. phos. ac. rhus. sep. sil. staph.*

FOR LOSS or absence of ideas: *Alum. amm. caust. hell. hyos. lach. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. oleand. staph. thuj. veratr.*

FOR DULNESS OF SENSE, IDIOCY, STUPIDITY, etc.: *Alum. bell. calc. hell. hyos. natr. natr. m. oleand. op. phos. ac. sep. staph. stram. sulph.*

4. Compare: MENTAL DERANGEMENT; EMOTIONS, MORBID; HEADACHE, etc.

Meningitis.—Encephalitis:—1. To facilitate practice, we have put together inflammation of the brain itself and of its membranes under the one head, especially as the symptoms of both affections are very much mixed and blended together.

The best remedy for cerebral inflammations is *Bell.*, which is sometimes to be preceded by *Acon.* In some particular cases, the following deserve consideration: 2) *Bry. hyos. op. stram. sulph.*; or, 3) *Camph. canth. cin. coccul. cupr. dig. hell. hyos. lach. merc.*

2. Meningitis of CHILDREN may, beside *Bellad.*, require: *Acon. cin. hell. lach. merc.*

Meningitis caused by a STROKE OF THE SUN requires: *Bell.* or *camph.*, also *lach.*

Compare: CAUSES.

If caused by CONGELATION or a mere COLD in the head give: *Acon. bry.*, or *Ars. hyos.*

Meningitis from REPULSION OF ERYSIPELAS, or some other ERUPTION, such as SCARLATINA, requires: *Bell.* or *rhus.*, or

Lach. merc. or *phosph.*; and if caused by suppression of otorrhœa, give: *Puls.* or *sulph.*

If meningitis threaten to pass into hydrocephalus, the most appropriate remedies are: 1) *Bell. bry. hell.*; or, 2) *Arn. dig. cin. con. hyos. op. stram.*

See HYDROCEPHALUS.

3. With respect to the particular indications which are determined by the SYMPTOMS, the following are especially to be considered:

Aconitum:—Especially at the COMMENCEMENT of the disease, and in violent inflammatory fever, furious delirium, violent burning pains through the whole brain, especially in the forehead; red and bloated face, red eyes, etc.

Belladonna:—If the patient bore with the HEAD INTO THE PILLOW; if the least noise and light aggravate his state; or if the following symptoms take place: violent burning and stitching pains in the head; RED, SPARKLING EYES, WITH FURIOUS LOOK; red and bloated face; sopor, with distorted and half-opened eyes; VIOLENT HEAT IN THE HEAD, WITH VIOLENT THROBBING OF THE CAROTIDS; swelling of the veins of the head; loss of consciousness and speech, or muttering, or VIOLENT DELIRIUM; CONVULSIVE movements of the limbs; SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION OF THE THROAT, WITH DIFFICULT DEGLUTITION, and other HYDROPHOBIC SYMPTOMS; vomiting, involuntary discharge of urine and fœces, etc.

Bryonia:—In case of chills of long continuance, red face, heat about the head, and great thirst; constant sopor, with delirium; sudden starting from sleep, screams, and cold sweat on the forehead; burning and pressing pains in the head, or stitches shooting through the brain.

Cina:—Should there be VOMITING, WITH CLEAN TONGUE, or discharge of worms by the mouth or rectum.

Hycosyamus:—In case of stupor, with loss of consciousness; delirium, the patient talking about his domestic affairs; singing, muttering, smiling, grasping at flocks, sudden starting, etc.

Opium:—In case of LETHARGY, with stertorous breathing, with the eyes half-closed, and stupefaction after waking; fre-

quent vomiting; complete listlessness and dulness of sense, the patient not desiring nor complaining of anything.

Stramonium:—In case the sleep is almost natural, but with twitching of the limbs, moaning, tossing about, absence of mind after waking; or if the following symptoms appear: staring look; slow and timid retreating, or desire to escape, with screams; **FRIGHTFUL VISIONS**; feverish heat, red face, and moist skin.

Menstrual Difficulties.—**Spasms, Colic, Difficult Menstruation**:—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Bell. bry. calc. cocc. coff. graph. ign. n. vom. phos. plat. puls. sec. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. amm. amm. m. carb. veg. caust. cupr. kal. kreos. lach. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. merc. natr. m. n. mosch. petr. sil. zinc.* 3) *Baryt. borax. cham. chel. con. phos. ac. sabin. stram. tabac.*

Of these remedies, the following may be particularly noticed:

Belladonna:—If there be present: colicky pains, colicky pains before the menses, with great languor, loss of appetite, and obscuration of sight; or if the menses are accompanied by sweat on the chest at night, frequent yawning, chills, fits of colic; præcordial anguish, burning thirst, pains in the loins, and spasmodic pains in the back; **PRESSING DOWN IN THE ABDOMEN**, as if everything would push out through the sexual parts, with heaviness as from a stone; the limbs go to sleep while sitting, with pressure on the rectum; tendency of blood to the chest and head, with throbbing pain, heat about the head, red and bloated face; suitable to young, plethoric subjects.

Bryonia:—If there be tendency of blood to the chest or head, with short cough, and frequent bleeding from the nose; leucorrhœa, rheumatic pains in the limbs; aching or burning pain in the stomach; pressure and fulness in the epigastrium; chilliness, or frequent shuddering; constipation.

Calcarea:—If there be tendency of blood to the head, with stupefaction and vertigo; or tearing, boring headache, made worse by every emotion, or by every change of weather; **LEUCORRHŒA**, colic, back-ache, and spasmodic pains in the small of the

back ; violent colicky pains ; loss of appetite ; asthmatic ailments ; toothache, nausea, or actual vomiting.

Chamomilla :—If there occur violent colic, after profuse and premature menses, with great sensitiveness of the abdomen to contact, as if the inner parts were ulcerated ; pains in the small of the back, and abdominal spasms of the worst kind, with diarrhœic, greenish, or watery stools ; nausea, eructations, desire to vomit, yellow-coated tongue, and bitter taste in the mouth ; especially suitable when the blood is of a dark colour, clotty, and when fainting fits, with thirst, cold limbs, pale and worn-out appearance accompany the state.

Cocculus :—When the menses are premature, WITH ABDOMINAL SPASMS, or when there are feeble menses, with leucorrhœa between the menses ; or when there is a discharge of a few drops of black, coagulated blood, with aching, colicky pains, flatulence, nausea, even to fainting, laming weakness, oppression, and spasms of the chest, anguish, and convulsive motions of the extremities ; or reddish leucorrhœa in the place of the menses, mixed with purulent and blood-streaked serum.

Coffea :—In excessively painful PAROXYSMS OF COLIC, so violent that they bring the patient to despair, especially if the discharge of blood be excessive, with profuse secretion of mucus, voluptuous itching, and excessive sexual excitement.

Graphites :—If the menses come back only with difficulty, and if, after they do at length come back, they are still too scanty and of too short duration, with the escape of a thick, black, or, probably, of a waterish, pale blood, particularly if, besides, the following symptoms be present : CUTTING, AND SPASMS IN THE ABDOMEN, pressing headache, nausea, pains in the chest, bronchial catarrh, or coryza ; great debility, rheumatic pains in the limbs ; œdematous swelling of the feet and legs ; HERPETIC ERUPTION, or toothache, with swelling of the cheeks.

Ignatia :—If the menses are premature and too profuse, with DISCHARGE of a black blood, mixed with clots, SPASMODIC COLICKY PAINS ; painful heaviness in the head, photophobia, anguish, palpitation of the heart, and great debility, even to fainting.

Nux vomica:—If the menses are too profuse, **PREMATURE**, and of too long duration, and if they are preceded by drawing pains in the muscles of the neck; or if there be present: uterine spasms, with pressing pain in the hypogastrium down to the thighs; **NAUSEA, WITH FAINTING, ESPECIALLY IN THE MORNING**; languor, chill, rheumatic pains in the limbs; pains in the small of the back, as if bruised; constipation, with ineffectual urging; frequent pressure on the bladder, without result; sensation as if the abdomen would burst; tendency of the blood to the head, with vertigo and headache; irritable, quarrelsome mood, or the patient being restless and **BESIDE HERSELF**.

Phosphorus:—If the menses are scanty, preceded by leucorrhœa, whining mood, colicky pains, and cutting of the abdomen, as if with knives, vomiting of bile, mucus, and food; or if the menses **DELAY AT FIRST**, and then appear so much more profusely, and last so much longer, accompanied with great debility; blue margins around the eyes, emaciation, and restlessness; or stitching headache, bruised pain in the limbs, palpitation of the heart, spitting of blood, chills, and swelling of the gums or cheek.

Platina:—Particularly if the menses are **TOO PROFUSE**, and last too long, or they appear too early, with discharge of black and slimy blood; leucorrhœa before or after the menses; **SPASMODIC COLIC**, with pain on pressure over the **SEXUAL PARTS**; frequent desire to urinate; constipation, or hard stools; cutting in the abdomen; loss of appetite; frequent paroxysms of vertigo or **ANGUISH, WITH RESTLESSNESS AND WEEPING**; **DISCHARGE OF BLACK AND THICK BLOOD**; sleeplessness at night; shortness of breath, and suspicious mood.

Pulsatilla:—In most cases of dysmenorrhœa and menstrual colic, particularly if **THE MENSES SET IN FOR THE FIRST TIME TOO LATE**, with escape of a **BLACK** and **COAGULATED**, or a pale and watery blood; or if there exist: colic, abdominal spasms, pain in the liver, cardialgia, **PAIN IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK**, **NAUSEA**, and **DESIRE TO VOMIT**, or actual, **SOUR, OR MUCCOUS VOMITING**; megrim, vertigo, chilliness, with paleness of face;

much pressure to go to stool and to urinate; leucorrhœa, whining mood, or anguish; sadness and melancholy.

Secale:—If the menses are too profuse, or last too long, with tearing, or cutting, colicky pains; **COLD EXTREMITIES**; pale face, cold sweat; **GREAT DEBILITY**; small and almost suppressed pulse.

Sepia:—If the menses are **TOO PROFUSE**, or are not directly too scanty, with **LEUCORRHŒA**, spasmodic colic, and pressure over the sexual organs, headache, rigidity of the limbs, toothache, and melancholy.

Sulphur:—Particularly if the menses take place too soon, or are too profuse, or in case of scanty menses, with discharge of pale blood; or when the menses are preceded, accompanied or succeeded by **COLICKY PAINS, ABDOMINAL SPASMS, HEADACHE, TENDENCY OF THE BLOOD TO THE HEAD, BLEEDING AT THE NOSE, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK**; great restlessness and anguish; toothache; heartburn; cardialgia; itching of the pudendum, and leucorrhœa; asthmatic complaints; cough, or epileptic convulsions.

3. In selecting a remedy, the following points ought to be particularly attended to:

When the pains occur in young girls who have not yet menstruated, at a period when the menses ought to appear: 1) *Puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Caust. cocc. graph. kal. natr. m. sep. veratr.*

In the case of females whose menses appear too early: 1) *Amb. amm. calc. carb. veg. ipec. kreos. kal. natr. m. n. vom. phos. plat. rhus. sabin. sep. sil. sulph. ac.* 2) *Amm. m. cham. cin. coccul. con. croc. ign. ruta. sec. sulph. ac.*

If the menses appear too late: 1) *Caust. con. cupr. dulc. graph. iod. kal. lyc. magn. c. natr. m. puls. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Dros. hep. lach.*

If they last too short a time: *Amm. baryt. dulc. graph. lach. natr. m. phos. puls. sulph.*

If they continue too long: *Chin. cupr. kreos. lyc. natr. n. vom. phos. plat. puls. sec. sulph. ac.*

If they are too SCANTY: 1) *Alum. amm. carb. v. caust. con. graph. kal. lach. magn. c. natr. m. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Coccul. dulc. ferr. lyc. merc. phos. ruta. sabad. sassap. sep. staph.*

If too PROFUSE: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. calc. carb. v. chin. ferr. ipec. natr. m. n. vom. phos. plat. sabin. sec. sil. stram. sulph. ac.* 2) *Bry. cham. cin. hyos. ign. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. ruta. samb. sep. sulph.*

When the menses are about to cease at the CRITICAL period: 1) *Lach. puls.* 2) *Caust. coccul. con. graph. kal. lyc. natr. m. ruta. sep. sulph.*

4. When the menses are TOO PALE, TOO WATERY: 1) *Bell. calc. carb. v. cocc. ferr. graph. lyc. nitr. ac. plat. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. chin. con. hell. kal. natr. m. n. vom. phos. plumb. sep. spig.*

In case of the blood being BROWN: *Bry. calc. carb. v. rhus.*

When the blood is THICK: 1) *Croc. cupr. plat. sulph.* 2) *Arn. n. mosch. puls.*

When the blood is DARK and black: 1) *Bell. bry. cham. croc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ant. kreos. lach. magn. c. nitr. ac. sep.*

When the blood is BRIGHT RED: *Bell. calc. carb. v. dulc. ferr. hyos. nitr. ac. sabin. sulph.*

When the blood is LUMPY and COAGULATED: *Amm. bell. cham. chin. coccul. ferr. hyos. ign. magn. c. magn. m. nitr. ac. plat. puls. rhus. sabin. stram.*

In case the blood is CORROSIVE: *Amm. carb. v. kal. natr. nitr. sassap. sil. sulph.*

When the blood is FETID: *Bell. bry. carb. an. carb. v. caust. cham. croc. kal. phos. sabin. sil.*

5. When at the menstrual period there is CONGESTION OF BLOOD to the head, vertigo: *Caust. iod. merc. phosph. veratr.*

When pains of the head take place: 1) *Carb. v. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Calc. cupr. graph. hyos. magn. c. magn. m. phos. sep. veratr.*

When the EYES are affected : *Calc. magn. c. merc. puls. sil. sulph.*

When the CHEEKS are SWOLLEN : *Graph. phos. sep.*

When TOOTHACHE occurs : 1) *Baryt. calc. carb. v. kal. magn. c. sep.* 2) *Amm. graph. natr. m. phos. sulph. ac.*

If NAUSEA and VOMITING come on : 1) *Amm. carb. v. lyc. n. vom. puls. veratr.* 2) *Caps. hyos. magn. c. phosph. sulph.*

If COLIC or abdominal spasms take place : *Bell. calc. cham. coccul. coff. con. graph. n. vom. phos. plat. puls. sec. sep. sulph.*

When DIARRHOEA supervenes : 1) *Graph. sil. veratr.* 2) *Alum. amm. caust. kreos. magn. c.*

When DISTRESS OF BREATHING occurs : *Cocc. graph. lach. puls. sep.*

When PALPITATION comes on : *Alum. cupr. ign. iod. nitr. ac. phos. sep. spong.*

When pains in the BACK AND SMALL OF THE BACK occur : *Amm. amm. m. calc. caust. graph. kal. lach. magn. c. magn. m. n. vom. phos. plat. sep.*

When there come on PAINS in the LIMBS : *Bry. graph. sep. veratr.*

If SPASMS supervene : 1) *Acon. cham. coccul. coff. cupr. ign. plat. puls.* 2) *Bry. con. chin. graph. magn. m. natr. m. n. vom.*

If great DEBILITY, languor, or fainting come on : *Caust. graph. ign. magn. c. n. vom. puls. sep.*

If DERANGEMENTS of the MENTAL or EMOTIVE faculties supervene : *Acon. cham. hyos. natr. m. stram. veratr.*

6. When the distress sets in shortly BEFORE the APPEARANCE of the menses : 1) *Baryt. calc. carb. v. cham. coccul. cupr. lach. lyc. merc. phos. puls. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Amm. asar. con. dulc. natr. m. phos. ac. plat. sil.*

When it comes on DURING the menses : 1) *Amm. amm. m. calc. carb. v. cham. con. graph. hyos. kal. kreos. lach. phos. puls. sep.* 2) *Alum. ars. borax. bry. calc.*

chin. cocc. coff. ign. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. merc. natr. m. n. vom. plat. sil. sulph. veratr. zinc.

When it sets in AFTER the menses: 1) *Borax. graph. kreos. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ac. plat. ruta. stram.* 2) *Alum. ars. calc. con. magn. c. phos. sep. sil.*

7. Compare: UTERUS, DISEASES OF; HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS, COLIC, AMENIA, LEUCORRHOEA, etc.

Mental Derangement.—Insanity, Mania, Rage, etc.:

—1. The remedies which, both according to experience as well as pure observation, are most serviceable in the various species of mental alienation are, in general: 1) *Acon. bell. calc. hyos. lach. n. vom. op. plat. stram. veratr.* 2) *Anac. arn. ars. canth. cupr. lyc. puls. sil. sulph.* 3) *Agar. ant. cann. caust. cic. coccul. con. coloc. croc. dig. dulc. ign. merc. natr. n. mosch. oleand. par. phos. plumb. rhus. sec. sep. zinc.*

2. If the mental derangement be the consequence of depressing emotions, such as GRIEF, MORTIFICATION, CHAGRIN, ANGER, etc., give: 1) *Ign. phos. ac. staph.*; or, 2) *Bell. hyos. n. vom. plat.*, etc. (See EMOTIONS.)

If it be brought on by EXCESSIVE STUDY, the principal remedies are: 1) *Lach. plat. stram.* 2) *N. vom. op. sulph.*; or, 3) *Bell. hyos. veratr.*

Compare: LASSITUDE OF MIND.

If connected with RELIGIOUS FANCIES, the chief remedies are.

1) *Bell. hyos. lach. puls. stram. sulph. veratr.*; or, 2) *Ars. aur. croc. lyc. selen.*

For mental derangement in drunkards (DELIRIUM TREMENS), the best remedies are: 1) *N. vom. op.* 2) *Ars. hell.*; or, 3) *Bell. calc. hyos. lach. stram.*; or, perhaps, *Puls. merc. sulph.*

Compare: DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF.

Mental derangement of FEMALES, and especially such as depends on irregularities in the sexual functions, requires: 1) *Acon. bell. plat. puls. stram. veratr.*; or, 2) *Cupr. lach. merc. sulph.*

Compare : **MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES, SEXUAL INSTINCT,** etc.

3. With respect to the symptoms which determine the selection of a remedy in a given case, the principal are :

Aconitum :—In case of **FEAR** and **PRESENTIMENT OF APPROACHING DEATH** ; desire to escape from home or from one's bed ; **GLOOMY** and **TACITURN TEMPER** ; paroxysms of anguish and convulsions ; **COLD SWEATS** ; **TENDENCY OF BLOOD** to the chest or head ; **PALPITATION OF THE HEART** and oppressive anxiety ; delirium, the patient weeping and laughing alternately, etc.

Belladonna :—In case of **GREAT ANGUISH**, with **RESTLESSNESS** and **APPREHENSIONS** ; unconsciousness, so that the patient can know his own family only by hearing them ; **FRIGHTFUL VISIONS OF GHOSTS, DEVILS, soldiers, war, oxen,** WITH **DESIRE TO ESCAPE** or hide himself ; distrustful, diffident mood, or quarrelsome temper, or desire to spit, **BEAT, BITE,** to tear everything, or to **TEAR OUT HIS TEETH** ; screams, howls, etc. Conversation with dead people ; dread of death ; desire to be alone, aversion to talk, taciturnity ; ill-humour, disposition to be vehement and peevish, or moaning and praying ; **FOOLISH GESTICULATIONS** ; **WILD EYES,** with fixed, **FURIOUS LOOK** ; **BLOATED FACE** ; great desire to look at the sun or fire ; froth and foam at the mouth ; stuttering speech ; **BURNING THIRST, OR AVERSION TO DRINK,** WITH **DIFFICULT DEGLUTITION** ; sudden starting, twitching ; **TREMBLING OF THE EXTREMITIES,** especially of the **HANDS** ; loss of sleep, with restlessness, etc.

Calcareo :—Especially if the patient in his ravings talks of murder, fire, rats, and mice ; or if there be present : ill-will, obstinacy, ill-humour, reluctance to hold conversation, **TREMBLING OF THE LIMBS,** etc.

Hycosyamus :—Especially in case of paroxysms of madness **ALTERNATING WITH EPILEPTIC SYMPTOMS** ; sleeplessness ; with continued delirium and talkativeness ; **ANGUISH AND FEAR,** especially at night, with dread of being betrayed or poisoned, and desire to escape ; visions of dead persons ; **JEALOUSY ; RAGE,** WITH **DESIRE TO BEAT AND KILL ; FOOLISH AND RIDICULOUS**

GESTICULATIONS; delirious, talking about his affairs, **TREMBLING OF THE LIMBS**, etc.

Lachesis:—In case of great talkativeness, with highflown modes of talking, select words, **JUMPING RAPIDLY FROM ONE SUBJECT TO ANOTHER**; state of ecstasy, even to shedding tears; distrust, suspicion; **JEALOUSY**, pride, extreme sensitiveness, fear and presentiment of death; **DOUBT OF SALVATION**, etc.

Nux vom.:—In case of great anguish and restlessness, with desire to leave one's house and wander out of doors; loss of consciousness, delirium, frightful visions, irrational acts and answers; pale and bloated or red and hot face; tendency of blood to the head, stuttering, **TREMBLING OF THE LIMBS**; fullness and **WEIGHT OF HEAD**; **FULNESS AND INDOLENCE OF THE BODY**; pressure, heaviness and squeezing in the pit of the stomach, in the region of the stomach and hypochondria; desire to vomit, vomiting of undigested food and bilious matter; **CONSTIPATION** or watery diarrhoea; sleeplessness, with **SUDDEN STARTING**, etc.

Opium:—In case of drowsy stupefaction, with loss of consciousness; rage, with strange or fixed fancies, wherein the patient imagines that he is outside of his own body; **FRIGHTFUL VISIONS** of mice, scorpions, etc.; **CONVULSIVE MOTIONS** and trembling; anguish, rage, **INABILITY TO GO TO SLEEP**, with distended and flatulent abdomen; tendency of blood to the head, with red face, etc.

Platina:—In case of rambling talking of occurrences long gone by, with singing, laughing, weeping, dancing, making faces and gestures; obstinacy, or irritable and quarrelsome mood, with desire to reproach others with their faults; **DESPISING OTHERS, AND THINKING MUCH OF ONE'S SELF**; excessive sexual excitement; constipation and inaction of the abdomen; **ANGUISH** with palpitation of the heart and extreme fear of death; **frightful visions**, with fear, fixed ideas, wherein the patient fancies that all persons he sees are devils, etc.

Stramonium:—Chiefly in case of stupefaction, with great anxiety and restlessness, or **LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS**, so that he no longer recognises his own family; fixed ideas, the patient imagining that his body is broken, etc.; **DELIRIUM**, WITH

FRIGHTFUL VISIONS, **FEAR**, desire to escape, or praying, the patient looking devout and exhibiting religious attitudes; or with great talkativeness, lascivious thoughts, or assumed gestures, **AN IMPORTANT LOOK**, **CONVERSING WITH SPIRITS**, dancing, laughing, beating about, or ridiculous gestures, alternating with attitudes expressive of sadness and melancholy; or **INDOMITABLE RAGE**, with desire to bite, spit, cut down and kill; **DESIRE FOR LIGHT AND COMPANY**, aggravation of his state when alone and in the dark, and at the period of the autumnal equinox; **RED AND BLOATED FACE**, with an insipid friendly look, etc.

Veratrum :—In case of great anguish and restlessness, fear, and tendency to start; despondency and despair; **EXTREME TACITURNITY**, with swearing and cursing on the least occasion; desire to reproach others with their faults; loss of consciousness, with singing, whistling, laughing, **LASCIVIOUS** thoughts, desire to wander about out of doors; irrational and proud ideas; disposition to assert that he is suffering with imaginary ailments; delirium on religious subjects, etc.

4. Of the other remedies that have been mentioned, the following deserve particular notice:

Anacardium :—In case of strong disposition to laugh at serious things, and on the contrary, to be serious at the occurrence of things that are really ludicrous; constant contradiction with one's self; want of moral and religious sentiment, even with desire to swear and curse; fixed idea that he is possessed of the devil, etc.

Arnica :—In the case of foolish mirth, with great levity of manners, wantonness and malice, headstrong, quarrelsome temper, etc.

Arsenicum :—In case of extreme anguish, restlessness, and irresoluteness; **FEAR OF GHOSTS, THIEVES**, and of **SOLITUDE**, with desire to hide one's self; aversion to conversation, with great readiness and extreme propensity to censure.

Cantharis :—In case of rage with screams, beating and howling; the paroxysms come on again at the sight of water, or if water should get into his throat; **GREAT SEXUAL EXCITEMENT**,

AND EXCITEMENT OF THE PARTS ; great thirst, aversion to drink, with difficult deglutition, etc.

Cuprum :—Should there be deficient moral force, with fixed idea of some imaginary occupation ; droll singing, or malicious and peevish disposition ; WILD, RED and INFLAMED EYES DURING THE PAROXYSMS ; weeping and anguish, or ludicrous gestures and desire to hide himself ; SWEAT AFTER THE PAROXYSM, etc.

Lycopodium :—If the paroxysms of rage are at the same time attended with a wish to censure others, with the assumption of a haughty and arrogant demeanour.

Pulsatilla :—If the patient keep quiet, with folded arms, moans, and says that nothing ails him, is stupefied, delirious at night, with frightful visions, fear, desire to hide himself, etc.

Silicea :—Particularly fixed ideas, for instance: the patient counts pins, is afraid of them, collects them from every part of the room ; remains taciturn, listless ; anguish, aversion to work ; AGGRAVATION at FULL MOON.

Sulphur :—Fixed idea that he possesses beautiful things and an abundance of everything, with confusion of ideas, such as : mistaking a hat for a bonnet, old rags for beautiful clothes, etc.

5. Besides the following are to be particularly considered on every occasion :

a) In case of anxious aberration of mind, with FEAR, FRIGHTFUL VISIONS and thoughts : 1) *Bell. hyos. op. stram.*

2) *Ars. calc. cupr. lyc. n. vom. op. sulph. veratr.*

b) In case of RESTLESSNESS, obliging one to leave the house or bed, and WANDER about to city and country : 1) *Bell. hyos. n. vom. op. stram. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ars. bry. canth. coloc. cupr.*

c) In case of PRAYING, begging, moaning, and weeping : 1) *Ars. bell. merc. puls. stram.* 2) *Acon. ign. mosch. natr. m. sulph.*

d) In case of religious PRAYING, kneeling and other religious

acts : 1) *Bell. hyos. lach. puls. stram. sulph. veratr.*

2) *Ars. aur. croc. lyc. selen.*

e) For disposition to COURSE, swear, quarrel, etc. : 1) *Anac. bell. hyos. lyc. stram. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ars. cupr. natr. m. n. vom.*

f) In case of RAGE, acts of violence, madness, biting, spitting, tearing, beating : 1) *Bell. canth. hyos. lyc. stram. veratr.* 2) *Agar. ars. camph. cann. coccul. croc. cupr. lach. merc. plumb. sec.*

g) In case of DEMONIAL mania, as if POSSESSED OF THE DEVIL : *Anac. hyos.*

h) For ILLUSIONS OF FANCY, VISIONS, seeing of ghosts, etc. : 1) *Bell. stram.* 2) *Anac. lach. natr. m. op. puls. sil. sulph.*

i) For ERRONEOUS fancies, FIXED IDEAS, etc. : 1) *Bell. coccul. ign. phos. ac. sabad. stram. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amb. cic. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. n. vom. op. phos. plat. puls. rhus. sec. sil. val. veratr.*

k) In case of FALSE REPRESENTATIONS, such as pretending that one is sick, etc. : *Bell. veratr.*

l) For CRAZY MIRTHFULNESS, singing, whistling, dancing, warbling, etc. : 1) *Bell. coff. croc. natr. op. stram. veratr.* 2) *Aur. cann. cic. hyos. phosph. phos. ac. plat.*

m) In case of LUDICROUS gestures and acts : 1) *Bell. hyos. merc. stram.* 2) *Cic. cupr. n. mosch.*

n) For GESTICULATING, etc. : 1) *Bell. hyos. mosch. stram.* 2) *Ars. cic. n. mosch. puls. sep. veratr.*

o) In case of performing all sorts of crazy actions, as if one were VERY BUSY : 1) *Bell. merc. stram.* 2) *Camp. cupr. op. sec. sulph. veratr.*

p) For LOQUACITY : 1) *Bell. hyos. stram.* 2) *Acon. ars. camp. n. vom. n. mosch. lach.*

q) For LASCIVIOUS speeches and acts : 1) *Hyos. phos. stram. veratr.* 2) *Bell. n. mosch.*

r) For AMOROUS craziness : 1) *Ant. hyos. veratr.* 2) *Aur. ign. phos. ac.*

6. See EMOTIONS, MORBID ; and compare MELANCHOLY, and all those articles which relate to those bodily ailments with which deranged persons are apt to be affected.

Mercury, Ill-effects of.—1. The best remedies in serious cases of poisoning, especially with CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (HYDRARGYRUM MURIATICUM CORROSIVUM), are, according to Hering : 1) *Albumen*, dissolved in water, as a drink ; 2) *Sugar-water* ; 3) *Milk* ; 4) *Starch*, mixed with water, or bookbinder's paste.—*Albumen* and *sugar-water* are the principal remedies, which may be used alternately.

2. The secondary affections require no other remedies than the mercurial affections in general, which are often found sufficient when such preparations have been abused as medicines.

In this latter case the chief antidote is *Hep.*, in a dose of from three to six globules (sixth dilution), dissolved in eight ounces of water, and taken in teaspoonfuls, one every morning and evening. This remedy is particularly indicated when the following affections occur : headache in the night, FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR, painful nodes in the head ; inflamed, red eyes, with painful sensitiveness of the nose when pressing upon it ; scurfs around the mouth ; ptyalism and ULCERATED GUMS ; swelling of the tonsils and cervical glands ; swelling and ulceration of the inguinal and axillary glands ; diarrhœic stools with tenesmus ; inflammation of the skin, and DISPOSITION TO ULCERATE, etc.

After *Hep.* give *bell.* or *nitr. ac.*—If symptoms remain after *Nitr. ac.*, give a dose of *Sulphur* for one or two weeks ; after *Sulphur, calc.* does good service.

The ill-effects of MERCURY and SULPHUR together require : *Bell. puls.*, or even *mercurius*.

3. In some particular cases, and especially in CHRONIC affections in consequence of the abuse of mercury, the following may be applied :

For affection of the MOUTH and GUMS, PTYALISM, etc. : 1) *Carb. veg. dulc. hep. nitr. ac. staph. sulph.* ; or, 2) *Chin. iod. natr. m.*

FOR SORE THROAT: 1) *Bell. carb. veg. hep. lach. steph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Arg. lyc. nitr. ac. thuj.*

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY: 1) *Chin. hep. lach.*; or, 2) *Carb. veg. nitr. ac.*

FOR NERVOUS EXCITEMENT: *Carb. veg. cham. hep. nitr. ac. puls.*

FOR EXCESSIVE SENSITIVENESS to changes in the weather, to cold, etc.: *Carb. veg. chin.*

FOR RHEUMATIC PAINS: 1) *Carb. veg. chin. dulc. guaj. hep. lach. phos. ac. sassap. puls. sulph.*; or 2) *Arn. bell. calc. cham. lyc.*

FOR AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES, EXOSTOSES, CARIES, etc.: 1) *Aur. phos. ac.*; or, 2) *Asa. calc. dulc. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. sil. sulph.*

FOR AFFECTIONS OF GLANDS, BUBOES, etc.: *Aur. carb. veg. dulc. nitr. ac. sil.*

FOR ULCERS: *Aur. bell. carb. veg. hep. lach. nitr. ac. sass. sil. sulph. thuj.*

FOR DROPSICAL SYMPTOMS: *Chin. dulc. hell. sulph.*

4. See MERCURIAL AILMENTS, under: HEADACHE, OPHTHALMIA, TOOTHACHE, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, etc.

Metritis.—The remedies most frequently indicated are: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. coff. merc. n. vom.* 2) *Bry. canth. chin. ign. lach. plat. puls. rhus. sec.*

Aconitum:—Is always suitable at the commencement of the treatment of VIOLENT INFLAMMATORY FEVER, especially when the disease was caused by FRIGHT during confinement, or during the catamenia, or if abuse had been made of chamomile.

Belladonna:—Particularly when the disease occurs during confinement, with suppression of the lochia, or adhesion of the placenta; or in case of heaviness, drawing and pressure in the hypogastrium, as if everything would press through the vagina, with burning stitches, pain in the small of the back as if bruised and broken; and stitching pains in the hip-joint, not allowing the parts to be touched or moved.

Chamomilla:—More especially when the disease is caused by

a fit of CHAGRIN or ANGER after confinement, with copious secretion of the lochia and discharge of a black, clotty blood. If abuse of chamomile should have contributed to the development of the disease, the best remedies are: *Acon. ign. n. vom. puls.*

Coffea:—When the disease is caused by a sudden joy, either during the menses or during confinement.

Mercurius:—When the pains in the uterus are stitching, aching, or boring, with little heat, but frequent sweats or chills.

Nux vom.:—In case of violent aching pains in the hypogastrium, aggravated by pressure and contact; violent pains in the loins; constipation or hard stools; retention of urine, dysuria or ischuria; swelling of the os-tinæ, with contusive pain and stitches in the abdomen; aggravation towards morning.

See PUERPERAL FEVER; and compare UTERUS, DISEASES OF.

Mezereum, Ill-effects of.—Principal remedies: *Bry. merc. rhus.*

Mercurius:—More especially when the bones or the parts of the inner mouth are affected.

Bryonia:—When the joints are principally affected, in which case it should be given in alternation with *Rhus*.

Miscarriage.—See ABORTION.

Moles.—**Nævi**:—The principal remedies according to experience are: 1) *Calc. carb. veg. sulph.* 2) *Graph. sulph. ac.* 3) *Caust. ? lyc. ? nitr. ac. ? petr. ? phos. ac. ? plat. ? sil. ? thuj. ?*

Mucous Derangement, and Diseases of the Mucous Membranes:—1. Those remedies which, in all cases marked by excitation of the mucous membranes, deserve most consideration, under circumstances in other respects favourable, are in general: 1) *Alum. ars. bell. bry. calc. caps. carb. veg. caust. chin. dulo. hep. lyc. merc. mez. n. vom. phosph. puls. rhus. seneg. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amm. m. ant. borax.*

carb. an. cham. dig. dros. euphr. graph. hyos. ign. kal. magn. c. natr. m. nitr. ac. plumb. sep. sil. spig. spong. staph. sulph. ac. 3) *Cann. canth. cin. cocc. colch. guaj. iod. lach. magn. m. natr. petr. thuj. zinc.*

2. Of these the following particularly deserve the first place :

a) In case of INFLAMMATION of the mucous membranes without, or only with SEROUS SECRETION : 1) *Acon. ars. bry. cann. canth. merc. mez. n. vom. phosph. sil. spong. sulph.* 2) *Borax. cham. dros. hyos. ign. ipec. kreos. petr. puls. sep. squill. staph.*

b) For CHRONIC BLENNORRHOEAS, and increased but not inflammatory secretion, in general : 1) *Calc. caps. chin. dulc. euphr. merc. natr. m. phosph. puls. seneg. sep. stann. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ars. borax. canth. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. cham. dig. dros. graph. hep. hyos. ign. lyc. magn. c. mez. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. rhus. sil. spig. staph. sulph. ac.*

c) For DISORGANIZATION of the mucous membranes (thickening, interstitial distension, etc., of the mucous membranes) : 1) *Calc. caust. con. dulc. merc. mez. natr. m. petr. phosph. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ars. bell. carb. veg. chin. euphr. graph. lyc. seneg. sep. stann. staph.*

d) For ULCERATION of these membranes : 1) *Ars. asa. bell. calc. carb. veg. caust. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. canth. chin. con. dros. dulc. hep. kreos. lach. lyc. petr. rhus. staph. thuj. zinc.*

3. As regards the NATURE of the secretions, we may always have regard to the following :

a) For BLOODY secretions (blood-streaked, or with specks of blood) : 1) *Acon. ars. bell. chin. ferr. iod. merc. n. vom. puls. sep. sil.* 2) *Baryt. canth. carb. veg. caust. cocc. dros. kreos. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. sabin. sulph. sulph. ac. thuj. zinc.*

b) In case of thick mucous secretion : 1) *Alum. amm. m. baryt. calc. carb. veg. magn. m. natr. natr. v. phosph. puls. sil. stann. staph. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. ars. borax. kreos. ruta. spong.*

c) In case of THIN MUCUS, watery: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. cham. graph. lach. magn. m. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Amm. amm. m. carb. an. chin. magn. arct. mez. mur. ac. n. vom. sep. sil. squill.*

d) If the secretion be PUBULENT: 1) *Ars. asa. bell. calc. carb. veg. caust. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. cann. canth. chin. con. dros. dulc. hep. kal. kreos. lach. magn. m. natr. phos. ac. rhus. sep. stann. staph. zinc.*

e) If ALBUMINOUS: *Amm. m. borax. mez. petr. plat.*—JELLY-LIKE, or like boiled starch: *Arg. hell. laur. rhus. sabin. selen.*—MILKY: 1) *Calc. puls. sil.* 2) *Carb. veg. con. ferr. lyc. phosph. sabin. sep. sulph. ac.*

f) If TENACIOUS, viscid: 1) *Ars. bell. cann. cham. cist. hep. merc. mez. phosph. phos. ac. samb. seneg. stann. sulph.* 2) *Alum. borax. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. kal. plat. sep. spong.*—FIBRINOUS: *Alum. seneg.*—LUMPY, flocculent: *Agar. amb. kal. kreos. magn. c. merc. phosph. sabad. sabin. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.*—INDURATED, in hard pieces: *Bry. con. natr. phosph. sep. sil. sulph.*

g) If CORROSIVE, acrid: 1) *Alum. amm. amm. m. ars. borax. merc. natr. m. phosph. puls. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Carb. veg. cham. ferr. ign. kreos. mez. nitr. ac. ruta. sulph. ac.*

4. As regards the colour of the secretions give:

a) For BLUE-COLOURED: *Amb. ars. cupr.*

b) For BROWNISH: *Amm. m. ars. bell. borax. carb. v. nitr. ac. sulph.*

c) For FLESH-COLOURED: *Alum. cocco. kreos. merc. nitr. ac. sabin.*

d) For YELLOW: 1) *Ant. bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. kreos. lyc. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. puls. sep. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. ars. cann. canth. cham. cic. graph. hep. kal. natr. m. sabin. selen. stann. staph. thuj.*

e) If GREY-COLOURED: 1) *Amb. arg. ars. lyc. sep. sil.*

thuj. 2) *Anac. carb. an. caust. chin. kreos. lach. magn. m. merc.*

f) If GREENISH: 1) *Carb. veg. dros. led. lyc. magn. c. merc. phosph. puls. stann. sulph.* 2) *Ars. ferr. kreos. natr. sep. thuj.*

g) If WHITISH: 1) *Asar. bell. calc. colch. merc. phosph. puls. sil.* 2) *Carb. veg. con. ferr. lyc. phosph. sep. sulph. ac.*

5. As regards SMELL or TASTE, give:

a) For BAD secretions (badly smelling or foul tasting): 1) *Ars. calc. led. merc. natr. puls. sep. stann. sulph.* 2) *Aur. bell. con. dros. ferr. graph. guaj. hep. ipec. lach. magn. m. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. sabin.*

b) For FOUL, putrid smell or taste: 1) *Ars. calc. hep. merc. natr. puls. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Bell. con. cupr. ferr. graph. kreos. mur. ac. nitr. ac. sep.*

c) If they have a METALLIC taste: *Calc. cupr. ipec. n. vom. rhus.*

d) For those having a SALT taste: 1) *Ars. baryt. graph. lyc. natr. petr. phosph. puls. sep. sil.* 2) *Calc. carb. veg. chin. dros. graph. rhus. samb. stann. sulph. zinc.*

e) For such as have a SOURISH taste or smell: 1) *Calc. chin. graph. hep. kal. magn. m. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. plumb. puls. sep. sulph.*

f) When they have a MUSTY taste or smell: *Borax. carb. veg.*

g) For smell or taste as of old CATARRHAL MUCUS: *Bell. ign. n. vom. phosph. puls. sulph.*

h) For SWEETISH taste: *Asar. calc. dig. kreos. lach. magn. c. merc. n. vom. phosph. plumb. puls. samb. stann. sulph.*

6. Compare: COUGH (expectoration), WHITES, SUPPURATIONS, etc.

Muscles, Contraction, Induration of.—See CONTRACTION, etc.

Mushroom, Noxious, Ill-effects of.—For poison-

ing: 1) Powdered charcoal, mixed in water; 2) Smelling of *Spiritus nitri dulcis*.—For the secondary diseases: 1) *Coff. puls.* 2) *Acon. n. vom.*

Myelitis.—The principal remedy for almost ALL ACUTE CASES is *Dulcamara*, to be preceded by *Aconite*, if the fever is very violent.

If, however, *Dulc.* should fail in producing the desired effects, we may select: 1) *Bell. bry. coccul. n. vom. rhus*; or, 2) *Ars. calc. caust. dig. ign. puls. veratr.*, according to circumstances.

In a case of chronic inflammation of the upper portion of the spinal marrow, with probably incipient softening, and paralysis and atrophy of one arm, I have used *Caust.* and *staphysagria* with great benefit, also *Dulc.* and *lach.*

Myopia.—For this affection the following remedies have been employed, with most success, up to the present time: 1) *Amn. anac. carb. veg. con. nitr. ac. pstr. phosph. phos. ac. puls. sulph.*

For myopia, in consequence of OPHTHALMIA: *Puls.* and *sulph.*

For myopia, from ABUSE OF MERCURY: 1) *Carb. veg. nitr. ac. sulph.*; or, 2) *Puls.*

Myopia, in consequence of TYPHUS or debilitating loss of animal fluids, requires: *Phos. ac.*

N.

Nails, Diseases of the.—1. The remedies most recommended in diseases of the nails are, in general: 1) *Graph. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ant. ars. calc. caust. con. hep. lach. magn. aust. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. ran. sabad. sep. squill.*

2. For PANARITIA, which, in strictness, has nothing further common with the nails themselves than the proximity of the place, such being an inflammation of the skin, tendons, and

their sheaths, or the periosteum, the following remedies serve best, in general: 1) *Sil. sulph.* 2) *Hep. lach.* 3) *Alum. calc. kal. merc. nitr. ac. petr. puls. sep.*

If these ulcers should have been occasioned by a SPLINTER, or the PRICK of a pin in the finger, the most suitable will be: 1) *Nitr. ac. sil.* 2) *Hep. lach. petr. sulph.*

If the inflammation is SUPERFICIAL, ERYSIPELATOUS under the skin of the root of the nail (PANARITIUM SUBUNGUE, ONYCHIA), *Hep.* is, for the most part, almost specific, after which *Lach.* perfects the whole cure, if suppuration has not set in, in which case *Sil.* or *sulph.* should be preferred.

In PHELGMONOUS inflammation between the skin and the sheaths of the tendons, it is well to give first *Sulph.*, and if this should not prevent suppuration, *Hep.*, which sometimes opens the abscess in a few hours.

Inflammations of the tendinous sheaths and synovial membranes first require *Sulph.*, then *Silic.*, if no improvement should take place in twenty-four hours.

If the PERIOSTEUM should have been involved, *Sil.* is the principal remedy; otherwise try *Calc.* or *sulph.* in alternation with *Sil.*

3. Besides, for affections of the nails themselves we may chiefly look to the following:

a) For breaking, peeling-off, and splitting of the nails: 1) *Graph. sil. squill. sulph.* 2) *Alum. merc. sep.*—For THICKENING, CURVATURE, roughness of the nails, use: 1) *Graph. sabad. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. calc. merc. sep.*—For GROWING INTO THE FLESH: 1) *Graph. magn. aust. sulph.* 2) *Kal. sil.*—For FALLING OFF: *Ant. ars. hell. merc. squill. sec. sep. thuj.*—For HANG-NAILS: 1) *Natr. m. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Calc. lyc. merc. sabad. stann.*

b) For PAINFULNESS and sensitiveness: 1) *Caust. graph. magn. aust. n. vom. sep. sil.* 2) *Amm. m. natr. m. puls. rhus. sulph.*

c) For DISCOLOURED nails: *Ant. ars. graph. mur. ac. nitr. ac. sep. sulph.*—For BLUE-COLOURED: *Aur. chel. chin. dig. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. sil.*—If they be SPOTTED: 1) *Nitr. ac.*

sil. 2) *Alum. ars. natr. m. sulph.*—For YELLOW-COLOURED :
 1) *Amb. con. sep.* 2) *Chin. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. sil.*
spig.—For WHITE SPOTS : *Nitr. ac. sil.*

Narcotism.—Ill-effects of Narcotic Substances :—Poisoning with large doses requires : 1) Large quantities of *black coffee* ; 2) VINEGAR mixed with water.

The remaining ailments require chiefly : 1) *Bell. carb. veg. cham. coff. lach. merc. n. vom. op. puls.* 2) *Amm. ars. caust. graph. hyos. ipec. lyc. natr. m. rhus. sep. sulph. kal.*

Compare : DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF ; OPIUM, and the other narcotic substances mentioned in this work.

Nephritis and Nephralgia, and other Affections of the Kidneys.—The best remedies, so far as known, are : 1) *Bell. cann. canth. nux v. puls.*, and perhaps also in some cases : *Alum. berb. colch. hep. lyc. sass.*

Belladonna.—Is principally indicated by stitching pains in the kidneys, extending along the ureter as far as the bladder, with periodical aggravation, great anguish, and colicky pains. (If *Bell.* should not suffice, try *Hep.*)

Cannabis.—In case of drawing pains from the kidneys to the pubis, with great anguish and malaise.

Cantharis.—If the pains are stitching, tearing and cutting, with painful discharge of only a few drops of urine, or with complete suppression of urine, or when the urine is mixed with blood.

Nux vomica.—When the disease was caused by suppression of piles, or congestion of blood to the abdomen, with tension, distension and pressure in the region of the kidneys.

Pulsatilla.—When the disease is accompanied with amenorrhœa or scanty menses, in females of a delicate constitution, and bland, phlegmatic disposition, or when the urine is bloody, and deposits a purulent sediment.

Compare : CYSTITIS, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, URETEORRHAGIA, RETENTION OF URINE, and SECRETION OF URINE.

Nettle-rash.—*Urticaria*:—Principal remedies: 1) *Calc. caust. dulc. hep. lyc. rhus.* 2) *Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. carb. veg. con. clem. cop. ign. mez. natr. m. n. vom. petr. puls. sep. sulph. urt. veratr.*

ACUTE nettle-rash requires: 1) *Acon. bry. dulc. rhus. urt.*; and CHRONIC nettle-rash: *Calc. lyc.*, or, *ars. carb. veg. caust. lyc. petr. rhus. sulph. urt.*

For *ESSEBA* we have: *Cop. puls.*

Nightmare.—*Incubus*:—The chief remedies for this are: *Aconite* in the case of children and females, if there be connected with it at the same time: fever-heat, thirst, palpitation of the heart, orgasm of the blood, oppression of the chest, distress, and restlessness.

Nux vomica:—When the paroxysms are brought on by the use of spirituous drinks, beer, too hearty meals, a sedentary life, etc.

Opium:—In case of severe paroxysms, with suppressed breathing, eyes half-opened, open mouth, stertorous breathing, rattling or r le, anxious features, face covered with a cold sweat, twitchings, and convulsive movements in the limbs, etc.

Pulsatilla:—More particularly in stertorous inspiration; anxious, sad dreams, with weeping; lying on the back with the arms placed over the head, or with the hands placed crosswise on the abdomen, and the feet drawn up; more particularly in the case of females, or in case of dreams about BLACK beasts.

Sulphur:—When there exist at the same time: too light, unrefreshing sleep, with aching or beating pains of the head, dreams about fire, arms placed above the head, eyes sometimes half open.

Besides, the following may be taken into account: 1) *Amm. bryon. coni. hepar. phosph. ruta. silic. valer.* 2) *Alum. cinnab. coni. guaj. natr. natr. m.*, etc.

Nitrate of Silver, Poisoning with.—First swallow large quantities of SALT WATER, then mucilaginous drinks.

Noma.—**Cancer Aquaticus**:—I know only of one case of this disease, communicated to me a few days ago, where the ordinary medicines had been tried to no purpose; at last, *Sulph. calc. sil.* given in this order, did extraordinary service. What induced the physician in attendance to this selection was, the scrofulous constitution of the child and his parents, and as the case will probably be made public, it will afford, it is to be hoped, an additional proof of the soundness of the doctrine on which Hahnemann's psora theory is founded, viz., that the best selection is not always that which confines itself merely to the pathological nature of a single phenomenon, but that which corresponds to the pathological nature of the PATIENT and to the signs which make known this individual constitution according to the entirety of its peculiarities.

Nose, Suppuration of.—Fetid, inflammatory ulceration of the Schneiderian membrane, OZENA.

1. The best remedies for chronic inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, in general, are: *Alum. amm. asa. aur. bry. calc. carb. v. caust. con. graph. kal. lach. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. merc. natr. nitr. ac. puls. sil. sulph. thuj.*

2. CHRONIC stoppage of the nose requires principally: 1) *Bry. calc. caust. con. graph. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amb. anac. ant. aur. carb. an. carb. v. kal. lach. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. mur. ac. n. vom. petr. puls. rhod. sep. spig. staph. thuj.*

FOR ULCERATION, RHAGADES and SCURFS of the nostrils: *Alum. aur. borax. calc. cic. graph. lach. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. puls. sulph.*

FOR PURULENT discharge, or ozæna, in the stricter sense of the term: 1) *Aur. merc.*; or, 2) *Alum. asa. calc. cic. con. lach. puls. sulph.*

FOR SYPHILITIC ozæna, *Merc.* is the principal remedy; if *Merc.* should have been abused by the patient, give: 1) *Aur.* 2.) *Asa. hep. lach. nitr. ac. sulph. thuj.*

3. Compare: NOSE, SWELLING OF; CATARRH, etc.

Nose, Swelling of, and Inflammation of the External Nose:—1. Principal remedies: *Arn. ars. asa. aur. bell. bry. calc. hep. merc. natr. m. phos. puls. sep. sulph. zinc.*

2. If the swelling is caused by a BLOW, CONTUSION, FALL, etc., *Arn.* is the best remedy.

In swelling of the nose after the ABUSE OF MERCURY, the most suitable remedies are: *Asa. aur. bell. hep. lach. sulph.*

In the case of persons addicted to DRINKING: 1) *Ars. calc. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bell. hep. lach. merc.*

In the case of scrofulous persons particularly: 1) *Asa. aur. calc. hep. merc. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bry. lach. phos.*

3. For RED and PAINFUL swelling of the nose, give: 1) *Bell. hep. merc.*; or, 2) *Alum. bry. calc. phos. rhus. sulph.*

If the TIP be red, the most suitable remedies are: *Carb. an. nitr. ac. rhus.*

RED spots require: *Phos. ac. sil.*

In the case of COPPER-REDNESS: 1) *Ars. carb. an. veratr.* 2) *Calc. cann. carb. v. kreos. mez. rhus. ruta.*

4. Further, when the nose is the seat of BLACK PORES: 1) *Graph. natr. selen. sulph.* 2) *Bry. calc. natr. m. sabin.*

When there is SCURF on the tip: 1) *Carb. v. natr. m. sep. sil.* 2) *Carb. an. nitr. ac.*

When OLD WARTS are on it: *Caut.*

5. Compare: NOSE, SUPPURATION OF; CANCER OF THE NOSE; ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE; CATARRH, etc.

Nursing.—Lactation:—1. The remedies which come under consideration in the various affections connected with the business of nursing, are in general: 1) *Bell. calc. cham. merc. puls. sep. sil.* 2) *Acon. bry. carb. v. chin. con. dulc. kal. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. rhab. rhus. staph. zinc.* 3) *Ars. borax. carb. an. cin. graph. ign. ipec. lach. lyc. natr. m. samb. stann.*

2. For DEFICIENCY OF MILK, the following are recommended:

1) *Agn. calc. caust. dulc. puls. rhus. zinc.* 2) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. chin. cocc. iod. merc. n. mosch. sep. sulph.*

If this deficiency be caused by DEFICIENCY OF VITAL ACTION (in the breasts or the organism generally), the following deserve the preference: *Calc. caust. puls. rhus.*

If, on the other hand, the secretion of milk should be prevented by an EXCESS OF VITAL ACTION in the breasts, with tension, redness and throbbing in these parts, and if considerable milk-fever should be present, give: 1) *Acon. bry. cham.*; or, 2) *Bell. merc.*

LUMPS OR NODES in the breasts require: 1) *Dulc.*; or, 2) *Agn. bell. cham. rhus.*

If the deficiency of milk depend upon some unknown cause, and no particular remedy be indicated, try: 1) *Dulc.* 2) *Agn. calc. zinc.*

3. MILK-FEVER, if medical interference should be at all necessary, requires: *Acon.* or *coff.* alone or alternately.

If these remedies be insufficient, try: *Bell. bry.*; or, *rhus.*

Arn. is sometimes useful, especially when, in consequence of hard labour, the sexual parts have been injured.

4. For the RETROCESSION OF THE MILK, the following are particularly recommended: 1) *Bell. bry. dulc. puls.* 2) *Acon. calc. cham. coff. merc. rhus. sulph.*

If this retrocession should be caused by VIOLENT EMOTIONS, give: 1) *Bry. cham. coff.* 2) *Acon. bell.*

If it be the consequence of a COLD: 1) *Bell. cham. dulc. puls.*; or, 2) *Acon. merc. sulph.*

A METASTASIS to the abdominal organs requires: *Bell. bry. puls. rhus.*

The CHRONIC consequences of the retrocession of the milk require: *Rhus*; or, *Calc. dulc. lach. merc. puls. sulph.*

5. If THE MILK ITSELF IS BAD, too thin, or if the child will not take it, the following are recommended for the treatment of the mother: 1) *Cham. cin. merc. sil.* 2) *Borax. carb. an. lach. n. vom. puls. rhab. samb.*

Borax :—Is indicated if the milk coagulates readily ; if *Borax* be insufficient, give *Lach.*

Silicea :—Is particularly suitable if the child throws up after nursing, and refuses the breast.

6. *Puls.* is the best remedy to arrest the secretion of milk after WEANING the child, or to prevent the secondary ailments of weaning. *Bell. bry. calc.* are likewise useful.

GALACTORRHOEA requires *Calc.*, especially when the breasts are turgid with milk. Try, moreover : *Bell. borax. bry. rhus* ; or, *Chin. con. phos. puls. stram.*

7. Compare : **MAMMÆ.**

Nyctalopia.—Principal remedies for sudden paroxysms of blindness in the daytime: 1) *Acon. merc. sil. sulph.*
2) *Con. nitr. n. vom. phos. stram.*

Compare : **AMBLYOPIA.**

O.

Oedema of the Feet.—Principal remedies, provided no organic diseases are present : *Ars. chin. ferr. kal. lyc. merc. phos. puls. rhus. sulph.*

If caused by LOSS OF BLOOD, give *Chin.* or *ars.* and *ferr.*

If caused by ABUSE OF CHINA, give : *Ferr.* or *ars.*, or, perhaps, *Puls. sulph.*

Oesophagitis.—Principal remedies : 1) *Arn. ars. bell. cocc. merc. mez. rhus.* 2) *Asa. carb. v. euphorb. laur. sabad. sec.*

See SORE THROAT ; DEGLUTITION, DIFFICULT ; PHARYNGITIS, etc.

Ophthalmia.—Inflammation of the Eyes:—1. The remedies most frequently proved by experience, and which correspond best in their symptoms with individual cases, are in general: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. calc. cham. euphras. hepar. ignat. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ant. arn. bryon. caust. china. coloc. digit. dulc. ferr. graph. hyosc.*

laches. nitr. ac. petrol. rhus. sepia. spigel. sulph. ac. veratr. 3) *Alum. aur. baryt. borax. cannab. canth. clem. coni. led. lycop. natr. m. phosph. silic. staph. thuj.*

2. In ACUTE inflammation of the eyes, the first remedy which always comes under notice is *Aconit.* After the action of which, a dose of *Belladonna* will in most cases effect everything that can be desired. The following remedies may also be recommended in general: 1) *Cham. dulc. euphr. ign. merc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Ant. arn. bor. canth. lach. nitr. ac. spig. sulph. ac. veratr.*

In CHRONIC cases, on the contrary, besides those already named, many others may be found necessary, among which may be mentioned, *Sulph.* The following are also deserving of consideration: 1) *Alum. ars. bor. calc. euphr. hep. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. spig. phos. sil. thuj.* 2) *Ant. bar. caust. chin. col. dig. dulc. ferr. graph. hyos. petr. rhus. sep. veratr.*

3. As far as regards the various PATHOLOGICAL SPECIES of ophthalmia, in what is called GOUTY inflammation of the eyes, the following particularly deserve notice: 1) *Acon. bell. col. spig.* 2) *Ars. cham. dig. hep. merc. n. vom. rhus.* 3) *Berb. colch. led. lyc., etc.*

Compare: GOUTY AILMENTS.

In CATARRHAL ophthalmia: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. cham. euphr. hep. ign. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Dig. euphr. merc. sulph.*

In RHEUMATIC ophthalmia: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. euphr. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Bell. led. lyc. spig.*

In the SCROFULOUS form: 1) *Ars. bell. calc. dulc. hep. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Caust. chin. ferr. graph. petr. sep.* 3) *Aur. bar. cann. cham. con. dig. euphr. iod. lyc. magn. c. natr. m.*

In SYPHILITIC: 1) *Merc. nitr. ac. thuj.* 2) *Aur.? lyc.? phos.?*

In the GONORRHOICAL form, in consequence of suppressed gonorrhœa: 1) *Acon. puls.* 2) *Nitr. ac. merc. thuj. sulph.*

In the PURULENT OPHTHALMIA OF NEW-BORN INFANTS: 1)

Acon. bell. cham. euphr. merc. sulph. 2) *Calc. dulc. puls. rhus.* 3) *Bor. bry. n. vom.*

In CONTAGIOUS, EGYPTIAN ophthalmia: 1) *Acon. bell. calc. euphr. merc. nitr. ac. sulph.* 2) *Phos. staph. thuj.*

In SCORBUTIC ophthalmia: 1) *Amm. amm. n. caust. carb. v. merc. mur. ac. staph. sulph.* 2) *Camb. cist. hep. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom.*

4. With respect to the EXTERNAL CAUSES of ophthalmia, if it be the effect of a cold, the following remedies are deserving of notice: *Acon. ars. bell. calc. cham. dulc. hepar. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

In case of INJURIES by FOREIGN BODIES, or other mechanical causes: 1) *Acon. arn. calc. sil. sulph.* 2) *Euphr. nitr. ac. petr. puls. rut. sulph. ac.*

In case of excessive STRAINING of the eyes by much or fine WORK; *Bell. carb. v. rut. spig.*

After ABUSE OF MERCURY: 1) *Bell. hep. nitr. ac. puls. sulph.* 2) *Dulc. chin. lach. lyc. staph. thuj.*

After EXANTHEMS (measles, scarlatina, small-pox): *Bell. bry. cham. hep. hyos. merc. nitr. ac. puls. rhus. sulph.*

After SUPPRESSED ERUPTIONS generally: *Alum. ars. carb. v. caust. graph. lach. natr. m. sel. sep. sulph. zinc.*

5. As regards the SYMPTOMS which characterise the various particular kinds of ophthalmia, the following may be noticed for selection:

Aconitum:—In almost all cases of ACUTE inflammation, at the commencement of the treatment, and in general if there be present: REDNESS OF THE EYES, with DARK REDNESS OF THE VESSELS; INTOLERABLE, BURNING, STITCHING, OR PRESSING PAINS, particularly on moving the eyes; PHOTOPHOBIA; profuse LACHRYMATION and blar-eyedness, or great dryness of the eyelids. (After *Acon. ant.*, or *bell.*, or *hep.* may be found useful.)

Arsenicum:—For BURNING PAINS, AS FROM HOT COALS; or aching and stitching pains, aggravated by light and by motion of the eyes; violent pains, which oblige the individual to lie down,

OF INTOLERABLE, WITH ANGUISH, SO THAT THE PATIENT CANNOT CONTINUE IN BED; RED EYES, with red vessels in the same; acrid, corroding tears; nocturnal AGGLUTINATION of the lids; extraordinary photophobia; SPECKS AND ULCERS ON THE CORNEA.

Belladonna:—If there be present: VIVID REDNESS OF THE SCLEROTICA, with red vessels in the eye, flowing of burning and corrosive tears, or great dryness of the eyes, WITH PAINFUL SENSITIVENESS OF THE SAME TO LIGHT; ACHING PAINS AROUND THE EYES, OR TO A DEPTH IN THE ORBITS AND IN THE HEAD, or stitching pains in the eyes and in the head, particularly around the orbits, and in separate paroxysms; OR IN CASE THE PAINS ARE AGGRAVATED BY THE MOTION OF THE EYES; dilatation of the pupils; and particularly where there exist simultaneously: violent catarrh, with cough; or VIOLENT HEADACHE, WITH VERTIGO, STUPEFACTION, SPARKS, OR BLACK SPOTS BEFORE THE EYES, or OBBSCURATION OF SIGHT, or specks AND ULCERS ON THE CORNEA, etc. (*Bell.* is often applicable after *Acon.* *hep.* or *merc.*)

Calcarea:—For violent, pressing, or stitching pains, with itching; or burning and cutting pains, which become aggravated by reading, and in the evening by candlelight; red sclerotic, with copious secretion of mucus; lachrymation, especially in the open air; SPECKS AND ULCERS ON THE CORNEA; PHOTOPHOBIA; dimness of sight, as through a mist; or as if spots were before the eyes, especially WHEN READING, OR IN ANY OTHER EXERTION OF THE EYES WHATEVER. (*Calc.* may be employed frequently after *Sulph.* or *dulc.*)

Chamomilla:—For red eyes, with aching pains, whenever the eyes are moved, or the head shaken; or stinging, aching, and burning pains, as if a burning heat were rushing out at the eyes; red and swollen eyelids, with profuse secretion of mucus, and nocturnal agglutination; great dryness of the eyes. It is applicable chiefly in the case of children, and when the pains are intolerable, with great impatience, distraction, etc.

Euphrasia:—When there are present: aching pains in the eyes; redness of the sclerotic, with a congested state of the minute vessels in the eye; inflammation of the cornea, with

vesicles, or even with specks and ulcers on the same; **COPIOUS DISCHARGE OF MUCUS AND TEARS**; swelling of the eyelids; frequent drawing together of the eyes and eyelids, with a desire to blink; eruption around the eyes, or catarrh, with violent headache; **PHOTOPHOBIA**, and flickering of light before the eyes.

Hepar:—For great redness of the eyes and eyelids, with **SORENESS ON BEING TOUCHED**; spasmodic closing of the eyelids; difficulty of moving the eyes; **PHOTOPHOBIA**, especially in the evening, with the sight sometimes dimmed and obscured, sometimes clear and determinate; pressure in the eyeball, as if it would start out of the head; specks and ulcers on the cornea, and pimples around the eyes and eyelids; frequent lachrymation, and nightly agglutination of the eyelids. (*Hepar* may be used often after *bell.* or *merc.*)

Ignatia:—When the eyes are less red, but very painful, with violent pressure as if there were sand in the eyes, with copious effusion of tears, especially in the light of the sun; nightly agglutination of the eyelids; **EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOPHOBIA**; dulness of vision, as if through a mist; intense coryza, with or without headache.

Mercurius:—In cases of **CUTTING PAINS** or pressure, as if there were sand in the eye, more especially after **STRAINING OF THE EYES**; as also in the **EVENING**, and in the **WARMTH OF BED**; or tearing, itching and **STINGING**, especially in the open air; **RED SCLEROTIC**, with **RED VESSELS** in the eye; copious lachrymation, particularly in the evening; extraordinary sensitiveness of the eye to the glare of fire or to daylight; vesicles and pimples on the sclerotic; ulcers on the cornea; **PUSTULES** and scurf around the eyes and the edges of the lids; dim sight, as through a mist; renewal of the inflammation on the least cold. (*Merc.* is often suitable after *bell.*)

Nux vomica:—When the cornea or canthus of the eyes is still redder than the eyes themselves; or for ecchymosis or softening of the sclerotic; burning and **PRESSING** pains, **AS IF THERE WERE SAND IN THE EYE**; lachrymation; **DREAD OF LIGHT**, especially in the morning; copious exudation in the corners of the eyes, with nightly agglutination of the lids; and

especially when there is observed at the same time: VIOLENT AND PRESSIVE HEADACHE, catarrh and stopping of the nose; AGGRAVATION IN THE MORNING, on awaking and after eating, or in the evening in bed.

Pulsatilla:—In case of PRESSURE as if from sand, or TEARING, STITCHING, CUTTING AND BORING PAINS IN THE EYES; redness of the eyes and eyelids, with copious secretion of mucus; COPIOUS LACHRYMATION, especially in the cold air, wind, and when exposed to the light of day; great DRYNESS of the eyelids, especially in the evening; burning and corrosive lachrymation; nightly agglutination; OEDEMATOUS SWELLING OF THE EYELIDS or around the eyes; photophobia, with stitches in the eyes in the clear daylight; aggravation of all these affections towards evening or at midnight, with whining mood and aggravation after weeping. (*Puls.* is suitable at the commencement of the treatment of scrofulous ophthalmia, previous to *ferr.*; or after *Acon.* in rheumatic ophthalmia.)

Sulphur:—Should there be PRESSURE AS IF FROM SAND, or itching and burning in THE EYES AND EYELIDS, with aggravation on moving the eyes and in the light of the sun; REDNESS OF THE EYES AND EYELIDS; inflammation of the iris, with inequality of the pupils; dimness of the cornea as if covered with dust, or SPECKS, VESICLES and ULCERS on the cornea; PUSTULES, ULCERS and SCURFS AROUND THE EYES and on the lids; lachrymation, especially in the open air; or GREAT DRYNESS of the eyes, especially in the room; extreme photophobia, with closing of the lids; mistiness of sight, scintillations, etc. (*Sulph.* is frequently suitable after *Acon.*, or *merc.* and *puls.*;—after *Sulph.*, *calc.* is most suitable.)

6. Of the other remedies, the following may be noticed:

Antimonium:—For very red eyelids, with eye-gum in the canthi, photophobia and stinging pains.

Arnica:—In case of difficult and painful motion of the eyelids and eyes, as if excoriated; dilated pupils, sensitiveness to light; red and swollen eyelids and eyes.

Bryonia:—Where the eyes are red with burning or pressing pains, as if from sand, with aggravation in the evening or at

night; swollen eyelids, with pains in the head when opening the eyes. (*Bry.* is frequently suitable after *Puls.*, in rheumatic ophthalmia.)

Causticum:—Where there is swelling and ulceration of the eyelids, with nightly agglutination; pressure or burning pains in the eyes.

China:—In case of aggravation towards evening, with pressure as if from sand in the eyes; photophobia; frontal headache; hot and red, or dim and faint eyes, as if filled with smoke in the orbits.

Colocynthis:—When there is violent burning and cutting extending far back in the head, with pressure, drawing and spasmodic pains in one side of the head and as far as the nose, with great anguish and restlessness.

Digitalis:—If there be redness of the eyes and conjunctiva; stitches through the eyes, or a feeling as if sand were in them; lachrymation, increased by light and cold; photophobia; obstruction and dryness of the nose.

Dulcamara:—If the slightest cold calls forth the evil, with pressing pain, particularly when reading; dimness of sight, scintillations, aggravation by rest.

Ferrum:—The eyes become weak and moist after using them ever so little; or they become red, with burning pains and styes.

Graphites:—In case of ulcers on the cornea, extreme photophobia, red and swollen lids, with copious secretion of mucus, and agglutination.

Lachesis:—In case of the eyes being dry, photophobia, lancinations, as if with knives, or violent pressure, as if the eye would escape from its socket (ulceration of the cornea); dim or obscured sight.

Nitri acidum:—When there are pressure and stitches in the eyes; lachrymation, especially when reading; if there are yellow rings round the eyes, with difficulty to open them, especially in the morning; specks on the cornea; swelling of the eyelids and suppuration of the eyes.

Petroleum:—In case of burning, stitching, or pressure, with

pains over the root of the nose, and swelling of the nose, with discharge of pus.

Rhus tox.:—In cases where *Bry.* seemed indicated, without however being fully sufficient, and in case of burning and stinging, and copious lachrymation, nightly agglutination and erysipelatous swelling of the eyelids, with photophobia.

Sepia:—In case of photophobia, catarrh, nightly agglutination of the eyelids, pustules on the eyeball; aching pains.

Spigelia:—In aching, stinging or boring pains, penetrating into the orbits and head, with sensation as if the eyeballs were too large; the pains being so violent as to drive one to despair.

Sulphuris ac.:—When there are burning pains, with photophobia, lachrymation, especially when reading, difficulty of opening the lids.

Veratrum:—In case of tearing pains, with violent headache, photophobia, heat and feeling of dryness in the eyes.

7. The following deserve special consideration :

a) In case of EVENING-EXACERBATION: 1) *Amm. amm. m. asar. bell. calc. carb. a. caust. euphr. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. puls. sep. sulph. ac.*—In case of NIGHT-EXACERBATION: *Acon. arn. ars. cham. chin. croc. euphr. hep. hyos. ign. kal. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. sep. staph. sulph.*—MORNING-EXACERBATION: *Acon. amm. m. calc. carb. v. euphr. graph. ign. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phosph. phos. ac. sep. sil. sulph. sulph. ac.* In case of EXACERBATION AFTER EATING: *Bry. calc. caust. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.*

β) FOR CONGESTION OF THE VESSELS: *Acon. ars. bell. ign. lach. merc. phos. ac. spig. sulph.*—INTERSTITIAL DISTENSION OF THE SCLEROTICA: *Bell. sen. sulph.*—In case of simultaneous ERUPTION AROUND THE EYES: *Bell. euphr. merc. nitr. ac. sen. sep. spong. staph. sulph. thuj.*—BLOODY SPOTS and sweat: *Arn. bell. calc. carb. v. cham. crocatal. n. vom. plumb. rut. sen.*—Simultaneous SUPPURATION: *Bell. bry. caust. euphr. graph. hep. kreos. merc. nitr. ac. puls. sulph.*—TWITCHING OF THE LIDS: *Bell. calc. carb. v. caust. croc. kreos. lyc. n. vom. sulph.*—

AGGRAVATION IN THE OPEN AIR: *Acon. amm. m. bell. bry. calc. caust. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. puls. rut. sen. sep. sil. staph. sulph. sulph. ac. thuj.*—YELLOW COLOUR OF the sclerotica: *Acon. ant. ars. bell. cham. chin. dig. ign. merc. n. vom. phosph. puls. sulph.*—STYES ON the lids: *Con. ferr. graph. puls. rhus. sen. sep. staph. sulph.*—SWELLING OF the affected parts: *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. dig. euphr. guaj. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sen. sep. sulph. thuj.*—In case of simultaneous UICERS ON THE CORNEA: *Ars. calc. euphr. hep. lach. merc. sil. sulph.*—HEAT AND BURNING OF the eyes: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. croc. euphr. lach. lyc. merc. n. vom. phos. sep. sulph.*—ITCHING OF the eyes: *Alum. bar. bell. bry. calc. caust. ign. merc. natr. m. n. vom. puls. sil. sulph.*—Simultaneous SPASMS OF the eyes: *Bell. cham. croc. hep. hyos. merc. natr. m. rut. sil. staph.*—PHOTOPHOBIA: *Acon. amm. amm. m. ars. bar. bell. bry. calc. cham. croc. euphr. graph. hep. hyos. ign. lyc. merc. n. vom. phos. rhus. sil. spig. sulph.*—BLEPHAROPLEGIA; *Bell. nitr. ac. sep. spig. veratr.*—ECTROPIUM; *Bell. merc.*—CLOSING OF the lids; *Ars. bell. cham. croc. hep. hyos. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. rhus. sep. staph. sulph.*—Great REDNESS OF the parts: *Acon. ant. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. cham. chin. euphr. graph. ign. lach. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. spig. spong. sulph.*—Sensation as of SAND IN THE EYES; *Bell. bry. calc. carb. v. chin. ferr. graph. hyos. ign. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sulph. sulph. ac.*—HALO AROUND THE LIGHT: *Alum. bell. calc. dig. phos. puls. rut. sep. staph. sulph.*—BLENNORRHOEA: *Bell. dig. euphr. graph. merc. puls. sen. sulph.*—LACHEYMATI-ON: *Acon. alum. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. dig. euphr. graph. hep. ign. lach. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phos. puls. rhus. rut. sil. spig. staph. sulph. thuj.*—DREYNESS: *Acon. ars. bar. bry. lyc. n. vom. puls. staph. sulph. veratr.*—VARICOSE SWELLINGS: *Carb. v. puls.*—CONTRACTION OF THE LIDS: *Agar. ant. arn. canth. croc.*—INDURATIONS: *Bry. spig. staph, thuj.*—NIGHTLY

AGGLUTINATION: *Ars. alum. bar. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. caust. cham. croc. dig. euphr. graph. hep. ign. lyc. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. sil. spig. staph. sulph. thuj.*

e) The WHOLE EYE being affected: *Acon. arn. bell. calc. caust. cham. croc. dig. euphr. hep. ign. lyc. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. spig. sulph.*—

The CONJUNCTIVA: *Acon. ars. bell. dig. euphr. merc. puls. sulph.*—FOR PAINS IN THE ORBITS; *Bell. calc. chin. hyos. plat. spig.*—THE CORNEA being particularly diseased: *Ars. bell. calc. chin. euphr. hep. lach. merc. nitr. ac. rut. sen. sep. sil. spig. sulph.*—THE LIDS: *Acon. ant. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. caust. cham. croc. dig. graph. hep. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. rhus.*

sep. spig. sulph.—THE CANTHI BEING PRINCIPALLY AFFECTED: *Alum. aur. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. caust. euphr. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*

thuj.—THE EXTERNAL CANTHUS: *Bar. bry. calc. hep. ign. natr. m. n. vom. sep. sulph.*—INNER CANTHUS: *Alum. aur. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. caust. euphr. n. vom. petr. phos. puls. rut. sil. staph. sulph.*

8. For further information, see also HEMORRHAGE FROM THE EYES, RUNNING OF THE EYES, BLEPHAROPHLEGIA, BLEPHAROSPASMUS, BLEPHAROPHTHALMITIS, PAINS IN THE EYES, AMBLYOPIA, DISEASES OF THE CORNEA, etc. (See also Sympt.-Kod., Part II.)

Opium and Laudanum, Ill-effects of.—The best remedy for poisoning with large doses, is: 1) *Black coffee*; or, 2) *Vinegar*.—If the patient have come to himself, a few doses of *Ipec.* will be found very useful. If any ailments should remain after *Ipec.*, give *Merc., nux vom. or bell.*

The last-mentioned remedies are excellent antidotes against the drug-symptoms occasioned by the medicinal abuse of *Opium*.

Orchitis, Oschecele, Hæmatocele, Sarcocèle, etc.—**Inflammation and Swelling of the Testes:**—1. Principal

remedies: 1) *Arn. aur. clem. nitr. ac. puls.*; or, 2) *Ars. con. lyc. merc. natr. n. vom. spong. staph. zinc.*

2. Orchitis caused by CONTUSION, SHOCK, BLOW, etc., requires: 1) *Arn. puls.*; or, 2) *Con. zinc.*

By SUPPRESSION OF GONORRHOEA: 1) *Merc. puls.*; or, 2) *Aur. clem. nitr. ac.*

By metastasis of PAROTITIS: *Merc., puls., or, n. vom.*

3. Erysipelatous orchitis, as affects CHIMNEY-SWEEPS, requires: *Ars. and merc.*

4. CHRONIC INDURATION of the testes (SARCOCELE) frequently finds a suitable remedy among: *Agn. arg. aur. bar. m. clem. con. graph. lyc. rhod. sulph.*

HÆMATOCELE: See the remedies for CONTUSION, etc.

In HYDROCELE: Give *Graph. puls. sil. rhod. sulph.*—
In scrofulous persons: *Silicea* has been found most serviceable.

OSCHROCELE or SCROTAL HERNIA has been treated most successfully with *Magn. mur. and nux v.*

See HERNIA.

Otalgia.—Pains in the Ears:—1. The best remedies for this affection are: 1) *Bell. cham. merc. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Arn. chin. dulc. hep. n. vom. plat. spig.*; or, 3) *Ant. borax. bry. calc. magn. c. phos. ac.*

INFLAMMATORY otalgia requires: 1) *Bell. merc. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Borax. bry. calc. magn. c.*

RHEUMATIC otalgia requires: 1) *Bell. merc. puls.*; or, 2) *Arn. chin. hep. n. vom., etc.*

Otalgia caused by a COLD or by sudden suppression of some transpiration, requires: 1) *Cham. chin. dulc.*; or, 2) *Merc. puls. or, sulph.*

2. In every case the following may be particularly regarded:

Belladonna:—If there be present the following symptoms: stitches in and behind the ears; digging and boring pains, TEARING and STITCHES extending to the throat, with ringing, buzzing, and roaring in the ears; extreme sensitiveness to the least noise; painful affection of the head and eyes, also with

photophobia; red and hot face; tendency of blood to the head.

Chamomilla :—FOR STITCHES, AS WITH KNIVES, or tense and drawing pains extending to the lobe of the ear; dry ears, or as if stopped up; great sensitiveness to the least noise, especially to music; excessive sensitiveness to pain; suspicious, ill humour, and disposition to get angry without sufficient cause.

Mercurius :—In case of stitching, deep-seated pains, or tearing extending to the cheeks and teeth, with CHILLY FEELING IN THE EARS; THE PAINS ARE AGGRAVATED BY THE WARMTH OF BED; or spasmodic pains, with inflammatory redness of the ears; discharge of cerumen; profuse sweat, affording no relief.

Pulsatilla :—In case of darting, tearing pains, as IF SOMETHING WOULD PENETRATE THROUGH THE EARS; REDNESS, SWELLING AND HEAT OF THE EXTERNAL EAR; or stitching and tearing pains attacking the whole side of the head affected, and almost depriving the patient of his reason; more especially suitable to chilly individuals disposed to cry, and especially to females.

Sulphur :—In case of drawing, tearing or stitching pains extending to the head and throat; burning heat through the ears; extreme sensitiveness to the least noise, the patient being annoyed even by the slightest musical sounds; especially in the case of persons that are disposed to catarrh or tendency of blood to the head.

3. Of the other remedies, the following may be specially considered :

Arnica :—In the case of sensitive, nervous individuals, when the pain is brought on again by the least cause, with pressure and stitches in and behind the ears, tearing, internal heat, and great sensitiveness to noise.

China :—If the tearing pains are felt more externally, are AGGRAVATED BY CONTACT, WITH REDNESS OF THE EAR, stitches in the ear and ringing of the ears. (Is frequently suitable after *Arn.*)

Dulcamara :—If the pains are aggravated, during rest, especially at night, with nausea.

Hepar:—Frequently after *Bell.*, when this remedy has not sufficed, and the patient complains of stitches in the ears, when blowing his nose, and of beating, throbbing, and roaring.

Nux vomica:—In the case of persons of a lively, choleric disposition, and if there be present: **TEARING, STITCHING PAINS**, extorting cries, or extending to the forehead and temples, with **TEARING** in the facial bones; aggravation in the morning, or in the evening in bed.

Platina:—In case of violent crampy pains, shocks, rumbling and detonations in the ears, which feel cold, numb, and as if dead, with creeping extending to the face.

Spigelia:—For painful aching, as if a large nail were sticking in the ear; with aching and tearing pains in the facial bones.

4. Generally speaking, the following deserve particular consideration:

For **THROBING** pains in the ear, beating in the ear: 1) *Acon. calc. magn. m. natr. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sil.* 2) *Acon. bell. caust. cham. chin. graph. kal. puls. rhus. sulph.*

For **TEARING** pains: 1) *Bell. cham. colch. con. merc. n. vom. puls. zinc.* 2) *Acon. alum. amb. arn. caps. kal. lyc. spig. sulph.*

For pains as if the ear would be **TORN OUT**: *Bell. merc. puls.*

In the case of **STITCHING PAINS**: 1) *Bell. calc. cham. con. dros. kal. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Alum. baryt. canth. caust. chin. ign. magn. m. men. natr. natr. m. nitr. phos. ac. plumb. ran. sassap. sil. spig. staph. zinc.*

For **STITCHES THROUGH THE EAR**: 1) *Con. kal. sil. spong.* 2) *Alum. amm. m. mang. natr.*

For forcing, **PINCHING** pains: 1) *Bell. cham. dros. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Amb. arn. dulc. mur. ac. n. mosch. phos. plat. sabad. spig. spong. stann. thuj.*

5. Compare: **PROSOPALGIA, HEADACHE, PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF; CONDITIONS, CAUSES, TOOTHACHE, etc.**

Otitis.—**Inflammation of the Ear :** 1. For ACUTE internal otitis, *Puls.* is, in most cases, almost a specific remedy. *Bell.* deserves a preference when the brain is affected, in cases of great anguish, vomiting, coldness of the extremities, delirium, etc.

If, after the employment of one or other of these remedies, certain ailments remain behind, to which *Bell.* or *puls.* bring no relief, the following are recommended: 1) *Merc. n. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Borax. bry. calc. cham. magn. c.*

2. For CHRONIC INTERNAL otitis, with discharge from the ears, see OTORRHŒA.

3. For EXTERNAL otitis, *Puls.* is likewise the chief remedy; or, 2) *Bell. borax. calc. magn. c. merc. rhus. sil. sulph.*

If the ears should be SWOLLEN, the following are often suitable: 1) *Borax. merc. puls. rhus. sil.* 2) *Calc. kal. lyc. nitr. ac. sep.*

If ULCERATED: *Merc. puls. ruta. spong.*

If they ITCH very much: *Amm. puls. rhus. sulph.*

4. Compare: OTALGIA, HERPES ON THE EAR, OTORRHŒA, etc.

Otorrhœa.—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Merc. puls. sulph.* 2) *Calc. carb. v. caust. con. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. petr. sil.* 3) *Alum. anac. asa. aur. carb. an. cham. ist. colch. gran. kal. lyc. men. natr. m. phos.*

2. Discharge of CERUMEN requires: 1) *Con. merc.* 2) *Kal. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. puls.*; or, 3) *Amm. m. anac. phos.*

CATABARRHAL otorrhœa, or MUCOUS discharge from the ears: 1) *Merc. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bell. calc. carb. v. hep. lyc. natr. m. phos. sulph.*

PURULENT otorrhœa: 1) *Bell. hep. merc. puls. sil.*; or, 2) *Asa. calc. caust. lach. nitr. ac. petr.*; or, 3) *Amm. aur. borax. carb. v. cist. kal. lyc. natr. m.*

SCROFULOUS otorrhœa, with ulceration of the concha: *Hep. lyc. merc. puls. sulph.*

BLOODY discharge in particular: 1) *Merc. puls.*; or, 2)

Bell. calc. cist. con. gniaph. lach. sulph. vit. ac. rhus.
sep. sil. sulph.
OBSTINATE OTORRHOEA, after acute **OMITIS**, requires *Mona-*
puls. sulph.

Otorrhoea in consequence of some **ACUTE FEBRILE**, such as
SCARLATINA, MEASLES, YAROLA, &c. requires *Bell. calc.*

If caused by **ABUSE OF MERCURY**, give *Aur. ac. hep-*
nita. ca. sil. sulph.

If **CARIES** should be present; and *Aur. nit. ac. sil.*
 If caused by abuse of **SULPHUR**: *Puls.* or *merc.*

4. To remove the consequences of **SUPPRESSED** or suddenly-
 stopped otorrhoea, the most useful remedies are: 1) *Bell.*
merc. puls. A or 2) *Py. dulc. a. per.*

If this suppression should be followed by **SWELLING** of the
 cervical or **PAROTID** glands, give *Bell. merc. puls.*

If by **HEADACHE** or **FEVER**: *Bell. or trib. a.* and if the **dis-**
 charge should have been arrested by a **CAND**, give *Dala.* or *merc.*

If **OMITIS** should set in, give *Merc. puls.* or *calc.*

5. Discharge of **DISEASED CERUMEN** requires: *Amia. in-*
sale. con. lach. merc. selen. sep. sil. vit. ac.

RED CERUMEN, like blood, *Con.*
 Cerumen like **PAP**: *Lach.*

6. Compare **HEARING DEFICIENT**; **OMITIS**; **OTITIS**, &c.
Ovaries, Diseases of.—The remedies most frequently

applicable, according to the analogy of the symptoms, seem to be:
 1) *Bell. lach. merc.* 2) *Com. chin. dulc. plat. sabin.*
 3) *Acon. ars. amb. ant. canth. staph.*

In a patient given up by all her physicians, with **ACUTE** inflam-
 mation of an old indurated ovary, who had been treated with
 salves, and other remedies of the old school, and brought to that
 state that three physicians, called in to consultation, did not give
 her twenty-four hours to live, I myself saw the most marked relief
 afforded by a small dose of *Com.* (3ʳ, in one glass of water, a

teaspoonful every three hours,) this remedy not only removing the immediate danger, but in eight days the patient improved so far as to be able to leave her bed, and walk a mile or more without inconvenience. This occurrence took place several years ago, and she is still alive, and able to attend to her ordinary avocations; the ENDOCRINÆ, however, still continues.

Dr. Hering saw good effects from *Lach.*, and then *plat.*, in a case of ENDOCRINÆ and SUPPURATION of an ovary.

For DROPSY of the ovaries, *Dulc.* and *col.* have been recommended by AMERICAN physicians.

Pain, Paroxysms of. — **Neuragic, Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains in general.**

1. The principal remedies in all affections which are distinguished by great pain are, in general, 1) *Acon.* *arn.* *bry.* *chin.* *coff.* *hep.* *ign.* *merc.* *n.* *vom.* *veratr.* 2) *Bell.* *bry.* *cham.* *colch.* *del.* *fer.* *graph.* *mag. c. mez.* *phosph.* *ruta.* *sep.* *spig.* *stann.* *staph.* *thuj.* *val.* *veratr.* 3) *Agn.* *asar.* *caust.* *canth.* *china.* *colch.* *fer.* *graph.* *hyos.* *led.* *mag. aust.* *natr.* *natr. m.* *phosph.* *rhod.* *sabin.* *sassap.* *spong.* *stront.* *sulph.* *zinc.*

2. Pains of IRRITABLE NERVOUS persons require 1) *Acon.* *ars.* *bry.* *cham.* *chin.* *coff.* *hep.* *ign.* *merc.* *n.* *vom.* *veratr.* 2) *Asar.* *aur.* *canth.* *caust.* *china.* *colch.* *fer.* *graph.* *arct.* *phosph.* *puls.* *rhod.* *rhub.* *staph.*

If affecting RHEUMATIC individuals, give: 1) *Acon.* *arn.* *bell.* *bry.* *cham.* *merc.* *n.* *vom.* *phosph.* *puls.* *rhub.* 2) *Ant.* *ars.* *carb.* *veg.* *caust.* *chin.* *colch.* *fer.* *ign.* *lach.* *Eye.* *rhod.* *ruta.* *sassap.* *sep.* *sulph.* *thuj.* *veratr.*

If affecting persons suffering from GOUT: 1) *Acon.* *bell.* *bry.* *colch.* *del.* *merc.* *phosph.* *rhod.* *rhub.* *sabin.* *spong.* *staph.* 2) *Agn.* *asar.* *batyf.* *caust.* *china.* *cocc.* *fer.* *graph.* *n.* *vom.* *puls.* *sassap.* *sep.* *stann.* *sulph.* *thuj.*

If persons who have used MUCH MERCURY: 1) *Arn. carb.*, *peg. cham.*, *chin.*, *hep. puls.*, 2) *Arg. bell. dulc. calc. guaj. lach.*, *lyc. mez. phos. ac. sassap. sulph.*

If persons who have DRUNK COFFEE to excess: 1) *Cham. coff.*, *ign. n. vom.*, 2) *Bell. canth. caust. cocc. hep. merc. puls. sulph.*

If PLETHORIC individuals: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. ferr. hyos. merc. natr. m. n. vom. puls.*, 2) *Aur. bry. calc. chin. lyc. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sulph.*

3. With respect to the totality of the symptoms in each of the above cases, we may have recourse to the following:

Aconitum.—In case of INTOLERABLE PAINS, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT, stitching or throbbing; fever-heat, sighing, lamenting; inconsolable distress, or with dread of death; thirst, RED CHEEKS, small and hurried pulse, great sensitiveness of the whole nervous system, especially of the organs of sight and hearing; sleeplessness, with tossing about.

Arnica.—In case of creeping in the affected parts, with restlessness, obliging one to move them constantly; aggravation by the least exertion, and even by the least noise.

Arsenicum.—If the pains are burning or tearing, setting in principally at night, and even during sleep, or if they are so intolerable that they drive the patient to wild despair; if further, there exist at the same time: great anguish, extreme debility, obliging one to lie down; intermission of the paroxysms; feeling of coldness in the affected part; aggravation during rest, after working, or in the evening, in bed, or after eating; relief by external warmth.

Belladonna.—Should there be stitching, burning pains, aggravated by motion, every bright light or noise, also by the least concussion, or even by the stepping of other people in the room; the paroxysms set in every day, after noon, and last until midnight; aggravation by a draught of air, warmth of the bed, etc.

Bryonia.—In case of aching, or drawing and tearing, or stitching pains, or as if an ulcer were under the skin; aggravation by moving the body, relief sometimes by moving the affected part; irritable vehement mood; disposition to rheumatism, etc.

Chamomilla:—In case of jerking, tearing, and beating pains, with sensation of rigidity in the affected parts; excessive sensitiveness which renders the least pain insupportable; extreme debility, even unto fainting, after the first paroxysm of pain; bloated face, or one cheek pale, the other red; hot sweat about the head, even in the hairs, with restlessness, cries, weeping, and irritable, quarrelsome mood.

China:—Should there be extreme sensitiveness of the skin; aggravation by the least touch; sensation of rigidity and laming weakness in the affected parts, attended with aching pains, ill-humour, dissatisfied temper, sensual disposition, pale face, with frequent flushes and warmth, great talkativeness or restlessness at night. *China* is frequently very useful after *Coffea*.

Coffea:—In case of intolerable pains, whining mood, the patient is perfectly beside himself, with restlessness, tossing about, cries and great distress; shuddering in the open air; excessive sensitiveness of all the organs of sense, and especially that of hearing, with inability to bear the least noise. (After *Coff.* the following are frequently suitable: *Nux vom.* *ign.* *chin.* or *puls.*)

Hepar:—Should there be pains as if from soreness, or from subcutaneous ulceration, and aggravated by the slightest contact; fainting turn when the least paroxysm of pain occurs, especially in the evening.

Ignatia:—In case of tearing pains or pressure from within outwards, or stitching boring; pale face, watery urine; momentary relief by changing one's position; return of the pains after eating, in the evening after lying down, or early after rising; changeable mood with tendency to start; or sad, taciturn mood; bland, sensitive temper.

Mercurius:—Suitable to persons that are disposed to rheumatism, with night-sweats, tearing and stitching pains; aggravation at night; feeling of coldness in the affected parts, debility and orgasm of the blood on making the least exertion; pale face, or flushes on the face, or red spots on the cheeks.

Nux vomica:—Which is suitable to persons who are addicted to the use of spirits or coffee, of a lively, choleric temper and red face; or in the case of people who lead a sedentary and

confined life; in case of drawing or jerking pains setting in in the morning, in bed, after eating, or in the evening, aggravated by open and cold air, reading or meditating.

Pulsatilla.—Should there be tearing, or stitching and beating pains only on ONE side, worse after RETIRING TO REST IN THE EVENING, or early on rising, also during rest, and especially when sitting; relief in the open air; in general in the case of females and individuals of a bland, timid, and quiet temper, with pale complexion and disposition to chilliness.

Rhus tox..—In the case of creeping and burning pains, or drawing-stitching; or pains as if from subcutaneous ulceration; aggravation of the pains during rest and in the open air; relief by motion and warmth; quiet temper, disposition to melancholy and sadness, or paroxysms of anguish.

Veratrum.—If there should be violent pains, inducing delirium and frenzy for a short time; or pains with debility, even unto fainting; COLD SWEAT, GENERAL COLDNESS OF THE BODY, with thirst; aggravation in bed, and at night towards morning; relief on rising and walking.

4. Further, the following deserve more immediate consideration:

a) When there is great NERVOUS and VASCULAR excitement, the pains accompanied with febrile heat, red cheeks, etc.: 1) *Acon. chin. chin. coff. ign. merc. vul.* 2) *Ars. ars. bell. bry. canth. n. vom. puls. rhus.*

b) When great DEBILITY, chilliness and coldness exist: 1) *Ars. veratr.* 2) *Ars. chin. hep. merc. n. vom. puls.*

c) When the AFFECTED parts become very EMACIATED and collapsed: 1) *Caut. staph.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. graph. led. mez. natr. m. plumb. puls. sil.*

d) When they SWEAT readily: *Bell. calc. chin. chin. graph. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. puls. rhod. sep. sulph.*

5. a) For sensation as if the affected part were STRETCHED, ENLARGED, widened: *Bell. bry. carb. veg. chin. datc. hyos. ign. iour. merc. n. vom. oleand. op. puls. rhus. sep. spig. staph. sulph. ac.*

b) In case of painful TENSION in the affected part: 1) *Asa.* *bell.* *bry.* *caust.* *lyc.* *natr. m.* *n. vom.* *puls.* *stront.* *sulph.* 2) *Arg.* *arn.* *ars.* *aur.* *calc.* *coloc.* *con.* *kal.* *magn.* *man.* *merc.* *met.* *mosch.* *nitr.* *aq.* *phosph.* *plat.* *rhod.* *rhus.* *sep.* *stann.* *veratr.* *zinc.*

γ) For feeling of FULLNESS: 1) *Acon.* *arn.* *bell.* *bry.* *carb.* *veg.* *chin.* *merc.* *mosch.* *phosph.* *rhus.* *sil.* *sulph.*

2) *Amm.* *aman. m.* *asa.* *calc.* *caps.* *cham.* *caff.* *con.* *graph.* *hell.* *kal.* *lyc.* *magn. s.* *magn. m.* *natr.* *natr. m.* *n. vom.* *petr.* *puls.* *sep.* *spong.* *sulph.* *ac.*

δ) For sensation as if everything would ISSUE THROUGH THE AFFECTED PART (forwards, upwards, or downwards): 1) *Acon.* *bell.* *bry.* *caust.* *cham.* *chin.* *cocc.* *kal.* *lach.* *lyc.* *magn. arct.* *magn. m.* *mosch.* *natr.* *n. vom.* *plat.* *puls.* *sep.* *sil.* *sulph.* *sulph. ac.* 2) *Alum.* *amm.* *amm. m.* *aur.* *calc.* *cam.* *con.* *croc.* *magn. s.* *phosph.* *phos. ac.* *spig.* *spong.* *stann.* *stont.* *thuj.*

ε) As if the part would FLY TO PIECES: 1) *Bell.* *bry.* *calc.* *caust.* *con.* *ign.* *lach.* *merc.* *natr. m.* *puls.* *sep.* *sil.* *spig.* *sulph.* 2) *Acon.* *amm.* *ant.* *baryt.* *caps.* *carb. an.* *carb. veg.* *chin.* *con.* *graph.* *hep.* *kal.* *magn. arct.* *merc.* *met.* *natr.* *n. vom.* *gland.* *petr.* *phosph.* *ren.* *sabin.* *spong.* *stann.* *thuj.*

ζ) In the same way, in case of COMPRESSIVE pains, as if the part were in a vice: *Alum.* *bell.* *cocc.* *hell.* *ign.* *ipoc.* *magn. s.* *mosch.* *natr. m.* *n. vom.* *plat.* *spig.* *spong.* *sulph.* *sulph. ac.*

η) Should there be a sensation as if the part were tied up WITH A BAND: *Asac.* *aur.* *bell.* *abin.* *con.* *graph.* *ign.* *merc.* *natr. m.* *nitr. ac.* *n. vom.* *phosph.* *plat.* *puls.* *sassa.* *sulph.*

θ) Sensation AS IF THE CLOTHES WERE TOO TIGHT, as if they straitened or pressed upon the affected part: 1) *Bry.* *calc.* *carb. veg.* *caust.* *knora.* *lach.* *lyc.* *merc.* *n. vom.* *sulph.* 2) *Amm.* *caps.* *carb. an.* *nitr. ac.* *puls.* *sassa.* *sep.* *sil.* *spong.* *stann.*

δ) For SENSATION OF HEAVINESS in the affected part:

(b) In case of GRIPING, GRASPING, drawing: 1) Calc. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. ign. n. vom. phosph. pulv. sil. sulph. 2) Alum. bell. calc. graph. hep. lyco. mag. m. merc. natr. natr. m. stront. stront. (a)

(c) Should there be RENDING pains: 1) Arn. bell. calc. merc. n. vom. pulv. rhuz. sulph. 2) Amb. ars. bell. colch. mez. natr. natr. m. stront. ac. phosph. plat. rhab. sep. staph. stront. (a)

(d) Sensation as if the part were too SHORT, or CONTRACTED: 1) Alum. amm. m. beryt. caust. coloc. con. graph. hach. natr. natr. m. phosph. pulv. rhuz. sep. sulph. 2) Alum. arn. asa. bell. bry. carb. an. lyco. magn. c. mag. m. merra. m. natr. natr. m. vom. stront. phosph. plat. rhab. staph. stront. zine. (a)

(e) In the case of GRAMMING, SPASMODIC pains: 1) Calc. carb. veg. coloc. ign. oleum. phos. ac. plat. 2) Alum. anac. ang. arn. ars. bell. carb. an. caust. chin. colch. con. con. graph. hep. lyco. magn. m. mag. m. natr. natr. m. vom. phosph. pulv. rhuz. sep. staph. staph. sulph. (a)

(f) For actual GRAMMING in the parts: 1) Alum. ang. bell. calc. caust. cin. coloc. graph. hep. merc. plat. rhuz. sep. 2) Agar. amb. (ars. phosph. can. blood. bon. dale. ign. kal. magn. arct. m. natr. natr. m. vom. pulv. phosph. sec. spig. staph. sulph. thuj. (a)

(g) For CRUISING and CONTRACTION of the parts: 1) Caust. caust. coloc. graph. ignaj. lyco. merc. rhuz. sec. sil. bor. 2) Alum. amb. ars. bell. calc. carb. an. caust. chin. colch. con. con. graph. hep. lyco. magn. m. natr. natr. m. vom. pulv. phosph. plat. rhuz. sep. staph. stront. tart. (a)

9. In like manner: a) For BENUMMING pains, with feeling of NUMBNESS in the affected parts: 1) Ac. bry. chin. coc. con. lyb. n. vom. oleum. plat. pulv. rhuz. sulph. 2) Alum. amm. ars. bell. calc. carb. an. caust. chin. bell. hyos. ign. merc. mosch. sep. phosph. phos. ac. sec. sep. stront. (a)

b) In case of LAMINATING pains: 1) Natr. caps. carb. veg.

chin. cin. cocco. colch. n. vom. puls. rhus. sabad. sabin. staph. 2) Acon. bell. bry. caust. ign. magn. arcf. nitr. m. phosph. rhod. sil. veratr.

e) For pains as if in consequence of being DEWISED: 1) Arn. chin. cocco. hep. ign. natr. nitr. m. n. vom. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph. veratr. 2) Arg. aur. bry. calc. campb. carb. veg. caust. con. dros. ferr. magn. o. magn. m. mere. nitr. ac. phosph. phos. ac. sil. stann. thuj.

d) If there be the sensation as if the flesh were BEATEN LOOSE on the bones: Bry. canth. ign. iod. mere. mosch. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom. rhus. staph. sulph. thuj.

e) For the sensation of CONTUSION, BLOW, etc.: 1) Arn. cin. con. dros. iach. oleant. plat. puls. ruta. 2) Acon. alum. amm. caust. ign. kal. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. phosph. plumb. rhus. sulph.

f) In case of pain as if from a STRAIN or SPRAIN: 1) Arn. bry. calc. caust. ign. natr. m. petr. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta. sulph. 2) Amb. amm. carb. veg. graph. iach. nitr. n. vom. ruta. sep. spig. stann. thuj.

10. Further: a) For TEARING pains: 1) Meum. bry. bell. bry. caust. chin. ign. iod. iyl. mere. n. vom. puls. rhod. rhus. sil. stront. sulph. zinc. 2) Alum. amb. arg. calc. caps. carb. veg. ferr. iod. natr. natr. m. nitr. phosph. phos. ac. sassap. sep. thuj. val. ymn.

b) For CUTTING pains: 1) Bell. calc. canth. coloc. dros. kal. lyc. merc. natr. phos. ac. rhus. sil. sulph. ac. 2) Alum. caust. chin. con. dros. graph. iach. ign. iud. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. puls. sep. spig. staph. sulph. u.

c) In case of STITCHING pains: 1) Acon. asa. bell. bry. calc. canth. chin. guaj. ign. merc. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. ruta. sep. spig. staph. sulph. thuj. 2) Alum. amm. p. arn. arc. caust. cocco. colch. con. dros. graph. iod. kal. magn. o. magn. m. natr. m. n. vom. sabad. sassap. sil. spong. sulph. u. veratr.

d) In case of SHOCK or STUNK in the parts: 1) Arn. calc. cin. colch. ign. magn. arcf. n. mosch. n. vom. phosph. plat. puls. sep. sil. spig. stann. sulph. sulph. ac. 2) Asac.

ann. ars. bell. eann. cham. lyc. magn. a. mag. petr. rhus. spang. tart.

e) In case of TWITCHING, JERKING pains: 1). Asa. calc. caust. chin. catch. cupr. graph. ign. kal. natr. n. nitr. ac. vom. puls. rhus. sil. sulph. 2). Alum. ana. aca. bell. bry. cin. elem. com. graph. lyc. magn. aca. merc. phos. ac. sep. spig. stann. val.

11. a) In case of GNAWING, corrosive, scraping pains: Alum. ara. asa. baryt. bell. calc. canth. caust. sham. cupr. dros. kal. kreae. lach. lyc. mang. natr. n. phosph. phos. ac. plat. puls. scam. sc. rhus. ruta. sabad. spig. staph.

(b) In case of CREEPING in the parts: 1). Acon. ann. bell. caps. chin. colch. kal. phos. ac. plat. puls. sec. sep. solan. nig. spig. sulph. 2). Alum. ara. caust. opoc. euphr. ign. magn. aca. mere. natr. natr. n. vom. sabad. zinc.

(c) In case of CRAWLING OR RUNNING therein: Alum. ann. aur. bell. calc. kal. natr. n. vom. rhod. rhus. sec. staph. staph. sulph. thuj.

(d) In case of GOING TO SLEEP OF THE PARTS: 1). Calc. carb. ana. canth. neg. chin. (C. cosa. croc. graph. kal. lyc. mag. petr. phos. ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. 2). Amb. arg. baryt. caps. sham. com. guai. hyoa. ign. mag. aca. magn. aca. magn. m. natr. n. vom. phosph. rhod. staph. sulph. thuj. veratr.

(e) If there be a sensation as if WIND WERE BLOWING on the parts, or as if a current of air were passing through: Aur. colch. graph. mag. aca. oleand. puls. rhus. sab. spig. stram. zinc.

(f) Should there be a FEELING OF COLDNESS in the parts: Ana. belc. camph. carb. neg. chin. colch. dros. ipec. linc. lya. magn. aca. merc. ana. natr. natr. n. nitr. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. sep. sulph. veratr.

(2) a) Further, if there be BURNING pains: 1). Acon. ars. bell. bry. canth. carb. neg. acaust. euphorb. graph. mere. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. rhus. sabad. sep. stann. sulph.

2) Arn. calc. chin. kal. lach. lyc. mez. petr. plumb. rhod. ruta. sabin. sil. veratr.

b) In case of BEATING, throbbing, pulsative, hammering pains :

1) Acon. amm. m. ars. bell. calc. carb. veg. cham. coct. ferr. ign. kal. magn. aust. natr. m. phosph. puls. sep. sil. sulph. tart. 2) Alum. asa. bry. cann. caps. kreos. lach. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. nitr. ac. petr. rhod. rhus. ruta. sabad. stram. veratr.

c) If there be pains as from SUBCUTANEOUS ULCERATION :

1) Amm. m. bry. caust. kal. lach. phosph. puls. ran. rhus. sil. 2) Cann. caust. cham. cic. graph. ign. mang. merc. mur. ac. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. thuj. zinc.

d) Should there be pain as if from being BURNED : Baryt. bell. bry. caust. hyos. ign. lach. magn. m. n. vom. phosph. puls. sep. sulph. ac.

e) If there be SORE and SMARTING pain : 1) Arg. canth. cic. graph. hep. ign. mez. n. vom. plat. sep. sulph. ac. zinc. 2) Alum. ars. bry. calc. caust. cin. kal. kreos. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. pills. ran. rhus. sil. stann. staph. sulph.

13. a) Lastly, in the case of pains passing DOWNWARDS : Acon. agar. baryt. bell. bry. canth. caps. carb. veg. caust. chin. cin. ferr. graph. kal. kreos. lyc. magn. arct. magn. aust. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. sabin. sassap. sep. sulph. val. veratr. zinc.

b) FROM BELOW UPWARDS : Acon. alum. anac. arn. ars. bell. calc. carb. veg. caust. cham. chin. colch. con. dulc. euphr. magn. arct. magn. c. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. rhus. samb. sep. spong. stront. sulph. thuj. val.

c) FROM WITHIN OUTWARDS : 1) Arg. asa. bell. bry. chin. con. rhus. spig. spong. stann. sulph. val. 2) Acon. alum. calc. dros. dulc. ign. lyc. magn. arct. magn. aust. merc. mez. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. sabad. sep. sil. staph.

d) FROM WITHOUT INWARDS : 1) Anac. arn. calc. canth.

ign. kal. plat. spig. staph. zinc. 2) Bell. calc. canth. caust. cocc. dulc. hell. laur. mez. nitr. ac. oleand. plumb. rhus. sabin. sulph. ac.

e) In the case of SEMILATERAL pains: 1) Alum. asa. calc. cocc. coloc. dulc. graph. kal. magn. arct. magn. aurt. mang. mez. n. vom. oleand. phos. ac. plat. puls. sassap. spig. staph. sulph. ac. verb. 2) Agar. amb. anac. arg. arse. canth. carb. veg. caust. chin. cic. cin. guaj. ign. lach. merc. mur. ac. phosph. rhus. sabad. sassap. stann. zinc.

f) In the case of pains, felt CROSS-WISE, right shoulder, left foot, etc.: Agar. calc. magn. nitr. ac. sil. val.

g) In the case of pains on the LEFT SIDE: 1) Calc. chin. coloc. lach. merc. petr. phos. sulph. 2) Arn. asa. asar. colch. cupr. graph. hep. lya. mez. nitr. ac. phosph. rhod. sep. spig. sulph. ac. thuja.

h) In the case of pains on the RIGHT SIDE: 1) Amm. amm. m. canth. caust. sabad. stront. zinc. 2) Asar. alum. calc. dros. ign. lyc. mosch. ruta. sabin.

i) In the case of ERRATIC pains: 1) Arn. chin. daph. n. mosch. puls. rhod. sulph. 2) Ars. asa. bell. can. ign. iod. mang. sabin. sassap. sec. sep. val. zinc.

14. For still further indications, see CONDITIONS, CAUSES, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and in my "Sympt.-Kodex," Part II. cap. i. and xxvii.—xxix.

Paralysis.—The remedies which have been found most effectual up to the present time are: 1) Caust. cocc. n. vom. rhus. 2) Arn. baryt. bell. bry. dulc. ferr. lach. led. lyc. oleand. ruta. sil. stann. sulph. zinc.

1. For paralysis in consequence of APOPLEXY, the best remedies are: 1) Arn. bar. c. bell. n. vom. stann. zinc. 2) Anac. con. lach. laur. stram.

Cases of paralysis in consequence of DEBILITY, after losses of animal fluids, etc., require principally: Chin. ferr. sulph.

If caused by RHEUMATISM, the most suitable are: 1) Arn. ferr. ruta; or 2) Bry. caust. lyc. sulph.

It is occasioned by SUPPRESSION or RETROCESSION OF AN ERUPTION; or some other morbid secretion: *Caust. sulph.*

2. Further paralysis of the EYELIDS requires: 1) *Sep. spig. veratr.* 2) *Bell. nitr. ac. stram. zinc.* 3) *Coccul. op. plumb. rhus.*

Paralysis of the FACIAL MUSCLES: *Caust. graph. op.*

Paralysis of the PHARYNX (organs of deglutition) requires: 1) *Caust. lach. bil.* 2) *Ars. bell. spec. kat. plumb. pulv. n. mosch.*

Paralysis of the TONGUE and the organs of speech: 1) *Bell. caust. dulc. hyos. lach.* 2) *Acon. hydroc. op. stram.*

Paralysis of the UPPER EXTREMITIES: 1) *Cate. chin. coccul. n. vom. rhus. sep.* 2) *Acon. bell. lyc. nitr. veratr.*

Paralysis of the HANDS: 1) *Ferr. ruta. sil. Amb. cupr. natr. n.*

Paralysis of the FINGERS: 1) *Cate.* 2) *Magn. c. phosph.*

Paralysis of the EARS: *Bell. cry. chin. cocc. n. vom. rhus. veratr.*—Of the FEET: *Ars. chin. oleand. plumb.*

Paralysis of the THIGHS: *Acon. aur. chel. cocc. sulph.*

Parotitis.—The best remedy for ACUTE parotitis is *Mercur.* and in most cases it is proved to be a SPECIFIC; should *Aur.* not prove it like manner a SPECIFIC. If, however, the disease assume a more serious character, if the inflammation become ERYSIPELATOUS, or there be a metastasis of the disease to the brain, with disappearance of the swelling, stupor and delirium, *Bell.* deserves to be preferred to all others, or *Hyos.* if *Bell.* suffices not.

In case mercury should have been abused previously, or in case it should not be sufficient, or the swelling should commence to harden, with HECTIC fever, etc., *Carb. veg.* is indicated. This remedy is generally indicated when the patient is very hoarse, and there is a metastasis to the stomach.

If *Carb. veg.* should not be sufficient for the hectic fever, *Cocculus* will be found to be of great service.

In case of a metastasis to the TESTICLE, *Puls.* or *n. vom.* are the most suitable.

Besides the remedies mentioned, in obstinate cases particularly, it will be well to consider: 1) *Kal. rhus.* 2) *Acon. can. calc. cham. con.*
Compare; SORE THROAT.

Pemphigus.—The remedies which have been employed with most success, both for CHRONIC and ACUTE PEMPHIGUS, are: 1) *Bell. dulc. rhus. sep.* 2) *Canth. hep. vas.* (1)

Compare vesicular erysipelas, which is so much like ACUTE PEMPHIGUS, that the same remedies may perhaps be employed for either.

For PEMPHIGUS SOLITARIUS, or POMPHOLIX, we have no well-authenticated account of its treatment; nevertheless, the remedies which have been recommended by Hahnemann, for phagedenic blisters, or the so-called Fressblasen, (corrosive blisters), may be tried for pompholix, though these blisters seem to be of the class of ecthyma rather than pompholix.

Peritonitis.—The best remedies are: 1) *Acon. bell. Bry. cham.*; or, 2) *Coff. coloc. hyos. n. com. rhus.* The more precise selection of which is to be determined by individual circumstances and symptoms in the case which presents itself.

Compare ENTERITIS, METRITIS, PERRITIS, FEBRILE INTERMITTENT FEVER, etc.

Petechie, Morbus maculosus.—Petechie which occur in typhus putridus require *Ara. bay. rhus.*

Morbus maculosus WERLHOFFII yielded in my practice to *Bry.* in every instance.

According to EXPERIENCE and the PURE MATERIA MEDICA, the following medicines are recommended for selection: *Ara. bell. berb. hyos. iach. led. n. com. phos. rut. sep. sil. stram. sulph. ac.*

Pharyngitis, with Inflammation, of the Velum and Uvula.—The best remedies in general are: 1) *Acon. alum.*

bell. canth. hyos. lach. merc. n. vom. puls. stram.; or,
2) *Ars. calc. dulc. ign. veratr.*

For SIMPLE, uncomplicated inflammation, the best remedies are: *Acon. bell. canth. lach. merc.*

Inflammation, with SPASMODIC constriction of the fauces, requires: 1) *Bell. hyos. lach. stram. veratr.*; or, 2) *Alum. ars. cic. cocc. ign. laur. lyc. merc. n. vom. op.*

For sensation as of a FOREIGN BODY or PLUG in the throat, the remedies to be especially considered are: 1) *Ars. ign. merc. n. vom. puls.*; or 2) *Bell. lach. sulph.*

If the inflammation should extend to the velum, the following are particularly suitable: *Acon. bell. coff. merc. n. vom.*

Inflammation of the UVULA requires, in most cases: 1) *Bell. coff. merc. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Calc. seneg. sulph.*

Compare: SORE THROAT.

Phagedenic Bullæ (BLISTERS) of Hahnemann.—

A kind of spreading, ulcerated blisters on the buttocks, feet, heels, toes, hands and fingers, always ISOLATED, and distinguished from pompholix by the absence of those mucous derangements of the stomach, intestinal canal, or other functional derangements, which are generally said to accompany pompholix. Principal remedies: 1) *Cham. graph. petr. sil.* 2) *Ars. bor. calc. caust. clem. hep. kal. magn. c. merc. natr. nitr. ac. rhus t. sep. squill. sulph.*

Phimosis.—Paraphimosis and Inflammation of the Prepuce:—If caused by syphilis, *Mercurius* is the principal remedy; or *Nitr. ac. sep. thuj.* Phimosis with GONORRHEA, requires: *Cann. merc. sulph.*

If, on the other hand, the inflammation is produced by FRICTION or some other external MECHANICAL irritant, *Arn.* is the principal remedy. If in this case the inflammation is very violent, it will be well to give a dose of *Acon.* before *arn.*, and if *arn.* does not suffice, *Rhus* or *euphr.* will often prove most serviceable.

If caused by UNCLEANLINESS, *Acon.* or *merc.* or *sulph.* will be found effectual.

If by CHEMICAL or POISONOUS substances, etc., we must select among: *Acon. bell. dry. camp.*

SUPPURATION requires *Merc. or caps. or hep.*, and if INDURATIONS remain: *Lach. or sulph. or sep.*

If GANGRENE is to be apprehended, or has already taken place: *Ars. or lach. or canth.*

In the case of LITTLE CHILDREN, give: *Acon. or merc. or calc. and sulph.*, if the two first-named remedies suffice not.

Phosphorus, Ill-effects of.—Complete poisoning requires: 1) According to HERING, vomiting as speedily as possible; if necessary, excite it by tobacco or mustard. 2) *Black coffee*, in large quantities. 3) *Water* mixed with common *Magnesia*.—Oil and fat things are hurtful, milk likewise.

If unpleasant symptoms remain, use: 1) *N. vom.* 2) *Alum. bell. sulph.*

Photophobia.—The remedies hitherto employed with most success are: 1) *Bell. con. euphr. ign. puls. staph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ars. calc. hep. merc. n. vom. phosph. rhus. sulph. veratr.*

Belladonna :—If there be observed a halo of various colours around the flame of a taper; red spots, mist or darkness before the eyes, diplopia and decrease of sight.

Cina :—In the case of scrofulous children, that wet their beds frequently, and to onanists.

Conium :—If there be pale redness of the eyeball, with congested vessels of the conjunctiva, and especially in the case of scrofulous subjects.

Euphrasia :—In the case of headache, and if the light of the candle seem to be dark and to flicker.

Ignatia :—Should there be pressure in the eyes, with lachrymation, and without any other perceptible affection of the eye.

Pulsatilla :—In case of bright circles around the candlelight, with dimness of sight as if through mist, or as if through something that can be rubbed off; diplopia, or obscuration of sight.

Staphysagria :—In case of blackness or scintillations before

one's eyes, or flames, especially at night, or halos around the candlelight; with dimness of sight.

Veratrum:—If there be black motes or sparks before the eyes, with diplopia.

See also, OPTHALMIA and AMBLYOPIA.

Plague, Oriental.—According to some communications made to me by a friend, who, in travelling through the East, had an opportunity of observing this disease, and of making experiments, the most suitable remedies seem to be: 1) *Ars. bell. carb. veg. chin. rhus.* 2) *Bry. hep. lach. sil. sulph.*

Plethora.—After more than fifty years' cry against Homœopathy, the vindicators of the old school have at length discovered that there is no such thing as plethora, and that all the symptoms which were once set down to the account of an excessive quantity of blood, yield to the smallest dose of the suitable remedy, as it were by magic. Among these remedies the following are those which are found to be most frequently indicated: 1) *Acon. bell. ferr. hyos. merc. n. vom. phos. puls. sulph.* 2) *Arn. aur. bry. calc. chin. croc. dig. graph. lyc. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. rhus. sep. stram. thuj.*, to be chosen in every case in accordance with the symptoms.

Pleuritis.—**Pleurisy, Stitch in the Side**:—The principal remedy is *Acon.*, and in most cases we shall be able, with this medicine alone, perfectly to cure the disease by dissolving a few pellets (eighteenth, twenty-fourth or thirtieth dilutions), in eight ounces of water, and giving a spoonful of this, one every three hours, until the febrile symptoms, especially the heat and thirst, have sensibly abated, and the cough begins to be a little moist.

If after the abatement of the febrile symptoms the pains in the side still remain, we may promise ourselves most success from *Bry.*, given in the same way as the former.

If through the good effects of the *Bry.* the pains are entirely gone, but the side continues still sensitive to the influence of the air and to motion, if the patient is able again to resume his ordinary business, *Sulph.*, is the remedy, after the use of which the last traces of the disease will disappear.—Complicated cases may require: *Chin. kal. lach. n. vom. squill.*; and perhaps: *Arn. gran.?*

See also, PNEUMONIA and the other AFFECTIONS of the CHEST.

Plica Polonica.—The principal remedies seem to be:
Vinc. borax. lyc. natr. m.

Pneumonia.—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. bry. cann. chin. phosph. rhus. squill. sulph.* 2) *Bell. lach. merc. puls. seneg. sulph.*; or, 3) *Ars. bell. canth. nitr. n. vom. op. phos. ac. sabad. sep. tart. veratr.*

2. The principal remedy, in the first stage, or in the stage of SPLENISATION, is *Acon.*, to be given as directed under the head of PLEURITIS, (which see.)

The fever being abated by the *Acon.*, *bry.* is then the best remedy, this is also to be dissolved in water ($\frac{3}{30}$ in one glassful), and to be continued (one teaspoonful every three hours) until the breathing has become easier, and the expectoration has attained a better appearance.

Lastly, if the patient is so far improved by *Bry.*, that he is able to resume business, but still a certain degree of weakness in the lungs, with pressure, oppression, and cough remain, we shall frequently give, with the best results: *Phos.* or *sulph.*, or likewise *Chin. lach. lyc. sil.*

3. In case the pneumonia has already entered into the SECOND stage, that of HEPATISATION, before the medical man has been able to do anything for it, *Acon.* and *bry.* may still be of great use; but the principal remedy under such circumstances is *Sulph.*, in the dose of from three to six pellets (*Spirit. sulph. O*), dissolved in a glass or eight ounces of water, and a teaspoonful of it to be taken every three hours.

At this period also *Lach. lyc. phosph.* will often be found of great use, and in many cases even when *Sulph.* has had its effect, we may be obliged to have recourse to the one or other of these remedies, which, however, should be employed in one single dose (/₃₀), whose action had best be continued not only for a day, but for weeks unimpeded.

4. For ASTHENIC pneumonia (PNEUMONIA NOTHA), as we see it in old people, with danger of degenerating into paralysis of the lungs, the principal remedy is likewise *Acon.*; after which, if an aggravation should set in anew, *Mercury* should be given.

If *Merc.* has had a good effect, without however being quite sufficient, *Bell.* is ordinarily indicated next, if a spasmodic constriction of the chest, with dry hacking cough should remain; or *Cham.*, if the breathing continue wheezing. (After *Cham.*, *n. vom.* is frequently suitable.)

If no change should take place after *Merc.*, give *ipec.*, especially if the breathing be anxious and extremely hurried; or *Veratr.*, if the extremities begin to become cold, with constriction of the chest and great distress; or *Ars.*, if the patient sink more and more, with suffocative paroxysms.

5. TYPHOID pneumonia first requires *Op.*, then sometimes *Ars.*

If no change should occur after these two remedies, give *Veratr.* (from two to three doses), or *Ars.*, if the debility and rattling increase.

Dry. and *rhus t.*; *ipec.* and *ars.*; or, *veratr.* and *ars.* ALTERNATELY, will also be found very useful.

If the improvement should not continue, give *Sulph.*, and then again one of the former remedies which seemed to be most beneficial.

BED-SORES, especially if GANGRENOUS, require *Chin.* and *ars.*

For OBSCURATION OF SIGHT give *Bell.*; and if the strength should continue to fail, *Natrum m.* is sometimes useful.

6. With respect to the SEQUELÆ of pneumonia, if symptoms of INCIPIENT PHTHISIS should set in after pneumonia, or if the inflammation should threaten to become CHRONIC, and if the existence of TUBERCLES should come to be suspected, give : 1)

Sulphur; or, 2) *Amm. lach. lyc. phosph.*; or, 3) *Ars. aur. calc. hep. kal. nitr. nitr. ac. ol. jec. stann. sulph. ac.*

If PURULENT EXPECTORATION should remain after pneumonia, the best remedies are: 1) *Chin. ferr. hep. lach. lyc. merc. sulph.*; or, 2) *Dros. dulc. laur. led. puls.*; or, 3) *Bell. ? hyos. ? phos. ac. ?*

7. Besides the remedies herein mentioned, we may in many cases employ the following also :

Arnica :—If the disease be the consequence of some external injury.

Arsenicum :—If fetid and dingy-green expectoration give reason to apprehend approaching gangrene, and if *China* or *lach.* proved insufficient.

Cannabis :—If the pneumonia should be connected with diseases of the heart or the larger vessels; or with greenish vomiting and delirium.

Capsicum :—If pneumonia with bronchial catarrh or bronchitis should occur, suitable to phlegmatic, indolent and suspicious persons.

China :—If the patient had lost much blood either by depletion or severe pulmonary hæmorrhage; or bilious symptoms or symptoms of incipient gangrene be present.

Mercurius :—One of the principal remedies, if pneumonia is complicated with bronchitis, especially when the patients are disposed to blennorrhœa, or when there is profuse expectoration of viscid, bloody mucus.

Nux vom. :—If at the same time catarrh is present, or when the patients are addicted to drinking, or suffer with piles.

Phosphorus :—Often after *N. vom.*, in cases where the pneumonia is accompanied with bronchial catarrh and dry cough, or for cases of pneumonia which occur during the course of tuberculous phthisis. (In the last-mentioned case *Kal.* and *lyc.* will prove useful.)

Pulsatilla :—If the pneumonia should occur after measles, or in consequence of an obstinate bronchial catarrh, or of suppressed menses.

Squilla.—If the pneumonia is attended with gastric symptoms, or after it had been treated by bleeding, and if in the latter case *Chin.* has proved insufficient; or when a profuse expectoration of mucus was present from the commencement.

8. Compare: CONGESTIONS OF THE CHEST, PLEURITIS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, PULMONARY PHTHISIS, etc.

Podagra.—Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. sulph.* 2) *Arn. ars. bry. calc. sabin. sulph.* 3) *Amb. amm. asa. coccul. kal. led. sil. thuj. zinc.*

See GOUT.

Poison, Adipic.—This dreadful poison sometimes develops itself in badly-kept sausages or other food containing pork. According to HERING, a beverage composed of equal portions of VINEGAR AND WATER, to be taken in large quantities, is the best antidote. It may likewise be employed as a wash or gargle.

Instead of vinegar, lemon-juice may be employed; and, if the patient should desire, these acids may be used alternately with sugar, BLACK COFFEE, or fresh BLACK TEA.

If the dryness of the throat should continue after using these remedies, and if even slimy injections should not procure an evacuation from the bowels, give *Bry.*, and continue it as long as the symptoms continue to be unfavourable.

The ailments which remain after *Bry.*, sometimes yield to *Phos. ac.*; and, if PARALYSIS or CONSUMPTION should set in, give *Ars.* or *kreos.*

Poisoning.—Toxication:—1. For the best, nay the only work which we possess on the appropriate treatment of poisoning with large doses of noxious substances, we are indebted to the talented Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia. In the present work we have already given from him the necessary instructions regarding the individual articles of poison, so that all that now remains for us is to say something on the general subject which may apply to all cases.

2. In treating a case of poisoning, two things are required :

1) REMOVAL OF THE EXCITING CAUSE ; and, 2) TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE OCCASIONED BY THE POISONING.

This treatment is to be conducted in every case agreeably to the principles of the new school.

The removal of the poisonous substances should be effected by the simplest and most innocuous method, either with the finger, or, if this should be impossible, as in the case of poisons that had been swallowed, we recommend the following means suggested by HAHNEMANN and HERING :

1) Excite VOMITING or STOOL by the simplest means, copious administration of TEPID WATER, IRRITATING THE FAUCES by means of a FEATHER, or something similar ; placing on the tongue a pinch of salt, snuff, or mustard ; or, if neither of these means should be sufficient, resort to *injections of tobacco-smoke*.

2) NEUTRALIZE THE POISON by means of : the *white of an egg, vinegar, or lemon-juice, coffee, camphor, milk, oil, soap, mucilaginous drinks, tea, wine, sugar* ; or, in some cases : *ammomiacal gas, iron-rust, charcoal, kitchen-salt, Epsom salts, sweet-almond oil, spiritus nitr. dulc., potash, boiled starch, etc.*

3. Of these antidotes the following are appropriate in certain cases :

White of an Egg :—Dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and used as a drink, especially for : metallic substances, such as, quicksilver, corrosive sublimate, verdigris, tin, lead, and sulphuric acid ; when the patient complains of violent pains in the stomach or abdomen, with tenesmus, or with diarrhoea and pains at the anus.

Vinegar :—A good antidote in poisoning with alkaline substances ; but is hurtful in cases of poisoning with mineral acids, corrosive vegetable substances, arsenic, and a large quantity of salts. In many cases it removes the ill-effects of ACONITE, OPIUM, NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES, POISONOUS MUSHROOMS, BELLADONNA, CARBONIC-ACID GAS, HEPAR SULPHURIS, POISONOUS MUSSELS and FISH, and even of ADIPIIC ACID. The vinegar may be drank, or administered by the rectum, alternately with

mucilaginous substances. The vinegar should be as pure as possible. Crab-vinegar is, of itself, poisonous.

Coffee:—*Strong black coffee*, the beans being little roasted, and drunk as hot as possible. Indispensable for a large number of poisons, especially when causing DROWSINESS, INTOXICATION, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, OR MENTAL DERANGEMENT, DELIRIUM, etc.; in general, antidoting narcotic substances, such as: OPIUM, NUX VOM., BELLADONNA, NARCOTIC MUSHROOMS, POISONOUS SUMACH, BITTER ALMONDS, PRUSSIC ACID, and all those substances containing it, BELL., COLOCYNTH, VALER., CIUTA, and CHAM. In case of poisoning with ANTIMONY, PHOSPHOR. and PHOSPHORIC ACID, *coffee* is no less indispensable.

Camphor:—Principal antidote in case of all poisoning with vegetable substances, especially such as have a CORROSIVE effect, or when VOMITING and DIARRHŒA, PALE FACE, COLD EXTREMITIES and LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS are present. *Camphor* is well-nigh a specific remedy for the ill-effects of poisoning insects, especially CANTHARIDES, whether administered internally or their action is merely confined to the skin. Likewise for the effects of so-called WORM-MEDICINES, TOBACCO, BITTER ALMONDS, and other fruits containing PRUSSIC ACID. It is likewise valuable for the secondary affections remaining after poisoning with ACIDS, SALTS, METALS, PHOSPHORUS, POISONOUS MUSHROOMS, etc., after the poisonous substance itself had been removed from the stomach by means of vomiting, etc.

Milk:—Is suitable in far fewer cases than is generally supposed. To procure an artificial covering or envelope for the poison, mucilaginous substances are to be preferred. FAT MILK (or CREAM) is suitable in all cases where OIL is, and hurtful where oil is mischievous. Curdled or sour milk is suitable or not suitable in all cases where vinegar is or is not.

Olive Oil:—It is suitable much more rarely than is believed. It is of no use in cases of metallic poisoning, and even hurtful in cases of poisoning with arsenic. It is very bad for the ill-effects of CANTHAR. This remark applies to poisoning with any other insect, or if the poison should have got into one's eye.

Oil may be used to facilitate the extraction of insects from the ear, in case they should have got into it. Oil is most suitable for poisoning with corrosive acids, such as: NITRIC ACID, SULPHURIC ACID, etc. It is sometimes useful in cases of poisoning with alkalis, to be administered alternately with vinegar, and in cases of poisoning with mushrooms.

Mucilaginous Substances:—Drinks or injections of mucilaginous substances, should be resorted to in cases of poisoning with alkalis, especially when administered alternately with vinegar.

Soap.—COMMON CASTILE SOAP, dissolved in four times its bulk of hot water, and drunk, is one of the best remedies in many cases of poisoning. It may be drunk by the cupful,—a cupful every two, three, or four minutes, in all cases where the white of an egg is indicated, but has not produced sufficient relief. Soap is particularly useful in all cases of poisoning with metallic substances, especially ARSENIC, LEAD, etc. Likewise for poisoning with corrosive acids, such as: SULPHURIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, etc., with ALUM, CORROSIVE VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, CASTOR OIL, etc. Soap is hurtful in cases of poisoning with alkalis, such as: LYC., NITRATE OF SILVER, POTASH, SODA, OLEUM TARTARI, AMMONIUM MURIATICUM (Salmiac), AMMONIUM CARBONICUM, CAUSTIC OR BURNED LIME, BABYTES, etc.

Sugar, or Sugar-water, one of the best remedies in many cases. In case of poisoning with mineral acids or ALKALIES, it is best to resort at once to the specific antidote, though sugar is not hurtful. In cases of poisoning with METALLIC SUBSTANCES, various kinds of PAINT, VERDIGRIS, COPPER, SULPHATE OF COPPER, ALUM, etc., sugar is preferable to every other remedy, and not till the patient has been relieved by the sugar, administer the *white of an egg*, or soap-water alternately with sugar. Sugar is likewise an excellent antidote in cases of poisoning with ARSENIC or CORROSIVE VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

4. Of the other antidotes, use:

Ammoniacal Gas:—For ALCOHOL, BITTER ALMONDS, PRUSSIC ACID.

Iron-rust:—For ARSENIC.

Epsom-salts :—FOR ALKALINE POISONS.

Charcoal :—FOR FOUL FISH, FOUL MEAT, POISONOUS MUSHROOMS, POISONOUS MUSSELS, etc.

Kitchen-salt :—FOR NITRATE OF SILVER and POISONED WOUNDS.

Magnesia :—FOR ACIDS.

Sweet-almond oil :—FOR ACIDS.

Potash :—FOR ACIDS.

Starch :—FOR poisoning with IODINE.

Spirits of Nitre :—FOR ALKALINE POISONS and ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

Tea :—FOR ADIPIC ACID and POISONOUS HONEY.

Wine :—FOR NOXIOUS VAPOURS and POISONOUS MUSHROOMS.

5. With respect to THE POISONING ITSELF, the first thing to be done in all serious cases is, first, and above all things, to excite VOMITING, and then to remove the worst effects of the poison by suitable antidotes.

If we should not be able to ascertain what kind of poison had been swallowed, we should first administer the white of an egg, if the pains are very violent; and, if there should be stupefaction, *Coffee*.

Without knowing strictly the precise nature of the poison, if we know generally whether it is a METAL, an ACID, an ALKALINE SUBSTANCE, an ANIMAL or VEGETABLE POISON, etc., the following general rules may further be observed :

a) For a metallic substance, we have to give : first, the *white of an egg*, *sugar-water*, *soap-water*, and afterwards for the remaining consequences : *Sulph.*, which is a real antidote to metals.

b) If ACIDS and CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES, give : 1) *Soap-water* ; 2) *Magnesia* dissolved in water ; 3) *Chalk-water* ; 4) *Alkalies* or *potash* dissolved in water, taking a tablespoonful as long as the vomiting continues. Afterwards mucilaginous drinks, and alternately *Coff.* and *op.* as homœopathic remedies.

As regards the remaining ailments, give *Puls.* for sulphuric acid ; *Bry.* for muriatic acid ; *Hep.* for nitric acid ; *Coff.* for phosphoric acid ; *Acon.* for the other acids, and especially

crab-apple vinegar. If the skin should have been corroded by poisons, apply soap-water, or a watery solution of *Caust.*; and if corrosive substances should have got into the eyes, apply *sweet almond-oil*, or *fresh unsalted butter*.

c) For ALKALINE SUBSTANCES: 1) *Vinegar and water* drunk in large quantities; 2) *Lemon-juice*, or acids from other fruits, diluted with much water; 3) *Sour milk*; 4) *Mucilaginous drinks*, or injections. *Vinegar* is hurtful in cases of poisoning with barytes; but glauber salt dissolved in water, renders good service; afterwards, *Camph.* or *nitr. spir.* The secondary effects of poisoning with potash require: *Coff.* or *carb. v.*; and those of poisoning with spirits of ammonia, *Hep.*

d) For the inhalation of NOXIOUS VAPOURS: sprinkle the patient with *vinegar and water*, or let him inhale the *vapours of a solution of chlore*; afterwards, after the return of consciousness, give *black coffee*, or a few doses of *Op.* or *bell.*

See VAPOURS.

e) For VEGETABLE POISONS: 1) *Camphor*, by olfaction, or sometimes a drop of the spirits of camphor on sugar; 2) *Black coffee* or *vinegar*, especially for narcotic vegetable juices. The best antidotes for corrosive vegetable juices, are *soap-water* and *milk*.

f) For ANIMAL POISONS: see the single poisons, such as: CANTHARIDES, ADIPIC POISONS, STINGS OF INSECTS, FISH-POISON, POISONOUS HONEY, etc.—For TOAD-POISON, or similar poisons, if they should have got into the stomach, give powdered charcoal, stirred up with oil or milk; or let the patient smell of the sweet spirits of nitre, if bad symptoms should set in, and afterward give *Ars.*—If a poison of this kind should have got into the eye, give *Acon.*

6. With respect to the treatment of POISONED WOUNDS or wounds from the bite of a POISONOUS animal, Hering's proposals are too important not to merit all attention from those who are anxious for practical correctness, and as I am informed by a credible witness, Hering himself, in his experiments with rattle-snakes, had an opportunity to test what he proposes by experience. Hering's proposals are as follow: For the BITES of

POISONOUS SERPENTS, MAD DOGS, or other poisonous animals, apply HEAT AT A DISTANCE, for which purpose anything may be used which is handy at the time; a red-hot iron, incandescent piece of coal, or even a burning cigar; hold this as near as possible without burning the skin. The heat should be kept up uniformly, and should be concentrated upon the wound exclusively. The edges of the wound should be covered with OIL or FAT, and this should be repeated as often as the skin gets dry. If no oil or fat can be had, use SOAP, or even saliva. Wipe off carefully everything which is discharged from the wound. Continue the application of heat until the patient feels chilly and stretches himself; if this should take place too speedily, continue to apply the heat for about an hour, until the effects of the poison commence to disappear.

7. At the same time administer internal remedies. In the case of a serpent's bite, give the patient a swallow of salt-water from time to time, or a pinch of salt or powder, or a few pieces of garlic.

If, nevertheless, suspicious symptoms should set in, give a tablespoonful of wine or brandy every two or three minutes; continue this until the symptoms abate, and repeat the brandy at every return of a paroxysm.

If the stitching pains should increase in violence, and take the direction from the wound to the heart; if the wound, at the same time, should be bluish, checkered like marble and swollen, with vomiting, vertigo, and fainting, give *Ars.* 30, (three globules in a teaspoonful of water), and another dose in half an hour, if the symptoms should continue to get worse, or only in three hours, if they should remain unchanged; if an improvement should set in after the first dose, do not repeat the medicine until the symptoms get worse again.

If *Ars.*, even if repeated, should have no effect, give *Bell.* In some cases *Senega* is found to be effectual. The chronic sequelæ of the bite of a serpent require *Phos. ac.* and *merc.*

8. If the bite should have been inflicted by a mad dog, apply DRY HEAT AT A DISTANCE as above, and for the remaining treatment, see HYDROPHOBIA.

If the bite should proceed from a man or animal which is not mad, but FURIOUS, give *Hydrophobin*; which is recommended by HERING.

9. Wounds which have become poisonous in consequence of decayed animal matter or pus having got into them, require *Ars*.

To guard against unpleasant consequences, in case we should have to touch decayed animal substances, poisonous wounds or ulcers, or men and animals infected with contagious diseases, we should hold our hands for ten or fifteen minutes near as strong a heat as can be borne, and afterwards wash them with soap. The use of *Chlorine* in such cases is well known.

Polypi.—Principal remedies: 1) *Calc.* 2) *Phosph. puls. staph.* 3) *Con. merc. sil. thuj.* 4) *Amb. ant. ars. aur. graph. hep. lyc. mez. petr. phos. ac. sep. sulph. sulph. ac. teucr.*

MUCOUS GROWTHS seem chiefly to require: 1) *Calc. merc. puls.* 2) *Hep. mez. sulph teucr.*

FIBROUS GROWTHS, on the other hand: 1) *Calc. staph.* 2) *Ars. petr. phosph. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.*

It should not be forgotten that, if we wish to treat polypi successfully, we should allow a dose of the appropriate remedy to act six or eight weeks.

Polypus of the Bladder.—In regard to this disease, we possess the record of only one case successfully treated with *Calc.*—Perhaps we might try; *Staphys.*; or, *Con. merc. phosph. puls. sil. thuj.*

I ought to remind my readers of my previous remarks about the long action of *Calc.* I have always found, that one dose of *Calc.*, if allowed to act, will remove the polypus (from the nose or uterus) in from four to seven weeks; whereas a repetition of the dose, even from the same solution, was attended with unpleasant consequences.

Polypus of the Ear.—Try *Calc.* and *staphys.*

See POLYPI.

Polypus of the Nose.—The remedy which deserves the first consideration is *Puls.*, and if this (four doses $\frac{3}{130}$, from four to four days) effect nothing in from fourteen to sixteen days, a dose of *Calc.* ($\frac{3}{130}$) may be given, continued for four, six, eight weeks, and longer, without repetition.—*Teucr.* is of little use.—Try *Phosph. staph. sep. sil.*

Pot-bellied.—If the patients be CHILDREN, see ATROPHY of scrofulous children.

If YOUNG GIRLS, at the age of pubescence, give *Lach.*

If OLD FEMALES, or females who have borne many children, give: 1) *Sepia*; or, 2) *Bell. calc. ? chin. ? n. vom. ? plat.*

Pregnancy.—1. Principal remedies for the morbid states incident to pregnancy:

a) For CONVULSIONS and SPASMS: 1) *Bell. cham. cic. hyos. ign.*; or, 2) *Cocc. ipec. mosch. plat. stram. veratr.*

b) For affections of the MIND: 1) *Bell. puls.*; or, 2) *Acon. cupr. lach. merc. plat. stram. veratr.*

c) For HEADACHE: 1) *Bell. bry. cocc. n. vom. puls. plat. veratr.*; or, 2) *Acon. calc. magn. sep. sulph.*

d) For the YELLOW or BROWN SPOTS in the face: *Con. ferr. nitr. ac. sep.*

e) For TOOTHACHE: 1) *Magn. n. mosch. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Alum. bell. calc. hyos. rhus. staph.*

f) For BULIMY: *Magn. m. natr. m. n. vom. petr. sep.*

g) For AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, etc.: 1) *Con. ipec. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2), *Acon. ars. ferr. kreos. lach. magn. m. natr. m. n. mosch. petr. phosph. sep. veratr.*

h) For pain in the ABDOMEN: 1) *Arn. bry. cham. n. vom. puls. sep.*; or, 2) *Bell. hyos. lach. veratr.*

i) For CONSTIPATION: 1) *Bry. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Alum. lyc. op. sep.*

k) For DIARRHŒA: 1) *Ant. phosph. sep. sulph.*; or, 2) *Dulc. hyos. lyc. petr.*

l) FOR ISCHURIA and DYSURIA: 1) *Cocc. phos. ac. puls.* ;
or, 2) *Con. n. vom. sulph.*

m) FOR VARICOES: 1) *Lyc.* 2) *Carb. veg. puls.*

Presbyopia.—The remedies which, according to experience up to the present time, deserve most consideration, are in general: 1) *Calc. dros. sep. sil. sulph.* ; or, 2) *Carb. am. coff. con. hyos. lyc. meph. natr. natr. m. petr.*

See AMBLYOPIA.

Prolapsus of the Rectum.—Principal remedies: *Ign. nux v. merc. sulph.* ; and perhaps, to remove the disposition to this affection: *Ars. calc. lyc. ruta. sep.*

Prolapsus of the rectum in CHILDREN requires: *Ign.* or *n. vom.*

Prolapsus Uteri et Vaginæ.—Principal remedies, so far as known: *Aur. bell. n. vom. sep.* ; or perhaps: *Calc. gran. ? kreos. merc. n. mosch. ? stann. ?*

Prolapsus of the UTERUS in particular requires: *Aur. bell. calc. n. vom. sep. stann.*

Of the VAGINA: *Kreos. merc. n. vom.*

Prolapsus, if taken under treatment within the first fourteen days after occurring, may be successfully treated with *N. vom.* This relieves so rapidly, that not a trace has remained of it the evening following the first dose, by giving one dose ($\frac{3}{80}$), before going to bed, and keeping the patient twenty-four hours in bed.

Prosopalgia.—1. The best remedies, in general, are: 1) *Acon. bell. caust. coloc. con. hep. lyc. merc. mez. n. vom. phosph. plat. spig. staph.* ; or, 2) *Bry. calc. caps. chin. lyc. puls. rhus. sil. stann. sulph. thuj. veratr.* ; or, 3) *Actæa. agar. arn. ars. ant. bar. c. cham. coff. kal. kal. chel. ? magn. ? magn. m. ? etc.*

2. INFLAMMATORY prosopalgia frequently requires: 1) *Acon.*

arn. bry. phosph. staph. sulph.; or, 2) *Ber. c. bell. lach. merc. plat. thuj. veratr.*

For RHEUMATIC prosopalgia the following are indicated: *Acon. caust. chin. merc. mez. phosph. puls. spig. sulph. thuj.*; or, 2) *Arn. bry. hep. lach. magn. n. vom. veratr.*

ARTHRITIC prosopalgia requires, in many cases: *Caust. coloc. merc. n. vom. rhus. spig.*, etc.

For the NERVOUS face-ache (NEURALGIA FACIALIS) the following are to be preferred: 1) *Spig.* 2) *Bell. caps. lyc. plat. spig. magn. aret.*; or, 3) *Hyos. lach. magn. n. vom.*, etc.

If caused by ABUSE OF MERCURY: *Aur. carb. veg. chin. hep. sulph.*

See MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS.

3. Prosopalgia of YOUNG PEOPLE (and especially of young girls) is frequently removed by: 1) *Acon. bell.*; or, 2) *Calc. chin. lach. phosph. plat.*

In the case of NERVOUS persons, by: *Bell. lach. lyc. plat. spig.*

4. In all cases, according to SIMILARITY OF SYMPTOMS, the following remedies may be taken into consideration:

Aconitum:—In cases where the face is red and hot, with pain on ONE SIDE, creeping or as from an ulcer; swelling of the cheek or jaws; fever-heat, thirst; violent pains, with restlessness and anguish, etc.

Belladonna:—When the pains follow the course of the infra-orbital nerve, and are easily excited by friction of the affected side; or in case of tearing, stitching pains in the bones, jaws, or malar bones; in many cases where there is rigidity of the nape of the neck; spasms of the eyelids; convulsive twitching of the facial muscles and distortion of the mouth; hot and red face, etc.

Causticum:—When there are tensive or beating pains in the facial bones, especially under the eyes, with a sort of paralysis of the facial muscles; or drawing pains in the jaws, so that the patient is unable to open the mouth; rheumatic pains in the limbs, buzzing in the ears, etc.

Colocynthis:—If there be **TEARING AND STITCHING PAINS**, affecting principally the **LEFT SIDE** of the face, and extending to the head, temples, nose, ear and teeth, with swelling of the face, **AGGRAVATION OF THE PAINS BY TOUCHING THE PARTS EVER SO SLIGHTLY**, etc.

Conium:—Especially when the pains set in at night and are tearing or stitching.

Hepar:—If the pains in the malar bones become worse by touching the parts, and extend to the ears and temples.

Lycopodium:—For pains commencing with a feeling of coldness, especially in the right side of the face, and which increase in violence at night or in the evening.

Mercurius:—When the pains are tearing or stitching, affecting one whole side of the head, from the temple to the teeth, and especially when they become **WORSE AT NIGHT IN THE WARM BED**, with pyalism, lachrymation, sweat in the face or about the head, sleeplessness, etc.

Mezereum:—For spasmodic, stupefying pains affecting the left malar bone, and extending to the eye, temple, ear, teeth, throat, and shoulder, worse after taking anything warm, or on coming out of the open air and entering a room.

Nux vom.:—In case of tearing and drawing pains extending to the inner ear, with swelling of the cheeks; **REDNESS OF THE FACE OR CHEEK** (often **ONLY** of **ONE**), or yellowish tinge, especially around the nose and mouth; **CREEPING** in the face, with twitching of the muscles; aggravation of the pains by mental labour, wine, coffee, etc.

Phosphorus:—Where there are tearing pains, especially on the left side, with itching and **TENSION OF THE SKIN OF THE FACE**; swelling and paleness of the face; aggravation of the pains by moving the facial muscles when eating, opening the mouth, etc., or by the slightest touch; pains from the jaws to the root of the nose or the inner ear; pressure of blood to the head, with vertigo; buzzing in the ears, etc.

Platina:—Where the pains are creeping, with feeling of coldness and numbness in the affected side; or for cramp-pain and

tensive pressure in the malar bones and bones of the cheeks ; if the pains increase or are renewed in the evening and during rest ; where there is a whining mood ; red face, with thirst, etc.

Spigelia :—Where there are jerking, tearing, BURNING AND PRESSURE in the malar and cheek bones ; violent pains, not allowing either to touch or move the part, with shining swelling of the affected side, or with anguish of heart and great restlessness.

Staphysagria :—In case of aching, beating pains from the teeth to the eye, or stitching, burning, drawing, cutting or tearing pains, with sensation of swelling in the affected side, spasmodic weeping, cold hands, and cold sweat in the face.

In like manner the following deserve consideration :

- a) For DISTENSIVE pains : *Bell. ign. phos. plat. spig.*
- b) In case of BURNING pains : *Bell. cham. coloc. graph. ign. phos. phos. ac. rhus. samb. spig. veratr.*
- c) In case of ACHING pains : *Bell. chin. mez. rhus. par. spig. stann. staph.*
- d) If there be CRAMPY pains : *Mez. nitr. ac. par. plat. stann. thuj.*
- e) In case of BEATING : *Acon. bell. merc. plat. staph.*
- f) Of TINGLING : *Nux v. plat.*
- g) TEARING : *Alum. carb. v. chin. coloc. con. hep. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. rhus. spig. staph.*
- h) CUTTING : 1) *Bell. staph.* 2) *Calc. coloc. rhus.*
- i) STITCHING : *Alum. ars. bell. coloc. con. graph. lyc. merc. rhus. sil. staph. sulph.*
- k) TENSIVE : *Aur. baryt. caust. coloc. hep. par. phos. rhus.*
- l) In case of pains with feeling of NUMBNESS in the affected parts : *Mez. plat.*
- m) In case of DIGGING pains : *Coloc. plat.*
- n) In case of DRAWING pains : *Ars. carb. v. hep. kal. rhus. sil. stann.*
- o) In case of JERKING pains : *Chin. n. vom. phos. spig. thuj.*

6. For pains which become worse:

a) By CONTACT: *Actæa. chin. dros. hep. phos. spig.*

b) By MOTION, talking, chewing: *Actæa. bell. bry. calc. mez. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. spig. staph.*

c) For pains on ONE side only: *Acon. actæa. bell. coloc. con. dros. mez. natr. m. n. vom. phos. plat. puls. spig. stann. staph.*

d) Pains on the LEFT side: 1) *Coloc. graph. lach. staph. sulph.* 2) *Acon. calc. con. nitr. ac. n. vom. spig. veratr.*

e) On the RIGHT side: *Bell. bry. con. rhus. spig.*

f) If they become worse in the EVENING: 1) *Bell. con. lach. mez. nitr. ac. phos. plat. puls.* 2) *Acon. bry. calc. coloc. kal. rhus. stann.*

g) In case of NIGHTLY pains: 1) *Acon. con. merc. nitr. ac. sil.* 2) *Bell. bry. calc. cin. dros. kal. lach. mez. natr. m. phos. puls. rhus. spig. staph. thuj.*

h) If the pains are renewed after every MEAL: 1) *Bry. calc. con. kal. natr. m. n. vom. phos. sil.* 2) *Nitr. ac. puls. rhus.*

7. See HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE; PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF; CAUSES, CONDITIONS, etc.

Prostatitis.—The best remedies hitherto used with most success, are: *Puls.* and *thuja*. We may likewise try: *Agn. aur. cann. canth.? iod. merc. spong.? sulph.?*

If caused by GONORRHOEA, always give, *Puls.* and *thuja*.

Prussic Acid, Poisoning with.—The best remedies in case of poisoning are: 1) *Spirits of ammonia*, which the patient should smell of, or dissolve a few drops in a tumblerful of water, and give it in teaspoonful doses; 2) *Black coffee* by the mouth and rectum; 3) *Vapours of vinegar* or *camphor*.

Subsequent secondary ailments require: *Coff. ipec. nux v.*

The same mode of treatment applies to poisoning with BITTER ALMONDS or LAUROCERASUS.

Psoitis.—Principal remedies: *Acon. bry. n. vom. puls. rhus. staph.*

See RHEUMATISM, and PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF.

For SUPPURATION, see ABSCESS, and INFLAMMATORY TUMOUR.

Ptyalism.—The remedies chiefly deserving attention are: 1) *Bell. calc. canth. colch. dulc. euphorb. hep. iod. lach. merc. nitr. ac. op. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amb. ant. arg. baryt. bry. caust. cham. chin. dros. graph. hell. hyos. ign. ipec. lyc. natr. m. puls. seneg. sep. staph. stram. sulph. ac. veratr.*

If caused by ABUSE OF MERCURY, give; *Bell. chin. dulc. hep. iod. lach. nitr. ac. op. sulph.*

See STOMACHAGE.

Pulmonary Phthisis.—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Calc. kal. lyc. phosph. puls. stann.* 2) *Ars. chin. dros. ferr. iod. lach. nitr. nitr. ac. sep. sil. sulph.* 3) *Bry. carb. v. con. dulc. hep. kreos. laur. led. merc. natr. m. phosph. ac. samb.* 4) *Amm. amm. m. arn. bell. dig. guaj. hyos. n. mosch. n. vom. seneg. spong. zinc.*

2. ACUTE phthisis (FLORIDA) in consequence of violent and badly-treated pneumonia, or of violent pneumorrhagia, requires:

1) *Lyc.* 2) *Ferr. hep. lach. merc. sulph.*; or, 3) *Dros. dulc. laur. led. puls.*

Suppuration of the lungs, in consequence of ABUSE OF MERCURY, requires principally: 1) *Carb. v. guaj. hep. lach. nitr. ac. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. chin. dulc. lyc. sil.*

Phthisis of STONE-CUTTERS requires: 1) *Calc. hep. lyc. sil.*; or, 2) *Lach. sulph.*

3. For TUBERCULOUS phthisis, or phthisis in the strict sense of the term, the best remedies in general are: 1) *Calc. kal. lyc. phosph. puls. stann.* 2) *Ars. carb. v. hep. lach. merc. nitr. ac. samb. sil. sulph.*; or, 3) *Amm. arn. bell. bry. dulc. hyos. natr. natr. m. nitr. n. mosch.*

IN THE FIRST STAGE, the tubercles being still CRUDE or com-

mencing to inflame and soften, the following will often be found useful: 1) *Amm. calc. carb. v. lyc. phos. nitr. ac. sulph.*; or, 2) *Acon. Arn. ars. bell. dulc. ferr. hyos. kal. merc. nitr. stann. sulph. ac.*

In the second stage, with purulent expectoration, the best remedies commonly are: 1) *Calc. kal. lyc. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Carb. v. chin. con. dros. ferr. lach. merc. natr. nitr. nitr. ac. phos. ac. rhus. stann.* 3) *Dulc. hep. guaj. laur. samb. zinc.*

In PHTHISIS MUCOSA, with copious expectoration of tuberculous mucus, the following remedies are found to be the best: 1) *Dulc. hep. lach. merc. seneg. sep. stann. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. calc. carb. v. chin. croc. dly. lyc. phos. puls. sil. zinc.*

4. With respect to the particular indications for selection, among the remedies mentioned the following may be noticed:

Aconitum:—Often at the commencement of the treatment of incipient phthisis, and especially in case of frequent determination of blood to the chest, with short cough, hæmoptysis, and disposition to pneumonia.

Ammonium:—If the expectoration is slimy and bloody, and if there be violent oppression of the chest and short breathing.

Belladonna:—Suitable in particular to scrofulous children with cough at night, shortness of breathing, and mucous rattling; or suitable to young girls at the age of pubescence. (After *Bell.* are frequently suitable: *Hep. lach. phos. or sil.*)

Calcarea:—An excellent remedy in the stage of purulent expectoration, after *Sulph.* or *nitr. ac.* have already had their effect, or even in the FIRST stage, particularly in the case of plethoric young people that are affected with congestions of blood, bleeding of the nose, etc.; also to young girls with profuse and too frequent menstruation. (After *Calc., lyc. or sil. or nitr. ac.* is frequently suitable.)

Carbo veg.:—Especially if the cough is violent and spasmodic, at times dry and painful, at others purulent, slimy, and mixed with tuberculous substances.

China:—Particularly if the patient has suffered frequently

from pulmonary hemorrhage, or has been debilitated by bleeding. (After *Chin.*, *ferrum* is frequently suitable in this case.)

Dulcamara:—More particularly when there is great disposition to take cold, or when repeated colds have contributed to the more rapid development of the disease.

Ferrum:—When the disease occurred in consequence of pneumonia or a neglected catarrh, and when, besides the symptoms of phthisis, the case is attended by heavy breathing and vomiting of food or lienteria. (In this latter case *China* is often of great use.)

Hepar:—Particularly suitable to children or scrofulous young people, in the first stage of the disease, frequently after *Bell.*, or alternately with *Merc.* or *sil.*

Kali carb.:—A no less important remedy than *Calc.*, as well for **INCIPIENT** as for **CONFIRMED PHTHISIS**, especially after *Nitr. ac.* or *sil.*, or when the patients look bloated over the eyes or between the eyebrows.

Lachesis:—Especially after or alternately with: *Bell. hep. sil.*

Lycopodium:—One of the most effectual remedies when hectic fever, with cough and purulent expectoration take place, in consequence of violent or neglected pneumonia; or for incipient or even fully-developed tuberculous phthisis, bloody or purulent expectoration. (Suitable after or alternately with: *Calc. sil. phos.*)

Nitr. ac.:—Chiefly at the commencement of the disease, before using *Kali*; suitable to persons with brown hair, yellowish complexion, and disposed to diarrhoea.

Phosphorus:—A no less important remedy than *Calc. kal. sil.* for **INCIPIENT** as well as **CONFIRMED** phthisis, especially in the case of thin, blond, slender individuals, or to children and delicate girls, with dry, short cough, short breath, striking thinness, **BLOATED APPEARANCE UNDER THE EYES**, disposition to diarrhoea or sweat, etc. (Suitable after *Bell.*, or alternately with *Lyc. sil.*)

Sambucus:—Especially if the disease is accompanied with

profuse colliquative sweats, or frequent paroxysms of asthma. (Is frequently suitable after, or in alternation with *Ars.*)

Silicea:—Almost under the same conditions as *Phosphorus*, and in most cases of incipient or confirmed phthisis, especially after: *Lyc. phos. hep. or calc.*

Stannum:—When the expectoration is decidedly purulent, this remedy is seldom applicable; but it is indicated more than any other remedy by mucous expectoration in the first stage of consumption, or when a neglected catarrh threatens to pass into phthisis.

Sulphur:—Not only in many cases of pulmonary suppuration after violent pneumonia, but also for tuberculous phthisis in the second stage, and even for incipient tuberculosis, provided the inflammatory symptoms had been removed by other remedies (such as: *Acon. bry. phos.*), and a dose is allowed to act for several weeks.

5. What has been already said regarding the difference between the various modes of medication, cannot be too earnestly recommended to the attention of practitioners in the treatment of **INCIPIENT** phthisis. Unsuitable remedies frequently cause irritation, and thereby inflammation of tubercles hitherto latent; all which may be avoided, by giving the medicine in **ONE SINGLE DOSE**, and not repeating it till we are sure that the **MEDICINE SELECTED** is the **SUITABLE** one, and that the **REPETITION** of its doses is really **INDICATED**.

6. Compare: **ASTHMA, CONGESTIONS OF THE CHEST, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, PNEUMONIA, etc.**

Purple-rash.—*Miliaria purpurea*:—Principal remedies:

1) *Acon. coff.* 2) *Bell. sulph.*

If the disease should be complicated with scarlatina, *Dulo.* deserves the preference.

See **INFLAMMATORY FEVERS and EXANTHEMS**; and compare: **VARIOLA, RASH, MEASLES, SCARLATINA.**

R.

Ranula.—Principal remedies: *Calc. merc.*; perhaps also, *Ambra*.

Rash.—Miliaria:—Principal remedies: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. cham. ipec. puls. sulph.*

If the BREAKING OUT should be accompanied with great distress, *Ars.* merits the preference.

For LYING-IN WOMEN the following are most suitable: *Bry.* or *ipec.*; and for CHILDREN: *Acon. bell. bry. cham. ipec.*

If sudden retrocession or slow development of the eruption should be followed by asthmatic complaints, gastric symptoms, and fainting turns, give *Ipec.*

MILIARIA ALBA requires principally: *Ars. bry.*; and perhaps, *Bell. val.*

See PURPLE and SCARLET-RASH.

Retention of Urine.—Ischuria:—SPASMODIC ischuria: 1) *N. vom. op. puls.*; or, 2) *Aur. canth. con. dig. hyos. lach. rhus. veratr.*

Compare: URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

INFLAMMATORY ischuria: *Acon. cana. canth. n. vom. puls.*, etc.

Compare: CYSTITIS and URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

PARALYTIC ISCHURIA: *Ars. dulo. hyos.*, etc.

Compare: URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

Rhachitis.—Rickets:—The best remedies ascertained by experience for the various phenomena of this disease are: 1) *Asa. bell. calc. lyc. merc. puls. sil. staph. sulph.*; and, 2) *Mez. nitr. ac. petr. phosph. phos. ac. rhus.*

For CURVATURE of the spine: *Bell. calc. puls. sil. sulph.*

For curvature of the LONG BONES and SWELLING OF THE JOINTS: *Asa. calc. sil. sulph.*

For too LARGE SIZE of the head, the fontanelles remaining open: *Calc. puls. sil.*

See SCROFULA, and BONES, DISEASES OF.

Rhagades.—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Alum. calc. hep. lyc. merc. petr. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Arn. aur. cham. cycl. lach. mang. nitr. m. natr. ac. sassap. sil. zinc.*

2. Rhagades of the HANDS, from WORKING IN WATER: 1) *Calc. hep. sep. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ant. cham. merc. rhus. sassap.*

CHAPPING IN COLD WEATHER: *Petr. sulph.*

3. Hemorrhoidal rhagades at the ANUS require most frequently: 1) *Agn. arn. cham. graph. 2) Hep. rhus. sassap. sulph.*

Rhagades of the LIPS: *Arn. ars. caps. cham. ign. merc. natr. m. puls. sulph.*

Those of the ALÆ NASI: *Merc. sil.*

Of the PREPUCE: *Arn. merc. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.*

4. Deep, BLEEDING rhagades require: 1) *Cham. merc. sil. 2) Calc. graph. lach. nitr. ac. petr. staph. sulph.*

The principal remedy for syphilitic rhagades of the hands, or between the toes, is *Merc.*; if the patient should have had much mercury, give: *Aur. carb. veg. lach. nitr. ac. sassap. sep. sulph.*; nevertheless, to effect a perfect cure, *Merc.* will be found indispensable, provided the rhagades are not exclusively mercurial.

Compare: ULCERS, SUPPURATIONS, SORENESS OF THE SKIN.

Rheumatism.—1. The most effectual remedies for it are, in general: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. merc. n. vom. phosph. puls. rhus.* 2) *Ant. ars. carb. veg. caust. chin. colch. ferr. hep. ign. lach. byc. n. mosch. rhod. ruta. sassap. sep. sulph. thuj. veratr.* 3) *Camph. cann. canth. coloc. cupr. euphr. kreos. magn. c. mez. nitr. ac. ran. spig. squill. stann. tart. val.*

2. For ACUTE rheumatism the following are the most suitable:

Acon. Arn. ars. bell. bry. cham. chin. colch. dulc. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. and rhus.

For CHRONIC rheumatism, the following are most to be recommended: *Caust. clem. hep. lach. lyc. phosph. sulph. veratr.*; or, *Bry. dulc. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. thuj.*

Rheumatism and SWELLING of joints require chiefly: *Acon. ant. Arn. bell. bry. chin. clem. hep. n. vom. rhus. sulph.*

Rheumatism with CURVATURE and STIFFNESS of the affected part: 1) *Ant. bry. caust. guaj. lach. sulph.* 2) *Amm. n. coloc. graph. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. rhus. sep.*

Rheumatism with LAMENESS: 1) *Arn. chin. ferr. ruta*; or, 2) *Cin. coccul. hell. plumb. sassap. staph.*

ERRATIC rheumatic pains require: 1) *Bry. n. mosch. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Arn. ars. asa. bell. daph. mang. plumb. rhod. sabin. sassap. sep. sulph. val.*

3. Rheumatism in consequence of GONORRHOEA requires principally: 1) *Clem. sassap. thuj.*; or, 2) *Daph. lyc. and sulph.*

If caused by ABUSE of MERCURY: 1) *Carb. veg. chin. guaj. lyc. sassap. sulph.*; or, 2) *Arg. Arn. bell. calc. cham. chin. guaj. hep. lach. lyc. mez. phos. ac. puls.*

Pains coming on after taking the LEAST COLD, require chiefly: *Acon. Arn. bry. calc. dulc. merc. phos. ac. sulph.*

If caused by BAD WEATHER, the most useful remedies are: 1) *Calc. dulc. n. mosch. rhod. rhus. veratr.*; or, 2) *Amm. ant. carb. an. carb. veg. lach. lyc. mang. merc. nitr. ac. puls. sep. spig. stront. sulph.*

If by a CHANGE of WEATHER: *Bry. calc. carb. veg. dulc. graph. lach. mang. merc. n. mosch. phosph. rhod. rhus. sil. sulph. veratr.*

If by being IN THE WATER, or by exposure to WET and COLD: 1) *Calc. n. mosch. puls. rhus. sassap. sep.* 2) *Bell. borax. bry. carb. veg. caust. colch. dulc. hep. lyc. sulph.*

If by exposure to the COLD in winter: 1) *Ars. bry.* or *n. vom.* 2) *Carb. veg. colch. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sulph. ac.*

4. With respect to the general symptoms, and the nature of the pains, we may constantly keep the following in view:

Aconitum :—In case of tearing or STITCHING PAINS, which abate when sitting, INTOLERABLE at night, with complaints and reproaches; red and shining swelling of the affected part, and excessive sensitiveness to contact and motion; AGGRAVATION and RETURN OF THE PAINS by wine or OTHER HEATING CAUSES, also by emotions; HIGH FEVER, WITH DRY HEAT, THIRST, REDNESS OF CHEEKS, or alternation of redness and paleness of the face.

Arnica :—In case of pains as if from a SPRAIN or CONTUSION, feeling of lameness and tingling in the affected parts, or hard, red and shining swelling; VIOLENT PAINS IN THE AFFECTED PART, with sensation as if resting upon something very hard; aggravation by moving the affected part. (*Arn.* is suitable after or before: *Chin. ars. ferr. or rhus.*)

Belladonna :—In case of STITCHING, BURNING pains, which become worse at night and by motion, swelling of the affected part, with shining, widely-spreading redness; violent fever, with throbbing of the carotid arteries, congestion of blood to the head, RED FACE AND EYES. (*Bell.* is frequently suitable after: *Acon. cham. merc. or puls.*)

Bryonia :—Where there are tensive and TEARING pains, with stitching in the affected part AS OFTEN AS IT IS MOVED; or pains which have no certain seat, and affect the muscles rather than the bones; red and shining, or pale and tense swelling, or stiffness of the affected part; aggravation of the pains at night and during the least motion; general sweat or CHILLINESS and SHUDDERING, or great fever-heat, with headache, BILIOUS or gastric symptoms; vexed mood, or anger. (Frequently after *Acon.* or *rhus.*)

Chamomilla :—In the case of drawing or tearing pains, with SENSATION OF NUMBNESS OR LAMENESS IN THE AFFECTED PART; the pains are CONTINUOUS AND GET WORSE AT NIGHT; FEVER, with BURNING HEAT in the affected part, preceded by shuddering; hot sweat about the head, even in the hair; REDNESS, mostly of ONE cheek only; great restlessness, TOSSING

ABOUT, or chill; desire to be in bed. (Suitable after or before *Bell. puls.* or *ign.*)

Mercurius:—Should there be stitching, burning or tearing pains, worse in COLD AND DAMP WEATHER, in BED, at night or toward morning; OEDEMA of the affected parts: the pains are principally felt in the joints or bones; feeling of coldness in the affected parts; COPIOUS SWEAT, AFFORDING NO RELIEF. (Is frequently suitable after *Bell. bry. chin. dulc.* or *lach.*)

Nux vom.:—In case of TENSIVE, JERKING or PULLING pains, especially in the back, loins, chest or joints, with pale, tense swelling; NUMBNESS or lameness of the affected muscles, with spasms or twitchings in the muscles; aversion to the open air, and great sensitiveness to cold; gastric symptoms; constipation, shuddering, with trembling and aggravation of the symptoms. (Rarely suitable at the commencement, but frequently after: *Acon. cham. ign.* or *arn.*)

Pulsatilla:—In case of drawing, tearing and jerking pains, which become worse AT NIGHT or in the evening, in bed; also by the warmth of the room, or by attempting to change a position which the patient had been in for a long time; or pains WHICH SHIFT rapidly from one JOINT TO ANOTHER; sensation of numbness or lameness in the affected parts, or stitches and feeling of coldness at every change of weather; relief of the pains by uncovering the part or in the open air; pale face and chills, increasing with the pains. (Frequently suitable after: *Cham. ign.* or *arn.*)

Rhus tox.:—Where there are tearing and burning or tensive pains, or pain as if sprained, with sensation of lameness and creeping in the affected parts; rigidity or red and shining swelling of the joints, with stitches when touched; aggravation of the pains during rest and in bad weather. (Suitable after *Arn.* or *bry.*)

5. In respect to the other remedies stated, we may have regard also to:

Arsenicum:—For burning, tearing pains, which become intolerable at night, and are aggravated in the COLD, abating by the application of warmth.

Causticum.—If the pains are worse in the open air, in the room and bed, and are less violent; or with lameness, stiffness, and curvature of the affected part.

China.—For pains which are made worse by the least contact, with lameness of the affected part, profuse sweat, etc.

Colchicum.—Particularly in case of paroxysms of tearing, stitching or drawing pain in the affected part through to the bone; lameness of the affected part; **TEARING** in **WARM WEATHER**, with stitches in the limbs, when the weather is cold; the pains are worse from evening till morning, **SOMETIMES INTOLERABLE IN THE EVENING**; nightly heat with thirst; nervousness; yellow spots in the face; loss of appetite, with loathing of the smell rather than taste of the food; diminished, dark brown urine.

Dulcamara.—If the pains set in, especially at night and during rest, with inconsiderable fever.

Ferrum.—Particularly for rheumatic lameness of the shoulder.

Ignatia.—In case of pains as if caused by a contusion or pain, or sensation as if the flesh were **LOOSE ON THE BONES** IN CONSEQUENCE OF **BLOWS**; the pains are worse at night, relief by a change of position.

Lachesis.—For chronic rheumatism, and alternately with *Hepar*; or in case of stiffness and curvature of the affected parts.

Lycopodium.—In case of drawing and tearing pains, which are suitable particularly at night and during rest; painful rigidity of the muscles and joints, with sensation of numbness in the affected part. (Suitable after: *Rhus. calc. puls.*, or *nux mosch.*)

Nux mosch..—For wandering, aching, or drawing pains, which become worse during rest, or in the open and cold air.

Phosphorus.—For tearing, drawing, and tensive pains setting in when taking the least cold, with headache, vertigo, oppression of the chest, etc.

Rhododendron.—When the pains are worse during rest, excited by rough, damp, windy weather.

Ruta :—In particular for rheumatic lameness of the wrist or tarsal joint.

Sepia :—Most especially for rheumatic affections in persons of a slender form, more particularly suitable to females with a delicate skin and complexion.

Sulphur :—In almost all cases of chronic rheumatism, and the obstinate annoyances of acute cases. (Frequently after: *Acon. hell. bry. merc. or puls.*)

Thuja :—For tearing and beating pains, as from subcutaneous ulceration, with coldness and feeling of numbness in the affected parts, worse during rest and in the heat of bed.

Veratrum :—In case of pains as if from having been bruised, worse in bed and bad weather, less when walking, with weakness and trembling of the affected part.

6. Compare: GOUT; PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF; CONDITIONS, CAUSES, WEATHER, etc.

Rupia s. Rhyphia.—1. Names have caused an immense confusion in the department of cutaneous diseases. SAMUEL PLUMBE, Schönlein, and others, confound RUPIA and ECTHYMA; HEBRA applies the name rupia only to syphilitic herpes with pyramidal crusts; BATEMAN, who distinguishes *R. simplex* and *R. proëminens*, understands by it an eruption very similar to ecthyma, with which other authors have either confounded rupia; or who, in its higher forms, have classed it with the corroding and spreading ulcers. According to Bateman, the primitive form of rupia is vesicular, never pustulous, as that of ecthyma, though it is very difficult to distinguish these eruptions from each other, when more developed, except perhaps by the fact that the crusts of rupia are broader and less firmly adhering than those of ecthyma. HEBRA's rupia is the syphilitic form with conical scurfs, and is the same as BATEMAN's rupia proëminens; whereas BATEMAN's rupia simplex is identical with the so-called phagedenic blister of HAHNEMANN, and a kind of phagedenic ulcers of older writers.

2. According to these distinctions, we propose for RUPIA, or

rupia (SCHÖENLEIN), one or more of the following remedies, or of those which have been indicated for ecthyma.

b) For RUPIA SIMPLEX (BATEMAN), (the *ulcus phagedenicum* of some authors, or the *bullæ phagedenica* of Hahnemann): 1) *Ars. cham. graph. petr. sil.* 2) *Borax. calc. clem. hep. natr. nitr. ac. rhus. sep. squill. staph.*

c) For the rupia of HEBRA (*rupia syphilitica* or *rupia præmians* of Bateman) *Mercurius*. This is not always sufficient; in one case I had to give: *Alum. nitr. ac. clem. thuj. sassap.*, then *Sulph.*, and lastly, another dose of *Merc.*, which effected a permanent and thorough cure.

3. See HERPES, ULCERS, HERPES PUSTULOSUS, and SYPHILIS.

Rubeolæ.—This disease is intermediate between scarlatina and measles, the symptoms of the mucous membranes being like those of scarlatina, and the eruption itself resembling measles.

The principal remedies are: *Acon. bell. n. vom. puls.*

See EXANTHEMATA, MEASLES, and SCARLATINA.

Running of the Eyes:—*Blennorrhœa oculorum, Ophthalmoblenorrhœa.*

For the mucous discharge from the eyes experience points out, as the most effectual remedies: 1) *Dig. euphr. graph. puls. sen.* 2) *Alum. amm. calc. caust. chin. euphr. guaj. hep. lyc. nitr. ac. sil. spig. sulph. thuj.*

For frequent LACHRYMATION, the following, in most cases, deserve the preference: 1) *Acon. bell. calc. euphr. kreos. puls. rut. sil. spig. staph. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ars. bry. dig. graph. hep. ign. kal. lach. lyc. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. rhus. spong. staph. thuj.*

BLEAREYEDNESS, LIPPITUDO: 1) *Acon. euphr. merc. puls.* 2) *Rhus. spig.* 3) *Gran.? par.?*

Rush of Blood.—Complained of by plethoric, debilitated, hypochondriac or nervous individuals. The principal remedies are: 1) *Acon. aur. calc. hep. kal. kreos. lyc. phos.*

sep. sulph. 2) *Amb. amm. arn. bell. bry. carb. v. caust. croc. chin. ferr. iod. natr. m. n. vom. op. petr. phos. ac. rhus. samb. sassap. sen. sil. stann. thuj.*

If frequent congestions occur in plethoric individuals, the following deserve consideration: 1) *Acon. aur. bell. calc. lyc. phos. sep. sulph.* 2) *Arn. bry. chin. ferr. natr. m. n. vom. rhus. thuj.*

In the case of NERVOUS, very irritable individuals, the following will be found useful: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. chin. n. vom.* 2) *Amb. aur. calc. ferr. lyc. petr. samb.*

S.

Saffron, Ill-effects of.—The best antidote, according to HERING, is BLACK COFFEE, to be drunk until vomiting set in, and for the secondary consequences: *Opium.*

Chronic secondary affections require: *Acon. bell. plat. puls.*

Sal Ammoniac, and Nitre, Poisoning with.—TEPID WATER with butter not salted, to be drunk until vomiting sets in; afterwards mucilaginous drinks in large quantity.

Secondary ailments require: *Nitr. sp. coff. n. vom.*

Salt, Ill-effects of.—Principal remedy: *Nitri. sp.* After this: *Ars. carb. v. lyc. merc. n. vom. puls.*

Sassaparilla, Ill-effects of.—Hering recommends *Bell.* or *merc.*; we may try, moreover: *Amm. cham. lyc. sulph.*

Scarlatina.—Scarlet Fever:—1. The principal remedy is *Bell.*, unless circumstances require other remedies: 1) *Acon. amm. ars. bar. camph. carb. v. lach. merc. phosph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Con. coff. ipec. phos. ac. rhus.*

2. For the fever in the precursory stage give: *Acon.*, if *Bell.* does not suffice.

For the SORE THROAT, next to *Bell.*, *baryt.* and *merc.* are the best remedies.

For GANGRENOUS sore throat: 1) *Ann. ars. carb. v.*; or, 2) *Lach.* or *sulph.*

The VOMITING requires: *Acon.* or *ars.*, if *Bell.* should not stop it; for the TENESMUS and the ISCHURIA give *Con.*, and for the PULMONARY SPASMS *Ipec.* deserves the preference, provided *Bell.* is insufficient.

The SLEEPLESSNESS frequently yields to *Acon.* or *coff.*

3. For RETROCESSION of the eruption, the best remedies are: *Bry. phos. phos. ac. sulph.*—If cerebral symptoms with coma should have set in, give *Op.*; or, *bell.* if the patient should start suddenly as soon as he closes his eyes.

For the PAROTITIS which sometimes sets in after the disease, give: *Bell. carb. v. phos. rhus. sil.* or *merc.*

4. For the DROPSICAL symptoms after scarlatina, the following are recommended: *Arn. ars. bell. dig. hell. phos. ac. seneg.*

For HYDROCEPHALUS: *Arn. bell. hell. phos. ac.*

For HYDROTHORAX: 1) *Ars. Hell. seneg.*; or, 2) *Arn. dig.*

For ASCITES: *Dig. hell.*

For ANASARCA: *Ars. hell.* or *bar. m.*

5. For the OTITIS or OTORRHOEA in consequence of scarlatina, we are specially recommended: *Bell. hep. puls.*; or, *Colch. lyc. men. merc. nitr. ac.*; or, if CARIES of the ossicula aurium should have set in: *Aur. calc. natr. m.* or *sil.*

6. The principal remedies for scarlet-rash are: *Acon.* and *coff.*; or, *sulph.* and *bell.*, if *acon.* or *coff.* should not be sufficient.

For a combination of scarlatina and scarlet-rash, *Dulc.* has frequently proved efficient.

7. In every case the following may be specially regarded:

Aconitum:—If there be present: frequent colic, with BILIOUS VOMITING; violent fever, with dry heat; frequent, full, and hurried pulse; congestion of blood to the head, with bloated

face, vertigo and stupefaction, or delirium; or drowsiness with sudden starting from sleep; dry, short, painful cough; bleeding of the nose or spitting of blood; angina faucium.

Belladonna:—If there be violent inflammation of the throat and tonsils, with stitching pains and spasmodic contraction; inability to swallow liquids, which frequently return by the nostrils; suffocative sensation on touching the pharynx or turning the head; violent thirst, with or without dread of water; inflamed and painful eyes, with photophobia; violent pressure in the forehead, as if the eyes would be pressed out, or tearing and stitching in the head; vertigo, with obscuration of sight; red and dry tongue; sleeplessness, with nervousness; frightful visions on closing the eyes; sudden starting from sleep and jumping up.

Mercurius:—In case of inflammation and swelling of the tonsils, with pyalism, ulcers in the mouth, swelling of the inguinal glands, etc.

Phosphorus:—In case of dry and hard tongue and lips, which are covered with blackish crusts; loss of SPEECH and HEARING, difficult deglutition; inability to retain the urine; FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR.

Rhus:—When the eruption becomes vesicular, with sopor, sudden starting from sleep, restlessness, ischuria, and great thirst.

Sulphur:—In case of the cerebral affection not yielding to *Bell.*, with SOPEE, sudden starting, distortion of the eyes; constant delirium, bloated and shining-red face; stopped nose; dry, cracked, red tongue, covered with a brownish mucus; thirst and difficulty of swallowing.

8. Further, we may also try:

Arsenicum:—For complete prostration, sudden emaciation; nightly fever, with burning heat; burning-hot face; distorted features; cold hands and no thirst; GANGRENOUS inflammation of the throat; restlessness and sleeplessness; fetid ulcers. Suitable for dropsy after scarlatina.

Capsicum:—In case there be very red face, alternating with paleness; swollen and chapped lips, burning blisters in the

mouth and on the tongue; slimy saliva; SORE THROAT; painful deglutition, with fulness and compression in the throat; painful pressure in the palate and velum, during deglutition; sensation of contraction and spasm in the throat; tickling and roughness in the fauces, with sneezing, hoarseness, and hacking cough; ACCUMULATION OF THICK MUCUS in the NOSE and THROAT.

Muriatic acid:—In case of malignant scarlatina with dark redness of the cheeks; bluish colour of the throat, red and dim eyes; irregular, faint eruption, which passes into a dark-red, mixed with petechiæ; ulceration of the tonsils and adjoining parts; fetid breath; corrosive discharge from the nose, with soreness and blisters round the nose and lips.

Sulphuris acidum:—If there be paleness of the face, sudden prostration; frequent chills, stitching pains in the throat, with swelling extending to the submaxillary glands; bluish-red spots, covered with a pellicle and with suppuration underneath; imperfect, dark eruption with petechiæ.

See EXANTHEMS, ERYSIPELAS, PURPLE-RASH, SORE THROAT, etc.

Scrofulosis.—The means which have been hitherto employed with most success for the various phenomena of this disease are, in general; 1) *Ars. asa. baryt. bell. calc. cin. con. hep. iod. lyc. merc. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. mur. carb. an. carb. v. cist. dulc. graph. lach. kreos. pin. staph.* 3) *Amb. amm. aur. bar. m. bry. chin. cocc. ferr. ign. magn. c. mez. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. petr. puls. ran. rhab. sep. veratr.*

2. At the commencement of the disease, when the children have great DIFFICULTY in LEARNING TO WALK, the following have proved most effectual: *Bell. calc. sil. sulph.*, and perhaps in some cases: *Ars. chin. cin. ferr. lyc. magn. pin. puls. rhab. sep.*

In the SECOND PERIOD, when the glands are affected: 1) *Baryt. bell. calc. cist. con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. nitr. ac.*

phos. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. 2) *Ars. bry. carb. an. clem. graph. kal. natr. n. vom. puls.*

The CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS (ERUPTIONS, HERPES, ULCERS, etc.) require principally: 1) *Aur. baryt. calc. cist. clem. con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. mur. ac. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Canth. kal. mez. nitr. ac. ol. jec. petr. ranunc.*

Affections of the BONES: 1) *Aur. calc. cist. lyc. merc. phos. phos. ac. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Asa. bell. hep. mez. nitr. ac. rhus. ruta. sep. staph.*

For SCROFULOUS ENLARGEMENT of the abdomen of children: *Sulph.*; then *Calc.*; or, *Ars. baryt. bell. chin. cin. lyc. n. vom. puls. rhus.*

3. Particular indications, which, however, must necessarily be incomplete, on account of the great variety of the symptoms:

Arsenicum:—In case of ATROPHY, emaciation, swelling of the cervical glands, and hard, distended abdomen; bloated face; diarrhoeic stools; debility, with constant desire to lie in bed; PALE BLOATEDNESS; herpes, scurfy eruptions and ulcers; ophthalmia; scurfs on the hairy scalp; cancerous affections, etc.

Asa:—If there be present: exostosis, caries; curvature of the bones; glandular swellings; otorrhœa; ophthalmia; ulcers of nose, or inflammation of the nose, with swelling, etc.

Baryta:—In case of ATROPHY; swelling and INDURATION OF THE CERVICAL GLANDS; bloated condition of the body and face, with distended abdomen; physical and mental debility; dry scurfs on the head; inflammation of the eyes or eyelids; herpes in the face; frequent sore throat; great disposition to take cold, etc.

Belladonna:—For HARD, SWOLLEN and ULCERATED GLANDS; muscular debility, with difficulty of learning to walk; photophobia; inflammation of the eyes and eyelids; cough, with mucous rattling; otorrhœa; emaciation and atrophy; ulcers; inflammatory swelling of the nose; swelling of the lips; frequent bleeding of the nose; cancerous affections; PALE BLOATEDNESS; frequent sore throat with swelling; asthmatic affections; distended and hard abdomen; inability to retain the urine and disposition to wet one's bed; premature development of the mind; blue eyes and blond hair.

Calcareæ:—In case of large head with open fontanelles, curvature of the back and vertebræ, or OTHER RHACHITIC AFFECTIONS; herpes, scaldhead, crusts on the face; hard or suppurating glandular swellings; ulcers, exostoses or caries; hard and enlarged abdomen, with swelling of the mesenteric glands; emaciation and voracious appetite: thin and wrinkled face, with dim eyes; dry and flaccid skin; difficulty of learning to walk; difficult dentition; ophthalmia, photophobia and blepharophthalmitis; otorrhœa; RED SWELLING OF THE NOSE; swelling of the upper lip; frequent bleeding of the nose; PALE and BLOATED APPEARANCE; constipation, or frequent diarrhœa, etc.

Cina:—If at the same time there are observed worm-affections, pale face, emaciation, VORACIOUS APPETITE, INABILITY TO RETAIN THE URINE.

Conium:—For constipation and induration of the glands; herpes; ophthalmia; photophobia; frequent pulmonary catarrh; DRY COUGH; asthma; cancerous affections, etc.

Hepar:—In case of PALE BLOATEDNESS, with induration and SUPPURATION OF THE GLANDS; atrophy; scaldhead; herpes; OPHTHALMIA; OTORRHŒA; swelling of the nose or upper lip; cancerous ulcers; disposition to phlegmonous sore throat, catarrh or bronchitis; disposition of the skin to ulcerate, etc. (Suitable before or after: *Bell. sil. lach. merc.*)

Iodium:—In case of great emaciation; SWELLING AND INDURATION OF THE GLANDS, the whole of the lymphatic system being involved; rhachitic affections; inflammation of the eyes and eyelids; otitis and otorrhœa; swelling of the mesenteric glands; frequent catarrh, bronchial catarrh, etc.

Lycopodium:—Should there be swelling and suppurating of the glands; disposition to catarrh, bronchitis, etc.; inflammation, curvature and other affections of bones; atrophy; herpes and ulcers; scabs on the hairy scalp; ophthalmia; otitis and otorrhœa; pale bloatedness; frequent sore throat; obstinate constipation, etc. (Frequently suitable after *Calc.*)

Mercurius:—In case of DISEASED NUTRITION, great BODILY and MENTAL WEAKNESS; disposition to take cold, to sweat, to catarrh, bronchial catarrh, and other mucous discharges; pale

bloated appearance; swelling and suppuration of the glands; rhachitic affections; exostoses; curvature, caries and other affections of bones; eruptions and corrosive herpes with crusts; tinea capitis; crusts in the face; ophthalmia; blepharophthalmitis; otitis; otorrhœa; frequent sore throat; SLIMY DIARRHŒA, etc. (Is frequently suitable after or before: *Bell. dulc. iod. rhus.*)

Rhus:—In case of swelling of the glands; scaldhead, herpes in the face, and other eruptions discharging pus or forming crusts; emaciation; hard and distended abdomen; frequent catarrh; ophthalmia; otorrhœa; frequent diarrhœa, etc. (Frequently suitable after *Merc.*)

Silicea:—For swelling and SUPPURATION OF THE GLANDS; exostoses, curvature, caries, and other diseases of the bones; pale and bloated appearance; cancerous affections; disposition of the skin to ulcerate; swelling of the nose or upper lip; scabs on the hairy scalp; otorrhœa, etc. (Is frequently suitable after: *Lyc. hep. or sulph.*)

Sulphur:—In almost every case, at the commencement of the treatment, especially when the patient complains of: eruptions, herpes, SWELLING, INDURATION OR ULCERATION OF GLANDS; disposition to take cold, or to DIARRHŒA WITH COLIC, or to CONSTIPATION, also to catarrh and other BLENNORRHŒAS: disposition to sweat easily and profusely; morbid nutrition; spongy and flabby flesh; physical and mental debility; difficulty of learning to walk; inflammation of the eyes and eyelids; otorrhœa; pale and bloated appearance, etc. (Suitable after *Bell. merc. iod. rhus*, etc.)

4. Other remedies:

Aurum muriaticum:—For crusts and ulcers on the nose and lips.

Carbo animalis and veget.:—For SWOLLEN and HARD GLANDS.

Cistus:—For swollen and suppurating glands; ulcers; otorrhœa; caries of the jaw, etc.

Dulcamara:—For swelling, induration, and suppuration of glands.

Graphites:—In case of herpes, ophthalmia, ulcers, swelling, induration and suppuration of glands, etc.

Kreosotum:—For swelling of glands, ophthalmia, herpes, etc.

Lachesis:—For SWELLING OF GLANDS, ophthalmia, sore throat, with swelling, ulcers, etc.

Pinus:—For weakness of the joints, with difficulty of learning to walk.

Staphysagria:—For swelling, induration and suppuration of glands; frequent catarrh, with ulcerated nostrils; disposition of the skin to ulcerate; scrofulous enlargement of the abdomen; emaciation, etc.

5. Compare: **ATROPHY; GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS; BONES, DISEASES OF THE; RHACHITIS; OPHTHALMIA; OTORRHOEA; HERPES; ULCERS,** etc.

Scurvy.—Principal remedies for the various species of scorbutic affections, according to experience and observation: 1) *Ann. amm. m. merc. mur. ac. n. vom. staph. sulph.* 2) *Ars. canth. carb. an. caust. cist. hep. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. sep. sulph. ac.*

See GUMS, DISEASES OF THE, and ULCERS.

Sea-sickness.—Principal remedies: 1) *Sulph.* 2) *Ars. cocc. petr.*; or, 3) *Colch. ferr. n. mosch. sep. sil. tabac. therid.*

For ailments occasioned by RIDING IN A CARRIAGE, the following may be useful: 1) *Cocc. sep.* 2) *Borax. hep. ign. n. mosch. petr. selen. sil.*

For nausea and vomiting caused by SWINGING, beside the above, the chief remedies are: *Cocc. petr.*

Secretions, Suppression of.—Eruptions, **Blennorrhoea:**—1. Suppressed secretion is often no doubt the source of numberless ills, and even of diseases, but too often made a scape-goat, which, for want of any other ostensible cause, must bear the brunt of everything, whilst the true cause is quite different. For the ailments really attributable to this source, the principal

remedies are: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. chin. lyc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. caust. cham. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. phosph. phos. ac. rhus. sep. sil. stram.* 3) *Amb. amm. ant. arn. aur. baryt. cin. cocc. cupr. ferr. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. ran. seneg. spong. veratr. zinc.*

2. Of these remedies the following will be found, in many cases, particularly suitable:

a) After suppression of ERUPTIONS and HERPES: 1) *Bell. bry. dulc. graph. hep. ipec. phos. ac. puls. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amb. ars. carb. veg. caust. cham. lach. lyc. merc. natr. n. mosch. phosph. rhus. sassap. sep. sil. staph. thuj.*

b) After suppression of HÆMORRHAGE or abandoning habitual depletions: 1) *Acon. bell. chin. ferr. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Arn. aur. bry. calc. carb. veg. graph. hyos. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. ran. rhus. seneg. sep. sil. spong. stram.*

c) After the suppression of ULCERS and purulent discharges: 1) *Bell. hep. lach. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. lyc. merc. natr. m. phos. ac. rhus. sep. staph.*

d) After the suppression of PILES: 1) *Acon. calc. carb. veg. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Amb. amm. ant. ars. bell. caps. caust. chin. coloc. graph. ign. kal. lach. mur. ac. nitr. ac. petr. rhus. sep. sil.*

e) After the suppression of LOCHIA: 1) *Coloc. hyos. n. vom. plat. rhus. sec. veratr. zinc.* 2) *Bell. bry. con. dulc. puls. sep. sulph.*

f) After the suppression of MILK: 1) *Bell. bry. dule. puls.* 2) *Acon. calc. cham. coff. merc. rhus. sulph.*

g) After the suppression of MENSES: 1) *Acon. bry. con. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. puls. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ars. baryt. bell. calc. caust. cham. chin. cocc. cupr. ferr. iod. merc. natr. m. n. mosch. op. plat. phosph. rhod. sabin. staph. stram. val. veratr. zinc.*

h) After the suppression of CATARRH or some other blennor-

rhœa : 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. chin. cin. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Amb. amm. carb. veg. con. dulc. graph. ipec. kal. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. phosph. rhod. samb. sulph.*

i) After the suppression of SWEAT : 1) *Bell. bry. cham. chin. dulc. lach. sil. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. calc. graph. lyc. merc. n. mosch. n. vom. op. phosph. puls. rhus. sep.*

k) After the suppression of FOOT-SWEAT : 1) *Cupr. nitr. ac. puls. sep. sil.* 2) *Cham. merc. natr. rhus.*

3. Compare : ERUPTIONS, PILES, NURSING, CONFINEMENT, AMENIA, CATARRH, COLD, etc.

Sexual Instinct, Morbid Conditions of the.—

1. The remedies which affect the sexual functions principally are :

1) *Canth. caust. chin. con. lyc. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. plat. puls. selen. staph. thuj. veratr.* 2) *Arn. ars. bell. calc. cann. carb. veg. clem. coff. graph. hep. hyos. kal. lach. magn. arct. magn. c. mosch. mur. ac. n. mosch. op. phos. ac. plumb. rhus. ruta. sabin. sep. sil. stram. sulph. zinc.*

2. Of these, in the MALE SEX, the following are to be considered in many cases : 1) *Arn. cann. canth. merc. nitr. ac. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. puls. sulph. thuj.* 2) *Agn. amb. ars. carb. veg. caust. chin. clem. graph. hep. ign. kal. lyc. petr. rhus. sep. staph.*

For the FEMALE, on the other hand : 1) *Amb. bell. con. croc. ferr. graph. hyos. ign. kreos. mosch. n. mosch. n. vom. plat. puls. sabin. sec. sep. sulph. thuj.* 2) *Acon. alum. asa. aur. calc. carb. veg. cham. chin. coccul. kal. lyc. magn. m. natr. m. nitr. ac. rhus. staph.*

3) For EXCESSIVE sexual excitement, the following deserve consideration : 1) *Canth. chin. magn. arct. n. vom. phosph. plat. puls. veratr.* 2) *Ant. aur. calc. cann. graph. hyos. ign. lach. lyc. merc. mosch. natr. natr. m. op. sabin. sil. stram.*

Should this state in the male sex rise to mania (SATYRIASIS), the following remedies are indicated: 1) *Canth. merc. natr. m. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Hyos. phosph. stram. veratr.*

In women, should it amount to NYMPHOMANIA, the following deserve consideration: 1) *Hyos. phosph. stram. veratr.* 2) *Bell. canth. merc. natr. m. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

Should frequent ERECTIONS take place, more physical than moral, even should it amount to PRIAPISM, the following are specially useful: 1) *Canth. coloc. graph. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. plat. puls. rhus. sil.* 2) *Cann. ign. kal. magn. arct. op. phos. ac. plat. staph. thuj.*

4. For the disposition to ONANISM the principal remedies are: 1) *Calc. n. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Chin. coccul. merc. natr. m. phosph.*; or, 3) *Ant. carb. veg. plat. puls.*

The melancholy consequences of this vicious custom require: *Chin. n. vom. phos. ac.* or *staph.*, especially when they seem to be of an acute nature, and resulting from excessive rather than long-continued abuse.

But if these remedies do not suffice, or if the consequences give rise to a slow and chronic disease, the most suitable means are: *Calc. n. vom. sulph.*, to be taken in a single dose and at long intervals. Some cases require: 1) *Cocc. merc. phosph.*; or, 2) *Ant. carb. veg. plat. puls.*

5. For excessive NOCTURNAL EMISSIONS, the best remedies are: 1) *Chin. phos. ac. selen. sulph.* 2) *Carb. veg. caust. con. kal. lyc. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phosph. puls. sep.* 3) *Bell. calc. graph. merc. stann.*—If caused by ONANISM or sexual abuse, give: 1) *Chin. phos. ac. sulph.* 2) *N. vom. phosph. puls. sep.*

For discharge of PROSTATIC JUICE, the following are best: 1) *Calc. hep. phos. ac. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Agn. anac. natr. nitr. ac. puls. selen. staph. thuj.*

Sexual Power, Debility of.—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Agn. baryt. calad. calc. cann. con. graph. ign. lyc. mosch. mur. ac. natr. m. selen. sulph.* 2) *Ant. camph. caust. chin. kal. nitr. ac. n. mosch. phosph. sep.*

2. For IMPOTENCE of males: 1) *Baryt. calad. calo. cann. con. lyc. mosch. mur. ac. natr. m. selen. sulph.* 2) *Agn. ant. camph. caust. chin. graph. hyos. lach. magn. aust. n. mosch. petr. sep.*

3. For STERILITY: 1) *Borax. calc. cann. merc. phosph.* 2) *Amm. caust. con. graph. natr. m. sulph. sulph. ac.*; or, 3) *Agn. cic. croc. dulc. ferr. hyos. merc. natr. plat. ruta.*

Compare: MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, and MISCARRIAGE.

4. If an embrace causes ill effects, the following often prove particularly useful: 1) *Agar. calc. kal. sep.* 2) *Alum. bov. carb. veg. chin. graph. merc. natr. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. selen. staph.*

5. Compare: DEBILITY, LASSITUDE; and, under CAUSES, EXCESSES, ONANISM, etc.

Skin, Colour of, Ulcerations of the.—See CYNANOSIS, CHLOROSIS, JAUNDICE, MACULÆ, ERYSIPELAS, etc.

Skin, Sore, Unhealthy.—The principal remedies for a disposition of the skin to ulcerate when the least wound is inflicted upon it, are: 1) *Cham. hep. lach. petr. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. baryt. borax. calc. graph. lyc. mang. nitr. ac. staph.*

Skull, Diseases of the Bones of the.—1. The principal remedies for EXOSTOSES are: *Aur. daph. merc. mez. phosph. phos. ac.*

MERCURIAL EXOSTOSES require: *Aur. daph. phosph. phos. ac.* —*Mez.*

SYPHILITIC: *Aur. merc. mez.*

2. Large head of scrofulous children, with retarded closing of the fontanelles, require: *Calc. puls. sil.*

3. See BONES, DISEASES OF.

Sleep, Morbid.—1. This certainly is always but a symptom, but still in its different gradations so important in the selection of remedies, that it becomes deserving of some attention. The

principal remedies are: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. cham. chin. coff. hep. kal. merc. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. subph.*
 2) *Acon. bell. borax. carb. v. caust. con. graph. hyos. ign. kreos. lach. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. thuj.* 3) *Amb. amm. amm. m. aur. baryt. camph. cann. carb. an. cocc. dulc. ipec. led. magn. arct. mosch. phos. ac. plat. rhod. sabin. samb. sassap. spong. staph. sulph. ac. veratr.*

2. Of these we may particularly consider :

a) In the case of ANXIOUS sleep: 1) *Cocc. dulc. graph. lyc. magn. c. natr. m. phos. spong. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ars. bell. ferr. hep. kal. petr. rhus.*

b) For STUPEFIED sleep: 1) *Bell. bry. camph. cham. con. croc. graph. hep. led. n. mosch. op. phos. puls. sec.* 2) *Calc. carb. v. cic. hyos. ign. lach. magn. arct. magn. c. nitr. n. vom. plat. spig. sulph. tart. veratr.*

c) For DEEP, heavy sleep: 1) *Bell. ign. n. mosch. op. stram. tart.* 2) *Alum. ant. ars. con. croc. cupr. hyos. led. magn. arct. phosph. phos. ac. puls. sec. sep. veratr.*

d) For LIGHT SLEEP, like SLUMBER: 1) *Ars. cham. graph. ign. n. vom. op. petr. sulph.* 2) *Calc. coff. kal. lach. lyc. nitr. puls. sil. veratr.*

e) For COMATOSE sleep: 1) *Bell. bry. camph. croc. hell. n. mosch. op. sec. stram. tart. veratr.* 2) *Arn. caps. carb. v. coloc. con. hyos. lach. led. magn. arct. mosch. phosph. phos. ac. puls. rhus. samb.*

f) In the case of SHORT sleep, with too early waking: 1) *Ars. caust. dulc. kal. merc. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom. sep. sil.* 2) *Aur. borax. bry. calc. chin. coff. croc. graph. lyc. magn. arct. mur. ac. sulph. ac.*

g) When sleep is TOO LONG, the individual waking late: 1) *Calc. caust. graph. magn. m. n. vom. phos. sep. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ant. con. hep. kal. lach. magn. arct. merc. natr. natr. m. phos. ac. puls. sec. sil. stann.*

h) RAVING, with many fancies: 1) *Acon. calc. carb. v. graph. kal. lyc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. petr. puls. sil.*

sulph. zinc. 2) *Carb. an. chin. con. hell. ign. nitr. nitr. ac. op. sep.*

i) With many DREAMS: 1) *Alum. bell. bry. calc. chin. con. kal. kreos. lyc. magn. c. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. amm. m. arn. bry. camph. carb. v. cham. coloc. ferr. graph. hep. ign. magn. arct. magn. m. merc. mez. natr. natr. m. rhus. sep. spong. staph.*

k) Where the sleep is not REFRESHING: 1) *Alum. bry. chin. con. graph. hep. kreos. lyc. op. phos. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amb. baryt. bell. calc. cann. caps. carb. an. carb. v. caust. cic. ign. lach. magn. m. natr. m. nitr. ac. petr. sabad. sil. squill. staph. thuj.*

l) Where the sleep is RESTLESS, with TOSSEING ABOUT: 1) *Amb. ars. baryt. calc. chin. kal. lyc. phos. rhus. sabad. sabin. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. m. aur. bell. bry. cham. coff. colch. coloc. dig. dulc. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. led. magn. c. merc. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phos. ac. puls. samb. sassap. sec. seneg. spig. squill. staph. stram. tart. thuj.*

m) Where the sleep is INTERRUPTED by frequent waking: 1) *Bell. calc. graph. hep. kal. lach. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amb. ars. carb. an. carb. v. caust. chin. ign. magn. arct. oleand. rhus. sil. staph.*

3. When the patient STRETCHES HIS ARMS ABOVE HIS HEAD during sleep: *Chin. nitr. ac. n. vom. plat. puls. rhab. sulph. veratr.*—When he lays them UNDER HIS HEAD: *Acon. cocc. magn. aust. phos. phos. ac. plat. tart.*—When on his BELLY: *Magn. plat. puls.*

b) When the LEGS are drawn up: *Carb. v. plat. puls. stram.*—When OPENING them: *Cham. magn. puls.*—When STRETCHING them: *Plat. stann.*—When BENDING THE KNEES: *Amb. magn. viol. od.*

c) When THE HEAD IS BENT FORWARDS: *Acon. phos. puls.*—When SIDEWAYS: *Cin. spong.*—When bending it BACKWARDS: *Bell. chin. hell. hep. n. vom. rhab.*

d) When the patient mostly lies on his BACK: 1) *Bry. n. vom. puls. rhus.* 2) *Acon. ant. aur. calc. chin. cic. coloc. dig. dros. ferr. ign. lyc. magn. arct. plat. sulph.*

e) When he is unable to lie on the LEFT side: *Kal. lyc. natr. phos. sil.*—Or on the RIGHT: *Aur. merc. puls.*—Or on the BACK: *Acon. alum. baryt. caust. colch. merc. natr. magn. n. vom. phos. spig. sulph.*—When he is only able to sit in bed: *Acon. ars. chin. cin. hep. lyc. magn. aust. phos. puls. rhus. sabin. spig. sulph. tart.*

4. a) In case of frightful, ANXIOUS dreams: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. calc. caust. chin. graph. kal. lyc. magn. c. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Anac. ars. aur. bry. carb. v. hep. ign. kreos. magn. m. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. rhus. sep. stram. sulph. ac. thuj. veratr. zinc.*

b) In case of irritating, VEXATIOUS dreams: *Bry. caust. cham. chin. magn. arct. magn. c. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. rhab. sep.*

c) In case of AGREEABLE, MERRY dreams: *Alum. ars. aur. caust. magn. c. magn. m. merc. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. phos. phos. ac. plat. puls. sep. staph. sulph.*

d) In the case of DISGUSTING dreams about dirt, vermin, diseases, pus, etc.: 1) *Mur. ac. n. vom. phos.* 2) *Amm. anac. kreos. magn. m. natr. m. puls. sulph. zinc.*

e) Dreams with FIXED ideas, dreaming about one and the same object: *Acon. ign. puls. stann.*

f) In the case of dreams which CONTINUE after waking: 1) *Chin. graph. phos. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amb. bry. calc. caust. ign. lach. led. natr. m. nitr. ac.*

g) In the case of LASCIVIOUS, amorous dreams: 1) *Graph. lach. natr. natr. m. n. vom. op. sil. staph.* 2) *Ant. canth. chin. coloc. con. ign. kal. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. oleand. phos. phos. ac. puls. sep. spig. stann. thuj.*

h) With respect to dreams which FATIGUE the head, about scientific things, etc.: 1) *Bry. graph. ign. lach. magn. arct. magn. aust. n. vom. phos. puls.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. arn. aur. bell. calc. carb. an. carb. v. cham. chin. natr. m. op. phos. ac. sabin. stann. sulph. zinc.*

i) In the case of VIVID dreams: 1) *Anac. calc. cocc. lyc. natr. natr. m. petr. phos. puls. rhus. sil. stann. sulph.*
 2) *Acon. agar. arn. bell. bry. carb. an. carb. v. cham. cic. coff. con. dros. graph. laur. lyc. magn. arct. merc. mur. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. spig. staph. stram.*

k) With respect to FANCIFUL dreams: 1) *Calc. graph. kal. lyc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. op. petr. sep. sil. sulph.*
 2) *Acon. baryt. carb. an. carb. v. cham. chin. con. hell. ign. nitr. nitr. ac. puls. spong. zinc.*

l) When the dreams are about the COMMON AFFAIRS OF THE DAY, and other indifferent things: 1) *Bry. graph. lach. puls. rhus. sil.* 2) *Anac. bell. cic. cin. croc. kal. lyc. magn. c. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ac. sassap. staph. sulph.*

m) When the dreams are CONFUSED: 1) *Chin. cic. croc. lyc. natr. puls. stann. val.* 2) *Acon. alum. baryt. bry. cann. caust. hell. magn. aust. mang. phos. sil.*

n) In the case of dreams in a waking state: *Acon. arn. bry. cham. hep. ign. magn. arct. merc. n. vom. op. petr. rhab. sep. sil. stram. sulph.*

5. a) In the case of OTHER DREAMS of a particular kind, especially dreams about thieves and robbers: 1) *Magn. c. merc. natr. sil.* 2) *Alum. aur. bell. magn. m. petr. phos. veratr. zinc.*—About GHOSTS, DEMONS, etc.: *Alum. carb. v. ign. kal. lach. magn. c. natr. op. sassap. sep. spig. sil. sulph.*—About defunct persons, burials, etc.: 1) *Anac. ars. calc. kal. magn. c. phos. phos. ac. thuj.* 2) *Amm. arn. aur. bry. caust. con. graph. magn. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. phos. ac. plat. sulph. ac.*

b) In like manner, in the case of dreams about misfortunes, adverse circumstances, chagrin, danger, etc.: *Anac. arn. ars. chin. graph. iod. kreos. lyc. n. vom. phos. puls.*—About diseases: *Amm. anac. borax. calc. con. kal. nitr. n. vom. sil.*—About quarrels, disputes: *Alum. arn. baryt. bry. calc. caust. cham. hep. kal. magn. c. merc. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. puls. stann. staph.*—About war, bloodshed: *Amm. m. ferr. hep. merc. plat. spong. thuj.*

verb.—About MURDER: *Amm. m. calc. carb. an. guaj. ign. kal. natr. m. phos. petr. sil. staph.*

c) In the case about ANIMALS, dogs, cats, etc.: 1) *Arn. puls.* 2) *Amm. amm. m. bell. calo. hyos. lyc. merc. n. vom. sil. sulph. sulph. ac.*—About serpents: *Abum. kal. sil.*—About VERMIN, etc.: *Amm. urs. calc. hell. mur. ac. n. vom. phos.*

d) In the case about water and danger of water: *Alum. amm. m. ars. dig. graph. ign. kal. magn. c. magn. m. merc. natr. sil.*—Fire and danger of fire: *Alum. anuc. ars. calc. hep. kreos. magn. c. magn. m. natr. natr. m. phos. rhod. rhus. spig. spong. sulph.*

6. When the patient moans a good deal during sleep: 1) *Caust. cham. chin. cin. ign. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. n. vom. rhab.* 2) *Arn. ars. aur. bry. hyos. ipec. magn. c. merc. mer. ac. natr. m. op. phos. phos. ac. rhab. sulph. veratr.*

b) When he starts a good deal: 1) *Arn. bell. cham. graph. hyos. kal. lach. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. petr. puls. samb. sec. sil. sulph.* 2) *Arn. bry. calc. carb. an. caust. chin. cupr. dros. hep. ign. magn. arct. magn. c. natr. natr. m. phos. rhus. sep. veratr. zinc.*

c) In the case of SCREAMS during sleep: 1) *Bell. bry. cham. hep. puls. rhab. rhus. sil. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Arn. aur. berax. calc. caps. carb. an. caust. cocc. croc. graph. hep. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. natr. sep. staph. tart.*

d) In the case of TALKING during sleep: 1) *Ars. baryt. calc. cham. ign. n. vom. puls. sil. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Arn. calc. graph. kal. lyc. magn. c. merc. natr. m. phos. phos. ac. plumb. rhab. rhus. sabin. sep. spong. stann. tart. thuj.*

e) WEEPING during sleep: 1) *Cham. ign. kal. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Calc. carb. an. caust. kal. lyc. magn. arct. magn. c. phos. puls. sil.*

7. When the patient SNOOTS a good deal during sleep: 1) *Bell. camph. carb. v. op. rhus. sil. stram.* 2) *Calc.*

caps. cham. chin. dros. dulo. hyos. ign. mur. ac. nitr. ac. puls. rhab. sulph.

b) When the eyes are only half-closed or entirely open : *Bell. caps. chin. coloc. hell. ign. ipec. op. phos. ac. samb. stram. sulph.*

c) In the case of sleeping with the MOUTH OPEN : *Cham. dulc. ign. magn. arct. magn. aust. merc. op. rhus. samb.*
—For CHEWING and SWALLOWING during sleep : *Bry. calc. ign.*

d) For distorting one's features, quivering of the lips, distortion of the eyes, and other convulsive motions during sleep : *Bell. bry. cham. chin. cocc. hell. hyos. ign. ipec. op. phos. ac. puls. rhab. rhus. samb. veratr.*

8. Compare : SLEEPLESSNESS and SOPOB.

Sleeplessness.—**Insomnia** :—1. Sleeplessness is generally, where it is observed, only a symptom of another disease, with the cure of which sleep will come of itself, and to the cure of which the physician must direct his means before he can expect to remove sleeplessness. But though the rational homœopathic physician will not submit to the routine which frequently induces the practitioner of the old school to prescribe for so solitary a symptom as sleeplessness, there are, however, cases where either IRRITATION, which banishes sleep, constitutes the CHIEF SYMPTOM, and therefore requires to be met, or where that is so characteristic a symptom, that it requires special consideration in the selection of a remedy. To each of these two cases the following observations are applicable.

2. The principal remedies for sleeplessness generally are : 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. chin. coff. con. graph. hep. hyos. ign. kal. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. anac. camph. caust. cin. cocc. ipec. led. magn. arct. magn. c. magn. m. mosch. nitr. ac. op. phos. ac. plat. rhus. staph. sulph. ac. thuj. veratr.*

3. Of these, the following are particularly useful in cases of sleeplessness, where this is the ONLY or at least the PRINCIPAL

SYMPTOM: *Acon. bell. coff. hyos. ign. mosch. n. vom. op. puls.*

Particular indications :

Aconite :—If the sleeplessness be caused by anxiety or alarming events, by fear, fright, &c.

Belladonna :—When the patient is sleepy, but still is unable to sleep, or where there is great anguish, restlessness, frightful visions, dread of things which are near him, etc., or when the patient is really sleepy in the morning or evening, but no sleep follows.

Coffea :—When the sleeplessness is caused by JOY, or an agreeable surprise: in the case of children, or for sleeplessness caused by long watching; also in the case of persons that have indulged in excessive use of coffee.

Hyoscyamus :—For sleeplessness from nervous excitement, especially after violent diseases, or suitable to irritable and easily-excited individuals.

Ignatia :—If the sleeplessness be caused by grief, care, sadness, anxious thoughts, and depressing emotions.

Moschus :—In sleeplessness from nervous excitement, without any other ailment; especially in hysteric or hypochondriac individuals.

Nux vom. :—If the sleeplessness be caused by excessive thinking, reading, etc., until late at night, or when caused by abuse of coffee, or when all sorts of ideas crowd upon the person's mind.

Opium :—When the sleeplessness is after emotions, such as FEAR, FRIGHT, etc.; or when the patient is troubled with visions of ghosts, strange figures, etc., or in the case of old people.

Pulsatilla :—For individuals that have eaten too much at supper; or when the sleeplessness is attended with orgasm of the blood, congestion of blood to the head; heat causing anxiety, etc.

4. For the sleeplessness of CHILDREN, with cries, colicky pains, restless tossing about, etc., according to circumstances, the best remedies are: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. coff. jalap. rhab.*; 2) *Borac. cin. ipec. senn.*

Aconitum and Coffea :—Are especially indicated for great restlessness and feverish heat.

Belladonna :—If the child cries for days and hours, without any perceptible cause.

Chamomilla :—Deserves a preference if the child complains of sleeplessness, with headache and otalgia.

Jalappa :—Is especially suitable for colic and diarrhoea.

Rhubarb :—Suitable for frequent urging to stool, with tenesmus and colicky pains.

5. Besides, for all other cases we may consider the following :

a) If the ailments of the patient set in chiefly in the evening or at night, and SO PREVENT SLEEP : 1) *Ars. bry. calc. carb. an. carb. v. chin. hep. lyo. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Arn. bell. caust. con. graph. kat. merc. phos. ac. thuj.*

b) If caused by NERVOUSNESS, mental excitement, pressure of thoughts : 1) *Calc. chin. coff. hep. lach. lyc. masch. n. vom. plitt. puls. sep.* 2) *Borax. bry. caust. cocc. con. graph. hyos. kal. magn. arct. phos. ac. rhus. sil. spong. staph. sulph.*

c) If caused by nightly restlessness, agitation of the blood, heat, etc. : 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. carb. v. cin. graph. kal. lach. lyc. merc. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. senn. sep. sil.* 2) *Alum. aib. ars. aur. carb. an. caust. chin. con. magn. c. magn. m. natr. m. nitr. ac. op. rhus. sec. thuj.*

d) If caused by PAINS : 1) *Acon. alum. aus. bell. cham. chin. coff. hep. lach. lyo. magn. c. merc. nitr. ac. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ars. calc. carb. v. magn. m. mur. ac. natr. m. phos. rhus. sep.*

e) If by COLD FEET : *Amm. m. bry. carb. v. kal. nitr. ac. petr. phos. sulph. zinc.*

6. a) If the sleeplessness occur principally BEFORE MIDNIGHT, and the patient cannot go to sleep before twelve : 1) *Alum. ars. bry. calc. carb. v. chin. con. graph. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.* 3) *Anac. arn. bell. borax. carb. an. caust.*

hep. ign. kal. led. magn. c. magn. m. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. op. phos. ac. plat. sassap. spig. staph. sulph. ac. thuj.

b) If the patient wake soon after midnight, and be unable to go to sleep again: 1) *Ars. caps. coff. hep. nitr. ac. n. vom. sil.* 2) *Aur. bry. cann. caust. dulc. graph, lach. magn. c. natr. phos. ac. sep. sulph. ac.*

c) Remaining awake for hours at night, and not being able to go to sleep again: 1) *Natr. m. phos. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. aur. bell. calc. caust. dulc. graph. magn. c. merc. mur. ac. natr. n. vom. puls. sassap. sulph. ac.*

d) In case of ABSOLUTE sleeplessness the WHOLE NIGHT: 1) *Ars. chin. cin. coff. con. hyos. magn. c. mosch. n. vom. op. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amn. aur. bell. camph. carb. v. cham. : : cham. : : cocca. dulc. : : graph. hep. kreos. merc. nitr. ac. op. plus. sec. sep. spig. squill. spong. staph. sulph. ac. thuj.*

e) In case of great DROWSINESS, but no SLEEP: 1) *Bell. cham. lach. op. phos. pul. sep.* 2) *Ars. bry. calc. carb. v. caust. chin. : : cham. : : cocca. con. hep. kal. magn. aust. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ac. samb. sulph. thuj.*

7. For further particulars, see "Symptomen-Codex." Part II., p. 131, etc.

Smell, Bad, of the Mouth.—1. Though this affection is at all times only a symptom of another disease, still wherever it is present, it calls for particular attention in the treatment. Those remedies which chiefly present themselves for selection, due regard being had of the other affections of the patient, are in general: 1) *Arn. ars. aur. carb. veg. merc. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. cham. chin. dulc. hyos. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. rhus. sil. stann.* 3) *Acon. amb. anac. carb. an. coff. graph. ipec. spig.*

2. If affecting YOUNG GIRLS at the age of pubescence, *Aurum* is generally the best; or, *Bell. hyps. pul. sep.*

If the bad smell from the mouth is perceived only IN THE MORNING, try: *Arn. bell. n. vom. sil. sulph.*

If AFTER A MEAL: *Cham. n. vom. sulph.*

If in the EVENING and at NIGHT: *Puls. or sulph.*

If caused by ABUSE OF MERCURY: 1) *Aur. carb. veg. lach. sulph.*; or, 2) *Arn. bell. hep.*

Smell, Excessive Sensitiveness and Illusions of.—The principal remedies here are: 1) *Aur. bell. calc. graph. lyc. magn. arct. n. vom. phosph. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. cham. chin. coff. hep. puls.*

For great SENSITIVENESS, the following are useful: 1) *Aur. bell. con. graph. hep. lyc. phosph. phos. ac. plumb. sil. sulph.* 2) *Acon. baryt. cham. coff. con. kal. n. vom. sep.*

FOR ILLUSIONS OF SMELL; such as of BAD EGGS, PUTRID SUBSTANCES, DECAYED CHEESE, MANURE, or generally for BAD and FETID smell, give: *Aur. bell. calc. magn. arct. men. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. veratr.*—For smell as of CHALK or CLAY: *Calc. magn. arct.*—As of HERRINGS: *Agn. bell.*—As of FITCH or TAR: *Ars. con.*—As of SOUR things: *Alum.*—As of OLD CORYZA: *Graph. ars. sulph.* As of SWEETISH things: *Aur.*—As of SULPHUR, or BURNING SPONGE, or GUNPOWDER: *Anab. ars. calc. graph. n. vom.*—As of BURNT or BURNING substances: *Anac. aur. graph. n. vom. sulph.*

Softening of the Stomach.—*Gastromalacia*:—As yet we possess nothing on the successful treatment of this disease; we may try, however: 1) *Calc.* 2) *Ant. ars. baryt. carb. veg. n. vom. puls. sulph., etc.*

Sopor.—*Somnolence, Cataphora, Ooma, Ooma vigil, Lethargy, etc.*:—1. These various states being all characterised by a disposition to sleep between the regular hours of sleep, we will comprehend them under the same head, and first indicate the general remedies for this condition. They are: 1) *Ant. bell. bry. calc. carb. veg. con. croc. lach. n. vom. op. phosph. phos. ac. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. tart.* 2) *Acon.*

anac. arn. ars. camph. carb. an. caust. chin. cin. coloc. graph. hell. hep. kal. laur. magn. arct. merc. mosch. natr. natr. m. sabad. samb. sec. sil. stram. veratr.
 3) *Amm. amm. m. cann. dig. ferr. magn. c. magn. m. merc. nitr. ac. petr.*

2. Give: a) For common DROWSINESS in the daytime: 1) *Bell. calc. carb. veg. chin. con. graph. hep. kal. lach. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. sulph.* 2) *Amm. amm. m. anac. bry. cann. caust. cham. cin. dig. ferr. magn. c. magn. m. nitr. ac. puls. sabad. sep. sil. stram. zinc.*

b) For drowsiness AFTER RISING in the morning, or in the FORENOON: 1) *Ant. calc. carb. veg. graph. hep. natr. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. sep. sulph.* 2) *Caust. con. magn. arct. magn. m. merc. puls. rhus. sil. spig. sulph. ac. tart. zinc.*

c) In case of drowsiness after DINNER, or in the AFTERNOON: 1) *Chin. graph. lach. n. vom. phosph. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Acon. agur. amm. anac. baryt. carb. veg. chin. croc. kal. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. phos. ac. puls. ruta. sil. staph.*

d) If the drowsiness set in EARLY IN THE EVENING: 1) *Ars. bell. calc. con. croc. kal. lach. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. m. anac. arn. cin. cycl. natr. nitr. ac. phosph. rhus. ruta. sep. thuj.*

e) For EXCESSIVE SLEEPINESS, or being drunk with sleep: *Bell. bry. camph. carb. veg. coff. con. croc. magn. arct. n. mosch. op. phosph. phos. ac. puls. tart.*

3. a) SOPOR, or constant somnolence, generally requires: 1) *Bell. croc. lach. n. mosch. n. vom. op. puls. tart. veratr.* 2) *Ant. arn. ars. baryt. bry. camph. cham. cocc. con. croc. cupr. hell. hep. hyos. laur. led. magn. arct. merc. phosph. phos. ac. plumb. rhus. samb. sec. sep. stram.*

b) COMA SOMOLENTUM, CATAPHOXA, CAERUS: 1) *Bell. led. n. mosch. op. n. mosch.* 2) *Ant. baryt. camph. carb. veg. cham. con. croc. hep. laur. magn. arct. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. plumb. puls. sec. stram. tart. veratr.*

c) For COMA VIGIL, AGREYPNOCOMA, TYPHOMANIA: 1) *Ars. bell. cham. cocc. hep. hyos. lach. n. vom. op.* 2) *Acon. anac. ant. bry. ign. laur. magn. arct. phosph. spong. sulph. veratr.*

d) LETHARGY, LETHARGUS, VETERNUS, with fever and delirium: 1) *Bell. lach. op. stram.* 2) *Ant. bry. cham. carb. veg. merc. plumb. puls. tart.*

4. Particular indications:

Baryta:—Where there is stupid sleep, with restlessness, moaning and muttering, insensible pupils, feeble and quick pulse.

Belladonna:—In case of deep or long-continued sleep, with immobility, subsultus tendinum, pale and cold face, cold hands, small and quick pulse, moaning, CONVULSIVE MOTIONS AND TWITCHINGS OF THE LIMBS, etc., hunger, FURIOUS LOOK ON WAKING; burning heat and dryness of the mouth after the paroxysm. (Suitable before or after *Lach.*, or after *op.*)

Chamomilla:—Especially in the case of children, or when there exist: GREAT RESTLESSNESS, TOSSING ABOUT; SUDDEN STARTING FROM SLEEP; JACTITATION OF THE LIMBS; shortness of breath; feverish heat and redness, at times on one, at times on the other hand or cheek; screams, pains in the abdomen, greenish diarrhoea, etc.

Lachesis:—In long-continued sleep, or alternation of sopor and sleeplessness every other day; or if there exist: DEEP SLEEP, with insensibility and immobility, grinding of the teeth, tremulous and intermitting or completely suppressed pulse.

Nux vom.:—When there is: DEEP SLEEP, with sudden starting, sighing, loud snoring, eyes running, and dim, depression of the lower jaw, ptialism, etc.

Opium:—In case of deep sleep, with open and distorted eyes; RED AND BLOATED FACE, depression of the lower jaw, loss of consciousness; HEAVY, SLOW AND INTERMITTING BREATHING; slow or completely suppressed pulse; convulsive motions of the extremities, facial muscles, and corners of the mouth, etc.

Pulsatilla:—In constant drowsiness, loss of consciousness, DELIRIUM, HEAT AND RESTLESSNESS, TOSSING ABOUT, involuntary

motions of the mouth, hands and fingers, etc. (Suitable after *Cham.* or *tart.*)

5. Compare: SLEET, APOPLEXY, TYPHUS, MENINGITIS, etc.; and see "Sympt.-Kodex," Part II., p. 131—266.

SORE SKIN.—*Intertrigo*.—The best remedies in general here are: 1) *Cham. chin. graph. ign. lyc. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. Arn. bell. calc. carb. v. caust. hep. mang. merc. oleand. petr. phos. phos. ac. ruta. sulph. ac.*

Soreness of *PULL-GROWN* persons in the summer season is frequently cured by: *Arn. carb. v. n. vom. lyc. sulph.*

BEDSORES requires: *Arn. carb. v. chin. plumb. sulph. ac.*

Soreness of the *WIPPLER* requires particularly: 1) *Arn. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. caust. cham. graph. lyc. n. vom. sep.*

Soreness of *CHILDREN* calls for, more especially: 1) *Acon. cham. lyc. sulph.*; or, 2) *Chin. graph. ign. merc. puls. ruta. sep.*—If *Chamomide-tea* had previously been used in quantities, give *Ign.* or *puls.*

Sore Throat.—*Angina Faucium*.—1. Principal remedies for the various forms of *angina* are: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. lach. merc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Baryt. bry. caps. chin. cic. coccul. coff. dula. ign. rhus. sabad. sep. sulph. veratr.* 3) *Alum. amm. ars. calc. canth. carb. v. gran. kreos. lyc. mang. nitr. ac. n. mosch. seneg. stapl. thuj.*

2. In the common sore throats without fever, such as occur frequently after a cold, the following suffice according to circumstances: 1) *Bell. merc.* 2) *Cham. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

Proper sore throat, on the other hand, often requires very many remedies, among which in *most* cases the following may be considered: 1) *Acon.* always at first, and till the violence of the fever is abated, and till no further amendment follows, when next the following may be indicated: 2) *Bell. bry. cham. coff. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus.*; or, 3) *Ars. baryt. canth. caps. chin. dula. hep. lach. mang. stapl.*, according to the signs given below.

CHRONIC or habitual angina requires: 1) *Alum. baryt. calc. carb. v. hep. lach. lyc. sep. sulph.* 2) *Bell. chin. mang. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. sassa. seneg. staph. thuj.*

3. With respect to the PATHOLOGICAL nature of the various anginas, in the SIMPLE CATARRHAL (OR INFLAMMATORY) FORM, the following remedies merit particular notice: 1) *Bell. chin. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Acon. carb. caps. dulc. hep. rhus. seneg.*

More difficult still sometimes is the so-called PSEUDOMONOUS SORE THROAT, with INFLAMMATORY SWELLING of the parts affected. For this also the suitable remedy will be found among: 1) *Acon. bell. hep. ign. mera. sulph.* OR, 2) *Alum. baryt. calc. canth. coff. lach. sep. thuj.*

In case of POLYPOUS OR MEMBRANACEOUS SORE THROAT (INFLAMMATIO FAUCIUM POLYPOSA S. MEMBRANACEA), which is mostly confounded by authors either with GROUP (LARYNGITIS MEMBRANACEA), or with ANGINA MALIGNA, but which, as I myself have often observed, is entirely an independent form in itself, but which necessarily passes neither into GROUP, nor gangrene, whilst it frequently brings adults into danger of suffocation, the chief remedies are: *Alum. bell. chin. hep. mera. puls. spong.*; and *Acon.* when there is violent fever.

In case of true GROUP, on the other hand, the following deserve the chief notice: *Acon. hep. spong.*; etc. (See GROUP.)

GANGRENOUS angina indicates: 1) *Ammon. ars. lach.*; or 2) *Con. euphorb. kreos. merc. sulph.*

4. As regards EXTERNAL CAUSES, on which the one or other form of the so-called sore throats may depend, the following are always to be kept in view:

a) For angina after ACUTE EXANTHEMATA, such as SCARLATINA, MEASLES, VARIOLA, etc.: *Ara. carb. bell. carb. ign. merc. puls.*

b) After ABUSE OF MERCURY: *Arg. bell. carb. v. hep. lach. lyc. staph. sulph.*

c) If COLD be the occasion: *Ber. c. bell. kry. Cham. coff. dulc. ign. lach. merc. n. vom. pulc. sulph.*

d) When anything SYPHILITIC is the cause: 1) *Merc. nitr. ac. thuj.*; or, 2) *Carb. v. lach. phos.*

e) In sore throats depending on WOUNDS or INJURIES by foreign bodies, splinters of bone, etc., which have got into the throat, after removing the occasion, the following will often be found to produce beneficial results: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. cic. ign.* or *merc.*; or, 2) *Carb. v. con. nitr. ac. puls. sulph. ac.*

5. With respect to the symptoms which characterise the various kinds of sore throat, the following are chiefly to be considered:

Belladonna.—For almost every kind of angina, especially when the following symptoms are present: PAINS OF SORENESS, SCRAPING, sensation of thickness, dryness, burning or STINGING IN THE THROAT, especially during deglutition; pains which extend into the ears; CONTRACTION and SPASMODIC CONSTRICTION OF THE FAUCES, with constant desire to swallow, or else difficult, almost impossible deglutition; absence of thirst or else violent thirst, with aversion to drink, or with inability to drink, because the liquid returns by the nostrils; vivid, frequently yellowish redness of the affected parts, without swelling; or swelling and inflammatory redness of the velum palati, uvula or tonsils, even with SUPPURATION; RAPIDLY SPREADING ULCERS; PROFUSE ACCUMULATION OF VISCID, WHITISH MUCUS IN THE THROAT, MOUTH, AND ON THE TONGUE; ptyalism; SWELLING OF THE MUSCLES AND CERVICAL GLANDS; violent fever, with hot, red, and bloated face; violent aching pain in the forehead; whining mood and obstinacy. (Compare *Mercury*, which is sometimes indicated before and after *Bell.*)

Chamemilla.—Especially in the case of children, or when the disease is occasioned by suppression or interruption of the cutaneous evaporation: or for swelling of the parotid glands, the tonsils, or the submaxillary glands; stitching, burning pains, or sensations as if a foreign body were sticking in the throat; dark redness of the affected parts; inability to swallow solids, especially when lying; thirst with dry mouth and throat; TICKLING IN THE LARYNX, with cough; roughness

and hoarseness of the voice; fever towards evening, with alternation of heat and chilliness; redness of the cheeks (or particularly only of one); great restlessness, tossing about, crying, moaning.

Lachesis:—In almost all cases where *Bell.* or *merc.* seems to be indicated without being sufficient, and more especially for sore pain, burning and dryness in the throat, at one spot, or all over as far as the ears, larynx, tongue, nose, gums, with difficult breathing; danger of suffocation, ptyalism, and mucous rûle; swelling, redness and soreness of the tonsils and velum; CONSTANT DESIRE TO SWALLOW, with SPASMS IN THE THROAT, OR WITH SENSATION AS IF A LUMP WERE STICKING IN THE THROAT; aversion to drink, the liquid frequently returning by the nose; aggravation in the afternoon, morning, or after sleeping, also by the least contact and slightest pressure of the throat; relief whilst eating.

Mercurius:—Frequently at the commencement of the treatment, before *Bell.* or in alternation with this remedy, and in general for VIOLENT STITCHES IN THE THROAT AND TONSILS, especially when swallowing, the stitches extending TO THE PAROTID GLANDS, ears, and submaxillary glands; burning in the throat, with soreness; swelling, and intense INFLAMMATORY REDNESS OF THE AFFLICTED PARTS; elongation of the uvula; constant desire to swallow, with sensation as of a lump in the throat, that ought to be swallowed down; DIFFICULT DEGLUTITION, especially as regards drinks, which frequently return by the nostrils; bad taste in the mouth; profuse PTYALISM; SWELLING OF THE GUMS and tongue; suppuration of the tonsils, or slowly-spreading ulcers in the throat; aggravation AT NIGHT, or in the evening, or in THE OPEN AIR and when talking; CHILL TOWARDS EVENING, or alternation of chilliness and heat; sweat, without relief; rheumatic, tearing or drawing pains in the head and nape of the neck.

Nux. vom.:—Frequently after *Cham.*, or in the case of thin, bilious and choleric individuals, or persons of a sanguine temperament, especially for SCRAPING and SORE PAIN IN THE THROAT, particularly when swallowing or taking an inspiration;

PAIN DURING EMPTY DEGLUTITION, as if the pharynx were contracted, or as if a plug were sticking in the throat; stitches extending to the inner ears, especially when swallowing; swelling of the uvula, palate, and tonsils; or mere SENSATION OF SWELLING, with stitches and PRESSURE; dry cough, with headache and pains in the hypochondria when coughing; small FETID ulcers in the mouth and throat.

Pulsatilla:—Particularly in the case of females and persons of a bland and phlegmatic temper, and more especially for: bluish redness of the throat, tonsils, or uvula, with SENSATION OF SWELLING IN THESE PARTS, or sensation of a lump in the throat; scraping, soreness and dryness in the throat, without thirst, stitches in the throat, especially between the acts of deglutition, with pressure and tension during empty deglutition; CHILL TOWARDS EVENING, with increase of soreness of the throat; varicose swelling of the cervical veins; ACCUMULATION OF TENACIOUS MUCUS on the affected parts.

6. Of the other medicines that have been mentioned, the following are particularly to be considered:

Aconitum:—Particularly for violent fever, with dry heat, red cheeks, restlessness, impatience and despair; dark redness of the affected parts, with troublesome and painful deglutition; burning, choking, CHEEPING, and contraction of the throat; painful sensitiveness of the throat when talking; burning thirst.

Bryonia:—Where there is painful sensitiveness of the throat to contact, and when turning about the head; painful and troublesome swallowing, as if a hard body were sticking in the throat; STITCHES, SORENESS AND FEELING OF DRYNESS IN THE THROAT, rendering talking difficult; fever, with or without thirst, or chilliness and feeling of coldness: irritable temper.

Capaicum:—In the case where *Cham. dry. ign. n. com.* or *puls.* seem to be indicated, but still do not suffice, and especially if the fever lasts, with chill and thirst, and subsequent heat; further, for aching pains with spasmodic constriction of the throat; soreness and ulceration of the mouth and throat; painful cough; constant desire to lie down and sleep, with dread of the open air and cold.

Coffea :—When there exist : coryza, irritation in the throat, inducing cough, especially in the open air ; SLEEPLESSNESS, HEAT, WHINING and MOANING ; swelling of the velum and elongation of the uvula ; extreme sensibility of the affected parts, and pains that seem intolerable ; short, dry cough, etc.

Hepar :—After *Bell.* or *merc.*, and particularly for dryness, sensation of a lump, or stitches in the throat, as from splinters, especially when SWALLOWING, COUGHING, breathing, or turning the head ; painful scraping, which obstructs speech ; deglutition difficult, or indeed absolutely impossible ; pressure in the throat ; with danger of suffocation ; swelling of the tonsils.

Ignatia :—In case of red and inflammatory swelling of the palate or tonsils ; SENSATION AS OF A LUMP IN THE THROAT, or STITCHES EXTENDING TO THE INNER EAR, especially between the acts of deglutition, with burning or sore pain when swallowing ; if it be more difficult to swallow liquids than solids ; if the tonsils are hard or covered with little ulcers. (Compare : *Cham. nuc v. puls.* ; or, *Bell. hep. merc. sulph.*)

Rhus :—Often in the case where *Bry.* seems to be indicated, but is not sufficient, and especially when the temper is rather a whining one, than one disposed to anger ; when there are PRESSURE AND STITCHES DURING DEGLUTITION ; beating pain at the base of the pharynx ; sensation of narrowing in the throat during deglutition ; sensation of swelling in the throat, with constricive pain even when talking.

Sulphur :—In case of swelling of the throat, tonsils or uvula ; scraping and DRYNESS, SORE PAIN ; burning and STITCHING IN THE THROAT, during and between the acts of deglutition ; pressure in the throat as from a lump, or painful sensation of contraction, with difficult deglutition ; swelling of the cervical glands.

7. The following remedies may be employed according to circumstances :

Baryta carb. :—When the sore throat sets in every time after taking cold, and when the tonsils are swollen, hard, and disposed to suppurate.

China :—For swelling of the palate and uvula, with stitches in the throat, especially when swallowing, or with restless sleep

at night; and when the pain increases by the least exposure to the air.

Cicuta :—When in consequence of a foreign body introduced into the throat, the same is so swollen, that deglutition becomes absolutely impossible, and if *Bell.* does not suffice for this state.

Cocculus :—When the pains are deep seated in the œsophagus, with dryness extending down to the chest; gurgling noise when drinking.

Dulcamara :—In case of catarrhal sore throat, when *Merc.* is indicated, but suffices not, and when great secretion of mucus take place.

Sabadilla :—For obstinate sore throat, with pressure, burning, sensation of a lump in the throat or of constriction, between and during the acts of swallowing; dryness, scraping and roughness in the throat, with constant desire to swallow.

Septa :—For soreness and stitches when swallowing, with frequent rattling and secretion of mucus.

Veratrum :—If the throat is dry, with burning, roughness, scraping, or constrictive pain; choking, pressure and spasm when swallowing.

8. The following remedies may also be worthy of notice:

a) When the VELUM is principally affected: 1) *Acon. bell. coff. lach. merc. natr. m. phos. phos. ac.* 2) *Arg. carb. v. stram. sulph.*

b) When the UVULA sympathises: 1) *Bell. calc. carb. v. coff. merc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Caut. iod. lyc. natr. m. sil. sulph.*

c) When the TONSILS are chiefly affected: 1) *Bell. lach. merc.* 2) *Amm. cham. ign. n. vom. puls. staph.* 3) *Alum. baryt. calc. hep. lyc. nitr. ac. phos. sep. sulph. thuj.*

d) When the LARYNX is involved: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. carb. veg. dros. hep. iod. n. vom. phosph. spong.*

e) When the ŒSOPHAGUS principally suffers: *Amm. ars. asa. canth. carb. veg. coccul. lach. natr.*

f) When the FAUCES chiefly are attacked: *Alum. bell. carb. veg. ign. lach. merc. n. vom. phosph. puls. sulph.*

9. a) For BURNING pains : *Alum. ars. bell. carb. veg. lach. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. rhus. seneg.*

b) For ACHING pains : *Alum. caust. hep. mero. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sep. sulph.*

c) If there be a sensation of SWELLING, without any swelling being present : *Chin. lach. nitr. ac. puls. sulph.*

d) For TICKLING and titillation : *Carb. veg. lach. sep.*

e) For SCRAPING and ROUGHNESS : 1) *Acon. amm. carb. veg. n. vom. phosph. puls. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ars. caust. con. graph. sabad. sep.*

f) Should there be a sensation as of a PLUG, LUMP, etc., in the throat : 1) *Bell. cham. ign. lach. merc. natr. m. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Amm. caust. nitr. ac. sep.*

g) For TEARING pains : *Amm. ars. iod. lyc.*

h) In case of pains as if RAW and SORE : 1) *Alum. calc. carb. veg. caust. ign. lach. merc. mur. ac. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. sep.* 2) *Amm. caps. carb. an. graph. kal. lyc. n. vom. phos. ac. sep. staph.*

i) In case of CUTTING pains : *Puls. sep. stann.*

k) For STITCHING pains : 1) *Acon. bell. ign. mero. puls.* 2) *Calc. cham. hep. lach. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. sulph. thuj.*

l) If there be a sensation of CONTRACTION : 1) *Bell. dros. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Alum. calc. carb. veg. caust. chin. natr. m. veratr.*

m) For a CONSTRICTIVE sensation and spasm in the fauces : 1) *Bell. ign. n. vom. stram. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ars. caps. carb. veg. coccul. con. natr. m. sabad. seneg. veratr.*

10. a) For SWELLING of the affected parts : 1) *Amm. bell. calc. lach. merc. n. vom. staph.* 2) *Alum. baryt. cham. chin. coff. graph. hep. lyc. nitr. ac. phosph. sabad. sil. sulph. thuj.*

b) When they SUPPURATE : *Bell. lach. hep. merc.*

c) When there are ULCERS in the throat : 1) *Alum. bell. ign. lach. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. thuj.* 2) *Borax. calc. staph.*

d) In case of great REDNESS : 1) *Acon. alum. amm. bell.*

cham. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph. 2) *Baryt. coff. hep. lach. lyc. staph.*

e) When there is profuse SECRETION OF MUCUS in the throat :
Alum. bell. calc. caps. caust. cham. chin. con. ign. kal. lach. lyc. n. vom. phosph. puls. seneg. staph. sulph.

f) Should there be a MUCOUS COATING on the affected parts :
Bell. canth. chin. merc. plumb. puls.

g) In case of much PTYALISM : 1) *Acon. bell. chin. merc. n. vom. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amb. ant. arg. bry. calc. cham. ign. lach. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. sep. sil.*

h) In case of great DRYNESS of the mouth and throat : *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. ign. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. puls. rhus. seneg. sep. sil. sulph.*

i) In case of VARICOSE condition of the throat : *Carb. veg. puls.*

k) When there is SORENESS of the affected parts : *Alum. amb. carb. veg. graph. kal. lach. merc. mez. mur. ac. nitr. ac. phosph. phos. ac. sabad. sil.*

11. a) FOR CONSTANT DESIRE to swallow : 1) *Bell. cham. ign. lach. lyc. n. vom. phosph. puls.* 2) *Alum. calc. caps. caust. chin. con. kal. seneg. staph. sulph.*

b) If SWALLOWING causes or increases PAIN : *Bell. bry. hep. merc. n. vom. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. staph. thuj.*

c) When there is pain during EMPTY deglutition : *Bry. coccul. lach. hep. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph.*

d) When FOOD can be swallowed only with difficulty or not without pain : *Alum. baryt. bry. cham. hep. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. rhus. sep. sulph.*

e) When there is difficulty in SWALLOWING LIQUIDS : *Bell. canth. cupr. ign. iod. lach. merc. natr. m. phos. sil.*

f) When deglutition is altogether PREVENTED or rendered very DIFFICULT : 1) *Acon. bell. canth. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. stram.* 2) *Alum. amm. ars. bry. calc. canth. carb. veg. caust. cham. cic. cin. con. cupr. dros. hep. ign. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. puls. sep. sil.*

g) When the pain present in the absence of deglutition is not

increased during deglutition: 1) *Ign.* 2) *Alum. amb. caps. graph. lach. merc. mez. n. vom. puls. spong. stann. staph.*

12. Compare: STOMACACE, PTYALISM, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, COUGH, etc.

Spasms, Convulsions.—1. We have arranged under this name everything regarding the various spasmodic affections, as for instance, CATALEPSY, CHOREA, hysteric convulsions, eclampsia, epilepsy, tetanus, etc., all these affections, as far as regards the selection of the suitable remedy, having so many points of contact in common, that oftentimes ONE AND THE SAME REMEDY is effectual for the one and the other species of these spasms, if the ASSOCIATED SYMPTOMS which characterise the individual case point to it. This arrangement has probably also this advantage, that in the various affections the proper characteristic for the selection of the remedies may be more readily discovered.

2. The remedies which have been found most effectual for spasmodic affections in general are: 1) *Bell. calc. caust. cham. cupr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. n. vom. op. sil. stram.* and *sulph.* 2) *Acon. ang. arn. ars. camph. cic. citr. cocc. croc. merc. mosch. plat. rhus. sil. stann. sulph. veratr. zinc.* 3) *Agar. arg. coccul. hell. hyos. laur.*

3. If the affection has NOT YET TAKEN ROOT, but has only showed itself for the first time, then the following remedies are best: *Acon. ang. arn. bell. camph. cham. cic. citr. cocc. croc. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. mosch. n. vom. op. rhus. stram. veratr.*

For CHRONIC spasmodic affections, use: *Ars. calc. caust. cupr. lach. plat. sil. stann. sulph. zinc. sulph.*; unless *Bell. cocc. croc. hyos. merc. n. vom. rhus. stram.* or *veratr.* should be indicated.

4. With respect to the PARTICULAR forms of spasmodic disease, the following have been found to be most successful in the treatment of CATALEPSY: 1) *Cham. ipec. plat. stram.* 2)

Acon. agar. bell. cic. hyos. mosch. veratr. 3) *Asa. camph. coloc. dros. ign. merc. op. petr.*

For CHOREA St. Viti: 1) *Bell. caust. cocc. croc. cupr. hyos. ign. n. vom. stram. zinc.*; or, perhaps, 2) *Asa. ars. chin. cic. coff. dulc. iod. puls. sabin. sep. sil.*; or, 3) *Agar. laur. electr.*

For ÉCLAMPSIA: 1) *Bell. caust. cham. ign. n. vom. plat.*; or, 2) *Cic. cin. magn. c. n. mosch. phosph. stram.*; or, 3) *Arg. canth. hell. kal. nitr. ac. sulph.*

Recent attacks of epilepsy frequently yield to *Bell. ign. n. vom. op.*, etc.; whilst CHRONIC cases require; *Sulph.*, to be followed by: *Lach. hep. or sil.*, etc. With more or less success the following have been employed: *Agar. ars. camph. cic. cin. hyos. natr. m. nitr. ac. plumb. sep. stann. stram.*

An essential point in the treatment of chronic epilepsy is that time be left to every medicine completely to exhaust its power, and that the symptoms be carefully observed which are developed in consequence of a medicine, in order to select the following remedy accordingly; a rule which cannot be recommended too strongly, not only in all spasmodic and periodical affections, but also in most other chronic affections.

TETANUS generally sets in in consequence of wounds, poisoning, etc., and points to the following remedies: 1) *Ang. bell. bry. camph. cham. ipec. mosch. op. plat. sec. stram.*; or, 2) *Acon. arn. cann. canth. cic. cocc. cin. grat. hyos. ign. lach. laur. n. vom. rhus. stann.*

5. CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN require: *Acon. caust. cham. cin. coff. cupr. ign. ipec. lach. merc. n. vom. op. stann. sulph.*—If caused by DENTITION: *Bell. calc. cham. cin. ign. stann. sulph.*—If by WORMS: *Cic. cin. hyos. merc. sulph.*

HYSTERIC FEMALES principally require: 1) *Aur. bell. cocc. ign. ipec. mosch. stram. veratr.*; or, 2) *Bry. calc. caust. cham. cocc. con. magn. c. magn. m. plat. sec. sep. stann. sulph.*—If the spasms depend upon the menses, give: *Coff. cocc. cupr. ign. puls.*; and spasms of lying-in females require: *Bell. cham. cic. hyos. ign.*

6. With respect to the MORE REMOTE CAUSES on which spasmodic diseases may depend, when WOUNDS or other external injuries are the cause, the following deserve the preference : *Arn.* or *ang.* ; or, *Puls.* *rh.* and *sulph.*

Spasms caused by fright or some other emotion, require : *Cham.* *cupr.* *hyos.* *n. vom.* *op.* *plat.*—In a case of epilepsy after fright, *Artem.* has been given with success.

Spasms caused by ONANISM, or other debilitating concussions of the nerves, require : 1) *Sulph. calc. lach. sil. n. vom.* ; or, 2) *Arn. chin. phos. ac.*, etc.

If caused by abuse of NARCOTICS, wine, opium, beer (adulterated with belladonna, cocculus, etc.), tobacco, etc., give : *Bell. cupr. cham. citr. coff. cupr. hyos. ign. n. vom. op.*, etc.

If caused by RETROCESSION of some eruption, give : *Calc. caust. ipec. lach. n. vom. stram. sulph.*

If caused by a COLD, or by suppression of the cutaneous transpiration, give : *Acon. bell. cham. chin. cic. lach. n. vom. sil.*, etc.

If by mercurial vapours, give : *Bell. stram.* ; and if by the vapours of copper or arsenic, give *Camp. merc.* ; give *Ars.* for copper, and *Cupr.* for arsenic.

7. With respect to the SYMPTOMS which more immediately determine the selection of the remedy in particular cases, the following may be considered :

Belladonna :—For TETANUS, TRISMUS, HYSTERIC SPASMS, CONVULSIONS OF LITTLE CHILDREN, ECLAMPSIA, CHOREA, EPILEPSY, etc. ; if the convulsions commence in the upper extremities, with creeping and feeling of rigidity in the same, twitching of one or more of the extremities, especially of the arms ; convulsive motion OF THE MOUTH, facial muscles and eyes ; CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, WITH VERTIGO, DARK-RED, HOT AND BLOATED FACE, OR WITH PALE AND COLD FACE, and shuddering ; photophobia ; distorted or staring eyes, DILATED PUPILS ; SPASMS IN THE LABYNX AND FAUCES, WITH INABILITY TO SWALLOW AND WITH DANGER OF SUFFOCATION ; foam at the mouth ; involuntary passage of fæces, or diarrhœic stools with undigested food ; OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST and

anxious breathing ; the SPASMS EXCITED AGAIN BY THE LEAST TOUCH OR THE LEAST CONTRADICTION ; stupefaction or COMPLETE LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS ; sleeplessness between the paroxysms, with restless tossing about ; DEEP AND COMATOSE SLEEP, WITH SMILING AND DISTORTION OF FEATURES ; SUDDEN STARTING FROM SLEEP, WITH A CRY ; obstinacy, weeping ; malicious desire to bite and tear everything ; or great anxiety ; fear, frightful visions. (Compare : *Cham. hyoscyam. ign. op. stram.*)

Causticum :—For EPILEPTIC CONVULSIONS, CHOREA ST. VITI, with screams, violent movements of the extremities, grinding of the teeth, laughing or weeping, involuntary or frequent emission of urine ; renewal of the paroxysms by cold water.

Chamomilla :—For spasms of children and lying-in females, when characterised by : stretching of the limbs, convulsions of the extremities, eyes, eyelids, and tongue ; convulsive starting during sleep ; red, bloated face, or one cheek is red and the other pale ; dry and burning heat of the skin, with burning thirst ; hot sweat on the forehead and hairy scalp ; anguish, moaning, and lamenting ; anxious, hurried, rattling breathing ; dry and rattling short cough ; colicky pains, distended abdomen, diarrhœic, green stools. (Compare : *Bell. ign.*)

Cuprum :—For the convulsions OF CHILDREN, TONIC SPASMS, EPILEPSY, ST. VITUS'S DANCE ; and in general for the following symptoms : convulsions commencing at the fingers OR TOES, or in the arms ; clenching the thumbs ; LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND SPEECH ; PTYALISM, sometimes like froth ; suffocative paroxysms (especially with previous weeping) ; frequent emission of urine ; turbid urine ; RED FACE AND RED EYES, weeping and anguish, or strange demeanour, disposition to hide oneself ; return of the paroxysms every month, especially after the menses.

Hyoscyamus :—For CLONIC SPASMS, CHOREA, EPILEPSY, etc., and especially for : BLUISH COLOUR AND BLOATEDNESS OF THE FACE, FOAM AT THE MOUTH, protruded eyes, convulsive movements of some parts or of the whole body ; violent tossing about ; clenching of the thumbs ; renewal of the spasms at every attempt to swallow liquids ; GREAT ANXIETY, WITH CRIES and grinding

of the teeth; loss of consciousness; oppression of the chest, INVOLUNTARY EMISSION OF URINE, TENDENCY OF BLOOD TO THE BRAIN; deep and comatose sleep, with stertorous breathing; feeling of hunger and gnawing in the stomach; dry cough at night; desire to laugh at everything; running about from place to place between the spasms; delirium. (Compare: *Bell. op.*)

Ignatia.—For CLONIC and TONIC spasms, HYSTERIC spasms, convulsions of LITTLE CHILDREN, EPILEPSY, CHOREA ST. VITI, etc.; and in general for: CONVULSIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE EXTREMITIES, EYES, EYELIDS, FACIAL MUSCLES, AND LIPS; OPISTHOTONOS; clenching the thumbs; bluish, or very red face, or redness of one cheek and paleness of the other, or ALTERNATE REDNESS AND PALENESS; foamy saliva; spasms of the pharynx and larynx, with suffocative fits, and difficult deglutition; loss of consciousness, with involuntary screams and laughter; FREQUENT YAWNING or sopor; distress and deep sighs; daily recurrence of the spasms; bland, sensitive disposition; fitful mood; quiet temper.

Ipecacuanha.—For CLONIC and TONIC spasms, especially OF CHILDREN, and in HYSTERIC FEMALES; and especially if there be: OPISTHOTONOS, loss of consciousness, screams; pale, bloated face, distortion of the facial muscles, and of the half-closed eyes, or convulsive movements of the facial muscles, lips, eyelids, and extremities; ASTHMATIC symptoms, with mucous RALE, NAUSEA, LOATHING, paroxysms of vomituration, actual vomiting or diarrhoea.

Lachesis.—For epileptic convulsions and other clonic or tonic spasms, when characterised by: spasms with cries, falling down without consciousness, foam at the mouth, COLD FEET, ERUCTIONS, PALE FACE, VERTIGO, heavy and painful head, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, distended abdomen, COMATOSE CONDITION, nausea, etc., in the case of children and young people, also of men in full manhood.

Nux vomica.—For CLONIC and TONIC spasms, EPILEPSY, CHOREA, etc., especially when characterised by: cries, opisthotonos, trembling or convulsive twitching of the limbs or muscles; renewal of the spasms after chagrin or mortification; involuntary

discharge of fæces and urine; FEELING OF RIGIDITY IN THE LIMBS, AND AS IF THEY WOULD GO TO SLEEP; vomiting; copious sweat; oppression of the chest; constipation, ill-humour, and irritable disposition.

Opium:—For TONIC and CLONIC SPASMS, EPILEPSY, etc., and especially if there be setting in of the paroxysms at NIGHT or IN THE EVENING; OPISTHOTONOS, or violent motions of the extremities, especially the arms; loss of consciousness; insensibility; cries; clenching of the fists; suffocative paroxysms, DEEP AND COMATOSE SLEEP. (Compare: *Bell. hyos. ign.*)

Stramonium:—For CLONIC and TONIC SPASMS, CATALEPSY, ECLAMPسيا, CHOREA, HYSTERIC spasms, etc., especially for: opisthotonos, convulsive motions of the extremities, especially OF THE UPPER PART OF THE BODY; RISUS SARDONICUS; stuttering or loss of speech; pale, haggard appearance, with A STUPID-FRIENDLY LOOK; or RED and BLOATED face; loss of CONSCIOUSNESS and sensation, sometimes with CRY, FURIOUS or RELIGIOUS MOTIONS, FRIGHTFUL VISIONS, LAUGHTER, lamentations, singing, desire to escape, etc.; the spasms are excited again by contact, or by the sight of bright or shining objects. (Compare: *Bell.*)

8. Of the other remedies mentioned, the following may be considered:

Aconitum:—For tetanus, trismus, and other tonic spasms, with alternately pale and red face, cries, grinding of the teeth, and convulsive hiccough; also for spasms of YOUNG PLETHORIC people (especially young girls) who lead a sedentary life.

Angustura:—For tonic spasms, with opisthotonos, trismus, etc.

Arnica:—For TONIC spasms, especially in consequence of WOUNDS, with PALPITATION OF THE HEART, trismus, OPISTHOTONOS, etc.

Arsenicum:—For EPILEPTIC fits, with burning in the stomach, spine, and abdomen.

Calcarea:—For epilepsy, chorea, etc., especially with nocturnal paroxysms, and in chronic cases. (After *Sulphur.*)

Camphora:—For some kinds of EPILEPSY, with stertorous breathing, red and bloated face, coma.

Cicuta:—For CLONIC and TONIC spasms, EPILEPSY, CATA-

LEPSY, ECLAMPSIA, etc., with PALE or YELLOWISH COMPLEXION, trismus, distortion of the extremities, cries, frothy saliva, colic, as if from worms, etc.

Citri acid. :—For convulsions caused by eating stramonium.

Cocculus :—For epileptic convulsions, CHOREA and other spasms, especially in the case of women during the menses, or in consequence of some external injury.

Crocus :—For chorea and other convulsions, with laughing and springing, especially when the convulsions alternate with paroxysms of hooping-cough.

Mercurius :—For EPILEPTIC fits and other convulsions, with cry, rigidity of the body, distended abdomen, itching of the nose, thirst, and nocturnal paroxysms.

Moschus :—Principally for HYSTERIC spasms, and especially when pulmonary spasms are present at the same time.

Platina :—Chiefly for fits of catalepsy and eclampsia, without loss of consciousness, with trismus, loss of speech, convulsive motions of the eyes, corners of the mouth, and eyelids; the paroxysms set in at dawn of day.

Rhus :—For some TONIC kinds of spasms, of chorea, etc.

Silicea :—For chronic epilepsy. (After *Calc.*)

Stannum :—For EPILEPTIC convulsions, with tossing of the extremities, clenching of the thumbs, pale face, OPISTHOTONOS, loss of consciousness; the paroxysms occurring in the evening.

Sulphur :—For CHRONIC EPILEPSY, with creeping sensation in the muscles, with cries, stiffness of the body; the spasms are caused by fright or excessive running.

Veratrum :—For OLONIC and TONIC spasms, with loss of sense and motion; convulsive motions of the eyes and eyelids; DISTRESS, loss of spirits, and despondency.

Speech, Difficult.—Stuttering, Dumbness, etc.:—1. Principal remedies; 1) *Bell. caust. con. dulc. euphr. hyos. lach. laur. merc. n. vom. op. stram. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amm. anac. bov. bry. calc. cann. carb. an. carb. veg. chin. cic. cupr. hep. lyc. mez. natr. m. oleand. plumb. ruta. sec. sil. stann. thuj. veratr.*

2. a) Of these the following are recommended for difficult speech, STAMMERING: 1) *Bell. caust. dulc. euphr. graph. lach. merc. natr. n. vom. stram. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. cic. con. natr. m. op. ruta. sec. stann.* 3) *Anac. arg. calc. cann. carb. an. carb. veg. hep. lyc. oleand. plumb. thuj. veratr.*

b) For NASAL twang: *Alum. bell. bry. lach. lyc. phos. ac. sil. staph.*

c) For perfect LOSS OF SPEECH, DUMBNESS: 1) *Dulc. euphr. hyos. lach. laur. merc. op. plumb. stram.* 2) *Bell. caust. chin. cic. con. cupr. euphr. oleand. ruta. sec. veratr.*

3. If this condition be accompanied with INFLAMMATORY affections of the organs of speech, the following are principally to be considered: 1) *Acon. bell. cann. dulc. lach. merc. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ars. bry. calc. canth. hep. lyc. natr. m. sil. staph.*

If depending upon SPASMS: 1) *Bell. canth. hyos. op. stram. veratr.* 2) *Cic. con. cupr. lach. laur. ruta. sec.*

If PARALYSIS be the cause: 1) *Bell. caust. dulc. euphr. graph. hyos. lach. laur. n. vom. natr. m. stram.* 2) *Canth. carb. veg. chin. stann. staph. zinc.*

4. Compare: SORE THROAT, SPASMS, PARALYSIS, etc.

Stomacace.—Inflammation or Ulceration of the Mouth:

—1. The best remedies are, in general: 1) *Merc. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Ars. borax. caps. carb. veg. dulc. natr. m. nitr. ac. staph. sulph. sulph. ac.*; or, 3) *Chin. gran. hep. iod. n. mosch. sep. sil.*

If caused by the abuse of MERCURY, the following are recommended: 1) *Carb. veg. dulc. hep. nitr. ac. staph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Chin. iod. natr. m.*

If by abuse of KITCHEN-SALT: *Carb. veg. nitr. sp.*

For simple APHTHÆ of children: 1) *Borax. sulph. ac.* 2) *Merc. n. vom. sulph.*

2. In all cases the following remedies may be employed:

Arsenicum :—If there exist ulceration of the tongue at the edges ; aphthæ, with violent burning pains ; swollen and readily-bleeding gums, looseness of the teeth ; DEBILITY and SINKING.

Borax :—For ulceration of the gums ; APHTHÆ IN THE MOUTH AND ON THE TONGUE, which bleed readily ; tenacious mucus in the throat ; ACRID and FETID URINE. (Suitable particularly to little children.)

Capsicum :—Suitable to LARGE, PHLEGMATIC, PLETHORIC persons, WHO LEAD A SEDENTARY LIFE ; especially for : burning vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue, swelling of the gums, etc.

Carbo veg. :—In case the gums stand off and recede, are SORE AND ULCERATED, bleed profusely, with loose teeth, heat in the mouth, bad smell of the ulcers, soreness of the tongue, its movability being checked.

Dulcamara :—When the least cold brings the disease on, with swelling of the cervical glands.

Mercurius :—In case of RED, SPONGY, RECEDING, ULCERATED, and readily-bleeding gums, with BURNING PAINS AT NIGHT, and a feeling of soreness, especially when touched ; LOOSE TEETH ; INFLAMED, SORE, ULCERATED TONGUE AND MOUTH, sometimes covered with aphthæ ; fetid, cadaverous smell of the mouth and ulcers ; profuse discharge of FETID, and even BLOODY saliva ; with ulceration of the orifice of Steno's duct ; the tongue swollen, stiff, and hard, or moist and covered with white mucus ; pale face and chills ; burning diarrhœic stools.

Natrum mur. :—In case of swollen, readily-bleeding gums, with great sensitiveness to cold or warm substances ; ULCERS and BLISTERS in the mouth, on the tongue and gums, with burning pains and impeded speech ; ptyalism, rigidity of the tongue, especially on one side.

Nitri acidum :—In case of bleeding, white and swollen gums, with looseness of the teeth ; sore mouth, with stinging pains ; FETID SMELL OF THE MOUTH ; ptyalism.

Nux vom. :—Especially for THIN PERSONS, of LIVELY TEMPER and SEDENTARY HABITS ; and particularly if there be : FOUL AND PAINFUL SWELLING OF THE GUMS, with burning or beating pains ;

fetid ulcers, pimples, and painful blisters in the mouth, on the gums, palate, or tongue; ptyalism at night; bloody saliva; tongue white and thickly coated with mucus; FETID ODOUR FROM THE MOUTH; pale face, with sunken cheeks and dim eyes; emaciation; constipation; angry, irritable mood.

Staphysagria:—In case of pale, white, ulcerated, or painful and swollen gums, which readily bleed; SPONGY EXCRESCENCES on the gums and in the mouth; mouth and tongue ulcerated and covered with blisters; discharge of saliva, which is at times bloody; stinging pains on the tongue; discoloured, sickly appearance of the face, with sunken cheeks, hollow eyes, surrounded with blue rings; swelling of the cervical glands, and blisters under the tongue.

Sulphur:—Readily-bleeding, receding, and swollen gums, with beating pains; blisters and APHTHÆ in the mouth and on the tongue, with burning and soreness, especially when eating; FETID AND SOUR SMELL of the mouth; ptyalism, or bloody saliva; tongue thickly coated, whitish or brownish; slimy, greenish stools, with tenesmus; rash; restlessness at night, etc.

Sulphuris acidum:—Aphthæ in the mouth; swollen, ulcerated, and readily-bleeding gums; profuse PTYALISM, etc.

3. Compare: PTYALISM; GUMS, DISEASES OF THE; SCURVY; MERCURY, etc.

Stomach, Weakness of the.—**Dyspepsia**:—1. The affection which is here introduced under this name, is in fact only a form of GASTROSIS (a lesser degree of GASTRITIS), which is characterised by: WEAKNESS OF DIGESTION, with DEFECTIVE, WEAK, OR IRREGULAR APPETITE, DISTRESS IN THE REGION OF THE STOMACH, ERUCTATION, FLATULENCE, ILL-HUMOUR, DROWSINESS, AND OTHER UNPLEASANT FEELINGS AFTER A MEAL, DISPOSITION TO REPEATED GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, ACIDITY, AND ACCUMULATION OF MUCUS IN THE PRIME VIE. Weakness of digestion is distinguished tolerably well from GASTRIC AILMENTS, of which it is only the first degree, in the same way as these on their part may again be considered the first degree of gastric inflammation, properly so called. Weakness of digestion is that

gastric affection most frequently met in practice,—a circumstance which forms an additional reason for treating of it here particularly.

2. The most effectual and best remedies for weakness of digestion, or dyspepsia, are *Hep.* and *sulph.*, and in many, even obstinate, cases one may effect a perfect cure with one or other of both these remedies, PROVIDED THAT THE DOSES ARE ONLY REPEATED AT LONG INTERVALS, and never till a new aggravation of the patient's state indicates the repetition or another remedy.

When neither the one nor the other of these two remedies is indicated, or if their employment does not seem to bring convalescence to the patient, the most suitable remedies may then be: 1) *Arn. bry. calc. chin. lach. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus*; or, 2) *Carb. veg. natr. natr. m. ruta. sep. sil.*; or, 3) *Amm. anac. ars. aur. baryt. bell. con. dros. ferr. graph. hyos. ign. kal. kreos. lyc. n. mosch. petr. phosph. staph. veratr.*

3. DYSPEPSIA of children requires: *Baryt. calc. ipec. lyc. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.*; or, *Hyos. iod.*

Of OLD PEOPLE, on the other hand: 1) *Baryt. cic.*; or, 2) *Ant. carb. veg. chin. n. mosch. n. vom.*

Of HYPOCHONDRICAL PEOPLE: 1) *N. vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bry. calc. chin. con. lach. natr. staph. veratr.*, etc.

Of HYSTERICAL INDIVIDUALS: 1) *Puls. sep.*; or, 2) *Bell. bry. calc. con. hyos. ign. lach. n. mosch. phosph. sep. sulph. veratr.*, etc.

Of PREGNANT FEMALES: *Acon. ars. con. ferr. ipec. kreos. lach. magn. m. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom. petr. phosph. puls. sep.*

4. Dyspepsia in consequence of SEDENTARY HABITS or a confined mode of life: *Bry. calc. n. vom. sep. sulph.*—In consequence of WATCHING: *Arn. carb. veg. cocc. n. vom. puls. veratr.*—Of long STUDYING: *Arn. calc. lach. n. vom. puls. sulph.*; or, *Cocc. veratr.*

Dyspepsia caused by debilitating LOSS of ANIMAL FLUIDS, abuse of cathartics, vomiting, bloodletting, etc., specially requires: *Chin. carb. veg. ruta*; or, *Calc. lach. n. vom.*

sulph.—By SEXUAL ABUSE: *Calc. merc. n. vom. phos. ac. staph.*

Dyspepsia induced by OVERLOADING or deranging the stomach: *Ant. ars. ipec. n. vom. puls.*—By abuse of WINE or SPIRITS: *Carb. veg. lach. n. vom. sulph.*; or, *Ars. bell. chin. merc. natr. puls.*—By ABUSE OF COFFEE: *Cocc. ign. n. vom.*; or, *Carb. veg. cham. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*—By abuse of TEA: *Ferr.* or *thuja.*—By abuse of TOBACCO: *Cocc. merc. ipec. n. vom. puls. staph.*

Dyspepsia in consequence of external injuries: a BLOW on the stomach, HEAVY LIFTING, STRAIN, etc., requires: *Arn. bry. rhus*; or, *Amm. calc. con.? puls. ruta?*

In consequence of DEPRESSING EMOTIONS, such as SORROW, chagrin, ANGER, etc.: *Bry. cham. chin. coloc. n. vom. phos. ac. staph.*, etc.

5. With respect to the indications which are determined by the totality of the SYMPTOMS present, the following may be specially noticed:

Arnica:—After *Chin.*, if this has not sufficed, or if there be present: GREAT SENSITIVENESS AND IRRITATION OF THE NERVES; dry or yellow-coated tongue; sour, FOUL OR BITTER TASTE; bad smell of the mouth; FREQUENT ERUCTATIONS, sometimes with taste of rotten eggs; desire for acid things; fulness in the epigastrium, flatulence and distension of the abdomen after a meal; feeling of indolence in the extremities; vertigo; dulness of the head, especially in the forehead, over the eyes; stupefaction and heat in the head; disturbed sleep, with sudden starting, frequent waking, anxious and heavy dreams: **YELLOWISH, LIVID COMPLEXION**; frequent nausea, with desire to vomit, especially in the morning or after eating; **HYPOCHONDRICAL MOOD**. (After *Arn. n. vom.* is sometimes suitable. Compare: *Bry.* and *rhus.*)

Bryonia:—Particularly for dyspepsia which principally occurs in the summer or in damp and hot weather; or for loss of appetite, alternating with canine hunger even at night, or loss of appetite after swallowing the first mouthful; desire for wine, coffee, and acids; **LOATHING OF FOOD**, sometimes so violent that

even the smell of food is intolerable ; FREQUENT ERUCTATIONS, ESPECIALLY AFTER A MEAL, generally a mere rising of air, or with sour or bitter taste ; oppression and distension of the pit of the stomach ; colicky pains, REGURGITATION OR VOMITING OF THE INGESTA after every meal ; bread and milk derange the stomach readily ; discharge of water from the mouth, like water-brash ; PAINFUL SENSITIVENESS OF THE REGION OF THE STOMACH TO CONTACT ; INABILITY TO BEAR THE TIGHT PRESSURE OF THE CLOTHES ; constipation or hard stools ; restless, irritable disposition, inclined to anger. (Compare : *Arn. chin. rhus.*)

Calcarea :—For clamminess, dryness of the mouth, with sour or bitter taste ; CONTINUAL THIRST, WITH FEEBLE APPETITE ; tastelessness of food ; hunger after a meal ; paroxysms of CANINE HUNGER, especially early in the morning ; AVERSION TO MEAT and warm food, with desire for wine and dainties ; nausea or sour regurgitation after taking milk ; heat, distension, headache, pain in the stomach and abdomen, or drowsiness after eating ; HEARTBURN and ACIDITY ; ACCUMULATION OF MUCUS IN THE STOMACH ; fulness and swelling in the region of the stomach, with great sensitiveness to contact ; TENSION IN THE HYPOCHONDRIA, and inability to wear tight clothes ; STOOL ONLY EVERY TWO, THREE, OR FOUR DAYS ; or two or three stools a day ; general debility ; stitching or pressing pain in the head, with FEELING OF COLDNESS IN THE HEAD ; plethoric and fat constitution. (Frequently suitable after *Sulph.*)

China :—Not merely for dyspepsia from loss of animal fluids, but also for such as is caused by noxious miasms in the air, in the spring and autumn, in the neighbourhood of canals, marshes, etc., and in general if there exist indifference to food or drink, as if one had eaten enough ; desire for wine and for pungent, spiced, sour, and refreshing things ; frequent derangement of the stomach, caused by the least irregularity, and especially by a late supper ; MALAISE, DROWSINESS, HYPOCHONDRIACAL MOOD, FULNESS, DISTENSION, eructations, or even vomiting of the ingesta ; debility, with constant desire to lie down AFTER EVERY, EVEN THE LEAST MEAL ; chilliness and great sensitiveness to the least draught of air ; remaining awake in bed late in the

night; EASILY-DISTURBED NIGHT-SLEEP; ill-humour and indisposition to do anything. (Compare: *Arn. bry. rhus.*)

Hepar:—In many cases of chronic dyspepsia, especially when the patient had taken much mercury, or when he complains of LIABILITY TO DERANGE HIS STOMACH, in spite of the most careful diet, with desire for wine, or sour, pungent, refreshing things; frequent nausea, ESPECIALLY IN THE MORNING, WITH DESIRE TO VOMIT AND ERUCTATIONS, or with VOMITING OF ACID, BILIOUS OR SLIMY SUBSTANCES; ACCUMULATION OF MUCUS IN THE THROAT; colic; HARD, DIFFICULT, DRY STOOLS; pressure, distension, and heaviness in the epigastrium; bitter taste in the mouth and bitter taste of the food while eating; dislike to fat; great thirst; the clothes press on the hypochondria and feel tight. (After *Hep., lach.* or *merc.* are sometimes suitable.)

Lachesis:—In many cases of chronic dyspepsia, especially after *Hepar*, or if there be present: irregular appetite; sometimes very deficient; sometimes excessive; aversion to bread, with a desire for milk and wine, though these substances do not agree; NAUSEA AND FREQUENT ERUCTATIONS, or real vomiting of the ingesta, especially immediately after eating; MALAISE, INDOLENCE, heaviness, repletion, drowsiness, vertigo, pains in the STOMACH, and many other ailments AFTER EATING, etc.; FLATULENCE, eructation with relief following thereon; frequent difficulty of breathing; disturbed, restless sleep, with frequent dreams; CONSTIPATION OR HARD, DIFFICULT STOOLS; livid complexion, fulness in the hypochondria and epigastrium; with sensitiveness to the least contact, and an uncomfortable feeling from the clothes. (After *Lach., merc.* is sometimes suitable.)

Mercurius:—Often after *Lach*, or after *Hep.*, provided the patient has not already abused it, and IN GENERAL if there be present: a FOUL, SWEETISH, OR BITTER TASTE, ESPECIALLY EARLY IN THE MORNING; loss of appetite, or voracious appetite, with speedy satiety in eating; AVERSION TO SOLID FOOD, MEAT, BOILED OR WARM FOOD, with DESIRE FOR REFRESHING THINGS, milk, cold drinks, or wine and brandy; PRESSURE IN THE EPIGASTRIUM, ERUCTATIONS, HEARTBURN, and other unpleasant feel-

ings, after each meal, particularly after eating bread ; ERUCTATIONS, NAUSEA, and DESIRE TO VOMIT ; PAINFUL SENSITIVENESS, fulness, PRESSURE AND TENSION in the region of the stomach ; flatulence ; constipation, frequently with ineffectual urging to stool, and tenesmus ; sadness, hypochondriacal, suspicious, and irritable mood.

Nux vom. :—Often at the commencement of the treatment, especially in the case of persons that are disposed to piles, and in general where there exist : SOUR OR BITTER TASTE of the mouth and of the food, especially bread, or the food has no taste ; aversion to food, with DESIRE FOR BEER, milk, wine, brandy ; or insatiable and morbid hunger, though satiated very soon ; NAUSEA, ERUCTATIONS, REGURGITATION OR ACTUAL VOMITING OF FOOD, flatulence ; DULNESS OF THE HEAD, VERTIGO, malaise, hypochondriacal mood ; languor, indolence, DROWSINESS AFTER EATING ; DISTENSION, FULNESS and TENSION in the epigastrium, with great sensitiveness to contact and unpleasant pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria ; also if liquids, rye-bread, and acids do not agree ; if there be sour eructations and regurgitation of food ; frequent nausea and desire to vomit ; ACCUMULATION OF MUCUS IN THE STOMACH ; HEARTBURN ; heaviness of the head, with inability to perform mental labour ; frequent HEAT and REDNESS OF THE FACE ; restless, quarrelsome, irritable mood ; lively and choleric temperament ; YELLOWISH, SALLOW COMPLEXION ; CONSTIPATION, HARD STOOLS. (After *Nux. v.*, *sulphur* is frequently suitable.

Pulsatilla :—Almost under the same circumstances as *N. vom.*, at the commencement of the treatment, but chiefly suitable to females or persons of a phlegmatic temperament and bland disposition, with disposition to excessive secretion of mucus in the primæ viæ ; acidity, with sour, bitter, or foul state of the mouth and of the food ; aversion to warm or boiled food, with desire of sour, pungent, or stimulating substances, wine, brandy, etc. ; ABSENCE OF THIRST ; NAUSEA, DESIRE TO VOMIT, ERUCTATIONS, or real vomiting ; DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, SADNESS and MELANCHOLY after a meal ; bread disagrees ; BITTER OR SOUR ERUCTATIONS, OR ERUCTATIONS TASTING OF THE INGESTA ;

WATER-BRASH; frequent hiccough; FREQUENT DIARRHOIC STOOLS, or slow stools; colicky pains, with rumbling in the abdomen. (After *Puls.*, sulphur is frequently suitable.)

Rhus tox.:—In many cases where *Bry.* seemed to be indicated, but did not suffice, and in general when the following symptoms present themselves: flat, viscid taste in the mouth; FOUL, or sweetish, OR BITTER TASTE OF THE FOOD; LOSS OF APPETITE, as if one had eaten enough, with aversion to bread and meat, or desire for dainties; if liquids, bread, and beer disagree; if SLEEP, FULNESS, ERUCTATIONS, nausea, languor, vertigo set in after eating; if there be frequent, EMPTY, VIOLENT, and PAINFUL ERUCTATIONS; water-brash; pressure and distension in the region of the stomach; frequent emissions of fetid flatulence; gastric ailments at night; hypochondriacal mood, melancholy, despondency, dread of the future, uneasiness about one's affairs, etc. (Compare: *Arn.* and *china.*)

Sulphur:—In most cases of chronic dyspepsia, at the commencement of the treatment, or more especially in the case of persons with a very irritable, nervous system, after *N. vom.* or *puls.*, and in general if there be present: SOUR, FOUL, or SWEETISH TASTE IN THE MOUTH, especially EARLY IN THE MORNING; tastelessness of food, or too saltish a taste; aversion to food, especially to MEAT, bread, fat, and milk; with DESIRE FOR SOUR THINGS AND WINE; if meat, fat, MILK, ACIDS, SWEETS, and flour disagree; if after a meal: HEAVY BREATHING, NAUSEA, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, REGURGITATION or ACTUAL VOMITING of the ingesta, languor, CHILLINESS, etc., set in; and FREQUENT ERUCTATIONS; ACIDITY, HEARTBURN, and WATER-BRASH; disposition to mucous derangements in the primæ viæ; flatulence and slow action of the bowels; great thirst; sad, hypochondriac, or peevish and irritable disposition. (After *Sulph.*, is frequently suitable *Calc.* or *merc.*)

6. Of the other remedies, we may consider especially:

Carbo veg.:—For bitter taste in the mouth, aversion to meat, milk, or fat, sour stomach in consequence of eating these things; frequent, sour, bitter, or empty eructations; accumu-

lation of mucus in the stomach; FREQUENT FLATULENCE, with heavy breathing, etc.

Natrum:—If *Bry. chin. nux v.* continue ineffectual in respect to weakness of the digestive organs, with pressure in the stomach, INTRACTABLENESS AND ILL-HUMOUR AFTER A MEAL, or after the least deviation from the ordinary mode of living; if milk and liquids disagree, with constant nausea.

Natrum muriaticum:—If fat, milk, acids, and bread disagree, with irregular appetite, which is at times wanting, at others excessive; frequent water-brash or vomiting of the ingesta, etc.

Buta:—For tastelessness of the food; foul eructations after eating meat; frequent attacks of sudden nausea while eating, with vomiting of the ingesta; unpleasant feelings after bread, etc.

Sepia:—For loss of appetite, aversion to meat or milk, or else excessive, voracious appetite; disagreement of fat, milk, and acids; acidity of stomach, especially after eating; water-brash, especially after drinking, etc.

Silicea:—For bitter taste, especially in the morning; frequent eructation, often with the taste of the food previously taken; NAUSEA, especially IN THE MORNING OR AFTER A MEAL; aversion to cooked food, especially meat; vomiting after drinking; PAINS IN THE STOMACH, WITH WATER-BRASH, GREAT THIRST, etc.

7. Use more particularly :

a) For the ill-effects from BEER: 1) *Ars. bell. coloc. ferr. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Alum. asa. ign. mez. mur. ac. stann. veratr.*—FROM LEMONADE: *Selen.*—FROM DRINKING BRANDY: 1) *N. vom. op.* 2) *Ars. calc. cocc. hep. ign. lach. led. stram. sulph. veratr.*—FROM WINE: 1) *Ars. calc. coff. lach. lyc. n. vom. op. sil. zinc.* 2) *Ant. arn. natr. natr. m. puls. selen. sulph.*—FROM DRINKING SPIRITS generally: 1) *Ars. calc. carb. veg. hell. hyos. lach. n. vom. op. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ant. bell. chel. chin. coff. ign. led. lyc. merc. natr. natr. m. n. mosch. rhus. selen. sil. stram. veratr.*

b) FROM COFFEE: 1) *Cham. coccul. ign. merc. n. vom.* 2) *Canth. carb. veg. caust. chin. coccul. hep. ipec. lyc. puls. rhus. sulph.*—FROM TEA-DRINKING: 1) *Chin. fr*

selen. 2) *Ars. coff. hep. lach. veratr.*—CHOCOLATE: *Bry. caust. lyc. puls.*—From the use of MILK: 1) *Bry. calo. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Amb. ars. carb. veg. chin. con. cupr. ign. kal. lach. lyc. magn. c. natr. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph. ac.*—From mere WATER, without wine or spirits: 1) *Chin. merc. puls. rhus. sulph. ac.* 2) *Ars. caps. cham. ferr. natr. n. vom. veratr.*

c) If BREAD disagrees: 1) *Baryt. bry. caust. chin. merc. natr. m. phos. ac. puls. rhus. sep. staph.* 2) *Cin. coff. kal. mere. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. sulph. zinc.*—If BUTTER annoys the stomach: *Ars. carb. veg. chin. hep. nitr. ac. puls. sep.*—If FAT disagrees: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. chin. natr. m. puls. sep. sulph. tarax. thuj.* 2) *Colch. cycl. ferr. hell. magn. m. nitr. ac.*—When MEAT disagrees: *Calc. ferr. merc. puls. ruta. sep. sil. sulph.*—If VEAL: *Calc. caust. ipec. nitr. sep.*—PORK: *Carb. veg. colch. dros. natr. m. puls. sep.*—SPOILED SAUSAGE: *Ars. bell. bry. phos. ac. rhus.*—If FISH: *Carb. an. kal. plumb.*—When OYSTERS disagree: *Puls. (Lyc.)*, drinking at the same time quantities of milk, when dangerous symptoms set in, in consequence of the stomach being overloaded with oysters.—When FOUL FISH: 1) *Carb. veg. puls.* 2) *Chin. rhus.*—When POISONOUS MUSSELS disagree: *Bell. carb. veg. cop. euphorb. lyc. rhus.*

d) If FLATULENT food disagrees: 1) *Carb. veg. chin.* 2) *Bry. chin. cupr. lyc. petr. puls. sep. veratr.*—POTATOES: *Alum. amm. sep. veratr.*—FRUIT, etc.: 1) *Ars. bry. puls. veratr.* 2) *Chin. magn. m. merc. natr. selen. sep.*—PASTRY, etc.: 1) *Bry. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. kal. veratr.*—EGGS: *Colch. ferr. puls.*—ACID THINGS: 1) *Acon. ars. carb. veg. hep. sep.* 2) *Ant. ferr. lach. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. sulph. sulph. ac.*—SALT: *Ars. calc. carb. veg. dros. lyc. nitr. sp.*—SWEETS: *Acon. cham. ign. merc. selen. zinc.*

e) When ICE disagrees: *Ars. carb. veg. puls.*—PEPPER: *Ars. chin. cin. n. vom.*—ONIONS: *Thuj.*

f) When TOBACCO: 1) *N. vom. puls.* 2) *Ign. spong.*

staph. 3) *Acon. ant. arsen. bry. cham. chin. clem. coccul. coloc. cupr. euphr. ipac. lach. merc. natr. natr. m. phosph. veratr.*

g) If every kind of food disagrees shortly after taking it, and nothing is taken without ill-effects: 1) *Calc. carb. veg. caust. chin. natr. m. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ars. bry. con. cycl. graph. kal. lach. lyc. natr. nitr. ac. petr. phosph. phos. ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil.*

8. Compare: LOSS OF APPETITE; HUNGER; VOMITING; HEARTBURN; GASTRIC DERANGEMENT; STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF; COLIC; DIARRHOEA, etc.

Strabismus.—Principal remedies: *Bell. hyos.*, and *alum.*

Stramonium, Ill-effects of.—Poisoning with large doses: 1) BLACK COFFEE in large quantity; 2) VINEGAR and LEMON-JUICE; and if no vomiting should set in: 3) INJECTIONS OF TOBACCO.

For the remaining symptoms: 1) *N. vom.* 2) *Bell. hyos.*

Stricture of the Urethra.—Principal remedies: 1) *Carb. veg. clem. dig. dulc. n. vom. petr. puls. rhus. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bell. camph. canth. chin. cic. coccul. merc. phosph. spong.*?; or, 3) *Arn. calc. con. graph. lyc. magn. m. sil.*?

For SPASMODIC STRICTURE the most effectual are: 1) *Canth. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Bell. camph. cic. coccul.*

For CALLOUS stricture, as after gonorrhœa: 1) *Clem. dig. dulc. petr. puls. rhus.*; or, 2) *Camph. carb. veg. canth. cic. merc. phosph. spong.*?; or, 3) *Arn. calc. con. graph. lyc. magn. m. sil.*?

Stye.—Principal remedies: 1) *Puls.* or *staphys.*; or, 2) *Amm. c. bry. calc. con. ferr. graph. lyc. phosph. phos. ac. rhus. sep. stann.*

Compare: BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA.

Substances, Alkaline, Poisoning by.—The best

remedies for such substances are, according to HERRING: VINEGAR, two tablespoonfuls mixed with eight to ten ounces of water, drinking a tumblerful every quarter of an hour. 2) LEMON-JUICE or other vegetable acids, sufficiently diluted: 3) SOUB MILK; 4) MUCILAGINOUS drinks and injections.

In a case of poisoning with BARYTES, pure vinegar is hurtful; but Glauber salt, dissolved in vinegar and diluted with water, will be frequently found excellent.

The effects of poisoning with POTASH, are best antidoted by *Coffea* or *carb. v.*; and with SAL AMMONIACUM, by *Hep.*

Sulphur, Ill-effects of.—Principal remedies: 1) *Merc. puls. sil.* 2) *Chin. n. vom. sep.*

For the consequences of the VAPOURS OF SULPHUR, give: *Puls.*; for SULPHURATED wine: *Merc. puls.*—*Ars. chin. sep.*

Sumach, Ill-effects of.—The eruptions require: *Bell. bry.*; or, *Ars. merc. puls. sulph.*

Suppuration.—1. With respect to the principal remedies for suppurating wounds and ulcers, experience points to the following: 1) *Asa. hep. lach. merc. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. calc. canth. carb. v. caust. cist. dulc. kreos. lyc. mang. nitr. ac. phos. rhus. staph. sulph. ac.*

2. Give more particularly for BLOODY pus: 1) *Asa. hep. merc.* 2) *Ars. carb. v. caust. nitr. ac. pula. sil.*

FOR JELLY-LIKE: *Cham. merc. sil.*

FOR ICHOROUS: 1) *Ars. asa. carb. v. chin. merc. nitr. ac. rhus. sil.* 2) *Calc. caust. kreos. phos. sulph.*

WATERY, THIN pus: 1) *Asa. caust. merc. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. carb. v. lyc. nitr. ac. ran. rhus. staph.*

FETID, CADAVEROUS: 1) *Asa. carb. v. chin. hep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. calc. graph. kreos. lyc. n. vom. phos. ac. sep.*

VISCID: *Asa. con. merc. phos. sep.*

3. BROWN, BROWNISH pus: *Ars. bry. carb. v. rhus. sil.*

YELLOW pus: 1) *Hep. merc. pula. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. calc. carb. v. caust. phos. rhus. sep. staph.*

GREENISH: *Asa. aur. caust. merc. puls. rhus. sep. sil.*

GREY: *Ars. caust. merc. sil.*

Leaving a black STAIN: *Chin.*

4. In the case of SOUR-SMELLING, OF PUS CAUSING AN ACID REACTION: *Calc. hep. merc. kal. sulph.*

In the case of SALT pus: 1) *Amb. ars. calc. graph. lyc. puls. sep. staph. sulph.*

ACRID, CORROSIVE pus: 1) *Ars. caust. merc. nitr. ac. ran. rhus. sep. sil.* 2) *Carb. v. cham. clem. lyc. natr. petr. staph. sulph. sulph. ac.*

5. LAUDABLE pus: *Hep. lach. merc. puls. sil. sulph.*
2) *Bell. calc. mang. phos. rhus. staph.*

MALIGNANT pus: 1) *Asa. chin. hep. merc. phos. sil.*
2) *Ars. calc. carb. v. caust. kreos. nitr. ac. rhus. sulph. sulph. ac.*

TOO PROFUSE: 1) *Asa. hep. merc. phos. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ars. calc. chin. lyc. rhus. sil.*

SUPPRESSED or prematurely stopping: *Calc. hep. lach. merc. sil.*

Suppuration in MEMBRANOUS tissues: *Sil.*

6. See ABSCESS, GANGRENE, TUMOURS, ULCERS, WOUNDS, etc.

Sweat, Bloody.—This symptom points to: 1) *Arn. calc. n. vom.* 2) *Cham. clem. coccul. crobal. lach. n. modic.*

Sweat, Morbid.—Nightsweats, Liability to Sweat, etc.:

—1. Mere symptoms, but of great importance, and pointing to:
1) *Bell. bry. calc. carb. an. carb. v. caust. cham. chin. graph. hep. kal. merc. natr. m. n. vom. op. puls. rhus. samb. selen. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ars. borax. cocc. coff. guaj. ign. lyc. natr. nitr. ac. phos. phos. ac. stbad. sil. stann. staph. thuj.* 3) *Amb. amm. amm. m. baryt. caps. colos. con. dros. dulc. ferr. hell. hyos. lach. magn. arct. magn. aust. nitr. rhab. rhod. spig. spong. sulph. ac. tart.*

2. a) In case of FREQUENT NIGHTSWEATS: 1) *Amm. m. ars. baryt. bry. calc. carb. an. caust. chin. graph. spec. kal.*

lys. nitr. ac. petr. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. staph. sulph. 2) *Alum. amb. amm. anac. arn. bell. canth. carb. v. dig. dros. dulc. ferr. hep. iod. lach. magn. arct. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. n. vom. sabin. samb. sep. veratr.*

b) If the sweat sets in as soon as one gets INTO BED: *Ars. calo. carb. an. carb. v. cham. con. hep. magn. c. merc. mur. ac. op. phos. rhus. veratr.*

c) MORNING SWEATS: 1) *Bry. calc. caust. chin. con ferr. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Amm. amm. n. ars. canth. carb. am. carb. v. guaj. hell. hep. iod. kal. magn. c. natr. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. phos. ac. veratr.*

d) If sweat is excited in THE DAYTIME by SLIGHT EXERCISE or motion: 1) *Calo. carb. an. carb. v. caust. chin. hep. kal. natr. natr. m. puls. selen. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Amm. m. asar. bell. bry. ferr. graph. lach. lys. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phos. phos. ac. rhod. rhus. spig. staph. sulph. ac. zinc.*

e) If the sweat come on in the daytime, even DURING REST: 1) *Anac. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Asar. calc. con. ferr. phos. ac. spong. staph. sulph. ac.*

f) If the sweat come on during MENTAL EXERCISES, CONVERSATIONS, etc.: *Borax. graph. hep. sep. sulph.*

3. If the sweats are PARTIAL: a) ON ONE SIDE: *Amb. baryt. bry. cham. ign. n. vom. puls. rhab. rhus. spig. sulph.*

b) If confined to the HEAD: 1) *Bell. bry. calc. cham. chin. merc. puls. sil. veratr.* 2) *Graph. kal. n. vom. op. phos. rhab. rhus. sassap. staph. val.* 3) *Camp. dulc. guaj. hep. magn. m. sabad. sep. spig.*

c) In the FACE only: 1) *Carb. v. ign. puls. rhus. samb. spong. veratr.* 2) *Alum. bell. borax. carb. an. chin. occ. coff. dros. dulc. magn. arct. merc. phos. rhab. ruta. sep. sil. stram. sulph.*—UNDER or AROUND the nose: *Bell. n. vom. rhab.*

d) Sweat on the NECK and nape of the neck: 1) *Bell.*

nitr. ac. sulph. 2) *Ars. kal. mang. n. vom. phos. ac. rhus. stann.*

e) On the BACK: 1) *Chin. petr. phos. ac.* 2) *Ars. calc. dulc. guaj. hep. lach. natr. sep. sil. veratr.*

f) On the CHEST: *Agar. arn. canth. chin. cocc. graph. hep. lyc. nitr. nitr. ac. phos. phos. ac. selen. sep. sil.*

g) On the ABDOMEN: *Amb. anac. arg. canth. dros. phos. plumb. staph.*

h) About the SEXUAL parts: 1) *Aur. hep. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.* 2) *Amm. baryt. bell. canth. con. ign. magn. m. merc. n. vom. phos. ac. rhod. selen. staph.*

i) In the AXILLA: 1) *Hep. kal. lach. nitr. ac. petr. sep. sulph.* 2) *Bry. caps. carb. an. dulc. rhod. selen. squill. thuj. zinc.*

k) On the HANDS: 1) *Calc. con. hep. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Baryt. carb. v. dulc. ign. iod. led. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. puls. rhab. thuj. zinc.*

l) On the FEET: 1) *Calc. carb. v. kal. lyc. nitr. ac. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. baryt. cupr. dros. graph. lach. magn. m. natr. m. petr. phos. ac. puls. sabad. sabin. thuj. zinc.*—And if this sweat should smell badly: *Baryt. graph. kal. nitr. ac. sep. sil. zinc.*

4. a) EXHAUSTING, debilitating sweats are often an indication for: 1) *Ars. carb. an. chin. ferr. natr. m. nitr. phos. sep. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Calc. cocc. iod. lyc. merc. n. vom. samb. veratr.*

b) Profuse sweats, not affording any relief, especially with pains in the limbs, catarrhal or rheumatic fevers, etc., indicate: *Chin. dulc. lach. lyc. mero. nitr. sep.*

c) OILY, FATTY sweats: *Bry. chin. magn. c. mero. stram.*

d) WARM or HOT sweats: *Bell. bry. camph. cham. lach. op. phos. sabad. stann.*

e) COLD sweats: 1) *Ars. camph. carb. v. chin. cin. hgos. ipec. seo. veratr.* 2) *Aur. cupr. ferr. hep. ign. lach. magn. arct. n. vom. petr. puls. sabad. sep. staph. stram. tart.*

f) Viscid, clammy sweats indicate: *Acon. anac. ars. bry.*

calc. camph. carb. an. cham. chin. ferr. hep. lyc. merc. n. vom. phos. phos. ac. plumb. sec. spig. veratr.

g) Sweat leaving a STAIN ON THE LINEN: *Ars. bell. carb. an. graph. lach. merc. rhab. selen.*

5. a) FETID sweats indicate particularly: 1) *Amm. m. baryt. dulc. graph. hep. led. lyc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. rhus. selen. sep. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Bell. canth. carb. an. ferr. kal. magn. c. merc. puls. rhod. spig. veratr.*

b) SOUR-SMELLING: 1) *Ars. asar. bry. lyc. nitr. ac. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Arn. bell. carb. v. cham. ferr. hep. ipec. kal. led. magn. c. merc. n. vom. rhus.*

c) Bitter-smelling: *Veratr.*—With smell as of BLOOD: *Lyc.*—EMPYREUMATIC smell: *Bell. magn. arct. sulph.*—FETID smell: *Carb. v. n. vom. staph. stram.*—ACRID smell: *Rhus.*

Swelling of the Cheek.—The best remedies for swelling in consequence of toothache are: 1) *Arn. cham. merc. magn. arct. n. vom. puls. sep. staph.*; or, 2) *Ars. aur. bell. bry. carb. v. caust. sulph.*, etc.

If the SWELLING is RED and HOT, the following deserve the preference: *Arn. bell. bry. cham. merc.*

If the swelling is HARD: *Arn. bell. cham.*

If the swelling is PALE: *Bry. n. vom. sep. sulph.*

If the swelling is ERYSIPELATOUS: 1) *Cham. sep.* 2) *Bell. graph. hep. lach. rhus. sulph.*—and other remedies indicated for erysipelas.

If remedies had been administered for the toothache before the swelling set in, give, after *Merc.* and *cham.*, *puls.*; or after *Puls.* or *bell.*, *merc.*; *Bell.* after *merc.*; or, *Sulph.* after *bell. bry.*, etc.

Compare: TOOTHACHE.

Swelling of the Labia (Vulva).—The lymphatic swelling of the LABIA requires: *Merc. sep. sulph.*

Swelling of the prepuce, if not caused either by gonorrhœa or syphilis, requires: *Acon. arn. merc. rhus. sep. sulph.*

See SYPHILIS, GONORRHOEA, PHIMOSIS, HERPES PRÆPUTIALIS, etc.

Swelling of the Lips.—Scrofulous swelling of the lips requires chiefly: *Aur. bell. bry. hep. lach. merc. sil. staph. sulph.*, etc.

If EVERSION of the lip take place at the same time, give: *Bell. merc.*

CRUSTS and ULCERATION of the lips: 1) *Bell. hep. merc. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. aur. cic. clem. graph. natr. m. nitr. az.*, etc.

In case of SCIBERHOUS indurations and CANCEROUS ulcers, the suitable remedies are: 1) *Bell. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. clem. con.*

Compare: ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE and SWELLING OF THE FACE.

Sycoma (so called instead of SYCOSIS, to prevent confusion with Hahnemann's SYCOSIS).—Sycosis menti et capillicii:—Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. carb. v. cic. graph. hep. sil.* 2) *Con.? staph.? sulph.? thuj.?*

Sycosis Hahnemanni.—Venereal Figwarts:—Principal remedies: *Nitr. ac.* and *thuja*; moreover: *Cinn. euphr. lyc. phos. ac. sabin. staph.*; or, *N. vom. sassap.*

The SUPPURATING, HORNY, and CREST-SHAPED warts seem to require *Thuja*; the PEDICULATED, *Lyc.*; and the FLAT ones, *Sassap. sulph.* (See SYPHILIS.)

Syncope.—Lypothymia, Fainting:—1. The principal remedies for fainting, sudden loss of consciousness, hysteric weakness, etc., are: *Acon. camph. carb. v. cham. hep. ign. lach. mosch. n. vom. phos. ac. veratr.*

2. If caused by FRIGHT or some other emotion, give: *Acon. amm. camph. cham. coff. ign. lach. op. veratr.*

If VIOLENT pain be the cause: *Acon.* or *cham.*

If it be occasioned by even the LEAST pain: *Hep. n. mosch.*

In the case of HYSTERIC PERSONS, give: *Cham. cocc. ign. mosch. n. mosch. n. vom.*; and, 2) *Ars. natr. m.*

If caused by DEBILITATING losses, or ACUTE diseases, give: *Carb. v. chin. n. mosch. n. vom. veratr.*

If by ABUSE OF MERCURY: *Carb. v.*; or, *Hep. lach. op.*

3. Give more particularly :

Aconitum :—If there exist : violent palpitation of the heart, congestion of blood to the head, buzzing in the ears ; and if the fainting takes place as soon as the patient raises himself from a recumbent posture, with chills and deadly paleness of the face, which was red previously.

Carbo veg. :—If the paroxysms set in after sleeping, after RISING in the morning, or while yet in bed.

Chamomilla :—When the paroxysm is accompanied with vertigo, darkness of sight, hard hearing, sensation of qualmishness and flatness in the pit of the stomach, etc.

Coffea :—Suitable to sensitive persons, and if the symptoms caused by fright do not yield to *Acon.*

Hepar :—If the paroxysms set in in the evening, preceded by vertigo.

Lachesis :—In case of asthmatic affections, vertigo, pale face, obscuration of the eyes, NAUSEA, VOMITING, PAINS AND STITCHES in the region of THE HEART, COLD SWEAT, spasms, trismus, stiffness and swelling of the body, and bleeding at the nose.

Moschus :—If the paroxysms set in in the evening, at night, or in the open air, with PULMONARY SPASMS, or SUCCEEDED BY HEADACHE.

Nux vom. :—When the paroxysms set in principally IN THE MORNING, or AFTER A MEAL ; also in the case of pregnant females or persons worn out by mental labour or addicted to the use of spirits ; and generally, when nausea, pale face, scintillations before the eyes, or obscuration of sight, pains in the stomach, anguish, trembling, and congestion of blood to the head or chest, are present.

Phosphori acid. :—If the paroxysms set in after a meal, *Nux v.* being insufficient.

Veratrum :—When the paroxysms set in after the least motion, or are preceded by great ANGUISH or despondency ; or attended by spasms, lockjaw, convulsive motion of the eyes and eyelids, etc.

Syphilis and Sycosis.—The chief remedy for syphilis is

Merc. But we rarely succeed in healing the PRIMARY CHANCREs by the LAST dilutions, as these often only aggravate the disease, and irritate the nervous system of the patient, without at the same time doing the ulcers the least good.

The most certain method to cure a PRIMARY chancre in the acute stage is, every day or at least every other day, to give a dose of the THIRD trituration of *Merc.*, till a perceptible improvement occurs, and taking care not to allow yourself to be misled in the first days by the appearance of the ulcers. Thus, after from eight to ten days (a practised eye can observe it even on the second or third day), we shall be able to see at the bottom of the ulcer small red points of a healthy granulation arise, which increase from day to day, whilst at the same time the ulcers begin to bleed, and the edges to become depressed.

If during the use of the *Quicksilver* the chancres do not perfectly cicatrize, or if the ulcer shows a great disposition to throw up PROUD-FLESH, *Nitr. ac.* may often be applied with good results, and in doses of from three to six globules, dissolved in water, a teaspoonful early in the morning and in the evening, provided only that the *Nitr. ac.* is not attempted until, by the continued use of the *Merc.*, the proper SYPHILITIC character of the ulcer, *i. e.*, its LARDACEOUS appearance, has been already removed.

In the same manner, *Nitr. ac.* is often particularly suitable in syphilitic ulcers which have been treated for a long time unsuccessfully with large doses of *Mercury*, according to the old school. But it is very bad in the case of chancres which have OF THEMSELVES, and without appropriate treatment, through *Mercury*, lost their syphilitic appearance.

3. Every chancre which is not treated, or improperly treated with *Mercury*, becomes chronic after the lapse of from six to eight weeks, losing its lardaceous appearance and raised edges, and exhibiting a red surface with a hard bottom, and secreting a thin, bad pus. *Nitr. ac.* should not be given for such chancres; for it favours the breaking out of general syphilis, the symptoms of which are roseola on the abdomen, and pimples on the forehead and region of the stomach. The principal remedy is *Mer-*

curius, which should be continued, giving one dose every forty-eight hours until the chancre and the spots and pimples have disappeared. Should doubtful symptoms develop themselves after the disappearance of the chancre, and should their true nature, whether mercurial or syphilitic, not be apparent, give: *Aur. carb. v. lach. nitr. ac. phos. ac. thuj.*

4. SECONDARY CHANCRES in the throat require the same treatment as the primitive chancre; sometimes a few doses of *Thuja* may be given, if the patient should have taken much *Mercury*.

BUBOES require *Mercurius*, the same as the chancre; but if the patient should have been drugged with large doses of *Calomet*, give *Nitr. ac.*, or sometimes *Aurum* or *carb. veg.*

5. Constitutional syphilis requires *Mercury*; or, if the patient should have been drugged with it: *Alum. bell. carb. veg. clem. dulc. guaj. hep. iod. lyc. phos. ac. sassap. staph.*

Syphilitic BONE PAINS require: *Aur. merc. lach.*—SPOTS and HERPES: *Merc. lach. nitr. ac. thuj.*—Syphilitic OPTHALMIA: *Merc. or nitr. ac.*

T.

Taste, Alterations of.—1. All changes of taste are but symptoms, attention to which, however, is, under all circumstances, of the highest importance in the selection of the remedy; in general the following remedies are to be regarded: 1) *Acon. ant. arn. ars. bell. bry. cham. chin. coccul. ipec. mere. n. vom. puls. rhus.* 2) *Bry. caps. carb. veg. hep. kal. natr. natr. m. n. vom. petr. phosph. rhab. sabin. sep. squill. staph. sulph. tart. veratr.* 3) *Asa. asar. calc. cupr. ign. lach. lyc. magn. m. sil. stann. sulph. ac. turax.*

2. In particular the following are to be regarded:

a) In case of BITTER taste: 1) *Acon. arn. ars. bry. calc. cham. chin. mere. natr. natr. m. n. vom. puls. sabad. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Amm. carb. an. carb. veg.*

coloc. con. dros. ferr. ipec. kal. lach. lyc. magn. m. sil. spong. staph. tart.

b) Where there is a taste as of BLOOD: 1) *Ipec. sil. zinc.*
2) *Alum. amm. ferr. kal. natr. sabin.*

c) In case of its being EMPYREUMATIC: *Cycl. puls. ran. squill. sulph.*

d) As of PUS: *Merc. natr. puls.*

e) CLAYEY: *Cann. chin. ferr. hep. ign. phosph. puls. stann.*

f) When it is FLAT, WATERY, insipid: 1) *Bry. chin. ign. natr. m. puls. staph.* 2) *Acon. ant. arn. ars. bell. caps. ipec. kal. lyc. magn. m. natr. petr. phosph. phos. ac. rhab. rhus. ruta. stann. sulph.*

g) When it is FOUL, as of bad eggs, cheese, etc.: 1) *Acon. arn. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. carb. veg. cham. con. natr. m. n. vom. petr. phosph. sep. veratr.*

h) When it is GREASY, oily: *Alum. asa. caust. lyc. mang. puls. rhus. sabin. sil. val.*

i) When HERBY: *N. vom. phos. ac. puls. sassap. veratr.*

k) In case of its being METALLIC, brassy, etc.: 1) *Agn. amm. calc. coccul. cupr. lach. natr. natr. m. n. vom. rhus.* 2) *Alum. coloc. magn. aust. ran. sassap. seneg. sulph. zinc.*

l) When PAPPY, viscid, slimy: *Cham. chin. dig. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. merc. n. vom. petr. phosph. puls. rhab. rhus.*

m) If RANCID: *Alum. amb. asa. bry. cham. ipec. mur. ac. petr.*

n) When SALINE: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. merc. phosph. puls. sep. zinc.* 2) *Chin. lach. lyc. natr. rhus. sulph. veratr.*

o) SOUR: 1) *Amm. bell. calc. chin. kal. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. puls. sulph.* 2) *Alum. carb. an. cham. chin. coccul. con. graph. ign. lach. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. natr. nitr. nitr. ac. petr. phos. ac. rhus. sep. stann. tarax.*

p) BAD taste GENERALLY, as from a deranged stomach: 1) *Bry. calc. kal. merc. n. vom. puls. sep.* 2) *Ars. asa.*

caust. chin. ign. natr. m. petr. stann. sulph. ac. val. zinc.

g) When SWEETISH: 1) *Bell. bry. chin. dig. nitr. ac. phosph. plumb. puls. sabad. squill. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. amm. chin. cupr. ferr. spec. kal. lyc. merc. n. vom. rhus. sassap. sulph. ac.*

3. Compare: GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, WEAK STOMACH, etc.

Tea, Ill-effects of.—Principal remedies: 1) *Ferr. selen. thuj.* 2) *Chin. coff. lach. veratr.*

Thickening of the Bladder.—Principal remedies: *Dulc. merc. puls. sulph.*—See CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, and CYSTITIS.

Tin, Ill-effects of.—Poisoning with large doses require: 1) *White of an egg.* 2) *Sugar.* 3) *Milk.*—The chronic ailments require: *Puls. or carb. veg. hep. ign.*

Tinea Capitis.—The best remedies are in general: 1) *Ars. calc. hep. lyc. rhus. sulph.*; and also, 2) *Bar. c. sic. graph. oleand. phosph. sep. staph. vinc.*

For DRY SCALDHEAD (TINEA FURFURACEA ET AMIANTACEA, GRANULATA) give: 1) *Sulph. or calc.*; or, 2) *Ars. hep. phosph. rhus.*

For HUMID SCALDHEAD (ACHOR, FAVUS, TINEA FAVOSA MUCIFLORA): *Lyc. sulph.*; or, 2) *Hep. rhus. sep.*; or, 3) *Bar. c. calc. sic. graph. oleand. staph. vinc.*

If other SCROFULOUS AILMENTS should be present at the same time, such as swelling of the cervical glands, etc., the remedies most to be recommended are: 1) *Amm. ars. baryt. calc. staph.*; or, 2) *Bry. or dulc.*

In selecting remedies for the various forms of TINEA, the constitutional symptoms of the patient afford better indications than the mere form of the eruption.

For more, see HERPES and ERUPTIONS OF THE FACE.

Tobacco, Ill-effects of.—1. Principal remedies: *Acon. bry. cham. chin. cocc. coloc. cupr. merc. n. vom. puls. staph. veratr.*

2. For the immediate consequences, the following are to be recommended: *Acon. cham. cocc. cupr. n. vom. puls. staph. veratr.*

The CHRONIC ailments require: *Cocc. merc. n. vom. staph.*

In the case of persons who CHEW tobacco: *Cham. cocc. cupr. n. vom. puls.*

For working in TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES: *Ars. coloc. cupr.*

3. Use more particularly:

Aconitum:—For violent headache, with nausea.

Chamomilla:—In case of vertigo, stupefaction, fainting, bilious vomiting, diarrhoea, etc.

Cocculus:—For bad digestion, and too great sensitiveness of the nerves.

Nux vom.:—In case of bad digestion, nausea, nervousness, and obstinate constipation.

Pulsatilla:—When there is nausea, loss of appetite, thick saliva in the mouth, diarrhoea, and colic.

Staphysagria:—In case of anxiety and restlessness, nausea, obstinate constipation, etc.

Veratrum:—When there exist: weakness, fainting, diarrhoea, icy coldness of the extremities and body, etc.

4. For the TOOTHACHE: *Bry. or chin.*; for the NAUSEA: *Ign.*; and for the CONSTIPATION: *Mercury.*

Tongue, Diseases of the.—Most of these affections, from the simple coating up to inflammation, suppuration, and gangrenous disorganization, are properly only of a symptomatic kind, either symptomatic of GASTRIC OR ABDOMINAL DISTURBANCES, or SEVERE FEVERS, or the EFFECTS OF POISONOUS SUBSTANCES, or else appertaining to the various DYSCRASIAS, as syphilis for example. We, therefore, review these phenomena, which have great value in selecting a remedy, in a very cursory manner, that is, in so far as they may come into question when

considering other diseases, and by their presence point to this or that remedy, or may call for direct treatment, as, for instance; INFLAMMATION and SUPPURATION of the tongue.

2. With respect to the coating of the tongue, this more especially, and under suitable circumstances, points to the following remedies: 1) *Ast. ara. bell. bry. cham. chin. dig. ign. ipec. merc. phosph. plumb. puls. rhus. sabad. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amb. ars. carb. veg. cin. dig. dulc. hep. hyos. iod. lach. natr. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. sabin. sec. seneg. staph. tart. thuj. veratr. verb.*

In case of BROWN coating, the following are suitable: *Bell. carb. veg. hyos. n. vom. sabin. sil. sulph. verb.*—In case of THICK coating: *Baryt. bell. bry. cham. chin. lach. merc. phosph. sec. sabad. sabin. selen.*—YELLOWISH coating: *Bell. bry. carb. veg. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. lach. mez. n. vom. plumb. puls. sabad. sabin. seneg. veratr. zinc.*—GREY: *Amb. puls. tart.*—GREENISH: *Magn. c. magn. m. plumb. rhod.*—SLIMY: *Bell. chin. cupr. dig. dulc. lach. magn. arct. natr. mosch. n. vom. phosph. puls. seneg. sep. sil. stann. stront. sulph.*—WHITE: *Arn. ara. bell. calc. carb. veg. cham. chin. croc. dig. ign. ipec. merc. n. mosch. n. vom. oleand. petr. phosph. puls. staph. thuj.*

BLUISH colour of the tongue requires: *Ars. dig. mur. ac.*—BROWN: *Ara. lach. n. vom. plumb. rhus. sec. sulph.*—PALENESS: *Agar. lach. merc. natr.*—RED: *Ars. bell. cham. hyos. rhus. stann. sulph. veratr.*—BLACK: *Ars. chin. lach. n. vom. op. sec. rhus. veratr.*—WHITE: *Ara. bell. bry. coloc. graph. hell. lach. nitr. ac. n. vom. op. petr. puls. sep. sulph.*

DRYNESS of the tongue and mouth requires: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. carb. veg. cham. cist. dula. hyos. phosph. rhus.* 2) *Arn. calc. caps. hell. kal. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. plumb. puls. staph. stram. sulph. sulph. ac. veratr.*—FEELING OF DRYNESS when the tongue is moist: *Acon. ars. bell. camph. caps. chin. coff. n. mosch. phosph. rhab. rhus. stront. sulph. ac.*

3. INFLAMMATION of the tongue: *Canth. plumb. ran. sc.*—
 BLISTERS or pimples on the tongue: *Ann. ant. calc. canth.
 carb. an. caust. cham. graph. hell. merc. mez. mur. ac.
 natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. sabad. sep. spig. squill.
 thuj. zinc.*—ULCERS: *Bov. cic. dig. graph. lyc. merc.
 mur. ac. natr. m. op.*—AFTHÆ: *Agar. borax. cham. hell.
 merc. mur. ac. n. vom. sassap. sulph. sulph. ac. thuj.*—
 SORENESS: *Agar. carb. veg. dig. kal. lach. lyc. merc.
 mez. mur. ac. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. phos. ac. sabad.
 sil.*

SWELLING of the tongue calls for: *Calc. con. dig. dras.
 dulc. hell. kal. lach. lyc. merc. natr. m. phos. ac. ser.
 sil. stram. thuj.*—SUPPURATION: *Canth. merc.*

4. PARALYSIS: *Acon. ars. bell. caust. dulc. graph. hyos.
 lach. n. mosch. op. stram.*

STIFFNESS: *Borax. colch. euphr. lach. natr. m.*

DIFFICULTY OF MOVING the tongue: *Anac. bell. calc. con.
 lyc.*

HEAVINESS of the tongue: *Anac. bell. carb. veg. colch.
 lyc. mur. ac. natr. m. plumb.*

5. See STOMACH; SPEECH, DIFFICULTIES OF; ANGINA
 FAUCIUM, etc.

Tonsillitis.—The best remedies in general are: 1) *Baryt.
 bell. hep. ign. lach. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. sulph.*; or,
 2) *Calc. canth. cham. gran. lyc. sep. thuj.*

IN SUPPURATION and ULCERATION of the tonsils the following
 deserve the preference: *Bar. c. bell. ign. lach. lyc. merc.
 nitr. ac. sep.*

INDURATION requires: *Baryt. calc. ign. sulph.*

INFLAMMATORY SWELLING which threatens to terminate in
 suppuration calls for: 1) *Acon. bell.*; then, 2) *Hep. lach.
 merc.*; 3) *Ign. n. vom. sulph.* (See SUPPURATION.)

Toothache.—1. The best-ascertained remedies for this CRUX
 MEDICORUM are the following: 1) *Bell. cham. merc. n. vom.
 puls. sulph.* 2) *Bry. calc. chin. hyos. ign. mez. rhus.*

spig. staph. magn. arct. 3) *Acon. ant. ars. carb. veg. coff. hep. sep. sil. veratr.* 4) *Baryt. caust. cycl. dulc. euphorb. magn. c. nitr. oz. phos. az. plat. sabin.*

2. Of these the following are particularly recommended for pains in HOLLOW teeth: 1) *Ant.* 2) *Magn. arct. mez. sep. staph.* 3) *Acon. bell. borax. chin. merc. nitr. n. vom. puls.* 4) *Baryt. bry. calc. cham. coff. hyos. kreos. lach. lyc. magn. c. phosph. phos. ac. plat. plumb. rhus. sabin. sil. sulph.*—It is not easy to find the suitable remedy, though if it is found, the relief it brings is often instantaneous. But if the practitioner do not succeed in finding the right remedy, *Acon.* (*Tinct. fort.*) or *Bell.*, poured on a little cotton and placed in the hollow tooth, brings rapid and immediate relief; if it does not afford relief in five or ten minutes, it is of no use to continue it.

3. If SEVERAL TEETH at once, or a whole jaw should be affected, give: *Cham. merc. rhus. staph.*; or for pains on ONE side: 1) *Cham. merc. puls. rhus.* 2) *Calc. chin. ign. mez. phos. ac. plat. spig. sulph.*

Toothache, with pain in the FACIAL BONES, requires: *Olem. hyos. magn. c. merc. n. vom. rhus. spig. sulph.*—If the pain extend to the EYES: *Cham. calc. elem. pulsat. spig.*—To the EARS: *Ars. bell. cham. elem. kreos. merc. puls. sep. sulph.*—To the HEAD: *Ant. ars. bell. cham. hyos. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sulph.*

Toothache, with SWELLING of the CHEEKS, requires: 1) *Acon. cham. lyc. magn. arct. magn. c. merc. n. vom. puls. sep. staph.* 2) *Ars. aur. bell. bry. carb. veg. caust. sulph.*—Swelling of the GUMS: *Acon. bell. cham. chin. hep. hyos. merc. n. vom. phos. ac. rhus. sep. staph. sulph.*—Swelling of the SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS: *Carb. veg. cham. merc. n. vom. sep. staph.*

4. Toothache from CONGESTION OF BLOOD requires principally: 1) *Acon. bell. calc. cham. chin. hyos. mez. puls. sep.*; or, 2) *Aur. phosph. plat. sulph.*

RHEUMATIC or ARTHRITIC toothache: 1) *Acon. bell. caust. cham. chin. merc. n. vom. puls. staph. sulph.*; or, 2)

Arn. bry. cycl. hep. lyc. magn. c. phosph. rhus. sabin. veratr. magn. arct.

NERVOUS toothache requires: *Acon. bell. cham. coff. hyos. ign. n. vom. plat. spig. magn. arct.*; or, 2) *Ars. magn. c. merc. sulph. veratr.*; etc.

5. Toothache from ABUSE OF COFFEE: 1) *Cham. ign. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Bell. carb. veg. mag.*; or, 3) *Cacc. puls. rhus.*

From excessive SMOKING of tobacco: 1) *Bry. chin. spig.*; or, 2) *Cham. merc. sassa.*

From ABUSE of MERCURY: 1) *Carb. veg. nitr. ac.*; or, 2) *Bell. chin. hep. puls. staph. sulph.*

From a COLD: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. coff. dulc. ign. merc. n. vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Baryt. calc. chin. hyos. magn. arct. n. mosch. phosph. rhus. sulph.*—From exposure to COLD and DAMP air: 1) *N. mosch. puls.*; or, 2) *Bell. calc. hyos. merc. sil. staph. sulph.*—From the WATER which one drinks: 1) *Bry. carb. veg. merc. staph. sulph.* 2) *Calc. cham. mosch. n. vom. puls. sil. sulph.*

6. In the toothache of NERVOUS and SENSITIVE persons the following are suitable: *Acon. bell. coff. hyos. ign. n. vom. plat. spig.*

Toothache of FEMALES in most cases requires: *Acon. bell. calc. cham. chin. coff. hyos. ign. plat. puls. sabin. sep. spig.*—Of PLETHORIC young GIRLS: *Acon. bell. calc.*—At the time of the MENSES: 1) *Amn. baryt. calc. carb. veg. cham. graph. lach. magn. c. natr. m. nitr. ac. phosph. sep.*—During PREGNANCY: 1) *Bell. calc. magn. n. mosch. n. vom. puls. sep. staph.* 2) *Alum. hyos. rhus.*—During NURSING: *Chin.*—In HYSTERIC FEMALES: *Ign. sep.*

Toothache of CHILDREN: *Acon. bell. calc. cham. coff. ign. merc. sulph.*

7. With respect to the indications which are determined by the TOTALITY OF THE SYMPTOMS PRESENT, we may always have regard to the following remedies:

Belladonna:—In case of anxiety and restlessness, driving one to and fro; or for: great sadness, with whining mood; pains in the gums and teeth as if all was ulcerated; tearing, cutting,

stitching, or drawing pains in the teeth, face, and ears, worse in the EVENING, after lying down, and ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT; boring in the carious teeth, as from congestion of blood, with bleeding on sucking at the teeth; painful swelling of the gums, with heat, itching, vesicles, and burning; swelling of the cheeks; PTYALISM, or dryness of the throat and mouth, with GREAT THIRST; the pains are renewed by mental labour, or after a meal; AGGRAVATION IN THE OPEN AIR and by the CONTACT OF FOOD (while chewing, etc.); HOT and RED FACE; BEATING IN THE HEAD or cheeks; burning and redness of the eyes. (After *Bell.* are sometimes suitable: *Merc. hep.*, or *cham. puls.*)

Chamomilla:—In case of great excitability to anger; irritable and whining mood during the pain; violent, drawing, jerking, or BEATING and STITCHING pains; PAINS THAT SEEM INTOLERABLE, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT, IN BED, DRIVING ONE TO DESPAIR, WITH HOT SWELLING OF THE CHEEKS, and redness, shining swelling of the gums, and swelling of the submaxillary glands; pains which entirely affect one side of the jaw, without the patient being able to point out the tooth which is affected; digging and gnawing in a carious tooth, with looseness of the same; stitching, or beating SEMILATERAL PAINS IN THE WHOLE SIDE OF THE HEAD WHICH IS AFFECTED, IN THE EAR AND FACE; aggravation or renewal of the pains from eating or drinking anything cold or WARM, ESPECIALLY COFFEE; pains with HEAT and REDNESS, especially of ONE CHEEK; warm sweat, even in the hairs; anxiety, restlessness, or weakness unto fainting, etc.

Mercurius:—In case of tearing, stitching pains in the carious teeth, or in the roots of the teeth, affecting the whole side of the head and face, even to the ears; painful swelling of the cheek or submaxillary glands; PTYALISM; coming on or aggravation of the pains in the evening or at night, IN BED; the pains are excited by cool and damp air, or by eating or drinking anything hot or cold; dulness, looseness and sensation of elongation of the teeth; swollen, whitish, ulcerated, and colourless gums, readily bleeding, with itching, burning and soreness to the touch; NIGHT-SWEATS, vertigo, rheumatic pains in the limbs; peevish or whining mood; chilliness, red cheeks, etc. (Is frequently

suitable before or after *Bell.* or *dulc.*, or before *Hep.* or *carb. veg.*)

Nux vom.:—More especially in the case of persons of a LIVELY, CHOLERIC TEMPERAMENT, with bright complexion; as also in the case of individuals who INDULGE IN COFFEE, WINE, BRANDY, or who lead a SEDENTARY AND CONFINED LIFE; SORE PAINS OR JERKING DRAWING, with stitches in the teeth and jaw, or only in the carious teeth; pains extending to the head, ears, and malar bones, with painful swelling of the submaxillary glands; SWELLING and SENSITIVENESS OF THE GUMS, WITH BEATING AS IF IN AN ULCER; red and hot spots on the cheeks and neck; aggravation or renewal of the pains at NIGHT, or EARLY AFTER WAKING, or after dinner, DURING A WALK IN THE OPEN AIR, when reading, thinking, or performing any other mental labour, or in a warm room; relief in the open air; lamenting and despairing, or irritable, quarrelsome, peevish humour.

Pulsatilla:—Suitable to individuals of a bland, quiet, and timid disposition, and who cry readily; TOOTHACHE, WITH OTALGIA and HEMICRANIA; tearing, drawing, stitching, or jerking pains, as if the nerves were put upon the stretch, and then suddenly let go again; or beating, digging, and gnawing pains, with creeping in the gums; pains which extend TO THE FACE, HEAD, EYE, AND EAR OF THE AFFECTED SIDE, with PALE FACE, heat in the head, chilliness of the body, and dyspnoea; aggravation or renewal of the pains in THE EVENING or at night, AFTER MID-NIGHT, in bed and in a warm room, or from eating or drinking anything warm, when sitting or picking the teeth; RELIEF by COLD WATER (which sometimes aggravates the pain) and by COOL FRESH AIR.

8. After these remedies the following may be taken into notice:

Bryonia:—Especially in the case of persons of a lively and choleric disposition, or in the case of irritable and obstinate people; pains in carious and still more in the sound teeth; jerking and drawing pains, with LOOSENESS OF THE TEETH and SENSATION OF ELONGATION, especially during and after a meal; stitches in the ear; PAINS, WITH DESIRE TO LIE DOWN; worse

at night, or by introducing anything warm into the mouth, or by lying on the sound cheek, relief being obtained by turning to the affected side; soreness of the gums.

Calcarea:—Chiefly for toothache, with CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, especially at night; with BEATING, stitching, boring pains, or soreness; gnawing and digging, both in the carious and sound teeth; swelling, painful sensitiveness of the gums, with liability to bleed; aggravation or renewal of the pains by a draught of air, or COLD AIR, OR BY DRINKING ANYTHING WARM OR COLD, or by the least noise, cold, and when the menses make their appearance.

China:—Particularly after debilitating losses of animal fluids, while nursing, &c.; or if the pains should cease ill, quarrelsome humour; or for dull, distressing pains in the carious teeth; or beating, drawing, and jerking pains; the pains come on or get worse after a meal, or AT NIGHT, OR AFTER THE LEAST CONTACT; if they return in the open air, or in a draught, and abate by pressing the teeth firmly together; swelling of the gums; dry mouth with thirst; congestion of blood to the head, with swelling of the veins on the forehead and hands; restless sleep at night.

Hycosyamus:—In case of VIOLENT, TEARING, AND BEATING PAINS, extending from the cheek to the forehead; swelling of the gums, with tearing pains and buzzing in the tooth, which appears to be loose; SETTING IN OF THE PAINS IN COLD AIR, OR early in the morning; CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, WITH HEAT AND REDNESS OF THE FACE; spasms in the throat, or convulsive twitching of the fingers, hands, or arms; nervousness; red and shining eyes.

Ignatia:—In many cases where *N. oqm.* and *guls.* seem to be indicated, but in the case of persons of a bland and mild disposition, or who are now disposed to weep, than to be merry and cheerful, but especially to persons who are apt to give themselves up to grief; if the teeth feel bruised, if they seem to be loose; and if the pains are particularly felt towards the end of the meal, or are even worse after it; or if they are aggravated by

coffee, smoking, after lying down in bed in the evening, or on awaking in the morning.

Magnesia pol. arotica:—For pains in the carious teeth, AS IF THEY WOULD BE PULLED OUT, OR painful jerks and shocks through the periosteum, of the jaw, with drawing, pressing, tearing, digging, burning, or stitching pains; SWELLING AND PAINFULNESS OF THE GUMS TO CONTACT, OR numbness of the same after the pains abate; aggravation of the pains AFTER EATING, AND IN WARMTH; relief in the open air and when walking; RED AND HOT SWELLING OF THE CHEEK; chilliness of the body; NERVOUSNESS, tremor and restlessness of the limbs.

Mentha:—If the CARIOUS TEETH are principally affected with burning, boring, or DRAWING STITCHES, EXTENDING TO THE FACIAL BONES AND TEMPLES; sensation as if the teeth were too dull and elongated; aggravation of the pains by contact, motion, or in the evening, WITH CHILLINESS, RUSHES OF BLOOD, congestion of blood to the head; feeling of rigidity and drawing pains in the affected side of the head; constipation, loss of appetite, ill-humour.

Stramonium:—Especially in the case of persons of a quiet disposition who are inclined to melancholy and sadness or to dread and anxiety; for TEARING, JERKING, OR STITCHING PAINS, OR for digging and CREEPING, or sore pains in the teeth; aggravation or setting in of the pains in the open air, or AT NIGHT, when they are intolerable; abatement, by applying something warm; soreness and burning of the gums; loosening of the teeth, and bad smell from the carious teeth. (Compare: *Bell.* and *onyx*.)

Spigelia:—In the case of aching, distensive pains, or jerking, SEARING, TEARING, especially in the carious teeth; setting in of the pains immediately after eating, or at night, obliging the patient to get up; worse by applying cold water or going into the open air; particularly useful for burning, jerking, and tearing pains in the malar bones; bloatedness of the face, with yellowish colour around the eyes; pains in the eyes; frequent desire to urinate, palpitation of the heart, chilliness, restlessness.

Staphysagria.—If the teeth are becoming black, carious, and commence crumbling, with PALE, WHITE, ULCERATED, SWOLLEN, and PAINFUL GUMS, readily bleeding, with tubercles and excrescences; swelling of the cheek and submaxillary glands; aching, TEARING, AND DRAWING PAINS in the gums, in THE CARIOUS TEETH, and in the roots of the sound teeth; setting in or aggravation of the pains when chewing, or immediately AFTER DRINKING ANYTHING COLD, OR AFTER EATING, or by exposure to COLD AIR, OR EARLY IN THE MORNING, or at night.

Sulphur.—For TEARING, JERKING, and BEATING pains, in sound or CARIOUS TEETH; pains which extend to the ears and head, with swelling of the cheeks, CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, HEADACHE; inflammatory redness of the eyes and nose; STITCHES IN THE EARS; constipation, with frequent but ineffectual urging to stool; pains in the small of the back; restlessness in the extremities; drowsiness in the daytime, chilliness; aggravation or renewal of the pains IN THE EVENING, OR AT NIGHT, IN BED, or in the open air, and in a current of air; also by applying COLD WATER, when eating or chewing; looseness; elongation or dulness of the teeth; the gums bleed readily, recede from the teeth, are swollen, with beating pains. (Suitable after *Coff.* or *acqn.*)

9. Consider likewise:

Aconitum.—Especially when it is difficult to describe the pains, if the patient is beside himself, and above all, if *Coff.* be insufficient; stitching jerks and shocks, or throbbing pains, with congestion of blood to the head, heat in the face, red cheeks, and great restlessness.

Antimonium.—In most cases of PAINS IN CARIOUS TEETH, followed by jerking and gnawing, extending up to the head, especially IN THE EVENING, IN BED; if the pains are worse, after eating, or by applying cold water; if, on the contrary, they abate in the open air; if the gums bleed readily, and recede from the teeth.

Arnica.—Especially for pains and other affections after any operation whatever on the teeth; or for SPRAIN-LIKE PAIN in the teeth; or for drawing, and pulling in the teeth,

while eating; or when the cheek is SWOLLEN, RED, and HARD, with beating or tingling in the gums.

Arsenicum.—For elongation and painful looseness of the teeth; drawing and jerking pains in the teeth and gums, extending to the ears, cheek, and temples; if THE PAINS ARE SO GREAT, THAT THEY DRIVE the patient to frenzy and despair; if the pains come on at night, are aggravated by LYING ON THE AFFECTED SIDE; with relief near the warm stove.

Carbo veg..—Often, if *Ars.* or *merc.* seem to be indicated but are not sufficient, and particularly in case of receding and bleeding gums, with ulcers; if the teeth are loose and sensitive to contact, especially after eating; in case of drawing, tearing, or beating pains, especially when the teeth are touched by hot, cold, or salt things.

Opium.—For excessive pains, if the patient is altogether beside himself, with weeping, trembling, anguish, and tossing about; indescribable pains, or tearing and jerking, especially at night or after a meal. (If *Coff.* should not be sufficient, *Acon.* or *Hyos.* *subst. veratr.* are suitable.)

Hepar.—Frequently after *Merc.* or *bell.*, especially in case of painful or erysipelatous swelling of the cheeks; jerking and drawing pains in the teeth, which become worse when the teeth are pressed together, when eating, in a warm room, or AT NIGHT.

Septa.—For BEATING AND STITCHING PAINS, when the patients have a yellowish complexion; pains which extend to the ears, and along the arm, to the fingers, where they become creeping; particularly when at the same time asthmatic ailments, SWELLING OF THE CHEEKS, cough, and swelling of the submaxillary glands are frequent.

Silicea.—In case of stitching pains, with swelling of the jaw-bone or ONLY the PERIOSTEUM; pains affecting the jaw rather than the teeth; or nightly pains, with sleeplessness; unhealthy skin; AGGRAVATION OF THE PAINS AT NIGHT, or by the contact of anything hot or cold in the mouth.

Veratrum.—If pains are felt, with swelling of the face, cold sweat on the forehead, nausea, or even vomiting of bile; rigidity of the extremities; depression of the vital powers, even to faint-

ing ; coldness of the whole body, with internal heat and excessive desire for cold water ; beating pains, or pressure and feeling of heaviness in the teeth.

10. Among all the remedies hitherto tried, should none have been found to correspond to the totality of the signs present, the following may recommend themselves to notice :

Baryta carb. :—If the gums and cheeks are pale and swollen, with beating in the ears, especially at night, or in case of burning stitches in the teeth, when touched by anything warm.

Causticum :—In case of beating or stitching pains, with painful or readily-bleeding gums, and rheumatic pains in the facial muscles, eyes, and ears.

Cyclamen :—Should there be stitching and boring pains, or dull jerking, especially at night, in arthritic patients.

Dulcamara :—If with toothache, diarrhoea has also taken place, in consequence of a cold, and *Cham.* will not suffice for this state ; or in case of dullness of the head, with ptyalism, and receding, spongy gums, *Bell.* and *mero.* being insufficient.

Euphorbium :—In case of aching, stitching, or boring pains, with erysipelatous swelling of the cheek, or with crumbling of the teeth.

Magnesia carbon. :—FOR BORING PAINS AT NIGHT, or tearing and jerking pains, or ulcerative pains ; INTOLERABLE PAINS DURING REST, obliging the patient to get up and walk the room, with swelling of the cheek.

Nitri acidum :—In case of beating, or jerking, stitching, and drawing pains, especially in the evening, IN BED, or at night, which rob the patient of all sleep before midnight.

Phosphori acidum :—In case of swollen, receding, and bleeding gums, with tearing pains, which become worse in bed and by the contact of hot or cold things ; violent pains in the incisors at night.

Platina :—Should there be beating and digging pains in the teeth, aggravation of the symptoms IN THE EVENING and during rest ; CRAMPY SENSATION and NUMBING PAIN in the affected side of the face ; proud, overbearing disposition.

Sabina :—In case of beating or aching pains, setting in in the

evening and at night, especially ENBED, and after eating, WITH SENSATION AS IF THE TOOTH WOULD FLY TO PIECES, OR WOULD BE TORN OUT; beating through the whole body; frequent eructations and loss of blood from the uterus.

11. Use more particularly for: a) Feeling of fullness, swelling, or divulsion in the teeth: *Amb.* *amm.* *graph.* *mur. ac.* *n. vom.* *phos. ac.* *puls.* *ran.* *rhod.* *sabin.* *spig.* *spong.*—If there be a sensation as if the teeth would START OR BE TORN out of their sockets: *Bry.* *cooc.* *mag.* *arct.* *mez.* *mur. ac.* *natr.* *natr. m.* *sulph.*—In case of BORING and digging in the teeth: *Bell.* *calc.* *cham.* *cyd.* *laur.* *magn. arct.* *magn. c.* *mez.* *natr.* *natr. m.* *n. vom.* *plat.* *puls.* *sil.* *sulph.*—In case of BURNING pains: *Baryt.* *cham.* *kal.* *magn. arct.* *merc.* *mez.*—When there exist BUZZING and roaring, whizzing in the teeth: *Hyos.* *magn. arct.* *n. vom.* *sep.* *sulph.*—In case of ACHING pains: 1) *Ars.* *carb. veg.* *caust.* *magn. arct.* *n. mosch.* *sep.* 2) *Anac.* *asa.* *chin.* *graph.* *kal.* *natr. m.* *phosph.* *staph.* *sulph.*—When there exists a sensation of GROWING: *Carb. veg.* *chem.* *kal.* *puls.* *staph.* *thuj.*—When there is ULCERATIVE pain: *Alum.* *amm.* *bell.* *carb. veg.* *caust.* *graph.* *magn. c.* *mang.* *natr.* *phosph.* *sil.*—In case of BUBBLING in the teeth: *Lyc.* *nit. ac.* *spig.*—OR DIGGING, griping in the teeth: *Aspn.* *ant.* *borax.* *carb. veg.* *ign.* *kal.* *magn. m.* *rhap.* *sulph.*—When there are SHIFTING pains: *Amb.* *bell.* *graph.* *hep.* *iod.* *magn. arct.* *nit. ac.* *puls.* *tab.*—When there exists a FEELING OF COMING OF THE teeth: *Nitr. ac.* *phos. ac.* *sep.*—Feeling as if the teeth were JAMMED: *Amb.* *anao.* *carb. veg.* *cham.* *magn. arct.* *plat.* *spig.*—BEATING pains: 1) *Caust.* *chin.* *kal.* *magn. arct.* *natr. m.* *nit. ac.* *sep.* 2) *Acad.* *amm.* *bell.* *cham.* *coloc.* *hyos.* *magn. c.* *plat.* *puls.* *spig.* *sulph.*—TINGLING in the teeth: *Acon.* *arn.* *baryt.* *rhus.*—FEELING OF LOOSENESS: 1) *Acon.* *arn.* *aur.* *lyoa.* *ign.* *merc.* *nit. ac.* *n. mosch.* *rhus.* *sulph.* 2) *Alum.* *amm.* *baryt.* *carb. veg.* *carb. veg.* *caust.* *hep.* *hyos.* *ign.* *natr. m.* *n. vom.* *puls.* *rhus.* *sil.* *staph.* *sulph.*—TEARING in the teeth: 1) *Bell.* *cupr.* *hyos.* *lach.* *magn. arct.* *merc.* *n. mosch.* *n. vom.* *puls.* *rhus.*

sit. 2) *Amm. amm. m. borax. carb. veg. caust. chin. mer. ac. sep. staph. sulph. ac.*—JERKS in the teeth: *Baryt. bell. calc. magn. arct. merc. sep. spig. sulph.*—Feeling of WEAKNESS in the teeth: *Amm. merc.*—Feeling of HEAVINESS: *Sep. veratr.*—STITCHING pains: 1) *Baryt. bell. calc. caust. cham. con. cycl. graph. kal. lach. magn. aust. merc. mez. n. mosch. n. vom. phosph. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amm. clem. laur. natr. m. nitr. ac.*—Feeling as if SET ON EDGE: 1) *Amm. merc. mez. sulph. sulph. ac.* 2) *Aur. dulc. caps. kal. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. phosph. phos. ac. sep. sit. staph.*—NUMB feeling: *Arn. chin. ign. magn. arct. natr. m. plat.*—Sensation as if ELONGATED: 1) *Bell. caust. cham. hyos. kreos. mez. stann. sulph.* 2) *Alum. carb. an. carb. veg. lach. magn. arct. magn. c. magn. m. nitr. ac. petr. sep.*—Sensation as if SPRAINED: *Arn. merc. n. vom.*—DIGGING pains, see BORING.—When there exists a sensation as if they were SOFT: *Alum. caust. ign. lyc.*—SORENESS: 1) *Bell. n. vom. rhus. thuj. zinc.* 2) *Carb. veg. graph. ign. lach. sep. sil. staph.*—Pain as if BRUISED: *Alum. caust. ign. lyc.*—DRAWING pains, see THAWING.—JERKING pains: 1) *Cham. clem. coff. magn. arct. nitr. ac. n. vom. puls. sil. spig.* 2) *Bry. chin. rhus.*

12. CRUMBLING of the teeth: *Bell. borax. euphorb. lach. plumb. sabad. staph.*—When they BLEED readily: *Amb. amm. ant. baryt. bell. carb. v. lach. phos. phos. ac. sep. sulph.*—SMOOTH teeth: *Phos. selen.*—YELLOW: *Lyc. nitr. ac. phos. ac.*—ELONGATED: 1) *Bell. caust. cham. hyos. kreos. mez. stann. sulph.* 2) *Alum. carb. an. carb. v. lach. magn. arct. magn. c. magn. m. nitr. ac. petr. sep.*—LOOSE: 1) *Alum. amm. carb. v. caust. puls. sulph.* 2) *Baryt. carb. an. hep. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. rhus. sil. sulph.*—Covered with MUCUS: *Alum. arn. cham. hyos. iod. mez. petr. plumb. sulph.*—BLACK: *Merc. plumb. sep. squill. staph.*

13. When the MOLAR teeth are principally affected: 1) *Alum. bry. carb. v. chin. con. ign. iod. kreos. magn. arct. magn. c. magn. m. meph. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos.*

rhus. sil. staph. sulph. zinc.—The UPPER teeth: *Acon. aur. bell. carb. v. chin. kreos. magn. c. magn. m. natr. m. nitr. ac. petr. phos. sep. zinc.*—The INCISORS: *Agar. alum. carb. v. chin. ign. kal. magn. arct. meta. natr. m. n. mosch. phos. rhus. sep. sulph.*—CUSPIDATI: *Calc. mur. ac. n. vom. petr. rhus. sep. squill. sulph. ac.*—LOWER teeth: *Amb. amm. anac. ars. aur. bell. carb. an. carb. v. caust. cham. chin. magn. arct. natr. nitr. ac. petr. phos. rhus. ruta. sabad. sabin. spig. sulph. ac. thuj. zinc.*

14. When there occurs aggravation in the EVENING: *Alum. hep. kal. lyc. magn. c. magn. m. merc. mez. natr. nitr. ac. petr. phos. puls. rhus. sabin. sassap. sulph.*—In the evening IN BED: *Amm. bell. calc. cham. chin. coff. graph. kal. magn. c. merc. n. mosch. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sabin. sil. staph. sulph.*—Relief by PRESSING the teeth together: *Chin. coff. euphorb. magn. m.*—If EATING aggravates: *Aur. bell. bry. carb. v. caust. cham. graph. kal. lach. magn. arct. magn. c. magn. m. merc. n. vom. phos. puls. sep. sil.*—RELIEF BY EATING: *Amb. amm. cham. magn. arct. nitr. ac. phos. ac. rhod. sil.*—Aggravation by RIDING in a CARRIAGE: *Calc. magn. c.*—The pains are WORST IN THE OPEN AIR: *Alum. amb. amm. caust. con. graph. magn. c. natr. n. vom. petr. phos. staph.*—RELIEF in the OPEN AIR: *Bry. hep. magn. arct. magn. m. n. vom. sabad. stann.*—If the pains set in EARLY IN THE MORNING: *Ars. baryt. bry. caust. dras. hyos. ign. kreos. magn. c. magn. m. merc. mez. nitr. n. vom. petr. phos. phos. ac. sabin. sep. sil. staph. sulph. tart. thuj.*—Aggravation by MENTAL LABOUR, reading, thinking, etc.: *Bell. ign. n. vom.*—Aggravation by COFFEE: *Bell. cham. ign. merc. n. vom.*—Aggravation by COLD, relief by warmth: *Calc. lyc. magn. c. nitr. ac.*—Relief by COLD, see aggravation by WARMTH:—Aggravation by eating or drinking anything COLD: *Baryt. calc. carb. v. cham. con. magn. m. merc. mur. ac. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. thuja.*—RELIEF by eating or drinking anything COLD: *Amb. magn. c. magn. m.*—Aggravation by cold drinks, etc.: *Bry. calc. cham. graph.*

n. mosch. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. spig. sulph.—
 Relief by cold drinks: *Bry. Clem. puls.*—Aggravation by
 COLD AIR: *Bell. calc. chin. hysc. magn. arct. merc. nitr.*
n. mosch. n. vom. petr. sassap. sep. sil. staph. sulph.—
 Relief by GOLD AIR: *Nitrom. pulv. sep.*—Aggravation by
 EXPOSURE TO AIR: *Amm. ant. cam. bell. bry. calc. caust.*
chin. hysc. magn. arct. merc. natr. m. n. mosch. n. vom.
petr. phos. sep. sil. spig. staph. sulph.—If the pains set in
 at NIGHT: *Amm. Bell. calc. chin. chin. Clem. coff. graph.*
kal. lyc. magn. c. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch.
n. vom. oleand. phos. puls. rhus. sabin. sil. staph.
sulph.—Aggravation by exposure to WET, by wet and damp
 weather: *Amm. borax. natr. n. mosch. rhod. rhus.*—If
 the pains appear principally at the time of the MENSTRUATION: *Amm.*
baryt. calc. carb. v. chin. graph. lach. magn. c. natr. m.
nitr. ac. phos. sep.—If the pains set in while CLEANING the
 teeth: *Carb. v. graph. lach. lyc. phos. ac. ruta. staph.*—
 Aggravation by salt things: *Carb. v.*—Relief by salt things:
Magn. c.—Aggravation by sucking at the teeth: *Amm. bell.*
carb. v. kal. nitr. ac. n. mosch. n. vom. zinc.—Relief by
 sucking: *Clem.*—Aggravation or renewal of the pain by PICKING
 the teeth: *Puls.*—RELIEF by picking: *Amm. sassap.*—If the
 pain is excited by sweet things: *Natr.*—Aggravated by SMOKING:
Bry. chin. Clem. sabin. sassap. spig.—Relief by smoking:
Borax. merc. natr. spig.—Aggravation by drinking, warm or
 cold: *Amm. caust. cham. dros. lach. rhus. sabin. sil. spig.*
 Aggravation by eating or drinking anything warm: *Aga. amb.*
anac. baryt. bry. calc. carb. v. magn. arct. kal. lach.
merc. puls. sep. sil. sulph.—RELIEF by warm food or
 drink: *Magn. m. nitr. ac. phos. sil.*—Aggravation by WARM
 DRINK: *Amm. cham. dros. lach. magn. quat. n. mosch.*
n. vom. puls. sil.—Relief by warm drink: *Lyc. n. mosch.*
sulph.—Aggravation by WARMTH generally: *Cham. hep.*
magn. arct. magn. c. n. vom. puls. rhod.—Relief by WARMTH:
Ars. kal. natr. n. mosch. n. vom. rhus. sulph. ac.—Ag-
 gravation in a WARM ROOM: *Cham. hep. magn. arct. magn. c.*
n. vom. puls.—Aggravation in BED: *Cham. graph. magn. c.*

mere. phos. phos. ac. puls. sabin. spig. sulph. ac.—
 RELIEF in bed: *Amm. bry. lyc. n. tom.*—Aggravation in
 the wind: *Acon. graph. puls. sil.*—Aggravation by a DRAUGHT
 OF AIR: *Bell. calc. chin. sassap. sep. sulph.*—Aggravation
 by PRESSING the teeth against each other, or by CHIRPING:
Alum. amm. bry. graph. guaj. hep. hgez. lyc. natr. m.
nitr. ac. phos. phos. ac. puls. rina. sil. spong. staph.
sulph.—Relief by CHEWING: *Bry. chin. coff. seneg.*
 Compare: PROSOPALGIA; HEADACHE; PAINS; PAROSISMS
 OF; CONDITIONS; CAUSES.

Tracheal Phthisis.—Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. calc.*
carb. v. caust. iost. phos. 2) *Dros. hep. kreos. led.*
magn. nitr. ac.

See HEMIPLEGY, COUGH, BRONCHITIS, LABYRINTH, etc.

Trembling.—Tremors.—Generally a mere symptom, but
 sometimes indicating a more or less general paralysis of the
 muscles. Principal remedies: 1) *Alum. amac. arn. ars.*
Bell. bry. calc. caust. iod. iach. merc. op. phos. plat.
puls. sil. sulph. 2) *Carb. v. cic. coct. con. hep. kal.*
magn. arct. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. rhus.
sabad. sec. stram. tinc.

The TREMBLING OF THE HANDS of drunkards requires: *Ars.*
lach. n. vom. sulph.

Tubercles, Abdominal.—Principal remedies: 1) *Calc.*
hep. lach. sil. sulph. 2) *Amm. caust. iod. kal. merc.*
nitr. ac. ol. jec. phos.

Tuberculosis.—1. The principal remedies here are: 1)
Ars. calc. iod. kal. lyc. phos. puls. stann. sulph. 2)
Acon. amb. bell. bry. carb. an. carb. v. chin. con.
dros. ferr. hep. natr. m. nitr. ac. phos. ac. seneg. sep.
sil. thuj.

2. For the stage of IRRITATION or even of INFLAMMATION:
Acon. amb. bell. bry. calc. dros. lyc. phos.

For the stage of SUPPURATION, the real CONSUMPTIVE stage :

1) *Ars. calc. ferr. iod. hep. kal. lyc. nitr. ac. phos. puls. stann. sulph.* 2) *Carb. v. chin. con. nitr. phos. ac. sep. staph.*

3. With respect to the particular relation which the several remedies hold to the different locality of the tubercles, as, for instance, to those of the BRAIN, the CHEST, the intestinal canal, etc., the observations we possess on this point are too few to warrant us in giving a determinate solution: however, it may be admitted, almost with certainty, that both the one and the other will be found effectual IN EVERY CASE, if the totality of the symptoms indicates them, no matter where the seat of the tubercles may be.

Tumours.—1. The principal remedies for the different kinds of tumours are in general: 1) *Ars. bell. bry. cham. hep. merc. phos. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Ant. arn. carb. v. caust. chin. dulc. kal. lach. led. lyc. nitr. ac. n. vom. rhod. rhus. sabin. samb. sep. sil.*

2. With respect to the particular tumours, the PHELEGMONOUS or inflammatory tumours chiefly require: *Ars. bell. bry. cham. hep. phos. puls. sulph.*—If one or other of these be used in time, suppuration may be prevented, and a dispersion of the tumour effected in most cases, if the remedy is the suitable one.—*Ars.* is indicated by a sense of BURNING in the tumour.—*Bry.*, if the tumour is hot and tense, pale or red.—*Bell.*, if the redness of the tumour extend over the adjacent parts.—*Hep.* or *rhus*, if the tumour is painful on contact.—*Puls.*, if it is surrounded by a red areola.

If the tumour has become HARD, the chief remedies are: *Baryt. carb. an. carb. v. con. iod. kal.*; or, *Bry. cham. sulph.* These will often disperse the swelling without suppuration. If suppuration should have set in, give *Hep.* or *lach.*, which will soon bring the swelling TO A HEAD.

If the suppuration should last TOO LONG, give: *Calc. hep. merc. phos. sil.*—*Phos.* and *sil.* more particularly, if hectic fever supervene.

See SUPPURATION and ULCERS.

3. LYMPHATIC swellings and abscesses require: *Asa. bell. calc. carb. v. cocc. dulc. hep. lach. merc. phos. sep. sil. sulph.*—If INFLAMMATORY, give: 1) *Merc.* 2) *Bell. carb. v. hep. lach. sep. sil. phos.*—If COLD, without inflammation, give: *Asa. bell. calc. coccul. dulc. merc. sulph.*

4. LIPOMATA (LUPLE) require: 1) *Calc.* 2) *Graph. hep. sil.*; or, 3) *Baryt. caust. nitr. ac. sulph.*

SFREATOMATA: *Bar. c.*

GANGLIA: *Arn. rhus.*; or, *Amm. phos. phos. ac. plumb. sil. zinc.*

5. PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS (white swelling, the thigh or knee): 1) *Bry. lyc.* 2) *Ant. ars. puls. rhus. sabin. sulph.*; or, 3) *Bell. calc. chin. iod. merc. rhus. sep. sil.*

EDEMATOUS and DROPSICAL swellings: 1) *Ant. ars. bry. chin. hell. lyc. merc. puls. squill. sulph.* 2) *Aur. baryt. bell. dig. dulc. ferr. kal. led. phos. rhod. rhus. sabin. samb. stram.*

ARTHRITIC swellings: 1) *Acon. ant. Arn. bry. chin. colch. merc. sulph.* 2) *Coccul. hep. kreos. n. vom. rhus.*

RHEUMATIC swellings: 1) *Acon. Arn. bell. bry. cham. chin. colch. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Coccul. hep. kreos. lach. rhus.*

ARTHRITIC NODOSITIES: 1) *Agn. ant. calc. carb. ca. caust. graph. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sabin. staph. sulph.* 2) *Acon. Arn. aur. clem. cic. dig. hep. led. nitr. ac.*

6. PALE swellings require: 1) *Baryt. bry. lyc. rhus.* 2) *Arn. calc. iod. merc. puls. sep.*

BLUE-RED: 1) *Arn. bell. cham. lach.* 2) *Ars. canth. con. kal. sil.*

RED-SPOTTED: *Chin. lyc. sep.*

ERYSIPELATOUS: 1) *Bell. puls. rhus.* 2) *Acon. amm. Arn. ars. hep. phos. sep.*

BLACK-BLUE: 1) *Ars. lach. puls.* 2) *Acon. Arn. bell. dig. merc. op. veratr.*

7. HOT, red swellings: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. borax. bry. chin. coccul. hep. lach. lyc. merc. n. vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ant. asa. aur. cann. colch. led. mang. natr. m. nitr. ac.*

SUPPURATING: 1) *Calo. hep. merc. phos. sil.* 2) *Baryt. lach. lyc. mang. sulph.*

HARD, tense: *Arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb. an. cham. graph. lyc. phos. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*

SHINING: *Arn. ars. bry. merc. sulph.*

COLD: 1) *Ars. calc. bell. coccul. dulc. merc. sulph.* 2) *Asa. con. lach. puls. rhod. spig.*

8. BURNING and painful swellings require: 1) *Ars. bry. lyc. phos. sulph.* 2) *Acon. Arn. bell. caust. lach. merc. puls. rhus. sep. sil.*

CREEPING: *Arn. colch. merc. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.*

STINGING and painful: *Acon. bry. caust. nitr. ac. puls. sep. sulph.*

9. Compare: ABSCESS; GLANDS, DISEASES OF; SUPPURATION; ULCERS; ARTHRITIC AILMENTS; ERYSIPELAS; RHEUMATISM, LUPIA, etc. Also all local swellings, such as: SWELLING OF THE CHEEKS, KNEE, etc.

Tympanitis.—Principal remedy: *Chin.*; moreover: *Carb. v. coloc. lyc. n. vom. sulph.*

Compare: DISTENSION OF THE ABDOMEN, and COLIC.

Typhus.—1. Under this head we arrange all fevers with TYPHOID symptoms, such as: typhus gastricus, stupidus, versatilis, putridus, etc.; and even pneumo-typhus, for this is, after all, typhus affecting most particularly the lungs. Pneumonia may assume a typhoid character in consequence of excessive bleeding, but this would not be true pneumo-typhus, and the characteristic disorganization of the blood, as well as the regularity of the stages which we observe in true typhus, are wanting in such apparently typhoid diseases.

In TRUE TYPHUS, whether PUTRIDUS, PETECHIALIS, etc., *Bry.* and *rhus* are the principal remedies; if, however, neither of

these remedies should be indicated by the symptoms, we may resort to —

2. The following remedies: 1) *Bell. bry. hyos. lach. merc. n. vom. phos. ac. rhus. stram. sulph.* 2) *Acon. Arn. ars. camph. carb. v. cham. chin. cocc. lyc. mur. ac. natr. m. nitr. sp. n. mosch. op. puls. sulph.* 3) *Daph. gran. phos. sulph. ac.*

3. PSEUDO-TYPHUS, that is, fevers with apparently typhoid symptoms, requires: *Acon. Arn. ars. bell. bry. chin. cocc. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. mur. ac. natr. m. phos. ac. rhus. stram. sulph.*

TRUE TYPHUS requires, as was said above: 1) *Bry.* or *rhus*; or, if these should be insufficient: *Ars. lach. merc. mur. ac. phos. ac. sulph. ac.*; or one of the remedies mentioned in 2.

4. We may furthermore select:

a) FOR TYPHUS VERSATILIS: *Acon. bell. bry. cham. hyos. lyc. mur. ac. natr. m. n. vom. rhus. stram.*

b) TYPHUS STUPIDUS: *Arn. ars. bell. bry. chin. cocc. hyos. lach. nitr. sp. n. vom. op. rhus. stram. veratr.*

c) TYPHUS CEREBRALIS: 1) *Bry.* 2) *Acon. bell. hyos. lach. lyc. n. vom. op. phos. ac. rhus. stram.*

d) TYPHUS PULMONARIS: 1) *Bry. rhus*; or, 2) *Ars. bell. chin. hyos. sulph.*

e) TYPHUS ABDOMINALIS, PUTRIDUS: 1) *Rhus*; or *bry.*; or, 2) *Ars. chin. merc.*; or, 3) *Arn. carb. veg. n. mosch. puls. sulph.* 4) *Canth. mosch.*

5. In the PRECURSORY STAGE: *Bry.* or *rhus* will sometimes cut the disease short.

The INFLAMMATORY STAGE requires: 1) *Bry.*; or, 2) *Acon. bell. cham. hyos. lyc. n. vom. stram.*

The STAGE of DEBILITY requires: 1) *Rhus*; or, 2) *Ars. carb. veg. chin. merc. mur. ac.*; or, 3) *Arn. lach. n. mosch. phos. ac. sulph.* — *Carbo veg.* particularly will sometimes bring about a favourable change, even if life seems almost extinct.

During the STAGE OF CONVALESCENCE, if the patient should

be very weak, give: 1) *Cocc. chin. veratr.*; or, 2) *N. vom. sulph.*

6. In reference to the symptoms which in every particular case may characterise the form of the disease, the following may be taken into account.

Belladonna:—If there be present: alternate chill and heat, or internal and external heat, with REDNESS and BURNING HEAT OF THE CHEEKS OF WHOLE FACE; red, sparkling eyes; DILATED PUPILS; PHOTOPHOBIA; buzzing in the ears and hard hearing; UNSTEADY or FURIOUS LOOK; bloated face; BURNING thirst with aversion to drink, or with desire for drink and inability to swallow; restless sleep or sleeplessness; STARTING DURING SLEEP OR ON WAKING; loss of consciousness, with muttering, GRASPING AT FLOCKS, or furious delirium, WITH FRIGHTFUL VISIONS, FEAR, DESIRE TO ESCAPE; violent HEADACHE, especially in the forehead; vertigo on raising the head; dry lips; ulcerated corners of the mouth; dry and red tongue, or covered with a dirty coating; bitter taste in the mouth; loss of appetite, LOATHING OF FOOD and nausea; anxiety and oppression in the pit of the stomach; no stool; bright yellow or SCANTY, RED URINE; hurried breathing; frequent pulse; hurried, or feeble, indistinct speech; cold sweat in the face, especially on the forehead, under the eyes and around the nose; great languor; painfulness of all the limbs; cough, with pains in the chest, etc. (Compare: *Hycoc.*)

Bryonia:—If there be present: chill, succeeded by CONSTANT HEAT ALL OVER THE BODY, especially about the head, with RED FACE AND PROFUSE SWEAT, or dry and chapped, or moist and clammy skin; DRY, BROWNISH, and CRACKED LIPS AND TONGUE; violent thirst; AVERSION TO FOOD; also with nausea and desire to vomit, or slimy and bilious vomiting; violent pain in the pit of the stomach when touched; constipation, or diarrhoea, yellow stools; RED-BROWN, or BRIGHT YELLOW URINE, with yellowish sediment; OPPRESSIVE, STUPEFYING, HEADACHE, or pain as if the brain were torn or bruised; gauze before the eyes; STOPPAGE OF THE EARS, with hardness of hearing; copious accumulation of thick and tenacious mucus in the posterior nares and fauces; great PROSTRATION, with trembling and VERTIGO

ON RAISING one's self; DELIRIUM, DAY and NIGHT, with strange fancies and desire to escape from bed; sleeplessness, with FLUSHERS OF HEAT and restless TOSSEING ABOUT; or constant desire to sleep, and even coma, with sudden STARTING and STRANGE DREAMS; GRASPING AT FLOCKS; hurried and frequent pulse, or irregular, small, and intermitting pulse; short, oppressed respiration; painfulness and lameness of all the limbs; STITCHES IN THE CHEST OR SIDE; irritable, vehement disposition, despair of one's recovery, dread of death, petechiæ. (Compare: *Rhus.*)

Hyoscyamus:—If there be present: FURIOUS DELIRIUM, with all sorts of visions; nervousness, with sleeplessness and restlessness, or comatose state, interrupted by delirium, which is at times of a bland, at others of a furious character; listlessness, dulness, great debility, especially of the hands on moving them; jactitation of the muscles; grasping at flocks; desire to escape; pale, OR RED AND HOT FACE, with bluish cheeks; dim, STARING EYES, with blue margins around the same; or RED and SPARKLING eyes, with alternately dilated and contracted pupils; HARDNESS OF HEARING, with buzzing and ringing in the ears; dry, parched tongue, covered with a brownish coating. (Compare: *Bell.*)

Lachesis:—If there exist VERTIGO AS OFTEN AS THE PATIENT RAISES HIMSELF; eyelids paralysed; bitterness of the mouth; pain in the chest, with dry cough; COMA, with lying on the back; DEPRESSION OF THE LOWER JAW; MUTTERING DELIRIUM, stupid looks; tongue smooth and dry, or whitish, or parched or YELLOWISH-RED; or HEAVY TONGUE, so that the patient feels trouble in protruding it, with difficulty in speaking; thirst, with aversion to liquids; red-brown and copious urine.

Lycopodium:—If there be prostration; depression of the lower jaw; dim and half-closed eyes; slow breathing, with open mouth, or alternate chills and heat; animation without heat, or congestion of blood to the head or face; CIRCUMSCRIBED redness of THE CHEEKS; debilitating sweats; red tongue; CONSTIPATION; bland, quiet disposition, or SCREAMS; ill-humour, especially on waking.

Mercurius:—If there be observed vertigo, stupefaction, ful-

ness, and confusion of the head; dulness, inability to think; pressing HEADACHE, especially IN THE FOREHEAD and on the vertex; buzzing in the ears; the tongue is thickly-coated, or dirty-yellow, or clean tongue, with a BITTER FOUL TASTE; bleeding from the gums; nausea, and desire to vomit, or vomiting of slimy and bitter substances; GREAT SENSITIVENESS and PAINFULNESS of the PIT OF THE STOMACH, REGION OF THE LIVER, and ABDOMEN AROUND THE UMBILICUS, with pains, especially at night; restlessness, anxiety, and tossing about; constipation, or GREEN, YELLOW, DIARRHOIC STOOLS; DARK, BROWNISH URINE; burning and dry skin, or COPIOUS, DEBILITATING, AND CLAMMY SWEATS; great debility; complete SLEEPLESSNESS; no delirium, or scarcely perceptible.

Nux vomica:—In case of excessive sensitiveness of all the organs, with prevailing gastric and bilious symptoms; DROWSINESS, AS IF INTOXICATED, WITH LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS; prostration; red and burning cheeks, and palms of the hands; white or black DRY TONGUE, with red and cracked edges, dry lips; thirst, with aversion to liquids; foul or BITTER TASTE, especially of liquids; aversion to food; tearing or ACHING PAIN IN THE HEAD, WITH VERTIGO; colicky pains, palpitation of the heart, and anguish; PAINFUL PRESSURE AND TENSION IN THE REGION OF THE STOMACH AND HYPOCHONDRIA; sensation in the limbs as if bruised and paralysed; irritable, impatient, and peevish disposition.

Phosphori acidum:—If there be complete listlessness, stupefaction, and DULNESS; great debility and prostration; TACITURNITY, and aversion to speaking; STARING, DULL LOOKS, with glassy or hollow eyes; sleeplessness at night, with anguish and tossing about, or irresistible drowsiness and sleep, full of fancies, or MUTTERING DELIRIUM AND GRASPING AT FLOCKS; confusion and painful cloudiness of the head, especially on waking; VIOLENT BUZZING IN THE EARS, WITH HARDNESS OF HEARING; dryness of the tongue; dryness, burning, and roughness of the skin; heat, especially towards evening; DIARRHOIC STOOLS, or constipation, with heaviness and pressure in the abdomen; brown-red urine with reddish sediment; cold sweat

in the face, in the pit of the stomach, and on the hands, with anguish, etc. (Is sometimes suitable before or after *Opium*.)

Rhus t. :—In case of prostration, the patient being scarcely able to raise himself or turn about ; sleeplessness, with anguish and frequent starting, or coma, with muttering, stertorous breathing, and grasping at flocks ; dry heat, with anguish ; silliness or confusion of ideas, or complete loss of consciousness ; **LOQUACIOUS DELIRIUM, WITH DESIRE TO ESCAPE**, alternating with lucid intervals ; stupefying headache ; vertigo on raising one's head or turning about ; burning and **REDNESS OF THE FACE OR CHEEKS** ; red and burning, or staring and dim eyes ; stopped ears and hardness of hearing ; dry mouth and fauces ; dry, chapped, brownish or blackish lips and tongue ; or trembling and **BED** tongue ; great thirst ; loss of appetite and aversion to food ; hard and distended abdomen, with violent pains in the region of the stomach, especially when touching the part ; constipation with ineffectual urging ; or **BLOOD-COLOURED, DIARRHOIC STOOLS** ; the urine is at first clear and becoming turbid after standing awhile, or it is hot and **DARK COLOURED** ; dry heat, with anguish, or clammy sweat ; **PETECHE**. (Compare : *Bry.*)

Stramonium :—In case of beating headache, especially on the vertex, with fainting turns, obscuration of sight, and hardness of hearing ; **DELIRIUM, WITH VIOLENT TOSSING ABOUT**, frightful visions and illusions of sight and hearing, or with singing, whistling, **TALKING IN A FOREIGN TONGUE, DESIRE TO ESCAPE FROM BED**, etc. ; loss of consciousness, the patient not knowing even his own family ; dilated, insensible pupils ; no stool or urine ; coma, with stertorous breathing, etc.

7. Of the other remedies the following may be regarded :

Arnica :—In case of coma, with delirium and grasping at flocks, stertorous breathing, involuntary discharges of fæces or urine, etc.

Arsenicum :—If there should be petechiæ, coma, delirium, grasping at flocks, loss of consciousness, frequent, sudden starting and sighing ; great prostration ; depression of the lower jaw ; open mouth ; dim and glassy eyes, etc.

Camphora :—If there be violent delirium, dulness and heat of

the head, with clammy, **COLD SKIN** ; great debility ; debilitating and clammy sweats ; disposition to diarrhœa. (Sometimes suitable after *Rhus*.)

Carbo veg. :—Should there exist : coma, with rattling, and hippocratic countenance, insensible pupils ; small, almost extinct pulse ; cold sweat in the hands, feet, and in the face ; involuntary discharge of cadaverous-smelling fœces ; **DARK RED** urine, with little flocks in the centre, etc.

Chamomilla :—In case of spasmodic pains, cardialgia, or spasmodic colic and diarrhœa, together with the other typhoid symptoms.

China :—When there is loss of appetite and earthy taste of food ; dry, parched lips and tongue ; diarrhœa day and night, with watery, yellow stools, or discharge of undigested food ; constant sopor, or unrefreshing sleep, etc.

Cocculus :—In case of great debility, headache, vertigo, fainting turns, cardialgia, lameness of the extremities, etc. (Is frequently suitable after *Rhus* or *camp.*)

Muriatis acidum :—In great prostration, headache as if the brain were bruised, putrid symptoms, distress in the side.

Natrum muriaticum :—If there be loss of consciousness, unquenchable thirst, dryness of the tongue, debility.

Nitri spiritus :—In case of prostration, **LISTLESSNESS**, stupidity, with staring, wild looks, deafness, dry, brownish lips, sleep, with delirium and muttering, etc.

Nux moschata :—In case of putrid or colliquative diarrhœa, coma, delirium, stupidity, etc.

Opium :—Should there be **COMA**, with **STERTOROUS BREATHING**, open mouth, delirium, muttering. (After *Opium*, *phos. ac.* is sometimes suitable.)

Pulsatilla :—If there be loss of consciousness, with violent delirium, **WHINING** and **LAMENTING**, with desponding looks.

Sulphur :—In case of constant heat, especially in the evening, pale face, with full, hurried pulse ; great thirst ; dry and brownish tongue ; scanty, dark red urine, which soon deposits a sediment ; sleeplessness ; delirium, with open eyes ; grasping at flocks ; constipation.

8. Compare : INFLAMMATORY FEVER, GASTRIC FEVER, etc.

Typical Diseases:—1) *Ars. caps. chin. ign. ipec. natr. m. n. vom. puls. sep. spig.* 2) *Alum. anac. ant. arn. baryt. bry. canth. carb. veg. cocc. lach. plumb. rhod. rhus. sabad. sep. staph. sulph. veratr.* (See INTERMITTENT FEVER.)

U.

Ulcers.—1. Ulcers, without an exception, depend upon a particular dyscrasia of the organism, and cannot be radically healed except by means of remedies which are capable of eradicating the dyscrasia, of which the ulcer is a mere symptom. Nevertheless, the character, configuration, or other peculiarities of ulcers should not be left out of consideration in selecting a remedy. These external characteristics of ulcers generally point to the following remedies : 1) *Ars. asa. hep. lach. lyc. merc. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. bell. bry. calc. canth. carb. veg. cham. chel. clem. con. cupr. graph. nitr. ac. phosph. phos. ac. rhus. sep. staph. thuj.*

2. We should use more particularly :

a) For ATONIC ulcers, as we find them among OLD, feeble, and CACHECTIC individuals, on the leg (ULCERA ATONICA PEDUM), etc. : 1) *Ars. lach. sil. sulph.* 2) *Calc. carb. veg. graph. ipec. lyc. mur. ac. natr. phos. ac. puls. ruta.* 3) *Amm. amm. m.*

b) For ARTHRITIC ulcers (ULCERA ARTHRITICA) : 1) *Bry. chin. lyc. sulph.* 2) *Calc. graph. rhus. staph.* (See GOUT.)

c) For IMPETIGINOUS ulcers (ULCERA IMPETIGINOSA) : 1) *Calc. clem. graph. lyc. merc. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.* (See HERPES.)

d) For SCORBUTIC ulcers (ULCERA SCORBUTICA) : 1) *Ars. carb. an. carb. veg. lach. merc. mur. ac. staph. sulph.* 2) *Amm. amm. m. asa. clem. con. hep. phosph. sep. sil. thuj.*

e) For SCROFULOUS ulcers (U. SCROFULOSA): 1) *Ars. bell. calc. carb. veg. lyc. mur. ac. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. cist. graph. hep. lach. phosph.*

f) For SYPHILITIC ulcers (U. SYPHILITICA): 1) *Merc.* 2) *Aur. carb. veg. lach. nitr. ac. thuj.* 3) *Iod. nux jugl. mez.?*

g) For MERCURIAL ulcers (U. EX ABUSU MERCURII EXORTA): 1) *Asa. aur. bell. carb. veg. hep. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. phos. ac. sassap. sep. sil. sulph.*

3. As regards the STRUCTURE and FORM of ulcers, give:

a) For FISTULOUS ulcers (U. FISTULOSA S. SINUOSA): 1) *Ant. calc. lyc. phosph. sil. sulph.* 2) *Asa. bell. carb. veg. caust. con. nitr. ac. puls. ruta.*

b) For FLAT, superficial ulcers: 1) *Lach. merc. nitr. ac. thuj.* 2) *Ars. asa. bell. lyc. phos. ac. puls. sep. sil.*

c) For HARD, CALLOUS ulcers, with callous edges (U. CALLOSA): *Ars. asa. calc. carb. veg. hep. lach. lyc. merc. petr. sep. sil. sulph.*

d) For CARIOUS ulcers (U. CARIOSA): 1) *Asa. lyc. merc. sil.* 2) *Aur. calc. hep. phos. ac. ruta. sabin. sulph.*

e) CANCEROUS ulcers, that is, ulcers which look like cancer, but are of a different nature: 1) *Ars. con. lach. merc. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. bell. calc. clem. hep. nitr. ac. sep. sil. squill. staph.*

f) FUNGOUS ulcers (U. FUNGOSA): 1) *Ars. carb. an. lach. merc. petr. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Carb. veg. cham. clem. phosph. staph. thuj.*

g) LARDACEOUS ulcers: 1) *Ars. hep. merc. sabin.* 2) *Cupr. kreos. nitr. ac. sulph. thuj.*

h) DEEP ulcers: 1) *Lach. merc. nitr. ac.* 2) *Bell. calc. con. lyc. sep. sil. sulph.*

i) VARICOSE ulcers: 1) *Carb. veg. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. caust. graph. lach. lyc.*

k) VERMINOUS ulcers (with maw-worms): 1) *Merc. sil.* 2) *Ars. calc. sabad.*

- d) INDENTED ulcers: 1) *Merc. phos. ac.* 2) *Hep. lach. sil. staph. sulph.*
- m) SHAGGY ulcers: 1) *Ars.* 2) *Petr. sil.*
4. As regards the APPEARANCE and COLOUR of ulcers, use:
- a) FOR BLUISH ulcers: 1) *Asa. aur. con. hep. lach.* 2) *Ars. sil.*
- b) SPOTTED ulcers: *Arn. con. lach. sulph. ac.*
- c) YELLOW: *Calc. carb. veg. puls. sil.*
- d) GREY: *Ars. caust. merc. sil.*
- e) GREENISH: *Asa. aur. caust. merc. puls. rhus. sil.*
- f) DISCOLOURED, unclean, dirty ulcers: *Lach. merc. nitr. ac. sabin. thuj.*
- g) Ulcers with red AREOLÆ: *Ars. asa. calc. cham. hep. lach. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sil. staph. sulph.*
- h) Ulcers which turn BLACK: *Ars. asa. carb. veg. ipec. lach. sec. sil. sulph.*
- i) WHITISH, white-spotted: *Ars. lach. merc. sil.*
5. As regards the PATHOLOGICAL NATURE of ulcers, select:
- a) FOR READILY-BLEEDING ulcers: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. hep. kal. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. phosph. phos. ac. puls.* 2) *Con. sil. sulph.*
- b) FOR GANGRENOUS ulcers: 1) *Ars. bell. chin. lach. sil.* 2) *Con. rhus. sec. squill.*
- c) SUPPURATING ulcers: 1) *Ars. hep. merc. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Asa. chin. con. lach. phosph. phos. ac.*
- d) INFLAMED ulcers: 1) *Ars. cham. hep. lyc. merc. phosph. staph.* 2) *Acon. bell. bry. nitr. ac. puls. rhus. ruta. sulph.*
- e) PUTRID ulcers: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. hep. merc. mur. ac. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amn. amm. m. asa. bell. calc. chin. phos. ac. rhus.*
- f) PHAGEDENIC ulcers (U. PHAGEDÆNICA): 1) *Ars. hep. merc. mez. sil. sulph.* 2) *Carb. veg. caust. cham. clem. con. graph. nitr. ac. petr. ran. rhus. sep.*
- g) TORPID ulcers: 1) *Carb. veg. con. lyc. phos. ac. sep. sulph.* 2) *Carb. an. cupr. op. sil.*
6. As regards PAINS, give:

a) For very PAINFUL ulcers: 1) *Ars. carb. veg. graph. hep. sil.* 2) *Arn. asa. bell. lyc. merc. nitr. ac. phos. ac. puls.*

b) For PAINLESS ulcers: *Carb. veg. lach. phos. ac. sep. sulph.*

c) For ITCHING or SMARTING pains: 1) *Ars. hep. lyc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ant. caust. chin. graph. nitr. ac. phos. ac.*

d) For BORING pains: *Aur. bell. natr. m. sil. sulph.*

e) For BURNING pains: *Ars. carb. veg. merc. mez. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*

f) For PRESSURE and TENSION: *Caust. con. graph. merc. phosph. puls. rhus. sil. spong. sulph.*

g) For BEATING and THROBBING pains: *Asa. calc. oleum. kal. lyc. merc. sil. sulph.*

h) CREEPING and GNAWING pains: *Arn. cham. clem. con. dros. lach. lyc. merc. phosph. rhus. sep. staph. sulph.*

i) TEARING or DRAWING pains: *Ars. calc. lyc. sep. sil. sulph.*

k) STITCHING or CUTTING: *Bell. calc. graph. lyc. merc. natr. m. nitr. ac. puls. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*

l) SORE pains: *Graph. hep. puls. sep. sulph.*

m) DARTING (jerking) pains: *Asa. calc. caust. puls. rhus. sil.*

7. Compare: SUPPURATIONS, ERUPTIONS, and HERPES; also: GOUT; SCURVY; SCROFULA; SYPHILIS; MERCURIAL CACHEXIA; BONES, DISEASES OF; CANCER; VARICES; GLANDS, DISEASES OF; and the parts where ulcers are apt to break out.

Urethritis.—Principal remedies: *Acon. cann. canth. merc. sulph.*

See CYSTITIS, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, GONORRHOEA.

Urethrorrhagia, Hæmaturia.—1. The remedies which have most frequently proved serviceable: *Arn. ars. cann. canth. chin. ipec. lyc. merc. mez. puls.*; or, 2) *Calc. caps. con. n. vom. phosph. sec. sep. zinc.*..

2. If caused by a badly-managed gonorrhœa, the remedies most commonly indicated are: *Cann. canth. puls.*

If by SUPPRESSION of HERPES, or itch: *Arq. calc. con. sulph.*

If by EXTERNAL INJURIES: *Arn. con. puls. rhus.*

If attended with AFFECTIONS of the KIDNEYS at the same time: *Canth. lyc. puls. sulph.*

3. See URINARY DIFFICULTIES, GONORRHOEA, HEMORRHAGES, NEPHRITIS, CYSTITIS, etc.

Urinary Difficulties.—Ischuria, Dysuria, Anuria, etc. :

—1. These various affections have been arranged under one head in order to avoid unnecessary repetitions. The principal remedies for these affections are: 1) *Acon. bell. camph. cann. canth. coloc. dulc. hep. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Arn. ars. aur. baryt. caps. caust. colch. coloc. dig. graph. hell. hyos. kal. lyc. mur. ac. n. mosch. phosph. phos. ac. rhus. ruta. sabin. sassap. staph. sulph.*

2. As regards the VARIETIES, give :

a) For DYSURIA, with ineffectual urging: 1) *Acon. cann. canth. dulc. magn. aust. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Arn. ars. aur. bell. calc. colch. con. dig. hyos. kal. n. mosch. phosph. sassap. staph.*

b) For ISCHURIA, anuria: 1) *Arn. canth. lyc. n. vom. op. puls. stram.* 2) *Acon. aur. camph. con. dig. hep. hyos. lach. laur. plumb. rhus. ruta. sulph. veratr.*

c) For involuntary ENURESIS: 1) *Arn. bell. carb. veg. caust. cin. hep. hyos. magn. aust. natr. m. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Acon. cic. dulc. kreos. lach. laur. lyc. magn. c. merc. petr. sil. spig.*

d) For ENURESIS NOCTURNA: 1) *Bell. caust. cin. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amm. corn. ars. bry. calc. carb. veg. cham. chin. con. graph. hep. magn. aust. merc. natr. m. op. ruta. stram.*

3. As regards the PATHOLOGICAL CAUSES with which the one

or other of these states may be connected, the following deserve particular consideration ;

a) If the affection depend on an INFLAMMATORY state: 1) *Acon. cann. canth. merc. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Bell. cop. dig. dulc. sassap. sabin. sulph.*

b) If a SPASMODIC state is the cause: 1) *N. vom. op. puls.* 2) *Bell. canth. caps. caust. cin. coloc. hyos. ign. lach. lyc. rhus. veratr.*

c) If PARALYSIS is present: 1) *Ars. cin. dulc. hyos.* 2) *Acon. bell. caust. cic. laur. magn. aust.*

d) If STRICTURES, INDURATIONS, or THICKENINGS take place in the urinary passages: *Clem. dulc. merc. petr. puls. rhus. sulph.*

e) For HÆMOERHOIDS: 1) *N. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. calc. carb. veg. lach. merc.*

f) During PREGNANCY, or when the menses are suppressed: 1) *Coccul. phos. ac. puls.* 2) *Con. n. vom. sulph.*

g) LITHIASIS or GRAVEL: 1) *Lyc. sassap.* 2) *Calc. cann. n. vom. petr. phosph. sep. sil., etc.* (See LITHIASIS.)

4. As regards the EXTERNAL CAUSES, which may have given occasion to urinary difficulties.

a) When caused by a COLD: *Acon. bell. dulc. merc. n. vom. puls.*

b) When by exposure to WET and COLD: 1) *Puls. sassap.* 2) *Alum. calc. sulph.*

c) When by ABUSE of SPIRITS: 1) *N. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. calc. hep. lach. merc.*

d) By ABUSE of CANTHARIDES: 1) *Camph.* 2) *Acon. puls.*

e) By FRIGHT or fear: *Acon. bell. hyos. op. veratr.*

f) By a CONCUSSION in consequence of a FALL, SHOCK, etc.: *Arn. cic. con. rhus. puls.*

5. We may moreover prescribe, if the accompanying symptoms permit:

a) For frequent URGING to urinate: 1) *Bell. bry. canth. carb. veg. caust. colch. graph. kal. lyc. n. vom. phos. ac. puls. rhus. ruta. sabin. sassap. squill. staph. sulph.* 2) *Acon. arn. baryt. caps. coccul. coloc. dig. dulc.*

guaj. hell. ign. merc. mur. ac. phosph. sabad. sep. spong.

b) In case of INEFFECTUAL urging: 1) *Canth. caust. dig. n. vom. petr. puls. sassap. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. arn. camph. cham. chin. coloc. hyos. kal. lyc. merc. phosph. phos. ac. plumb. sil.*

c) In case of particularly URGING at night: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. calc. caust. graph. magn. aust. natr. m. puls. rhus. sep. sil. squill.* 2) *Alum. amm. baryt. bry. cin. cupr. dros. hep. magn. aust. merc. n. vom. op. ruta. stram.*

d) EMITTING the urine in DROPS only: 1) *Bell. canth. dulc. magn. aust. n. vom. sulph.* 2) *Arn. camph. cann. caps. caust. clem. colch. con. merc. n. mosch. petr. puls. rhus. spig. staph. stram.*

e) INABILITY TO EMIT ALL THE URINE, drops of which continue to fall out: 1) *Calc. kal. selen.* 2) *Bry. lach. natr. petr. rhod. sil. staph. thuj.*

f) INTERRUPTED or thin stream: 1) *Caust. clem. con. dulc. magn. aust. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Carb. an. kal. phos. ac. thuj.*

6. Or for: a) PAINFUL emission of urine: 1) *Cann. canth. coloc. hep. lyc. merc. natr. m. phos. ac. puls. thuj.* 2) *Bell. clem. colch. con. dulc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. sassap. sep. sulph. veratr.*

b) In case of BURNING pains: 1) *Ars. calc. cann. lach. merc. natr. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. seneg. sulph.* 2) *Canth. caps. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. con. hep. ign. lyc. nitr. nitr. ac. thuj. veratr.*

c) In case of CUTTING pains: 1) *Ant. cann. canth. con. dig. phos. ac.* 2) *Arn. calc. guaj. hep. merc. mur. ac. nitr. ac. petr. staph. thuj.*

d) Should there be STITCHING pains: *Arn. cann. clem. lyc. nitr. n. vom. phosph. seneg.*

e) If there be SOBENESS and SMARTING: 1) *Carb. veg. ign. phosph. sep.* 2) *Calc. hep. lyc. magn. c. mez. natr. nitr. ac. n. vom.*

7. Compare: SECRETION OF URINE, CYSTITIS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, GONORRHOEA, LITHIASIS, etc.

Urine, Morbid Secretion of.—1. In order to avoid all unnecessary repetitions, we comprise under one head everything relating to the signs of a morbidly-changed urine in general, without considering more particularly whether these changes have their origin in the secretion of the urine itself, or in incidental affections of the urinary passages. The symptoms of the most varied diseases are here considered, which, when and where they may present themselves, always deserve the most minute attention in the selection of the remedies.

2. As regards the SECRETION OF URINE itself, with respect to its frequency and quantity, the following remedies may be found useful:

a) In case of the discharge being too copious, or at least increased: 1) *Arg. carb. v. led. merc. mur. ac. natr. m. phos. ac. puls. rhus. spig. squill. sulph. verb.* 2) *Alum. amb. ars. canth. carb. an. daph. guaj. ign. lach. natr. nitr. oleand. phos. seneg.*

b) In case of uripation being VERY FREQUENT: 1) *Arg. baryt. caust. iereos. lach. merc. nitr. oleand. phos. ac. rhus. ruta. sil. squill. staph.* 2) *Aur. bry. calo. coff. daph. kal. mur. ac. spig. veratr.*

c) In case of the discharge being SCANTY: 1) *Acon. arm. aur. bell. bry. canth. hyos. laur. n. vom. op. plumb. stram.* 2) *Ars. camph. chin. colch. hep. merc. puls. ruta. sec. sulph.*

d) In case of the secretion being DIMINISHED: 1) *Bell. canth. colch. dig. graph. hell. hyos. iod. laur. n. vom. op. plumb. ruta. sec. staph. stram. veratr.* 2) *Acon. alum. arm. bry. cann. carb. v. caust. dulc. hep. kal. merc. nitr. ac. phos. puls. rhus. sassap. sulph.*

e) In case the secretion is deficient and SUPPRESSED: 1) *Acon. bell. canth. hyos. iod. laur. op. plumb. sec. stram.* 2) *Alum. colch. dig. graph. hell. n. vom. ruta. sassap. veratr.*

3. As regards the NATURE of the urine, give :

a) For urine with AMMONIACAL SMELL: *Asa. carb. v. iod. mosch. nitr. ac. petr. phos. stront.*

b) When the urine is PALE, watery, and colourless : 1) *Aur. coloc. con. mur. ac. nitr. phosph. phos. ac. puls. staph.*
2) *Alum. arn. bell. colch. dig. hep. ign. magn. c. mur. ac. natr. m. plat. rhus. sassap. sec. sep. stram. stront. sulph. ac.*

c) When the urine is DARK COLOURED, red, fiery, and saturated :
1) *Acon. arn. bell. bry. carb. v. colch. merc. sep. sulph. tart. veratr.* 2) *Ant. calc. canth. caps. chin. dig. dros. hell. hep. ipec. kal. lach. n. vom. phos. puls. selen. staph.*

d) DARK BROWN, red-brown, brown-red urine : 1) *Arn. bell. bry. dros. lach. phos. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amb. ars. cald. caust. colch. kreos. merc. nitr. ac. petr. puls.*

e) Dark BLOOD-COLOURED : 1) *Calc. sep.* 2) *Coff. hep. petr. sulph. ac.*

f) In the case of the urine being YELLOW-COLOURED : 1) *Amb. arn. bell. cham. chin. ipec. lach. rhab. sassap. zinc.* 2) *Agar. amm. ant. canth. carb. v. colch. hyos. ign. led. magn. m. nitr. samb. spong. veratr.*

g) GREENISH : 1) *Ars. camph. rhab. ruta. veratr.* 2) *Aur. chin. iod. kal. magn. c. rhod. sulph.*

h) HOT: *Acon. ars. bry. canth. cham. colch. dig. hep. merc. nitr. ac. n. vom. phos. ac. sec. squill.*

i) COLD while being discharged : *Agar. nitr. ac.*

k) VISCID : *Arg. canth. coloc. cupr. kreos. phos. ac.*

l) MILKY, WHITISH, as if stirred with milk, flour, or chalk :
1) *Phos. ac.* 2) *Aur. carb. v. cin. con. merc. mur. ac. nitr. ac. phos. sulph.* 3) *Alum. amm. arn. bell. cann. canth. caust. chin. dulc. hep. iod. natr. m. rhus.*

m) For SOUR-SMELLING urine : 1) *Amb. merc.* 2) *Calc. graph. natr. nitr. ac. petr.*

n) ACRID urine : 1) *Borax. cann. caust. hep. merc.* 2) *Arn. calc. clem. graph. iod. kal. natr. m. phos. rhus. seneg. thuj. veratr.*

- o) FROTHY: *Chinin. laur. lyc. seneg. spong.*
- p) FETID: 1) *Ars. carb. an. carb. v. guaj. merc. nitr. ac. puls. sulph.* 2) *Cupr. dulc. natr. petr. phos. phos. ac. sep. stann. viol. tr.*
- q) TURBID: 1) *Chin. cin. con. dulc. merc. sabad. sep.* 2) *Amb. bell. cann. carb. an. carb. v. cham. ign. phos. puls. rhus.*
- r) Becoming TURBID: *Bry. caust. cham. cin. graph. hep. merc. mez. phos. ac. rhus. seneg. sulph.*
- s) CLOUDY: 1) *Amb. bry. caust. merc. nitr. petr. phos. ac. seneg. thuj.* 2) *Ant. chin. kal. lach. rhod. sassap.*

4. As regards FOREIGN SUBSTANCES contained in the urine and the deposit given off from them:

- a) For BLOODY urine: 1) *Canth. can. puls.* 2) *Arn. ore. chin. ipec. lyc. merc. mez.* 3) *Calc. caps. con. n. vom. phos. sec. sep. sulph. zinc.*
- b) When the sediment is BLOODY: 1) *Sep. sulph. ac.* 2) *Canth. dulc. lyc. phos. ac. puls.*
- c) When the urine or its deposit is FURULENT: *Cann. canth. clem. lyc. n. vom. puls. sep.*
- d) When the urine or its deposit is FIBRINOUS or flocculent: *Cann. canth. merc. mez. nitr. ac. seneg. tart.*
- e) For OPALESCENT urine: *Calc. chin. hep. iod. par. petr. phos. puls. sulph.*
- f) JELLY-LIKE sediment: *Coloc. puls.*
- g) YELLOW-coloured: 1) *Baryt. cham. chin. cupr. lyc. phos. sil. spong. sulph. ac. zinc.* 2) *Amm. canth. lach.*
- h) GREY: *Con. hyos. spong.*
- i) Gravel, sand, or stone sediments: 1) *Lyc. sassap.* 2) *Calc. cann. n. vom. petr. phos. sep. sil.* 3) *Alum. amm. amb. ant. calc. canth. chin. lach. natr. m. nitr. m. n. mosch. puls. thuj. zinc.*
- k) LOAMY sediment: *Amm. m. sassap. sep. sulph. sulph. ac. zinc,*
- l) For sediment resembling FLOUR, chalk, or lime: *Calc. chin. graph. merc. natr. m. phos. ac. sulph. tart.*

m) REDDISH; brick-coloured sediment: 1) *Canth. chin. lyc. natr. m. phos. puls. sep. squill. val.* 2) *Acon. amb. ant. orn. dulc. laoh. nitr. ac. sil.*

n) SLIMY urine or sediment: 1) *Ars. dulc. merc. natr. m. puls. seneg.* 2) *Ant. canth. carb. v. coloc. con. hep. nitr. ac. n. vom. sassaap. sulph.*

o) Mucous threads in the urine: *Cann. canth. merc. mez. nitr. ac. seneg. tart.*

p) WHITISH sediment: *Coloh. dulc. hep. nitr. ac. petr. phos. phos. ac. rhus. spig. sulph.*

5. Compare: URINARY DIFFICULTIES, GONORRHOEA, ENURESIS, CYSTITIS, etc.

Uterus, Diseases of the.—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Bell. cham. cocc. con. hyos. ign. magn. magn. m. n. vom. plat. puls. sep. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bry. caust. mosch. natr. m. n. mosch. stann. stram. veratr.*, etc. (Compare: HYSTERIA.)

2. For (METRALGIA or HYSTERALGIA) spasms of the uterus: 1) *Cocc. con. ign. magn. magn. m.*; or, 2) *Bell. bry. cham. caust. hyos. natr. m. n. vom. plat. sep. stann.*, etc. (Compare: MENSTRUAL COLIC and HYSTERICAL SPASMS.)

3. For PROLAPSUS of the uterus: 1) *Aur. bell. calc. n. vom. sep. stann.*; or, 2) *Gran. kreos. merc. n. mosch.*

4. For METRITIS. (See this article.)

5. SWELLING of the uterus in old females, or women who have borne many children, require: 1) *Sep.*; or, 2) *Bell. calc. chin. n. vom. plat.*

METEORISM of the uterus calls for: *Phosph* or *lyc.*

6. HYDATIDS and MOLES: no remedies positively known; for MOLES we may employ: *Bell.* or *canth.*

7. For POLYPI of the uterus, *Staphys.* has been recommended; I prefer *Calc.*

8. For scirrhus and cancerous affections of the uterus, see CANCER.

9. PUTRESCENCE of the uterus, as sometimes occurs in cachectic females after confinement, requires: *Sec.*

VAGINA or PREPUCE, swelling of.—For lymphatic swelling of the labia: *Merc. sep. sulph.*—Swelling of the prepuce, not syphilitic: *Acon. Arn. merc. rhus. sep. sulph.*

See SYPHILIS, GONORRHOEA, PHIMOSIS, etc.

V.

Valeriana, Ill-effects of.—The best remedy is *Cham.*, after which *Coff.*; in some cases *N. vom.* or *sulph.*

Vapours, Noxious, Ill-effects of.—Hering proposes :
1. To counteract SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN : 1) Sprinkling with water and vinegar, which should at the same time be held under the patient's nose to inhale the vapour. 2) CHLORINE-WATER, when the patient shows signs of life after having been apparently dead ; a few drops may be given internally. 3) BLACK COFFEE, when the dilute vinegar does not agree, and the patient complains of chilliness. 4) A few drops of good wine, when great heat and debility set in.

2) The VAPOURS OF COAL are antidoted by : 1) *Water and vinegar* ; and, after return of consciousness : 2) By a few doses of *Opium* ; or, 3) *Bell. if op.* should be insufficient.

The ill-effects of emanations from wood and loam-work in recently-built houses are best treated with *Sulph. ac.*

3. The VAPOURS OF CHLORINE require : 1) *Tobacco-smoke* ; 2) *Brandy or wine.* 3) *Loaf sugar.*

4. See SULPHUR, PRUSSIC ACID, MERCURY, etc.

Varicellæ.—Principal remedies : 1) *Acon. ant. bell. puls. rhus. tart.* 2) *Ars. canth carb. veg. con. ipec. merc. sep. sil. thuj.* 3) *Asa. caust. cycl. led. natr. natr. m. sec. sol. m. sulph.*

2. As regards varieties, give for :

a) VARICELLÆ EMPHYSEMATICÆ : 1) *Acon. ant. bell. puls. tart.* 2) *Canth. con. merc. sec. sil. sol. m. thuj.*

b) For the so-called SWINE, or WATER-POX : *Acon. bell. led. puls. rhus.*

c) For the ACUMINATED varicellæ: 1) *Acon. ant. bell. puls. rhus. tart.* 2) *Ars. carb. veg. ipec. sep. thuj.*

3. In the inflammatory period give *Acon.*, no matter what form the eruption may have, or *Bell.*, if the brain should be irritated.

The TENESMUS or ISCHURIA requires: *Canth. con. merc.*

Swelling of the CERVICAL GLANDS: *Bell. carb. veg. merc.*

Large PUSTULES with profuse suppuration: *Ars. merc. puls. rhus. thuj.*

For slow development of the eruption, with GASTRIC and BILIOUS symptoms: 1) *Ant. pula. tart.*, 2) *Ipec. rhus. sulph.*

4. See VARIOLA, EXANTHEMS, VARIOLOID.

Varices.—Principal remedies: 1) *Arn. ars. calc. carb. veg. caust. lyc. n. com. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ambr. ant. coloc. ferr. graph. kreos. laches. lycop. magn. aust. natr. m. silic. spigel. sulph. ac. zinc.*

Variola.—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. merc. rhus.* 2) *Acon. bell. bry. camph. chin. sulph. tart.*

2. In the stage preceding the eruption of VARIOLA we may give with benefit: *Acon.*; or, *Coff. bry.* and *rhus.*

For METASTASIS to the brain: *Bell.*; and for GASTRIC AILMENTS: *Ars.* and *ipec.*

If the eruption be accomplished, *Sulph.* and *merc.* are suitable in most cases to promote the desiccation; if the eruption should be very violent, a dose of *Bell.* may be required; and if the suppurative fever should be very violent, give *Acon.* or *bell.* or *cham.*, if there should be cough. If the pus should be ICHOROUS, and gangrene threaten to set in, give *Ars.* and *carb. v.*

PTYALISM requires *Merc.*; CATARRH with cough and hoarseness: *Ars.* or *merc.*; and DIARRHŒA: *Chin.*

3. Generally speaking, use:

a) During the FEVER-PERIOD: 1) *Acon. bell.* 2) *Op. ars.*

b) During the ERUPTIVE PERIOD: 1) *Merc.* 2) *Ant. cr. stram. bell.*

c) Period of MATURATION: *Merc.*

d) Period of DESICCATION: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. puls.*
2) *Bry. nux.*

e) In case of black, GANGRENOUS pocks: 1) *Ars. carb. v.*

2) *Bell. hyos. lach. rhus. sec. sil.*

4. According to the symptoms the following remedies may be considered:

Arsenicum:—In case of angina faucium, with metastasis to the mouth and throat, in the last part of the eruptive period; also for BLACK POCKS.

Belladonna:—After *Acon.*, for violent fever, congestion of blood to the head, furious delirium; ophthalmia; photophobia, inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

Bryonia:—Before the eruption, in case of nausea, vomiting, etc.; or after the eruption is out, if ascites sets in.

China:—In case of BLACK pustules, diarrhoea, oppression, etc., during the eruption.

Coffea:—Should there be RESTLESSNESS and bilious vomiting at the commencement of the disease.

Mercurius:—In case of pyalism, tendency of blood to the head, irritation of the mucous membranes in the eyes, nose, and mouth, during maturation; diarrhoea in the last half of the period of desiccation.

Varioloid.—1. Principal remedies: *Bell.* and *merc.*; or, *Ars.* and *rhus.*

Before the eruption, in very violent FEVER and HEADACHE, we recommend *Acon.* and *bell.*, and pain in the SMALL OF THE BACK: *Bry.*

In the ERUPTIVE STAGE, *Sulph.* promotes desiccation most rapidly.

For subsequent CATARRH, the chief remedies are: *Merc.* or *bell.*; or, when asthmatic affections are present, with mucous rattling: *Senega* and *tart.*

The AFFECTIONS of the BONES require more especially:

Sil. or *phosph. ac.*; and those of the JOINTS: *Bell. bry. merc.*

Veins, Swelling of the.—Principal remedies: 1) *Bellad. china. crocus. ferr. hyosc. phosph. pulsat. sulph. thuj.* 2) *Amm. arn. baryt. calc. chelid. cicut. coloc. con. cyclam. laches. lycop. magn. arct. meny. natr. m. n. vom. phos. ac. sassap. sepia. spigel. spong.*

Vertigo.—1. Though vertigo ordinarily is only a symptomatic phenomenon, which disappears with the removal of its cause, still there are cases in which it constitutes the most important symptom of a disease, and as such requires immediate treatment. The remedies which, with simultaneous attention to the other symptoms of the patient, ought to be kept principally in view in selecting a drug are, in general: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. calc. chin. con. hep. lach. lyc. merc. n. vom. op. phosph. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ant. baryt. bry. carb. an. cham. cic. cin. cocc. ign. kal. natr. m. nitr. aa. petr. sec. sep. stram. veratr. zinc.*

2. For vertigo proceeding from the STOMACH, the best remedies are: *Acon. ant. arn. bell. cham. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus.*

Vertigo from CEREBRAL IRRITATION or debility requires: *Arn. bell. cham. chin. cin. hep. masch. n. vom. puls. and rhus.*

FROM CONGESTION of BLOOD to the brain: *Acon. arn. bell. chin. con. lach. merc. n. vom. op. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*

FROM SUPPRESSION of ULCERS or cutaneous eruptions: 1) *Calc. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. carb. veg. cham. hep. ipec. lach. phosph. puls.*

FROM RIDING IN A CARRIAGE: 1) *Hep. sil.*; or, 2) *Cocc. petrot.*

3. Symptomatic indications:

Aconitum.—If the vertigo shows itself on RAISING ONE'S HEAD WHEN LYING OR STOOPING, and if at the same time there

set in : nausea, eructations, vomiting, or obscuration of sight, loss of consciousness, dizziness.

Antimonium :—In derangement of the stomach, with nausea and vomiting, aversion to food, etc.

Arnica :—If the vertigo comes on in consequence of a too copious meal, or during a meal, with nausea, obscuration of sight, dizziness, red face, etc.

Belladonna :—In case of vertigo with anguish, stupefaction or absence of mind, and darkness before the eyes ; or vacillation, nausea, trembling of the hands, and scintillations ; or when the vertigo is caused by **STOOPING** or **RAISING ONE'S SELF**.

Chamomilla :—If the vertigo occur on rising in the morning, or after eating, and especially after drinking coffee ; with obscuration of sight, or **ATTACKS OF FAINTING**.

China :—If the vertigo come on **ON RAISING ONE'S HEAD** (or during **MOTION**), with sensation of weakness of the head, which the patient is not well able to hold erect.

Conium :—In case of dizzy **VERTIGO**, causing the patient to fall to one side, especially when **LOOKING ABOUT** ; sensation of heaviness and fulness of the head ; weak memory and forgetfulness.

Hepar :—In case of vertigo from riding in a carriage, or **MOVING THE HEAD** ; or vertigo, with nausea, stupefaction, fainting turn, and obscuration of sight.

Lachesis :—In case of **VERTIGO**, with **PALE FACE**, fainting, nausea and vomiting, bleeding at the nose, etc., especially when the vertigo is felt early **ON WAKING**, or when it is attended with absence of mind, stupidity, intoxication, etc.

Mercurius :—If the vertigo sets in on rising, or raising one's head ; or **IN THE EVENING**, with **NAUSEA**, obscuration of sight, heat, anguish, desire to lie down.

Nux vom. :—If the vertigo come on **DURING** or **AFTER** a meal, or when **WALKING IN THE OPEN AIR**, stooping or **THINKING** ; or in the morning, or **EVENING IN BED**, when **LYING ON THE BACK**, with sensation as if the head were turning and with danger of falling ; or with **BUZZING IN THE EARS**, **OSCU-**

RATION OF SIGHT; OR FAINTING TURN and loss of consciousness.

Opium:—In vertigo from fright, especially when attended with trembling, debility, STUPEFACTION, BUZZING in the ears, obscuration of sight; and if the vertigo comes on by raising one's self in bed, and obliges one to lie down again.

Pulsatilla:—In case of vertigo causing the patient to fall, especially on LIFTING HIS EYES, or when sitting or stooping, but especially in THE EVENING IN BED or after a meal; with heaviness of the head, buzzing in the ears, heat or paleness of the face, obscuration of sight; nausea and desire to vomit.

Rhus t.:—Vertigo on lying down down in the evening, with fear that he will fall or die.

Silicea:—If the vertigo appear IN THE MORNING, or on lifting up one's eyes, when riding in a carriage, or stooping, and AFTER AN EMOTION, with danger of falling, nausea or desire to vomit; or when the vertigo seems to rise from the back to the nape of the neck and thence to the head.

Sulphur:—When vertigo takes place especially WHEN SITTING, ASCENDING AN EMINENCE, or after a meal, IN THE MORNING, evening, or AT NIGHT; with nausea, fainting, or bleeding of the nose.

4. Compare: CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD, APOPLEXY, SPASMS, etc. Compare also the SYMPTOMS OF THE SENSORIUM in "Sympt.-Kod." Part II. vol. i. pp. 607—638.

Vinegar, Ill-effects of.—Principal remedies: *Acon. ars. asar. ign. n. vom. puls. sep.*

Vomit, Black.—*Melæna*:—This disease, which is characterised by discharge of BLACK BLOOD by the mouth or rectum, requires: 1) *Ars. chin. veratr.*; or, 2) *Ipec. n. vom. petr. phosph. plumb. sulph. ac.?*

Compare: BLACK and BLOODY evacuations, under DIARRHŒA and VOMITING.

Vomiting and Nausea.—1. Though both these symp-

toms are always but symptomatic, they oftentimes predominate so much over the other symptoms, that they seem to call for particular attention. The remedies which are generally indicated by these symptoms are: 1) *Ipec. n. vom. puls.* 2) *Ars. bry. cham. cupr. ferr. sil. sulph. veratr.* 3) *Ant. arn. bell. calc. chin. cin. con. dig. dros. dulo. hyos. ign. lach. merc. phosph. plumb. sec. sep. tart.* 4) *Amb. carb. veg. caust. cic. cin. coloc. guaj. lyc. merc. natr. m. op. petr. rhus. sabad. stann.*

2. Vomiting of the **INGESTA** after eating requires particular attention: 1) *Ars. ferr. hyos. n. vom. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. calc. cocc. cin. cupr. dros. graph. kal. lach. natr. m. phosph. rhus. sep. stann. veratr.*

HÆMATEMESIS requires: 1) *Acon. arn. ferr. hyos. ipec. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Amm. c. bell. bry. canth. carb. veg. caust. chin. lach. lyc. mez. mill. plumb. puls. sulph. veratr.*

Vomiting of black matter (**MELENA**): *Ars. calc. chin. veratr.*; or, *Ipec. n. vom. raph. sulph.*, etc.

Vomiting of **FÆCAL MATTER** (**ILIAC PASSION**, **CHORDAPSUS**, **MISERERE**, **ILEUS**, etc.): 1) *Bell. n. vom. op.* 2) *Abon. ? bry. plumb. raph. sulph. ? thuj. ?*

Compare: **ILEUS**.

3. The vomiting of **PREGNANT FEMALES** requires: 1) *Ipec. n. vom.*; or, 2) *Acon. ars. con. ferr. kreos. lach. magn. m. natr. m. n. mosch. petr. phosph. puls. sep. veratr.*

Vomiting of **DRUNKARDS**: 1) *Ars. lach. n. vom. op.*; or, 2) *Calc. sulph.*

Vomiting in consequence of **PASSIVE MOTION**, such as **RIDING** IN A CARRIAGE, **SAILING**, etc., requires: 1) *Ars. coccul. colch. ferr. petr.* 2) *Bell. croc. n. mosch. sec.*

If caused by **WOEMS**, the chief remedies are: 1) *Acon. cin. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bell. carb. veg. chin. lach.*

If by **OVERLOADING THE STOMACH**, or by eating indigestible food: 1) *Ipec. puls.* 2) *Ant. bry. n. vom. sulph.* 3) *Ars. bell. ferr. rhus.*

4. Use more particularly :

If the matter vomited contain BILE, tastes BITTER or looks GREENISH: 1) *Ars. bell. bry. cham. ipec. merc. n. vom. phosph. puls. sep. veratr.* 2) *Ant. arn. cann. chin. cin. coloc. con. cupr. dros. dulc. ign. lach. lyc. petr. raph. sec. sulph.*

If the matter vomited smells or tastes sour: 1) *Calc. cham. chin. n. vom. phosph. phos. ac. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. ferr. ipec. lyc. sulph. ac. tart.*

In case of vomiting of MUCUS: 1) *Ars. bell. dros. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ant. calc. cham. chin. cin. con. guaj. hep. hyos. ign. mere. sec. veratr.*

In case of WATERY vomiting: 1) *Bell. bry. caust. ipec.* 2) *Arn. ars. chin. cupr. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

5. If every MOTION renew the vomiting: *Ars. bry. n. vom. veratr.*

If there is vomiting with DIARRHŒA: *Ars. bell. coloc. cupr. dulc. ipec. phosph. puls. veratr.*

If WORSE AFTER EATING: 1) *Ars. ferr. n. vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Acon. arn. hyos. ipec. natr. m.*

If there be vomiting every MORNING: 1) *Ars. dros. n. vom.* 2) *Hep. lyc. natr. m. sil. veratr.*

AT NIGHT: *Ars. ferr. chin. n. vom. sil. sulph.*

If it is renewed after DRINKING: 1) *Ars. ferr. chin.* 2) *Acon. arn. bry. cham. n. vom. sil.*

6. Compare: GASTRIC DERANGEMENT; STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF; WEAK STOMACH; GASTRITIS; DIARRHŒA; CHOLERA; COLIC; WORM-AFFECTIONS, etc.

W.

Warmth, Deficient.—Tendency to feel chilly, etc.:

1. This state, though many healthy persons are subject to it, is in reality only symptomatic; its presence, however, should be considered in selecting a remedy; for this reason we have here subjected it to a more minute consideration. The chief remedies for the various forms of this are, in general: 1) *Ars. bry. camph. carb. veg. con. dulc. ipec. lyc. natr. natr. m.*

puls. ran. rhus. veratr. 2) *Acon. alum. ang. arn. calc. caps. caust. chel. chin. euphorb. ferr. led. merc. natr. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. oleand. op. phosph. sabad. sassap. sep. staph. stram. sulph. thuj.* 3) *Aur. baryt. bell. carb. an. cic. graph. hell. hyos. kal. magn. arct. sec. squill. staph. tart.*

2. When there is an excessive WANT OF ANIMAL HEAT: 1) *Ars. chel. con. phosph. puls. ran. rhus. sep. veratr.* 2) *Acon. alum. ang. calc. camph. caps. caust. chel. chin. euphorb. ferr. ipéc. led. lyc. natr. natr. m. nitr. nitr. ac. n. vom. oleand. op. sabad. sassap. staph. stram. sulph. tart. thuj.*

b) For great SENSITIVENESS to the open AIR: 1) *Amm. calc. caps. carb. an. caust. cham. cocc. coff. mez. natr. n. vom. puls. rhus.* 2) *Agar. alum. anac. aur. bell. cycl. dulc. lach. lyc. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. mosch. rhod.*

c) For CHILLINESS, disposition to feel chilly, even in a room, etc.: 1) *Ars. bry. carb. veg. caust. chin. magn. arct. merc. natr. m. n. vom. phosph. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Agn. alum. anac. asar. calc. cham. cocc. hep. ipéc. kreos. mez. natr. nitr. ac. n. mosch. petr. ran. rhus. sabad. sep. spig. veratr.*

d) When frequent SHUDDERING sets in: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. chin. cocc. ign. merc. n. vom. puls. rhus. sep. staph.* 2) *Aur. bry. calc. caust. clem. coff. hep. kal. magn. arct. magn. aust. magn. m. natr. natr. m. phosph. plat. rhab. sabad. sabin. spig. sulph. thuj. veratr.*

3. a) In case of PARTIAL cold, and EXTERNAL coldness: 1) *Arn. ign. merc. mosch. n. vom. phosph. plat. rhus. sec. veratr.* 2) *Calc. caust. chin. lyc. mez. mur. ac. puls. rhod. sabad. sec. staph. sulph.*

b) In INTERNAL feeling of coldness: 1) *Ars. calc. chin. laur. lyc. n. vom. puls. sep.* 2) *Agn. alum. amb. bell. bry. chin. colch. ign. men. merc. mez. phosph. spig. sulph. veratr.*

c) In case of COLDNESS or chilliness on one side: 1) *Caust. n. vom. puls. rhus.* 2) *Baryt. bell. bry. verb.*

d) In case of CONSTANT COLDNESS or chilliness about the HEAD: 1) *Bell. calc. phosph. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. Arn. dulc. mosch.*

e) If there be constant coldness or chilliness in the BACK: 1) *Bell. calc. caps. chin. lach. natr. m. n. vom. sep. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Amm. m. camph. croc. dig. dulc. hep. lyc. phosph. rhus. sec. staph. thuj.*

f) If there be constant coldness of the HANDS: 1) *Iod. lach. natr. natr. m. sulph.* 2) *Amb. aur. calc. carb. an. carb. veg. caust. chin. coloc. con. dros. graph. merc. natr. natr. m. n. vom. ran. sassap. spig. thuj.*

g) In case of coldness of the FEET: 1) *Amm. amm. m. calc. caust. con. graph. kal. lach. lyc. mur. ac. natr. natr. m. petr. phosph. plat. sil. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Amb. ars. carb. an. carb. veg. ferr. hep. hyos. ign. kreos. merc. nitr. ac. oleand. sep. stront. zinc.*

Warts.—Verrucae:—1. The remedies hitherto employed with most success are: 1) *Calc. caust. dulc. natr. nitr. ac. rhus. sep. sulph. thuj.* 2) *Ars. baryt. bell. hep. lyc. natr. m. phos. ac. sil. staph.*

Warts on the hands of onanists require: *Nitr. ac. sep. sulph. thuj.*

2. Use moreover:

FOR OLD warts: *Calc. caust. nitr. ac. rhus. sulph.*

FOR BLEEDING warts: *Magn. aust. natr. nitr. ac. thuj.*

FOR INFLAMED warts: 1) *Caust. natr. nitr. ac. sil. sulph.*

2) *Amm. calc. rhus. sep. staph.*

FOR ULCERATED warts: 1) *Calc. caust. hep. natr. thuj.*

2) *Ars. phosph. sil.*

FOR ITCHING warts: *Euphr. kal. nitr. ac. phosph. thuj.*

FOR PAINFUL warts: 1) *Calc. caust. petr. phosph. rhus.*

2) *Lyc. nitr. ac. sep. sil. sulph.*

3. FLAT warts require: *Dulc. lach.*

LARGE warts: *Caust. dulc. kal. natr. nitr. ac. sep.*

SMALL warts: 1) *Calc. nitr. ac. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph. thuj.* 2) *Dulc. ferr. hep. lach.*

HARD, horny warts: *Ant. borax. dulc. graph. ran. sulph. thuj.*

PEDICULATED: *Dulc. lyc. thuj.*

4. **Warts in the FACE:** *Caust. dulc. kal. nitr. ac. sep. sulph.*—In the **EYEBROWS:** *Caust.*—On the **EYELIDS:** *Nitr. ac.*—Under the **EYES:** *Sulph.*—On the **nose:** *Caust.*

Warts on the ARMS: *Calc. caust. nitr. ac. sep. sulph.*

Warts on the HANDS: *Calc. dulc. lach. lyc. nitr. ac. rhus. sep. sulph. thuj.*

Warts on the FINGERS: *Lach. nitr. ac. rhus. sep. sulph. thuj.*

Whooping-Cough.—1. Principal remedies hitherto employed with most success for this affection are: 1) *Acon. Arn. bell. carb. veg. cin. cupr. dulc. hep. ipec. merc. n. vom. puls. veratr.* 2) *Bry. cham. con. iod. lact. led. sep. sulph. tart.*; or, perhaps; 3) *Anac. ars. ferr. lach. nitr. ac. samb.*

2. In the **FIRST** period, period of incubation, the most effectual remedies are: *Acon. carb. veg. dulc. ipec. n. vom. puls.*

Aconitum:—Is specially indicated if from the commencement there be a dry and wheezing cough, with fever, or burning pains in the larynx or trachea.

Carbo veg:—If, notwithstanding the selection and employment of the above-named remedies (*Acon. dulc. ipec. n. vom. puls.*), corresponding to the totality of the symptoms, the cough threatens to pass into the second stage, or if immediately from the commencement it is observed to be a **CONVULSIVE** cough, setting in especially in the evening or before midnight, with redness of the neck, pain in the throat when swallowing, lachrymation; or with stitches in the head, pains in the chest and throat, or when an eruption breaks out on the head or abdomen.

Dulcamara:—If there be a moist cough from the commencement, with easy expectoration and hoarseness, and especially when the cough was brought on by taking cold.

Ipecacuanha :—If from the commencement the cough is accompanied by great anguish, suffocative symptoms, and bluish face ; particularly if *Nux v.* has proved insufficient.

Nux vom. :—If the cough is DRY, and sets in especially after midnight until morning, with vomiting, anguish, suffocation, bluish face, bleeding from the mouth and nose.

Pulsatilla :—If from the commencement the COUGH is MOIST, with vomiting of mucus or of the ingesta, or mucous diarrhœa.

3. In the second stage of whooping-cough, the SPASMODIC stage, with vomiting and bleeding from the mouth and nose, the best remedies are : 1) *Cin. cupr. dros. veratr.* ; or, 2) *Bell. merc.*

Cina :—Is especially indicated when during the paroxysm the children suddenly become rigid, and the paroxysm is followed by a gurgling noise from the throat to the abdomen. This remedy is almost a specific, when the children are affected with the usual worm-symptoms, such as : cutting in the bowels, itching of the anus, desire to rub one's nose or to bore with the finger in it.—*Merc.* is likewise suitable for these symptoms.

Cuprum :—If the body becomes rigid during the paroxysm, with arrest of breathing and loss of consciousness ; vomiting after the paroxysms, and rattling of mucus in the chest between the paroxysms. (After *Cupr., veratr.* is frequently suitable.)

Drosera :—If there be excessive violence of the paroxysms, wheezing cough ; no fever, or else : high fever, with chills and heat, thirst only after the chills ; the sweat is rather hot than cool, and sometimes sets in only at night ; aggravation during rest ; relief from motion. *Drosera* is generally the best remedy for fully-developed whooping-cough, with vomiting of food or mucus, and bleeding from the mouth and nose. (After *Dros., veratr.* is sometimes suitable.)

Veratrum :—Often if *Dros.* or *cupr.* have not perfectly sufficed for the paroxysms of the second stage, or sometimes before these medicines have been given, especially when the children are very feeble, with a sort of hectic fever, cold sweat, especially on the forehead ; small, hurried, and feeble pulse ; great thirst ; or the coughing causes an involuntary emission of

urine, and pain in the chest and loins; if between the paroxysms the patients are in a comatose state, and care not either to move or converse; excessive weakness of the neck, so that the children are scarcely able to keep their head erect; attended with rash over the whole body, or only in the face and on the hands.

4. The convulsive form of whooping-cough is not always fully developed, and it frequently happens that, at a period when the whooping-cough is epidemic, children are seized with a spasmodic cough, which is without a great many of the characteristic symptoms of whooping-cough. The best remedies for such a cough are: *Bell. bry. iod. merc. sulph. tart.*

Belladonna:—Cerebral irritation, or the cough is preceded by a painful sensation in the region of the stomach, with bleeding of the nose and mouth, or ecchymoses in the eye; or when other spasmodic symptoms, such as tetanus, convulsive asthma, etc. are present; or when the paroxysms terminate in sneezing.

Bryonia:—If the paroxysms set in principally in the evening or at night, or after eating or drinking, with loss of breath, want of air, and vomiting of the ingesta.

Iodium:—When the cough is excited by tickling in the bronchi, with undulating inspirations during the paroxysms, which are preceded by great anguish, attended with great exhaustion, emaciation.

Lactuca:—In case of violent cough, with vomiting after every paroxysm, but without any other characteristic symptoms

Mercurius:—When there is cough only at night or only in the daytime, two paroxysms succeeding each other closely, and separated from the next two paroxysms by a longer interval of repose; or is suitable for the REAL WHOOPING-COUGH, when the children, during the vomiting, bleed profusely from the nose and mouth, with profuse sweat at night and great nervousness; especially when the children are affected with worms and are liable to convulsions. (The last-mentioned symptoms sometimes require *Carb. veg.* after *merc.*)

Sulphur:—If the paroxysms are accompanied with vomiting, and do not yield to any of the above-mentioned remedies.

Tartarus:—When the vomiting is accompanied by diarrhoea,

with great prostration, or the children vomit up their supper in the first hours after midnight.

5. If the convulsive period have run its course, and CATARRHAL symptoms remain, use: *Arn. carb. veg. dulc. hep. puls.*

Arnica:—The children weep much after coughing, or the paroxysms are preceded by screams and crying, or they are caused by these screams.

Carbo veg.:—The catarrhal cough frequently becomes spasmodic, or the vomiting keeps up though the other symptoms of whooping-cough have disappeared.

Dulcamara:—The catarrhal cough is accompanied by profuse expectoration of mucus.

Hepar:—The cough abates, but is hacking, dry, and rough, with desire to vomit after the paroxysms, and frequent weeping.

Pulsatilla:—Moist cough, with easy expectoration of serous mucus.

6. Although we have distinguished whooping-cough into stages, yet it must not be supposed that the remedies which have been respectively indicated for the different stages, cannot be used for any other; on the contrary, many of the remedies which we have mentioned for the spasmodic stage, may, in many cases, be required in the precursory stage, and vice versâ. Let it be remembered, that the selection of a remedy does not depend upon the NAME of the disease, but upon the symptoms, the pathological character of the disease, and the state of the patient.

Compare: BRONCHITIS, CROUP, LARYNGITIS, COUGH, etc.

Worm-affections.—**Helminthiasis**:—1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. cin. merc. sulph.* 2) *Calc. carb. veg. chin. cic. ferr. fl. graph. ign. n. mosch. n. vom. sabad. sil. spig.* 3) *Ars. kal. natr. m. petr. phosph. puls. ruta. sabin. val.*

2. For TÆNIA, give a dose of *Sulphur*, when the moon is on the decline; at the next full moon give a dose of *Mercury*; then again, in eight days, a dose of *Sulphur*; and so on for some time.

If this treatment should prove unsuccessful, give: 1) *Calc.*

carb. veg. graph. magn. m. n. vom. puls. sabad. sil. 2)
Ign. merc. petr. phosph. 3) *Fil. fragar. vesc. gran.*

3. The best remedies for the effects of MAW-WORMS are: 1)
Acon. cin. merc. sabad. 2) *Sulph.*; or, 3) *Bell. calc.*
cham. chin. cic. graph. hyos. lyc. natr. m. n. vom. rhus.
ruta. sil. spig.

Fever with colic, disposition to vomit, hard and distended abdomen, tenesmus, or small slimy stools, require *Acon.*; after which, in a few hours, *Cin.* may be given; and, if necessary, in twenty-four hours, *Merc.*

If the fever and colic should be attended with great thirst, nervousness, sudden starting from sleep, and tendency to start, give *Bell.*, or *lach.* if *bell.* should not suffice.

For the FEBRILE PAROXYSMS, some have given successfully: *Chin. cic. sil. spig.*—For the COLICKY PAINS with CONVULSIONS: *Cic.*—For the WORM-COLIC, with CANINE HUNGER, diarrhoea, and chilliness: *Spig.*—For the FEVER-PAROXYSMS of SCROFULOUS patients: *Sil.*

If the mischief has been subdued by one or other of the above-named remedies, a dose of *Sulphur* may be given, allowing it to act four, five, six weeks with great advantage; and if, after the lapse of this period, worm-symptoms shall still manifest themselves, such as: LOSS OF FLESH, voracious appetite, pale face, etc., give: *Baryt. calc. graph. lyc.*, or *natr. m.*

4. Lastly, the best remedies for the ailments caused by ascarides are: 1) *Acon. calc. chin. ferr. ign. merc. sulph.*; or, 2) *Graph. n. vom. phosph. teucr.*

For feverish restlessness, especially at night, sleeplessness, tossing about, *Acon.* is the principal remedy, and, if this should not suffice, *Ign.*

If *Acon.* and *ign.* in a particular case should not afford relief, and if the distress should return at new or full moon, *Sulph.* should be given, either during the decline or increase of the moon; or else: *Calc. ferr. chin.*

Worn Out.—See LASSITUDE and DEBILITY.

Wounds.—Injuries, Sprains, etc.—1. Principal remedies :

1) *Arn. cic. con. hep. laek. puls. rhus. sulph. ac.* 2) *Acon. amm. bry. calc. caust. cham. euphr. nitr. ac. n. vom. phosph. ruta. sil. staph. sulph. zinc.* 3) *Alum. bell. borax. carb. veg. dulc. iod. petr. sil.*

2. Of these remedies, the following may be recommended in the case of **SPRAINS, LUXATIONS, etc.** of the limbs : 1) *Arn.* externally, ten drops of the tincture in a glass of water, as a lotion, etc., before and after the manual operations, which might be necessary, as reduction of the dislocated limb. If the limb be at the same time dislocated or the sprain very bad, *Arn.* 30, may also be given internally (three globules dissolved in a glass of water, one teaspoonful every three or four hours); and if after twenty-four hours no good results follow, *Rhus* may be given internally (thirty globules, three in a teaspoonful of water), in a single dose, which may be repeated according to circumstances, after from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, till amendment follows. If this stand quiet, and a new dose of *Rhus* is of no further use, or if from time to time pains are still felt in the sprained or dislocated limb after the cure, the following remedies are suitable in a special manner : *Amm. ruta*; or, according to circumstances : *Agn. bell. bry. puls.*; or, *Calc. carb. an. carb. veg. ign. lyc. magn. aust. natr. natr. m. nitr. ac. n. vom. petr. phosph. sep. sulph.*

If the patient should have injured himself by **LIFTING HEAVY WEIGHTS**, the principal remedy is *Rhus*, especially when the dorsal and cervical muscles and the vertebral column are affected, and headache, pains in the back, or gastric ailments are experienced. If *Rhus* should not suffice, give : *Calc. cocc. natr. n. vom. sulph.*; or, *Arn. bry. carb. an. carb. veg. graph. kal. lyc. sep. sil.*—If **INGUINAL HERNIA** or hernia of any other kind should have been caused by lifting heavy weights, or by straining the body, give : 1) *N. vom. sulph. ac.* 2) *Cocc. sulph.*—If a prolapsus of the womb should have been occasioned by these causes, *N. vom.* is almost a specific remedy, and should be resorted to before *Bell* or *sep.* are given.

The ill-effects of missing a step or pressing the foot to the floor with too much violence require : 1) *Bry.* 2) *Cic. con. puls. rhus.* 3) *Arn. spig.*

3. In case of injuries by a contusion, fall, or blow, *Arnica* is in like manner the remedy, which may be applied at first, and if the contusion be inconsiderable, bathing it externally with *Arnica water* will be quite sufficient ; *Arnica* being likewise taken internally if the contusion be very bad, or if the head, chest, or other parts should have been violently concussed. If *Arnica* should be insufficient, give :

For simple CONTUSION without concussion : 1) *Euphr. iod. puls. ruta. sulph. ac.* 2) *Croc. hep. mez, petr. phosph. sulph.*

For CONCUSSION from blow, shock, fall, or other causes : 1) *Cic. con. puls. rhus.* 2) *Euphr. iod. lach. sulph. sulph. ac.*

CONCUSSION OF THE WHOLE BODY by a fall : *Bry. cic. con. puls. rhus. sulph. ac.*

ECCHYMOSES which does not yield to *Arnica* : 1) *Bry. rhus. sulph. ac.* 2) *Con. dulc. lach. n. vom. puls. sulph.*

SWELLING of the injured parts : 1) *Bry. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Bell. n. vom. sulph. ac.*

4. If there should be a solution of continuity (as in wounds, etc.), apply first *Arnica* as a wash ; and if this should be insufficient, apply :

For BITES, given by animals NOT poisonous : *Arn. sulph. ac.*
—And of poisonous animals ; 1) *Amm. ars. bell.* 2) *Caust. lach. natr. m. puls. seneg.*

CONTUSED wounds, see Contusion, in the preceding paragraph.

EXCORIATIONS, BEDSORES : 1) *Arn. sulph. ac.* 2) *Carb. veg. chin. puls.*

In case of CUT-WOUNDS : 1) *Staph. sulph.* 2) *Natr. plumb. sil. sulph. ac.*

For GUNSHOT-wounds : 1) *Euphr. nitr. ac. plumb. sulph. ac.* 2) *Puls. ruta. sulph.*

For wounds from SPLINTERS : 1) *Acon. carb. veg. cic. hep. nitr. ac. sil.* 2) *Lach. sulph.*

In case of STAB-WOUNDS : 1) *Carb. veg. cic. lach. nitr. ac. sil.* 2) *Con. hep. plumb. sulph.*

FOR BURNS: *Acon. ars. carb. veg. caust. lach. stram. urtic.*
 —Relief is sometimes obtained by washing the burn with soap-spirits.—Burns of the TONGUE sometimes are cured by a small dose of *Ars.* or *caust.*

5. Employ more particularly:

FOR READILY-BLEEDING WOUNDS: 1) *Acon. Arn. chin. phosph.*
 2) *Carb. veg. diadem. lach. sulph. sulph. ac.*

FOR PROFUSE SUPPURATION: 1) *Bell. chin. merc. puls. sulph.* 2) *Bell. hep. lach. plumb.*

FOR INFLAMED, ANGRY, ULCERATED, unhealthy wounds, give:
 1) *Cham. sil.* 2) *Borax. graph. hep. lach. merc. nitr. ac. puls. rhus. sulph. sulph. ac.*

FOR GANGRENOUS WOUNDS: 1) *Ars. chin. lach. sil.* 2) *Acon. amm. bell. carb. veg. euphorb.*

6. If the MUSCLES and SOFT parts alone were injured, employ:
 1) *Arn. euphr. hep. puls. sulph. ac.* 2) *Con. dulc. lach. n. vom. sulph.*

If the tendons, LIGAMENTS, or SYNOVIAL membranes are affected: 1) *Amm. Arn. bry. rhus. ruta.* 2) *Calc. natr. natr. m. phosph.* 3) *Agn. carb. an. carb. veg. lyc. magn. aust. n. vom. petr. sep.*

Wounds of GLANDULAR organs require: 1) *Con. iod. kal. phosph.* 2) *Cic. hep. merc. puls. sil. sulph.*

Wounds of BONES or the PERIOSTEUM: 1) *Calend. phos. ac. puls. ruta.* 2) *Calc. phosph. sil. staph.*

FRACTURES: *Calc. calend. ruta. sil. symphitum officinale.*

7. FOR the CONVULSIONS which sometimes accompany injuries (TETANUS TRAUMATICUS), and if *Arn.* is not sufficient: *Ang. bell. cic. cocc.*

TRAUMATIC (wound) FEVER: *Acon. bry. rhus,* provided *Arn.* is insufficient.

NERVOUS symptoms, after violent concussion of the brain or spinal marrow, require: 1) *Cic. con.* 2) *Bell. calc. cin. hep.,* provided *Arn.* is insufficient.

8. For further information and other remedies, see my "Repertorium of Skin Symptoms" (Art. Injuries), and compare also: POISONING, BITES OF POISONOUS ANIMALS, etc.

Y.

Yawning, Spasmodic.—The principal remedies for this symptom are: 1) *Ign. magn. arst. natr. m. plat. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Amm. caust. cham. cocc. croc. euphr. lach. magn. c. nitr. ac. tart. veratr.*

Z.

Zona, Zoster.—*Ignis sacer*:—The best remedies for this disease, which is not to be confounded with common vesicular erysipelas, being a peculiar affection of the skin and one which appears only on the trunk, are: 1) *Rhus.* 2) *Graph.* With both these medicines I myself have seen several recent cases of ZONA cured rapidly, and without unpleasant consequences. But if the eruption was mismanaged by other unsuitable remedies, or altogether suppressed, neither *Rhus* nor *graph.* were of the least use, but I was obliged to have recourse to other means, among which *Ars. merc. puls.* proved the most serviceable in otherwise favourable circumstances. What may be expected from *Bry. cham. natr. selen. sil. sulph.* experience has yet to teach us.

CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES

OF THE MOST IMPORTANT

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES;

WITH AN EXPOSITION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS USED THROUGHOUT
THIS WORK AS AN APPENDIX TO THE CLINICAL GUIDE
DRAWN UP FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

A.

ACON.—*Aconitum Napellus*:—The true antiphlogistic of our school, and to be always referred to, when in acute or chronic, inflammatory or apyrexial diseases there are present :

Stitching fixed pains, confined to a small spot; painful sensitiveness of the body, or especially of the affected part, to contact; PAINS SO INSUPPORTABLY SEVERE AS TO PUT THE PATIENT BESIDE HIMSELF AND DRIVE HIM TO DESPERATION, GREAT NERVOUS AND VASCULAR EXCITEMENT, or great debility and fainting fits; dry, burning heat of the skin and swollen parts; burning, red, inflamed eruptions; DRY HEAT ALL OVER, with thirst, short breathing, full, hard, HURRIED PULSE, REDNESS OF THE FACE OR CHEEKS, disposition to uncover one's self, feeling of cold, when uncovering one's self ever so little, or in general with alternating chills; great distress, with dispiriting apprehension, lamentations, and bitter complaints; apprehensions of death, designation beforehand of the day when one is to die; tendency to start; zoomagnetic state of the mind; nightly DELIRIUM; frequent paroxysms of vertigo, or fainting while sitting erect, with vanishing of sight; feeling of rising and sinking of the brain; RUSH OF BLOOD to the head, with INTERNAL HEAT AND RED FACE; fulness and weight in the forehead; beating headache, or stupefying tightness in the forehead; sensa-

tion on the vertex as if the hairs were pulled; inflamed and painful eyes; hard, red swelling of the lids; photophobia; dilated pupils; sensitiveness to noise and odours; bleeding of the nose; BLOATED AND RED FACE, or pale face on rising; dry and parched lips; dry mouth; inflamed fauces, with stinging, burning and dark redness; loathing of food, or BURNING THIRST; bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; vomiting of mucus, blood, or ascarides; PRESSURE AS FROM A STONE in the pit of the stomach; DISTENDED ABDOMEN, or the abdomen painful to contact; SMALL SOFT STOOLS, with tenesmus; white stools, with red urine; RED, HOT, FIERY and SCANTY urine; suppression of urine; PROFUSE MENSES; short, hurried breathing; suffocative fits, as if from anguish, or compression of the chest; SHORT and dry cough, with expectoration of blood or bloody mucus; STITCHES IN THE CHEST, especially in THE SIDE, when breathing, coughing, or moving; PALPITATION OF THE HEART, with great anguish in the chest.

Agar.—*Agaricus Muscarius.*

Convulsions and tremors of the limbs; epilepsy; miliary eruptions; chilblains; prosopalgia; toothache, etc.

Agn.—*Agnus Castus.*

Impotence; gleet; sterility; SUPPRESSED MENSES; want of milk in lying-in women; swelling and INDURATION of the spleen; ascites; soreness of the anus; swelling and induration of the testicles; leucorrhœa, etc.

Alum.—*Alumina*:—A remedy which stands very close to *Calc. mere. sil.* and *oham.*, as well as to *ign.*, which will always be employed with advantage, when some or several of the following symptoms are present:

Constrictive sensation in various organs; soreness of the MUCOUS MEMBRANES; itching of the skin in the evening; HUMID HERPES and SCURFS; rhagades; sad mood, whining and moaning; profuse secretion of mucus in the eyes; purulent otorrhœa; blennorrhœa of the nose, with ULCERATED NOSTRILS; heaviness of the face, and tightness of the skin of the face as if covered with the white of an egg; toothache, especially when chewing, with sensation as if the teeth were loose and elongated;

DIFFICULT DEGLUTITION, as if the fauces were constricted; irregular appetite; heartburn; pressing and pulsations in the abdominal ring; slow stool as if from inaction of the bowels; itching of the anus; increased sexual desire, with nocturnal emissions; scanty and pale menses; slimy and corrosive leucorrhœa; hoarseness; orthopnoea, as if from constriction of the chest; irregular beating and shocks of the heart.

Amb.—*Ambra Grisea*:—As yet not sufficiently known, to be characterised with certainty; still the following may be relied on:

Crampy pains in the muscles and tearing in the joints; pains as if from straining; numbness of the skin; itching and burning as if one had the itch; burning herpetic eruption; return of old psoric eruptions; sleep at night restless, and disturbed with dreams; great lassitude early on awaking; chills in some parts, followed by heat in the face; profuse night-sweats; nervousness; despondency; mental debility; vertigo; **RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD**, especially when listening to music; falling off and soreness of the hair, with disposition to sneeze; buzzing and ringing in the ears; obstruction of the nose on touching it; pressure on the eyes; **JAUNDICED COMPLEXION**, and red spots on the face; twitching of the lips and wings of the nose; bad smell from the mouth; sore blotches under the tongue; feeling of coldness in the abdomen; irregular stools; turbid urine; sour smell of the urine; pleasurable sensation in the interior sexual organs; erections; soreness, swelling, and itching of the labia; leucorrhœa, with discharge of pieces of bluish-white mucus; hoarseness, with tenacious mucus in the throat; palpitation of the heart, with pale face, arrest of breathing.

Amm.—*Ammonium Carbonicum*:—A remedy standing very closely to *Bell.* and *lach.*, which seems suitable particularly to women, young persons, and children: particularly useful if there be present:

ULCERATIVE PAINS, or stinging and tearing, less in bed; drawing in the joints, as from shortening of the muscles; **SENSITIVENESS TO COLD AND OPEN AIR**; burning pimples; rash, **SCARLET REDNESS OF THE SKIN**; freckles; fleshy excrescences;

soreness of individual parts ; drowsiness by day, with late going to sleep, and restless sleep ; frightful dreams about dying, death, and dead bodies ; chills in the evening ; sad, anxious mood ; absence of mind, vertigo in the morning ; HEADACHE, WITH NAUSEA ; SENSE OF FULLNESS AND PRESSING OUT AT THE FOREHEAD, AS IF THE HEAD WOULD SPLIT ; feeling of coldness or burning in the eyes with photophobia ; lachrymation ; itching and suppuration of the ear, with hardness of hearing ; PALE FACE, and DISTRESSED APPEARANCE ; ITCHING ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE ; ULCERATIVE PAIN OF THE ROOTS OF TEETH ; blisters and ulcers in the mouth and on the tongue ; ptyalism ; continual thirst, which allows not the patient to eat without drinking ; digestion weak ; heartburn, with acid eructation ; feeling of coldness or burning in the stomach ; costiveness ; wetting the bed ; urine with sandy sediment ; swelling, itching and burning of the pudendum ; hoarseness and aphonia ; DRY NIGHT-COUGH as if from feather-dust in the throat ; bloody expectoration ; heaviness on the chest, as if from too much blood ; asthma, with palpitation of the heart.

AMMONIUM has been advantageously used for : hemicrania ; styes ; parotitis ; scurvy ; dyspepsia ; cardialgia ; hæmorrhoids ; ASTHMA ; hydrothorax ; goitre ; gout ; angina faucium ; scrofula ; rickets ; rash ; SCARLET-FEVER ; typhus ; herpes furfuraceus, etc.

Amn. M.—Ammonium Muriaticum :—Not yet well known, still always useful if in one or the other case there be present :

PAINS AS FROM ULCERATION ; tension and tightness, as from shortening of the flesh ; JERKING TEARING in the limbs, especially the fingers and toes, with throbbing as if suppurating ; rash, or blotches which burn after being scratched, with subsequent scabs ; feeling of fulness in the head ; angles of the mouth ulcerated ; burning of the eyes at twilight, going off when the lamps (candles) are lighted ; muscæ volitantes ; sore nose, with thick mucus ; pale face ; rhagades and suppurating vesicles in the lips ; throbbing in the almonds of the throat ; much thirst ; frequent swallowing ; burning from the stomach to the throat ; stitching in the region

of the spleen; of the lips; DISTENSION OF THE INGUINAL REGION, WITH ULCERATIVE PAIN WHEN TOUCHED; sore pain in the rectum, and discharge of blood from the anus; premature menses; leucorrhœa, like brown mucus or the white of an egg; violent dry cough; asthma, especially when moving the arms much, etc.

ANAC.—*Anacardium Orientale*:—Acts principally when the following PECULIAR symptoms are present:

PRESSURE AS FROM A PLUG, or crampy jerking; prostration; lameness; sensitiveness to cold and draughts of air; anxious dreams about fire, loathsome diseases, etc.; HYPOCHONDRIA, foreboding of danger; want of feeling; laughing at serious things and vice versâ; weakness of mind and memory, with bruised pain in the head when reflecting; hardness of hearing and want of smell: pale face, with hollow eyes; dyspepsia, with heat in the face, hypochondria, etc., after eating; sexual excitement, with discharge of prostatic juice; racking cough like whooping-cough, especially at night, with rush of blood to the head.

ANG.—*Angustura*:—Principally to be noticed in case of:

Spasmodic pains, traumatic tetanus; tetanic spasms, with blue cheeks and lips; caries and painful ulcers attacking the bones.

ANT.—*Antimonium Crudum*:—Displays its action chiefly when the following symptoms exist:

Adiposis, or emaciation; dropsical swellings; PUSTULES LIKE CHICKENPOX; TUMOURS AND BLISTERS AS WHEN BITTEN BY INSECTS; ailments which are aggravated particularly in warm air and the sun's heat, as well as after eating and at night; brown spots and freckles; horny excrescences; red, hot swellings, or drowsiness and coma; night and morning sweats, especially every other day; inflammatory redness of the eyes and lids; soreness of nostrils and corners of the mouth; pustulous eruption on the cheeks and chin, with yellow scurfs; ptyalism; LOSS OF APPETITE; ERUCTIONS TASTING OF THE INGESTA, NAUSEA, VOMITING of bile and mucus; OPPRESSION OF THE STOMACH from overloading it; cardialgia; agonizing burning in the pit of the stomach; hard stool with pressing; discharge of yellow mucus from the anus; frequent micturition, with discharge of mucus; red sediment in

the urine; sexual excitement, with erections and emissions; hoarseness and aphonia, especially during warmth; paroxysms of suffocative asthma; burning in the chest, when coughing.

Arg.—Argentum.

Arn.—Arnica:—Chiefly to be employed in case some or several of the following symptoms appear:

Stinging creeping, or laming and bruised pains in the affected parts; pains as if **SPRAINED, CONTUSED, HURT; RED, SHINING, HOT SWELLINGS**; a number of small boils; the lower parts of the body feeling cold, the upper hot; **TENSIVE PRESSURE** in the fore part of the head, as if the brain were squeezed up in a lump; itching tearing or stitching in the head; immobility of the scalp; one cheek is hard and swollen; creeping in the face, nose, scalp, lips and gums; toothache as if the teeth were sprained and loose; white-coated tongue; foul smell from the mouth; foul eructations; vomiting of coagulated blood; spasmodic pressure in the stomach: splenetic stitches when walking; fetid flatulence; frequent, small, mucous stools; nocturnal enuresis; brown urine, with brick-dust sediment; inflammatory swelling of the scrotum and spermatic cord; hæmoptoe, with discharge of bright-red blood or black lumps; stitches in the chest, especially when coughing or moving about; fetid breath; stitches in the region of the heart, with paroxysms of fainting.

Ars.—Arsenicum album:—Always suitable, if there be present:

Drawing and tearing in the limbs, with inability to lie on the painful side, and relief by **MOVING THE AFFECTED PART; BURNING PAINS; SUDDEN PROSTRATION**; cold, parchment-like, dry skin, also with blueness; **BURNING ERUPTIONS** and **ULCERS**, flat and ichorous; frightful dreams; **COLDNESS ALL OVER**, also with cold, clammy sweat; religious melancholy; excessive anguish and agony, particularly at **NIGHT**; swelling of the head; beating headache, especially over the root of the nose; suppurating crusts on the hairy scalp; dim, œdematous eyes; yellowness of the whites; burning coryza; **SUNKEN, PALE, LIVID, CADAVEROUS COUNTENANCE**, with hollow eyes, surrounded by blue margins, and with pointed nose; swelling of the face, especially under the

eyes ; jaundiced appearance ; blackish, cracked, swollen, or ulcerated lips ; spasmodic grinding of the teeth ; bluish, brown, or blackish, trembling tongue ; THIRST, BUT CAN DRINK ONLY A FEW DROPS AT A TIME ; excessive nausea ; vomiting of blood or black substances ; vomiting of the ingesta ; burning in the stomach, anguish, painfulness of the pit ; cardialgia ; colic, spasmodic or cutting, driving one to despair ; BURNING or watery diarrhoea, with TENESMUS and colic ; burning varices of the anus ; profuse and premature menses ; corrosive leucorrhœa ; cough after drinking ; orthopnoea ; nightly suffocative paroxysms.

ASA.—*Ass Fœtida* :—Difficult to be sketched, still useful if there be present :

Intermittent, pulsative pains from within outwards ; pains which are stitching, tearing, and changed by contact ; ulcers penetrating to the bones, discharging a thin, fetid ichor.

ASAR.—*Asarum Europœum* :—Hitherto employed with success :

For arthritic pains of head, ophthalmia, hemicrania, bilious and gastric affections, lenteria.

AUR.—*Aurum Foliatum* :—Displays its action in its totality of symptoms, particularly if the following be present :

Bruised pains, especially in the joints ; laming pains ; formation ; laming tearing in the bones ; restless sleep with frightful dreams ; RELIGIOUS MELANCHOLY, longing for death, SUICIDAL MANIA ; congestion of blood to the head, with ROARING ; vertical half-sightedness ; muscæ volitantes ; dark, brown-red spots on the nose, and ulcerated, scurfy nostrils, with swelling of the nose ; swelling of the cheek and lip, with drawing tearing in the bones ; gumboil, with swelling of the cheek ; fetid odour from the mouth ; disposition of existing hernia to protrude ; sexual excitement ; swelling and contusive pain in the testes ; nocturnal asthma and constrictive oppression of the chest ; palpitation of the heart, with congestion of blood to the chest ; shaking of the heart when walking, as if it were loose.

AUR. M.—*Aurum Muriaticum*.

B.

Baryt.—*Baryta Carbonica*.—Particularly serviceable, especially if some or several of the following signs are present :

Drawing and tearing in the limbs ; great sensitiveness to cold ; excessive sensibility of all the senses ; unhealthy skin ; glandular swellings and indurations ; irresoluteness, despondency ; headache over the eyes or in the occiput ; eruption behind the ears ; sensation as if the face were covered with cobweb ; swelling of the UPPER LIP and SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS ; pale red swelling of the gums ; inflammation of the throat and tonsils, with suppuration ; burning blisters on the tongue ; suppression of all sexual desire ; feeble and short menses ; hoarseness and aphonia.

Bell.—*Belladonna*.—Specially indicated if in the cases suited to its employment, among other symptoms, the following be present :

Stinging or burning pains, with bruised pain and swelling in the affected parts ; spasmodic paroxysms with screams, creeping in the muscles ; GREAT DREAD OF THE OPEN AIR ; frequent fainting fits ; over-irritability of the whole nervous system ; RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE AFFECTED PART, WITH SENSATION OF PULSNESS AND PRESSURE FROM WITHIN OUTWARDS ; LETHARGY, OR sleeplessness with unsuccessful attempts at sleeping ; alternate heat and chilliness ; anguish and restlessness, or excessive irritation of the senses, with whining and lamenting ; FURIBUND DELIRIUM ; VIOLENT PAIN IN THE FOREHEAD AS IF THE SKULL WOULD SPLIT ; or burning stinging over the eyes ; headache, with throbbing of the carotids, vertigo and buzzing in the ears ; red shining and protruded, or faint and distorted eyes ; DILATED or extremely contracted pupils ; inflammation of the eyes, with photophobia and smarting lachrymation ; BLOATED, RED, AND HOT face ; constriction of the throat ; violent thirst, frequently with aversion to drinks ; colic, as if a spot were seized with nails and spasmodically drawn to one lump ; pressing towards the female sexual organs as if everything would protrude ; painfulness of the abdomen to contact, as if sore and ulcerated ; pain-

fulness of the larynx, with danger of suffocation when touching it; short spasmodic cough, with stitches in the abdomen and chest; painful stiffness of the neck and nape of the neck.

Borax.—*Borax Veneta*:—Hitherto employed for the fetor of the mouth and aphthæ of children; but is besides often suitable in many cases where *Cham.*, *merc.*, *ign.*, *bell.*, *puls.* are of no use, and especially if there be present:

Phagedenic blisters; anxious sleep with starting; plica polonica; blepharophthalmitis, with lachrymation in the daytime, and nightly suppuration; inflammation and swelling of the ears, and discharge of pus; ulcerated nostrils, with soreness and swelling of the tip of the nose; discharge of green, thick mucus from the nose; scurfy upper lip and herpetic spots around the mouth; **APHTHÆ**; dyspepsia; vomiting of mucus; discharge of mucus from the anus, during and between the stools, with pains in the small of the back; yellow mucous diarrhœa; **FETID URINE**, with **ACRID SMELL**; easy conception; pains in the small of the back.

Bry.—*Bryonia Alba*:—Chiefly beneficial if in the appropriate cases the following symptoms occur:

Tension, drawing and tearing in the affected part, which does not bear motion; sweats during rest and trembling when the pains abate; **BRUISED PAIN** as if ecchymosed, or as if the flesh had been detached from the bones by blows; great nervousness, obliging one to lie down; **AGGRAVATION OF THE PAINS** by **CONTACT OR MOTION**; tight, red, hot swellings; erysipelatous inflammation in the joints; nightly rushes of blood, with heat, dreams and delirium; **CHILLINESS**, frequently with red face; **SWEAT**, day and night, sometimes greasy, or dry heat and thirst; **DISPOSITION TO BE ANGRY**; rush of blood to the head, with heat in the head; headache and nausea, vomiting, aggravated even by moving the eyes; the hair of the head very greasy; face red and bloated or yellow and livid, or circumscribed redness of the cheeks; **AVERSION TO FOOD**; desire for wine, acids, or coffee; **VOMITING OF FOOD** or of bitter substances; painful pressure in the region of the stomach; painful sensitiveness of the liver; **OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION**, or yellow, nightly or morning diarrhœa; foul diarrhœic stools; scanty, brown, hot urine; dry coryza; **DRY**

COUGH, racking, or with vomiting of food; coughing up of coagulated or brownish blood; STITCHES IN THE CHEST AND SIDES OF THE CHEST, painful when coughing, breathing, or moving; deep panting, or anxious and hurried breathing.

C.

Calc.—*Calcareo Carbonica*:—One of the most important remedies in case of CUTANEOUS, GLANDULAR, and OSSEOUS AFFECTIONS; in general in case of CHANGES OF STRUCTURE, and always of great service, if in appropriate cases, among others, the following symptoms exist:

Debility and atrophy; CONTRACTION OF THE FINGERS AND TOES; numbness and deadness of various parts; nervousness; sensitiveness to cold and damp air; rough and dry skin; rash; warts; scurvy eruptions and herpes; rhagades; fetid ulcers; melancholy mood; anxiety and fear, especially at twilight; scurfs on the hairy scalp; sore nose; pale and thin, wrinkled face; swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands; large abdomen, with swelling of the mesenteric glands; aversion to meat; desire for wine and dainties; costiveness; profuse and premature menses; cough, with fetid purulent expectoration; chronic hoarseness.

Camph.—*Camphora*:—Employed with advantage for:

Asiatic cholera; influenza; epilepsy; typhus; dropsical affections; insolation, etc; also for excessive prostration, CONVULSIONS AND TETANIC SPASMS, WITH LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS, and vomiting; coma; coldness all over, with pale face, blue skin, and cold sweats; burning in the mouth, fauces, and stomach; internal heat and external chilliness; want of sexual power and weakness of the sexual organs; accumulation of mucus in the air-passages, even unto arrest of breathing.

Cann.—*Cannabis*:—As yet not sufficiently known to admit of being sketched with any certainty; still employed with advantage for:

Hysterical ailments; consequence of bodily fatigue; delirium; scrofulous ophthalmia; CATARACT; obscuration and specks of

the cornea; sacculated ascites; chronic constipation; cystitis and nephritis; urinary difficulties; HÆMATURIA; ACUTE GONORRHOEA; leucorrhœa; sterility; affections of the heart, etc.

Canth.—**Cantharides**:—Always indicated if in the cases otherwise fit for its use the following symptoms are present:

Burning sore pains, especially in the mucous membranes; convulsive tossing of the limbs, with shrieking and roaring; paroxysms of rage, with convulsions, renewed by the sight of water; miserable looks; hippocratic countenance; frothy ptyalism; difficult deglutition; burning thirst, with aversion to drinks; hæmatemesis; VIOLENT PAINS IN THE NECK OF THE BLADDER; suppression of urine; constant urging to urinate, with drop-discharges; priapism; inflammation and gangrene of the sexual parts; feeling of weakness in the chest, with faint speech.

Caps.—**Capsicum Annum**:—Indicated when in the cases suited to its employment there be present:

LAZINESS AND DREAD OF MOTION; chilliness and coldness of the body; mental weakness as if the head were empty; slimy stools, with tenesmus.

Carb. an.—**Carbo Animalis**:—For the distinctions between *Carb. an.* and the *carb. veg.* I beg leave to refer to the first part of my Codex.

Carbo veg.—**Carbo Vegetabilis**:—Always specially indicated if in a case otherwise suited to its employment there be present:

PAINS WITH GREAT ANXIETY, heat and total loss of hope; rheumatic drawing and tearing, with obstruction to the breathing; BURNING PAINS, especially in the joints and bones; FINE RASH; readily-bleeding, fetid, burning, ichorous ulcers; DROWSINESS IN THE DAYTIME; chilliness, WITH PAROXYSMS OF FLUSHES OF HEAT; imperceptible pulse; disposition to sweat; despondency; fear (of ghosts); tendency to start; confusion of the brain; PAINFULNESS OF THE SCALP, even when merely touching the hair; SHORTSIGHTEDNESS; pale, grey-yellow complexion; loose teeth, and receding, readily-bleeding gums; dyspepsia; cardialgia; FLATULENCE; discharge of mucus from

the rectum, during and between stools; lascivious fancies; cough when taking the least cold; cough with expectoration of mucus, also greenish, purulent mucus; soreness in the chest.

Caust.—Causticum:—The symptoms indicating this remedy seem to be:

Contraction of single parts, or numbness and deadness; rushes of blood; tremulous weakness; lameness, especially of the organs of speech and deglutition; ITCH-LIKE ERUPTIONS; WARTS and varices; PROFUSE SWEATS and chilliness; stoppage of the nose and constant coryza; yellow, discoloured complexion; chronic costiveness; involuntary emission of urine; uterine spasms; chronic hoarseness and aphonia; soreness in the chest and larynx, especially when coughing; glandular swelling on the neck, resembling goitre.

Cham.—Chamomilla:—Always to be considered if in otherwise suitable cases there be present among others the following symptoms:

Lameness and numbness of the affected parts, with constant disposition to move them; nervous irritation, with intolerance of pain; excessive prostration as soon as the pains commence; convulsive twitchings of the lips, facial muscles, eyes and lids; unhealthy skin; painful ulcers, with nightly burning and creeping; yellow skin; restless sleep; coma vigil; SHUDDERING, with internal heat; FEVERISH HEAT, with red cheeks and hot sweat on the forehead and head, even in the hairs; anguish and tossing about as if in despair; hypochondriac, vexed mood; REDNESS AND HEAT OF ONE CHEEK; frequent change of colour in the face; fetid smell from the mouth, especially after a meal; red and cracked tongue; foul taste in the mouth; vomiting of bile or acids; VIOLENT PRESSURE IN THE PIT OF THE STOMACH; greenish diarrhoea, like stirred eggs.

Chel.—Chelidonium:—Employed for:

Diminished vital warmth; obscuration of the cornea; herpes facialis, etc.

Chin.—China, *Cinchona Officinalis*:—In the cases suited to this remedy indicated particularly, if among other symptoms the following be present:

JERKING TEARING, INCREASED BY CONTACT, AND WITH LAMENESS OF THE AFFECTED PARTS; pains moving about, particularly when commencing to walk, or alternating with pains in internal organs; **BRUISED PAIN OF THE BONES IN THE JOINTS, ESPECIALLY WHEN LYING,** less when moving about; **AGGRAVATION OF THE PAINS, ESPECIALLY BY CONTACT,** also **AT NIGHT** or after a meal; **NERVOUSNESS,** with feeling of debility; painful weariness in the joints, with pressure as if from a weight; **LAMENESS AND TREMULOUS WEAKNESS;** emaciation; **DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,** or hard, red inflammatory swellings; drowsiness in the daytime, but **SLEEP AT NIGHT DISTURBED** IN CONSEQUENCE OF FANCIES; disturbed sleep with heavy anxious dreams; thirst during and after the cold stage, and during the sweating stage; nightly pressure in the head, or sore and bruised pain of the brain; during mental labour; **PAINFUL SENSITIVENESS OF THE HAIRY SCALP WHEN TOUCHED;** ringing in the ears; dimness and weakness of sight; yellow, livid complexion; pale, sunken face; with hollow eyes and pointed nose; foul smell from the mouth, especially early in the morning; bitter taste of food; dyspepsia; desire for dainties and wine; swelling and hardness of the region of the liver; copious and fetid flatulence; sexual excitement; suffocative fits at night; pressure between the scapulæ as if from a stone.

Cic.—*Cicuta Virosa*:—In the cases suited to it found serviceable, if among other symptoms the following be present:

Great development of the venous system; sore pains as if bruised; catalepsy; convulsions; confluent pustules with yellow scurfs; nervousness; foolish exhibitions of craziness; vertigo and loss of sense, with vanishing of sight; frequent staring as if from absence of mind; diplopia and blackness of sight; suppurating herpes facialis; trismus and grating of the teeth; foam at the mouth; desire for charcoal; hæmatemesis; involuntary emission of urine, as if from paralysis of the bladder; arrest of breathing as if the chest would be pressed asunder.

Cin.—*Cina*:—In its SPECIALLY INDICATING symptoms still difficult to determine; employed, however, with success in:

Atrophy; scrofula; convulsions; **INTERMITTENT FEVERS;**

acute hydrocephalus and other brain affections; incipient amaurosis, specks on the cornea; gastric symptoms; worm-affections; wetting the bed.

Cinn.—**Cinnab.**—**Cinnabaris.**

Cist.—**Cistus**:—As yet but little proved; yet has been very serviceable in:

Glandular swellings; scrofula; SOREY; caries of the lower jaw; laryngeal phthisis.

Clem.—**Clematis Erecta**:—Has proved useful in:

Ailments from abuse of mercury; acute articular rheumatism, after gonorrhœa; strictures of the urethra, after gonorrhœa; swelling and induration of the testicles; glandular swellings, also glandular indurations.

Cocc.—**Cocculus**:—Always found serviceable for appropriate cases, if among other symptoms there be present:

Painful stiffness of the joints, with cracking therein; SEMI-LATERAL PAINS AND AILMENTS; AGGRAVATION OF THE PAINS FROM DRINKING, SMOKING, CONTACT AND RIDING IN A CARRIAGE; GREAT SENSITIVENESS TO OPEN, COLD AND WARM AIR; epileptic spasms; tremor of limbs; deficiency of vital power; EXTREME DEBILITY EVEN TO LAMENESS OR SYNCOPE; spots on the skin as if from red wine; cold glandular swellings with stinging pains; chlorotic colour of the skin; coma vigil; melancholy, and foreboding anguish; headache as if the head were constricted or as if the eyes would be pulled out; the head feels empty and hollow; redness and heat of the cheeks, with burning; pain and burning in the œsophagus; NAUSEA unto fainting, ESPECIALLY WHEN RIDING IN A CARRIAGE; cardialgia after eating; distressing flatulence; disposition to inguinal hernia; suppression of the menses, with a good deal of distress.

Coff.—**Coffea Cruda**:—Always specially indicated if among other symptoms there be present:

Excessive nervousness, with excessive sensitiveness to the slightest pain; increased activity of the digestive and secreting organs; extreme mobility of the muscles; aversion to open air; sleeplessness from excessive mental and bodily wakefulness; anguish with trembling; excessive pain, driving one to despair;

sensation as if the brain were torn, or as if a nail were driven into the head ; sexual excitement.

Colch.—*Colchicum Autumnale* :—Will always be found serviceable in appropriate cases if among other symptoms there be present :

Sudden **TEARINGS OF STITCHING PAINS EVEN THROUGH THE PERIOSTEUM, WITH LAMENESS OF THE AFFECTED PART** ; aggravation of the pains by mental exertions, especially in the **NIGHT OR EVENING**, frequently driving one to despair ; tearing in the limbs in warm weather, and stitching in cold weather ; **SENSITIVENESS OF THE BODY TO CONTACT AND MOTION** ; loss of power over the whole body, especially in the knee-joints, causing them to give way ; **CREEPING** as if frozen, especially when the weather changes ; œdematous and dropsical swellings ; nocturnal heat with thirst ; falling off of the hair ; otorrhœa with tearing ; yellow spots in the face ; bloated face ; nausea, even from the mere smell of broth and eggs ; burning, or sensation of icy coldness in the stomach ; dysenteric stools of white mucus or membranous substances, with tenesmus ; constipation, with unsuccessful urging ; brown, dark urine.

Coloc.—*Colocynthis* :—Always applicable, if in the otherwise suitable cases there be present :

CRAMPY PAINS, INFERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY ; diminution of the pains by motion, coffee, and smoking of tobacco ; **MUSCULAR CONTRACTIONS**, even to drawing up of the limbs ; syncope, with coldness of the limbs ; desquamation of the epidermis ; glandular swellings, with suppuration ; urinous smell of the night-sweat ; attacks of headache, with vomiting ; spasmodic, constrictive abdominal pains, as if the bowels were pressed between stones, **WITH DIARRHŒA** ; tympanitic distension of the abdomen ; **YELLOW DIARRHŒIC STOOLS**, after taking the least food or drink ; dysenteric stools, with mucus and blood ; fetid urine, which becomes turbid and jelly-like soon after standing ; spasmodic constriction of the chest.

Con.—*Conium Maculatum* :—Always indicated, if among other symptoms there be present :

Cramp and spasmodic pains in various parts ; debility in the

open air; pains as from a blow; blue, yellow-green spots as if ecchymosed; swelling and indurations of glands; creeping in ulcers and injured places; fetor and itching of ulcers; anthropophobia, with aversion to solitude; pale or bluish, bloated face; photophobia; ulcers of the lips; herpes facialis; spasms of the œsophagus; sexual weakness; uterine spasms; acrid mucous leucorrhœa; spasmodic cough; suffocative fits as if the throat were obstructed.

Cop.—*Copaiva Balsamum*:—Scarcely yet known, yet is used for:

Gonorrhœa; nettle-rash; ill-effects of poisonous mussels.

Croc.—*Crocus Sativus*:—Always indicated, if there be present:

Bounding sensation in the affected parts as of something alive; HÆMORRHAGE OF TENACIOUS, BLACK BLOOD; scarlet-red spots upon the skin; remarkable alternation of weeping and laughing; quarrelling and singing; DISPOSITION TO MIRTH AND JEST; livid complexion and burning red spots in the face.

Cupr.—*Cuprum Metallicum*:—Is always suitable, if there be present:

Spasms and convulsions, with piercing shrieks, or commencing at the fingers and toes; epilepsy; pains in the bones as if broken; coma, with convulsions, itch-like and leprous eruptions; paroxysms of rage, with pride, rage or fear; red and inflamed eyes; blue face and lips; cold tip of the tongue; violent retching and vomiting, with abdominal spasms and convulsions; hoarseness; asthma and spasmodic suffocative fits.

Daph.—*Daphne Indica*:—As yet but little known, hitherto employed with advantage for:

Rheumatic and arthritic pains, with stitching; bone-pains and exostoses; weak sight, as if a pellicle were drawn over the

eyes; diplopia; cough with vomiting, and yellow, frothy, blood-streaked expectoration.

Dig.—*Digitalis Purpurea*.:—Hitherto has been too little employed in order to be known in its proper INDICATING symptoms, still, according to present experience, particularly worthy of recommendation for:

Arthritic ailments; swelling and induration of glandular organs; JAUNDICE; CHLOROSIS; DROPSICAL AFFECTIONS; gastric, bilious and mucous fevers; organic diseases of the heart; ASCITES; hydrocele, hæmoptysis.

Dros.—*Drosera Rotundifolia*.:—Always deserving of notice, if there be present:

FEVER, with nausea and gastric symptoms; gauze before the eyes, print looks pale when reading; frequent bleeding of the nose; bleeding from the mouth; creeping in the larynx as from a soft body; hoarseness and deep-bass voice, with rough and scraping feeling of dryness in the throat; pain in the larynx when talking; dry, SPASMODIC COUGH, evening and night, with retching, bleeding from the mouth and nose, blue face and suffocative fits; cough, with discharge of bright red or black blood; purulent expectoration.

Dulc.—*Dulcamara*.:—Notwithstanding its repeated employment in certain cases, yet in its general nature too little is known for us to give a correct sketch, and to present a statement of its GENERAL indications applicable to all cases; hitherto it has been specially employed, and in fact may be recommended for:

Ailments from abuse of mercury; ill-effects of exposure TO WET AND COLD WEATHER; affections of mucous membranes; SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS caused by abuse of sulphur, with swelling and induration of single glands; cold swellings; dropsical ailments; lameness; sequelæ of measles; HERPES; mollities ossium; warts; vesicular eruptions; scarlet and purple-rash; crusta lactea; scrofulous ophthalmia; choleric and sporadic cholera; diarrhoea from cold; CATARRH OF THE BLADDER; scrofulous buboes; herpes præputialis; chronic catarrh and hoarseness; mucous asthma; hydrothorax, etc.

E.

Euphorb.—*Euphorbium*:—Hitherto employed only for :

Breaking of the teeth ; ptyalism ; urinary difficulties ; mercurial affections ; disease of the bones and mucous membranes ; old torpid ulcers ; scarlet fever ; warts ; ophthalmia ; vesicular erysipelas ; œsophagitis ; cramp in stomach ; adhesion of the pleura, etc.

Euphr.—*Euphrasia Officinalis*:—Its GENERAL character not sufficiently known, yet employed with success for :

OPHTHALMIA, also traumatic, chronic blennorrhœa ; diseases of the cornea ; CHRONIC MUCOUS DISCHARGES FROM THE EYE ; incipient amaurosis ; moist cough after influenza ; fig-warts.

F.

Ferr.—*Ferrum Metallicum*:—Constantly indicated when in the cases before us there are amongst others the following symptoms present :

RUSHES OF BLOOD, CONGESTIONS, HÆMORRHAGES, with vascular irritation ; TEARING AND STITCHING, especially AT NIGHT, with disposition to move the affected parts ; hæmorrhages, sometimes fluid, clear red, the blood at other times consisting of dark lumps ; much nightly ailments, aggravation of suffering by sitting, and relief by slight motion ; debility, with trembling, heaviness of the limbs, constant disposition to be lying down, and great lassitude from the least walking, especially in the open air ; emaciation ; paralytic debility ; cramps and contraction of the limbs ; livid complexion ; dropsy ; burning and soreness of a great many spots on the skin ; deficiency in the natural vital heat ; night-sweat with strong smell ; vertigo on looking at flowing water ; congestion of blood to the head, with throbbing and hammering ; PALE, SUNKEN COUNTENANCE, WITH PALE LIPS and hollow eyes ; livid complexion, with blue spots in the face, or fiery redness.

with swollen veins; bloated face, especially around the eyes; load in the stomach after eating; watery diarrhoea and lenteria; DISCHARGE OF ASCARIDES; disposition to miscarriage; uterine hæmorrhage, with labour-pains in the abdomen and small of the back; spasmodic cough, with vomiting of mucus or food; hæmoptysis and purulent expectoration; asthma as if from constriction of the chest.

G.

Graph.—Graphites:—Found useful if in otherwise suitable cases there be present:

Crampy pains, with red swelling, hardness and painfulness of the swollen part; TENSION AS IF THE MUSCLES WERE CONTRACTED; sudden darting pains; LIABILITY TO TAKE COLD; pulsations in the whole body after slight exercise; nervousness with tremulousness, or moaning; dryness of the skin and deficient exhalation; erysipelas, steatoma, glandular swellings; moist herpes, phagedenic blisters, sore places, disfigured nails, fetid ulcers and other diseases of the skin; disposition to grief and despondency; humid eruptions on the hairy scalp; photophobia; soreness behind the ears; SCURFY ERUPTIONS AROUND THE MOUTH AND CHIN; foul, urinous smell from the mouth; DYSPEPSIA; excessive flatulence; chronic costiveness or diarrhoea; sexual excitement; suppressed, or scanty and pale menses; soreness of the pudendum; painful, inflammatory swelling of the ovaries; soreness of the nipples with humid blisters; fetid sweat of the feet.

Guaj.—Guajacum:—Constantly serviceable if in otherwise suitable cases there are present:

Stitching and tearing, with contraction of the affected parts, and renewal of the pains by the least motion; creeping pains in the bones, also with swelling and interstitial distension; stitches in the brain, or stitching and tearing in one side of the head; constant urging to urinate, with copious discharge of fetid urine; shuddering of the mammæ; bad cough, with fetid purulent expectoration and stitches in the chest.

H.

Hell.—**Helleborus**:—Especially suitable, if in otherwise suitable cases the following symptoms are present:

Distinations in the joints or running across parts; stitching BOING in the periosteum and other parts, increased by eating and drinking, cool air and bodily exertions; paroxysms of sudden muscular relaxation, with sudden prostration, especially when not thinking of the action of the muscles; convulsions and spasmodic rigidity of the limbs, with shaking of the head; dropsy; falling off of the hair and nails; silent melancholy and moaning; frequent staring; burning heat in the head, and pale face; œdema of the face; blisters and aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue; ulcerative pain in the stomach after eating, and soreness of the pit of the stomach when coughing or at every step; sensation of coldness and heaviness in the abdomen; diarrhœa, of white, jelly-like mucus; complete loss of sexual desire.

Hep.—**Hepar Sulphuris Calcareum**:—Always indicated if in the cases which come before us, and which are otherwise suitable, the following symptoms occur:

Drawing, tearing and stitching in the limbs and joints, especially on waking early in the morning; great nervous irritability, with pain on contact, and increased sensibility to the open air; fainting fits, even from very slight pain; CHRONIC SUPPURATIONS; glandular swellings, with suppuration; erysipelas, rhagades, unhealthy skin, FETID ULCERS AND CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS GENERALLY; hot and red swellings, with strained feeling; SORE AND BRUISED PAIN WHEN TOUCHING THE PARTS; much yawning, even convulsive; sleeplessness, or the sleep disturbed BY THOUGHTS PASSING THROUGH THE HEAD LIKE CLOUDS; nocturnal shuddering, with aggravated pains, or dry night-heat, with pain of head, thirst, and delirium; GREAT DISPOSITION TO SWEAT NIGHT AND DAY; pimples on the hairy scalp, sore to the touch; erysipelatous ophthalmia; fœtid otorrhœa; YELLOW COMPLEXION, WITH BLUE MARGINS AROUND THE EYES; painful sensation as of a plug in the throat, or stitching as from a splinter; dyspepsia;

SLOW STOOLS AS IF FROM INACTION OF THE BOWELS; soreness of the pudendum; weakness of, the larynx, with hectic fever; DRY COUGH, with spasmodic retching and vomiting, or MOIST COUGH, with mucous rattling in the chest; anxious, wheezing breathing, with danger of suffocation when lying down.

Hyos.—*Hyoscyamus Niger*:—Generally indicated if among other symptoms the following be present:

Spasms and convulsions, with diarrhoea, enuresis, and coldness of the body; shrieks, anguish, oppression of the chest and renewal of the paroxysm on attempting to swallow liquids; sudden falling down with a shriek and convulsions; hemiplegia; pustules like smallpox; boils, brown spots and gangrenous blisters; coma, with convulsions, or sleeplessness from anguish and nervousness; fearfulness and anxiety, with dread of men; FRENZY AND RAGE, with beating, murderous disposition and great physical strength; quarrelsome and reproachful; COMPLETE LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS; absurd laughing and prating; demeanour as if possessed of the devil; RED, SPARKLING EYES AND STARING LOOK; objects looking red and larger than usual; dilated pupils; pale, bluish, cold face, or blood-red and brown-red face; froth at the mouth; red, dry, and parched tongue; paralysis of the tongue; INABILITY TO SWALLOW on account of a spasmodic constriction and swelling of the throat; AVERSION TO LIQUIDS; vomiting of mucus, blood, or food; constipation or involuntary stools; whitish, slimy diarrhoea; suppressed or involuntary emission of urine; nightly, dry, spasmodic cough, especially when lying; spasms of the chest.

IGN.—*Ignatia Amara*:—Constantly indicated if in other-wise suitable cases there be also present:

Pains aggravated by contact; distensive or constrictive sensation in the cavities of the body; CONTUSIVE AND BRUISED pain, especially in the periosteum or long bones, particularly when lying on one side, and going off in a recumbent posture; AGGRAVATION by smoking, coffee, brandy; IMPROVEMENT by a

change of position, lying on the back or on the affected part ; **OPISTHOTONIC SPASMS**, with blue-red face, spasms of the fauces, suffocative fits, loss of consciousness, foam at the mouth ; sore places on the skin ; a good deal of yawning, as if the lower jaw would be dislocated ; itching nettle-rash ; **RESTLESS NIGHT-SLEEP**, with moaning, talking, twitching of the limbs ; heat and redness, externally, with intolerance of warmth ; whining melancholy and internal grief, with moaning ; obstinate and irritable, inability to bear being contradicted ; **ALTERNATE REDNESS AND PALENESS OF THE FACE**. or livid sunken countenance, with hollow eyes ; **REDNESS** and **BURNING HEAT OF ONE CHEEK** ; **BITING THE TONGUE EASILY WHEN CHEWING OR TALKING** ; stitches or sensation as of a lump in the throat, almost only between the acts of deglutition : constipation, with much urging and **DISPOSITION OF THE RECTUM TO PROTRUDE** ; ascarides ; sexual debility, but much desire ; uterine spasms, with lancinating and labour-like constriction ; constriction of the chest and throat, with dry cough.

Iod.—Iodium :—As yet but little is known with respect to its **GENERAL** character, to enable us to give sure **GENERAL** indications ; still employed with success, and in fact found valuable for :

Ailments from abuse of mercury ; scrofula ; rickets ; blepharophthalmitis ; ptyalism and ulcers in the mouth after abuse of mercury ; abdominal phthisis ; laryngeal phthisis ; inflammatory swelling of the knee ; goitre ; hydrarthrus ; white swelling of the limbs and joints.

Ipec.—Ipecacuanha :—Constantly indicated if in otherwise suitable cases there be present amongst others the following symptoms :

Pains as if from contusion in the bones ; cracking in the joints ; great sensitiveness to cold and warmth ; relief of the ailments in the open air ; debility, with pale face and blue margins around the eyes ; **PAROXYSMS OF SUDDEN DEBILITY, WITH NAUSEA AND LOATHING** ; opisthotonic spasms, with distortion of the features, redness and bloating of the face, twitching of the facial muscles, lips, and eyelids ; **HÆMORRHAGE** of bright-red blood ;

RASH; chilliness and coldness; sudden attacks of heat, with sweat; bruised pain of the brain and skull, with nausea; **yellow, livid complexion, or PALE**, bloated face, with blue margins around the eyes; red skin around the mouth; sweet taste in the mouth as of blood; **AVERSION TO FOOD**; vomiting of mucus, bile, and food; hæmatemesis; excessive pain in the stomach and pit of the stomach; yellow, slimy, or green diarrhœa, as if fermented; pitch-like stools; spasmodic suffocative cough, with blueness of the face and rigidity of the body; asthma and spasmodic suffocative fits; panting breathing; mucous rattling in the chest.

K.

Kal.—Kali Carbonicum.—Indicated if in otherwise suitable cases there be present:

Great sensitiveness of the whole body; drawing pains in the limbs, with great paleness and chilliness after the attack; **STITCHES IN THE JOINTS, TENDONS, AND MUSCLES**; want of exhalation and inability to sweat; **RUSHES OF BLOOD, AND PULSATIONS THROUGH THE WHOLE BODY**; glandular swellings and indurations; **DROPSICAL and ŒDEMATOUS SWELLINGS**; bluish chilblains; ulcers bleeding readily, especially at night; old warts; drowsiness in the daytime, and sopor; light and restless night-sleep with anxious dreams; a good deal of vertigo, as if proceeding from the stomach; sacculated swelling between the eyebrows and eyelids; lachrymation and nightly agglutination; feeling of coldness in the lids; **COLD EARS**; inflammation and swelling of the parotids; sore nostrils with discharge of fetid matter; yellow or pale face, with hollow eyes and pale lips; fetor from the mouth like old cheese; flatulence; costiveness, on account of want of action in the bowels; urging to urinate, with increased secretion; itching, gnawing, and soreness of the pudendum; cough, with **EXPECTORATION OF MUCUS AND PUS**; spasmodic asthma.

Kreos.—Kreosotum.—Constantly worthy of notice, if in otherwise suitable cases there be present:

Pains as if sore, contused, and bruised ; stitching in the joints ; great agitation in the body as if the parts were all in motion ; pustules resembling smallpox or itch ; dry and humid herpes ; great drowsiness with much yawning ; uneasy dreams ; despair of one's recovery ; swelling of the margins of the eyelids, supuration of the eyes, and profuse discharge of acrid, smarting tears ; inflammation of the outer ear, with bright redness, swelling, and burning pain ; humid herpes of the ears ; livid complexion ; acne rosacea and scaly herpes on the eyelids, cheeks, and around the mouth ; drawing from the teeth to the temples ; painful, hard spot in the region of the pylorus ; spasmodic labour-pains, ulcerative pain and painful feeling of coldness in the abdomen ; fetid, brown or reddish urine, with red sediment ; liability of the uterus to descend ; premature menses, with profuse discharge of dark blood ; discharge of acrid smelling, bloody, corrosive ichor after the menses ; white and painless, or corrosive, yellow, foul-smelling leucorrhœa ; dry, whizzing cough, also with retching ; stitches about the heart.

L.

Lach.—Lachesis :—Chiefly indicated if in the case before us the following symptoms are present :

Phlegmatic constitution, with dark eyes, and disposition to inactivity ; EMACIATION ; TEARING IN, CONTRACTION, and stiffness of the affected joints ; pains in the bones, mostly in the evening, and going off in sleep ; DREAD OF EXERCISE ; GREAT DISPOSITION TO LIE DOWN, AND WALKING BECOME DIFFICULT ; great and sudden weakness, and frequent faintings ; convulsions, spasms, and epileptic attacks ; AGGRAVATION AND RENEWAL OF THE AILMENTS FROM DAMP WEATHER, after each sleep by day and night ; tubercles, nettle-rash, rash, pimples and warts ; YELLOWISH COMPLEXION ; DEEPLY-PENETRATING SUPPURATIONS ; anxiety and despair of one's recovery ; quarrelsome ; jealous ; FANCIES ; FREQUENT BLEEDING of the NOSE ; sensation of a lump in the throat, from which all the pains seem to emanate ; OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION ; violent sexual desire and lascivious

ideas, with feeble erection ; scanty and suppressed menses ; SENSITIVENESS OF THE LABYRX to contact ; PALPITATION of the heart accompanying other ailments.

Laur.—*Laurocerasus* :—Hitherto employed chiefly in :

Cyanosis, florid phthisis, and cholera.

Led.—*Ledum Palustre* :—Hitherto recommended chiefly for :

Rheumatic and arthritic complaints ; dropsical affections ; hardness of hearing from taking cold in the head.

Lyc.—*Lycopodium* :—Always indicated if in otherwise suitable cases there be present among others the following symptoms :

Painful sensitiveness of the limbs ; drawing and tearing in the affected parts, especially every other day, or in windy, wet weather ; frequent attacks of distressing feeling, of coldness, as if the blood became cold, or the circulation were arrested ; spasmodic extension and contraction of single limbs and muscles ; tremulous languor ; emaciation ; hepatic spots ; large boils, periodically ; ARTHRITIC NODOSITIES ; glandular swellings ; softening, contraction and curvature of bones ; nightly bone-pains ; melancholy sadness, grief, and whining mood ; anxiety in the evening, with dread of men, and fear of solitude ; frenzy, with pride and desire to command ; absence of mind, using one word for another in talking, and one letter for another in reading ; suppurating eruptions on the scalp ; FALLING OFF of the hair ; vertical half-sightedness ; excessive sensitiveness of hearing and sight ; pale, livid complexion ; pimples, freckles, and itching herpes in the face ; the teeth become yellow ; tightness of the hypochondria as from a band ; pains in the liver ; CHRONIC COSTIVENESS AND CONSTIPATION, also with ineffectual urging ; gravel ; chronic dryness of the vagina ; grey, salt-tasting, mucous or purulent expectoration ; hepatic spots on the chest ; yellow skin in the nape of the neck.

M.

Magn. art.—*Magnes. Artificialis*.

Magn. arct.—*Magnetis Polus Arcticus*.

Magn. aust.—*Magnetis Polus Australis*.

Magn. c.—*Magnesia Carbonica*:—Always indicated, if in otherwise suitable circumstances the following be present:

Pains as if bruised or luxated, or great weakness, especially in the lower limbs; lameness and paroxysms of fainting, with falling down without loss of consciousness; itching creeping in the skin; phagedenic blisters; small, red, scaly herpes; small boils; sour, or fetid and greasy sweat; vexed and peevish mood; tearing, stitching and boring in the head; burning of the eyes, with photophobia; obscuration of the cornea; swelling of the eyeball as if dropsical; pale, livid complexion; bloatedness and tubercles of the face; digging tearing toothache at night, increased by cold; longing for greens and aversion to meat; sour smell from the mouth, and sour eructations; frothy, sour and green diarrhoea, with colic; ascarides; increased, pale or greenish urine; retarded or SUPPRESSED menses, or else profuse and premature; white-slimy, smarting leucorrhoea, with abdominal spasms; nightly spasmodic cough.

Magn. m.—*Magnesia Muriatica*:—Hitherto found serviceable chiefly for:

Rheumatic pains; debility as if from the stomach; hysteric ailments and spasmodic paroxysms; throbbing in the ears; troublesome dryness of the nose, or else discharge of corrosive water; frequent nausea, with livid complexion, nervousness, and weeping; CHRONIC HEPATITIS, with hardness and aching pains; abdominal spasms, especially during the menses and leucorrhoeal discharge; painful hardness in the abdomen, and constant distension of the same; chronic costiveness, with difficult stool like sheep's dung; chronic looseness; UTERINE SPASMS, with leucorrhoea; scirrhus indurations of the neck of the uterus; sweating feet; aching pain in the knees.

Mang.—*Manganum*:—Hitherto employed with success in case of:

Intolerable pains of the periosteum and joints; arthritis of the joints, with DIGGING, tension and drawing, jerking or drawing, generally on one side or crosswise, on the right and left

side; SORENESS IN THE FOLDS OF THE JOINTS; inflammatory swellings, with suppuration; dryness, heat, and nightly agglutination of the eyes; hardness of hearing as if from stoppage of the ears, the ears opening by blowing the nose; whizzing in the ears, or reports when blowing the nose; chronic angina faucium, with cutting soreness; diseases of the larynx and trachea, with roughness and dryness of the throat, and rough speech.

Men.—*Menyanthes Trifoliata*:—Found useful in:

Arthritic complaints; bad effects from the abuse of *China*; fever and ague, with coldness in the abdomen; otorrhœa after exanthemata.

Meph.—*Mephitis Putorius*:—Has been prescribed with good effects for:

Many morning ailments; redness of the conjunctiva, with inability to read small print; chronic catarrh and its consequences.

Merc.—*Mercurius*:—Always indicated if in otherwise appropriate cases there be present among other symptoms the following:

Congestions of blood, hæmorrhage; bruised pain in all the limbs, especially the thighs, and pain in all the bones; drawing and JERKING, TEARING IN THE LIMBS, especially AT NIGHT, OR WITH PROFUSE SWEAT WHICH AFFORDS NO RELIEF; restlessness and twitching in the limbs, WITH CONSTANT DISPOSITION TO MOVE THEM; great EXHAUSTION AND DEBILITY, WITH INEXPRESSIBLE MALAISE OF BODY AND MIND; EXTREME EMACIATION; AGGRAVATION OF THE PAINS IN THE EVENING OR AT NIGHT, IN BED, where they become intolerable; NOCTURNAL, INFLAMMATORY BONE-PAINS; stitching pains in the limbs and joints, with feeling of coldness in the affected parts; HOT, INFLAMMATORY SWELLINGS; inflamed, swollen, SUPPURATED GLANDS; INFLAMMATORY SWELLINGS, WITH SLOW SUPPURATION; MUCH CHILLINESS AND SHUDDERING, ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT; DISPOSITION TO SWEAT and constant sweating during the pains; obstinate, quarrelsome, hypochondriac forebodings; semilateral tearing and stitching in the head; ULCERATED MARGINS OF THE EYELIDS, with scurfs around the eyes; photophobia and scintillations; stitching and tearing pain

in the ears; purulent otorrhoea; ulceration of the concha; parotitis; shining swelling of the nose; LIVID COMPLEXION; cracked, ulcerated lips; SWOLLEN, ULCERATED, WHITE, INDENTED, receding gums, with nightly burning, and soreness; looseness and falling out of the teeth; fetid smell from the mouth; aphthae; fetid pyalism; husky voice; unquenchable thirst for cold liquids; WRAK DIGESTION, WITH CONSTANT HUNGER; INFLAMMATORY SWELLING AND SUPPURATION OF THE INGUINAL GLANDS; MUCH URGING TO STOOL, WITH TENESMUS; dysenteric stools, or acid, corrosive stools of bloody mucus; excessive discharge of urine; dark red, fetid urine; painful erections at night; profuse menses, with anguish and colic; purulent, corrosive leucorrhoea; dry, racking cough, as if head and chest would split.

Mex.—**Meserium**:—Hitherto chiefly employed and in fact worthy of being recommended for:

Diseases of the bones and mucous membranes; rheumatic tearing; drawing and tightness in the limbs; tertian fever, with hard swelling of the spleen, and great sensitiveness to cold air; bone-pain of the skull, with drawing and feeling of numbness; crampy, or stupefying-aching prosoalgia; drawing burning or boring stitching in hollow teeth; SLIMY, CORROSIVE GONORRHOEA.

Mosch.—**Moschum**:—Nervous, hypochondriac, and hysteric ailments; nervous paroxysms; impotence; asthma Millari.

MUR. AC.—**Muriatis Acidum**:—Hitherto employed with advantage for:

Scrofulous affections; putrid torpid typhus; scorbutic gums; angina faucium, with raw feeling in the fauces; abdominal spasms; flatulence; varices of the anus, with burning soreness, etc.

Natr. c.—**Natrum Carbonicum**:—Hitherto much less used than the *Natrum m.*, still employed with advantage for:

Rheumatic ailments, with muscular contractions; paroxysms of pain, with trembling, anguish, and sweat; DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, with profuse sweat from the least exertion; bleeding, large

warts; ulcerated phagedenic blisters; night-sweat; alternating with dry skin; fistula lachrymalis; yellow spots on the forehead and upper lip; dyspepsia, with hypochondriac mood after eating; pressing on the pudendum; fetid leucorrhœa; discharge of mucus from the vagina after an embrace; cramp in the calves.

Natr. M.—*Natrium Muriale*—Always indicated if in otherwise appropriate cases among others the following symptoms are present:

Pains as if the flesh were lobbed from the bones, on moving the parts; spasmodic feeling as if the limbs were asleep; stiffness and cracking in the joints; spasmodic sensation in the limbs as if gone to sleep; hysteric ailments; muscular twitchings. DREAD OF EXERCISE; emaciation; painful sensitiveness of the skin; great drowsiness in the daytime and sleeplessness at night; irregular and frequently intermittent pulse; CONSTANT CHILLINESS; hypochondriac anxiety; SENSATION AS IF THE HEAD WOULD SPLIT; falling off of the hair, even of the whiskers; ulcerated eyelids; smarting lachrymation; painful swelling of one half of the nose; cracked lips; fistula dentalis; burning blisters in the mouth and on the tongue; CONSTANT THIRST, with distress after drinking; weak digestion, with sour eructations; red spots on the pit of the stomach; flatulence; constipation and difficult evacuations, with stitches in the rectum; constant urging to urinate, with profuse emission; erections and excessive sexual excitement; delaying or suppressed menses; atrid leucorrhœa, with yellow complexion; hang-nails.

Nitr.—*Nitrum*—Chiefly employed for:

Loss of appetite, with thirst; painless diarrhœa; neglected pneumonia; stitches in the chest during a deep inspiration.

Nitr. ac.—*Nitri Acidum*—Always indicated if in otherwise suitable cases of disease among other symptoms the following are present:

BROWN EYES AND DARK HAIR; inflammatory pains in the periosteum; pains in the joints as if from a sprain, with cracking; stitching pains as if from splinters; PAINS WHEN THE WEATHER CHANGES; tremulous weakness; GLANDULAR SWELLINGS; black pores; brown-reddish spots on the skin, and frequent boils; PAINS

WHICH ARE FELT DURING SLEEP; anxious, lascivious dreams; sadness; headstrong; weak memory; bone-pains of the skull; ulcerated eruptions on the scalp; ulcerated eyes, with stitching; SPECKS ON THE CORNEA; hardness of hearing; buzzing and roaring in the ears; soreness of the nostrils, and fetor from the nose; pale face; yellowness around the eyes; bloatedness around the eyes; pimples, herpes, and pustules in the face; burning and ulcers in the throat; desire for clay, chalk, and lime; stitches and throbbing in the pit of the stomach; suppuration of the inguinal glands; chronic looseness; FETID URINE; epuresis; red, scurfy spots and ulcers on the glans; excessive sexual desire, with discharge of prostatic fluid; cherry-brown, fetid leucorrhœa; PURULENT EXPECTORATION; pains in the back and small of the back.

Nitr. sp.—*Nitri Spiritus Dulcis.*

N. mosch.—*Nux Moschata*:—Chiefly employed for:

Rheumatic pains caused by cold; arthritic pains; scorbutic affections; pains, with drowsiness and disposition to faint; fever and ague, with simple and double type; nervous affections of the brain; toothache from exposure to damp evening air, or stitching and tearing, in pregnant females; oppression of the chest proceeding from the pit of the stomach; palpitation of the heart, with fainting fits.

N. vom.—*Nux Vomica*:—One of our principal polychrest medicines, so that in otherwise appropriate cases it will never refuse its services, if among other phenomena the following be present:

Rheumatic pains, especially of the muscles of the back, loins, chest, and small of the back; dartings through the whole body; stitching and tearing in the joints, worse when the weather changes; drawing and tearing, especially at night, or with NUMBNESS OF THE AFFECTED PARTS; pains of the joints and limbs as if bruised, especially during motion, or early in bed; sensation of spasmodic drawing to and fro in the muscles, as if something were moving about in them; trembling of the limbs, with fluttering of the heart and tremor; convulsions and spasms; LANGUOR, DREAD OF EXERCISE; nervous debility; aggravation

by coffee, wine, tobacco, watching, and mental exertions; blue spots on the body, like ecchymosis; boils; chilblains; cold and blue skin, with blue nails; excessive anguish, as if one must kill one's self; sensitiveness to noise, talk, odours, and light; VEH-
MENCE, with **MALICE**; the head is easily fatigued by mental exertions; **CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE BRAIN, WITH HEAT AND REDNESS OF THE FACE**; livid, yellowish complexion and yellowish colour around the mouth and nose; tongue coated with white slime; **SOUR TASTE** after eating or drinking; herby or foul taste; the clothes feel tight round the hypochondria; sanguineous congestion and heaviness in the abdomen; the abdominal muscles feel as if bruised; **CONSTIPATION** as from constriction of the rectum, with ineffectual urging; large, hard fæces, or frequent stools consisting of mucus and attended with tenesmus; prolapsus of the rectum; painful urging to urinate, with drop-discharge of the urine; **SEXUAL EXCITEMENT**; **THE MENSES ARE PROFUSE AND TOO LONG**, with much distress; **DRY COUGH**, with vomiting of mucus; asthmatic constriction across the chest; slight paroxysms of palpitation of the heart, with rushes of blood.

O.

Oleand.—**Oleander**:—Always indicated when with other symptoms the following are present:

Tension through the entire body; buzzing sensation in all the limbs; **LAMING RIGIDITY OF ALL THE LIMBS**; painless paralysis; **SOURFY** pimples; dulness and absence of mind; scurfy, scaly, or humid eruptions on the hairy scalp; **HUMID, FETID SORES BEHIND THE EARS**, with red, rough, herpetic spots in front of the ears; brownish, burning urine with white sediment; cold feet; lameness of the feet and legs.

Op.—**Opium**:—May always be presented with advantage, if in the case to which its employment is suited the following symptoms are present:

Ill-effects of wine; ill-effects of fright or mortification; apparent death; **GENERAL TORPOR OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND INSENSIBILITY TO MEDICINAL ACTION**; **ABSENCE OF PAIN DUR-**

ING THE COMPLAINT; epileptic convulsions; tetanic spasms; drowsiness, COMA, with stertorous breathing; profuse sweat, with itching and eruption on the skin; fearful, with tendency to start; stupor; complete loss of consciousness and sensibility; visions of mice, scorpions, &c. ; intoxication; paroxysms of vertigo; pulsation of the carotids; EYES RED, AS IN INFLAMMATION, STARING AND SHINING; pupils dilated and immovable; bluish face; STUPID APPEARANCE; WITH REDDISH APPEARANCE OF THE FACIAL MUSCLES; red and bloated face; spasmodic motion of the facial muscles; vomiting of mucus and urine; tympanitic; CONSTIPATION and OBSTINACY; hard stool; in small lumps; suppression of the urinary secretions; suppression of labour-pains; stertorous breathing.

Par.—**Paris.**—**Petr.**—**Petroleum.**—Particularly serviceable if amongst otherwise suitable circumstances there be present—

Bad effects of chagrin; ailments from riding in a carriage; cracking and rattling of the joints, accompanied with stiffness; arms and legs readily feeling as if asleep; readiness to take cold; horror of the open air; debility after making an exertion, with vanishing of sight; trembling of the body, buzzing in the ears, and nausea; fits of fainting; heat, pressure at and pulsation of the heart; BROWN and YELLOW SPOTS ON THE SKIN; itching, burning pustules; sore, humid spots on the skin; BRUISES; corns; chilblains; IRRESOLUTE; hardness of hearing, from paralysis of the auditory nerves; canine hunger, though one is soon satiated; NAUSEA FROM RIDING IN A CARRIAGE; hard, lumpy stool; tenes; enuresis nocturna, with itching and dampness of the scrotum; discharge of prostatic juice, and a number of erections; leucorrhœa, with many dreams; cracked skin on the hands; with rhagades; chilblains on the fingers; cold feet.

Petro.—**Petroselinum.**

Phosph.—**Phosphorus.**—Chiefly indicated if among otherwise suitable circumstances the following symptoms be present:

Burning pains; rheumatic tearing and stitching, after taking cold; PAINS WHEN THE WRISTERS OR ANKLES; frequent rushes of blood; indolence and heaviness of the body; nervous debility, with lameness of the lower limbs; SUDDEN PROSTRATION; trembling; EMACIATION; especially of the hands; fornication in the paralysed parts; brownish-yellow or brown spots; petechiæ; small wounds bleeding profusely; lymphatic abscesses full of fistulous passages; night and morning sweats; sensitiveness of the senses and tendency to start; vertigo of various kinds; congestion of blood to the head, with buzzing, and heat in the head; lachrymation in the open air; photophobia; PALE, DIRT COMPLEXION, WITH DEEP, HOLLOW EYES; weak stomach; frequent eructations, with sensation as if the hypochondriac regions were filled with air; PAINFULNESS OF THE STOMACH when touching it or walking; large, yellow spots and boils on the abdomen; FREQUENT STOOLS, SOFT; watery, colourless urine in large quantity; EXCESSIVE SEXUAL DESIRE, with erections and nocturnal emissions; profuse and premature menses, with a good deal of distress; cough as from tubercles, with expectoration of salt mucus; oppression, anguish, and heaviness on the chest; yellow spots on the chest; numbness of the fingers; pains of the soles as if ulcerated.

Phos. ac.—Phosphori Acidum.—Indicated when the following symptoms present themselves:—
Disease of the bones, especially interstitial distension, inflammation, and caries; debility, with pale complexion; ulcers, itching or flat with dirty pus and indented bottom; TACITURN; inability to perform any mental labour; yellow spot on the sclerótica; burning in the skin of the cheeks; pimples on the forehead and chin; the teeth become dull and yellow; painful tubercles on the gums; tenacious, viscid mucus in the mouth; sensation in the stomach, as if something were heaving up and down; flatulences, especially after acids; distension of the uterus, as if from air; greenish-white diarrhoea; milky urine; with jelly-like lumps; cough, with purulent, fetid expectoration; old, itching ulcers on the legs.

Plat.—Platina.—Constantly indicated when among otherwise suitable circumstances the following symptoms are present:

Ill-effects of vexation, anger, and mortification; **NEURALGIA**, WITH **PULSATIVE**, **THROBBING**, AND **CRAMPY**, **OBERRING**, **NUMBNESS** OF THE AFFECTED PARTS; spasmodic pains in the female sex, and especially in hysterical women; **SADNESS**, especially in the evening, with disposition to weep; **AGONY**, with fear of death, which she believes to be near; **over-estimation** of herself; thinking herself much above those near her; **delirium**; **compressive** sensation in the temples, with heat and redness of the face; **pale, sickly complexion**; **excessive sexual desire** and **voluptuous titillation** in the sexual parts; **pressing towards the pudendum**; **profuse and premature menses**, with **thick, dark blood**; **aphonia**; **short, difficult breathing**.

Plumb.—Plumbum.

Prun.—Prunus spinosa.

Puls.—Pulsatilla: Always indicated when if amongst otherwise appropriate circumstances the following symptoms be present:

PAINS IN THE LIMBS, **TEARING**, **DRAWING**, OR **JERKING** IN THE MUSCLES, with numbness, lameness, and swelling of the affected parts, **stitching** and feeling of coldness in the affected parts when the weather changes; **ERRATIC PAINS**, **SHIFTING RARILY** FROM ONE PART TO ANOTHER, WITH **SWELLING** AND **REDNESS** IN THE JOINTS; **PAROXYSMS OF PAIN**, with chilliness; **asthma**, **paleness** of the face; **aggravation** of the pains when sitting, rising from the seat, or during rest, or when lying on one side; the pains are worse before midnight, or every other evening; **CHICKEN-POX**; **erysipelas**, with swelling, disposition to **blennorrhœa**; **coldness**, **shuddering**, **chilliness**, and **continual internal chilliness**; **melancholy**, with **weeping**, and **dread** of death; **timid disposition**; **despair** of one's salvation; **confusion** of the head, with pain as after intoxication or watching; **redness** and **swelling** of the eyelids, with **stye**; **dimness** of sight, as if something were hanging over the cornea which might be wiped off; **purulent otorrhœa**; **catarrh**, with **profuse discharge** of mucus; **PALE** face, and **alternate redness** and **pale-ness**; **toothache**, with **otalgia**; **slimy, foul taste** in the mouth; **BITTER TASTE** WHEN CHEWING; **PULSATIONS** in the pit of the

stomach; tenesmus of the bladder; watery urine; excessive sexual excitement, almost like priapism; suppression of the menses; distress during the menses; especially chilliness and paleness of face, with thick and black blood; cough, with expectoration of thick mucus; asthma in a horizontal position, as if the throat were constricted; paroxysms of palpitation of the heart, with anguish.

R.

Ran.—**Ranunculus Bulbosus**.—Not yet sufficiently known in reference to its character and its peculiar indicating symptoms, yet has been used with advantage for:

Epileptic convulsions; scrofulous affections; Indurations; jaundice; vesicular eruptions; flaccid phagedenic ulcers; horny and other growths; spots over the entire body.

Ran. sc.—**Ranunculus Sceleratus**.

Rhab.—**Rhabarbarum**.—Not known thoroughly as yet, still employed with success for:

Diseases of children, especially during dentition; scrofulous affections; the child tosses about, screams, is quarrelsome, has convulsive drawing in the fingers, facial muscles, and eyelids, cries and asks for a variety of things with impetuosity; agony; twitching of the facial muscles, corners of the mouth, and eyelids; tenesmus; diarrhoea of lying-in women, or puerperal, sour diarrhoea, preceded by urging.

Rhod.—**Rhododendron**.—Has been employed with success for:

Arthritic and rheumatic pains in the limbs, caused by rough and stormy weather; worse during rest and in bed; violent tearing in the limbs, after abuse of mercury, with swelling and redness; and aggravation of the pains at night and in the morning; pains in the bones or periosteum, generally at small spots, when the weather changes; swelling and redness of the joints affected with gout; swelling of the testes, with drawing pressing, also after suppression of gonorrhoea and cold; hydroceles.

Rhus.—**Rhus Toxicodendron**.—Constantly indicated

when in otherwise suitable circumstances the following symptoms are present :

2

Affections of the ligaments, tendons, and synovial membranes ; **TENSION, DRAWING, AND TEARING IN THE LIMBS, WORSE DURING REST, AND IN THE COLD SEASON, OR AT NIGHT, IN BED, FREQUENTLY attended with numbness of the affected part after moving it ; GRASPING PAINS** & pains as if from the effects of being bruised, OR A FEEL AS IF THE FLESH WERE SEPARATED FROM THE BONES ; sensation, in inner organs, as if something would be torn loose ; lameness and paralysis, also hemiplegia, vesicular erysipelas, rhagades ; pustules which break and discharge a fluid ; **HANG-NAILS ; red, shining swelling ; violent and spasmodic RAWNING ; evening fever, with diarrhoea ; sweat during the pains, frequently with violent trembling ; illusions of the fancy, and delirium ; pain as if the brain would be torn ; painful creeping in the head ; swelling of the head ; phagedenic scald-head ; small, soft, tumours, on the hairy scalp ; swelling and inflammation of the parotid glands ; acne rosacea around the mouth and chin ; nightly discharge of yellowish or bloody saliva ; ulcerative pain in the pit of the stomach, as if something would be torn off, especially when stooping or making a false step ; the small of the back feels as if bruised, especially when lying still on it.**

But.—*Buta Graveolens*.—As yet not readily determined from its indicating symptoms, but recommended and employed with advantage for :

Burning and gnawing pains in the periosteum ; pains as if bruised or contused in the limbs, joints, and bones ; inflamed ulcers ; liability to become sore when riding on horseback, etc. ; contusions and injuries of the bones and periosteum ; **DEBILITY OF THE EYES** from reading too much ; incipient amaurosis with mistiness and complete darkness at a distance ; eructations of hysteric females ; prolapsus of the rectum at every saline evacuation ; frequent urging to urinate with scanty emission, also of green urine, or with renewed ineffectual urging after micturition ; gravel ; miscarriage, sterility ; corrosive leucorrhoea after suppression of the menses.

S.

Sabad.—*Sabadilla*.—As yet not easily characterized; but often employed with advantage for:

Great insensibility to cold; laming drawing through all the limbs; great drowsiness; restless, unrefreshing sleep; fever and ague, with thirst between the chilly and hot stage; anxious restlessness and great distress; pressure on the forehead, and on the eyeball; fluent coryza, with disfigured countenance and dulness of the head; scalding sensation in the mouth; thick, yellowish coating of the tongue; voracity, after sweets particularly; red spots upon the abdomen, chest, and hands; the cough is attended with vomiting, stitches in the vertex, pains in the stomach, etc.

Sabin.—*Sabina*.—Hitherto employed with advantage for:

Ailments of females; acute and chronic arthritis; arthritic nodes; rheumatic pains; pressing in the teeth, as if the tooth would fly to pieces; too early appearance of the menses; profuse menses, with lumps of coagulated blood; metrorrhagia after confinement and miscarriage; leucorrhœa after suppression of menses, or starch-like, yellow, ichorous, fetid leucorrhœa, with painful discharges of blood, like serum, with a fetid smell.

Samb.—*Sambucus*.—Hitherto employed with advantage for:

Emaciation; dropsical swelling of the whole body; starting from sleep, with distress, trembling, and shortness of breath, even to suffocation; fever and ague, with excessive sweat; face bluish and puffed; pale, livid colour; circumscribed redness of cheeks; red spots on the cheeks; swelling of the scrotum; tracheitis; cough, with profuse expectoration of salt or also sweetish mucus; wheezing and hurried breathing; asthma Millari; angina pectoris.

Sassap.—*Sassaparilla*.—But little known generally; has been employed, however, successfully for:

Arthritic and rheumatic pains, with diminished secretion of urine, or after suppression of gonorrhœa, or exposure in the

water; ulcers from the abuse of mercury; sweat on the forehead at night in bed; obstinate constipation, with urging to urinate; lithiasis; fluor albus, mucous and rather profuse.

Sec.—Secale Cornutum :—Employed successfully for :

Spasms of the upper and lower limbs, with convulsions; sweats, from the head to the pit of the stomach, also clammy; **SUNKEN EYES**; hippocratic countenance; ugly spots in the face; tongue coated with thick mucus, discoloured, brown, and lastly black; colic, with pain in the back and thighs, eructations, vomiting, and cutting and tearing in the abdomen; seated burning in the region of the spleen and loins; diarrhoea, with great prostration; suppression of urine; hot, scanty urine; **METROBRHAGIA**, when moles are present in the uterus, after miscarriage, confinement, with black, fluid blood; chronic metritis, after suppression of the lochia; gangrene of the uterus; threatening miscarriage; irregular, feeble, or suppressed, or even spasmodic labour-pains; adhesion of the placenta; cramps in the calves and soles of the feet.

Selen.—Selenium.

Seneg.—Senega :—Hitherto employed almost exclusively for :

Diseases of mucous membranes; dropsical states; for phlegmatic, lax, juicy temperaments; bites of poisonous animals.

Senni.—Senna.

Sep.—Sepia :—Always indicated specially if under otherwise appropriate circumstances there be present among other symptoms :

Affections of the **CAPILLARY VESSELS**; stitching or burning pains; drawing tearing from below upwards; inflexibility of the joints; **RUSHES OF BLOOD**, with perceptible throbbing in the body; the pains abate during motion; hysteric debility; fainting fits; itching pimples in the joints; pemphigus; brown, reddish, herpetic spots upon the skin; herpes circinnatus; chilliness; sadness and weeping, **MELANCHOLY**; hemicrania, with vomiting; **INVOLUNTARY SHAKING OF THE HEAD**; pustules on the cornea; paralysis of the lids; incipient amaurosis, with contracted pupils; plugs in the nose, and painful eruption on the tip; **PALE FACE**;

sickly complexion, with dim, red eyes; yellow spots in the face, and yellow saddle across the cheeks and nose; EXCESSIVE APPETITE and painful feeling of hunger in the stomach; weak digestion; ineffectual urging, and hard, insufficient stool; oozing from the rectum; FREQUENT micturition; excessive sexual desire, with erections; dampness and soreness of the pudendum; leucorrhœa; soreness and itching in the vagina; congestion of blood to the chest, with palpitation of the heart and intermission of the beats of the heart; claret-red spots on the neck and under the chin; painful ulcers at the tips of the fingers; corrosive, fetid sweat of the feet.

Sil.—*Silicea*:—Constantly indicated if amongst otherwise suitable circumstances, there be present:

Muscular weakness in the case of children, and a difficulty in learning to run; large head, and a difficulty of the fontanelles closing in children; drawing in the limbs, with tearing and stitching; nightly stinging in the joints; twitching of the limbs day and night; nervous debility and fainting; lymphatic tumours and abscesses; glandular swellings, with suppuration or induration; scirrhus indurations; benign and malignant suppurations, especially in membranous parts; unhealthy skin; ganglia; panaritia; diseases of bones; NIGHT-SWEATS; vertigo, tension, and pressing in the head, as if the head would split; ulcers of the cornea; obscuration of sight, as if seeing through a grey cover, and sudden paroxysms of blindness; stoppage of the ears, sometimes going off with a report; vomiting after drinking; distension and heat of the abdomen; CONSTIPATION, WITH INEFFECTUAL URGING; cough, with purulent expectoration; fetid sweat of the feet.

Sol. nigr.—*Solanum Nigrum*.

Spig.—*Spigelia*:—Often used with advantage for:

Tearing in the limbs, also arthritic, stitching tearing; worm-fevers; NERVOUS PAINS IN AND ABOVE THE EYES, especially deep in the orbits, with pain of the eyeballs on moving them, as if too large; stitching in the eyes, with boring in the head, and pain driving one to despair; luminous flashes before the eyes; amaurosis; cataract; PALE FACE, with yellow margins around

the eyes, "prosdalgia; with shivering, swelling of the affected part; canine hunger, with nausea and thirst; nausea, with sensation as if something were rising from the stomach into the throat; ascariæ; asthma when stirring in bed, not only lies on the right side, and with the trunk raised; suffocative danger on making the least motion, especially when raising the arms; spasmodic sensation in the chest, as if from the pit of the stomach; with arrest of breathing; undulating motion of the chest; stitches in the region of the heart; purring sensation in the region of the heart; aneurysms of the heart.

Spong.—Spong. Tosta.—Much recommended, and mostly employed with advantage for:

Diseases of the lymphatic vessels and glands; heat, with dry, hot skin, thirst, headache and delirium; redness of the eyes, with burning and lachrymation; frequent eructations, with cutting and tearing in the stomach; relaxed feeling in the stomach, as if the stomach were open; orchitis; induration of the testes; pain in the larynx on touching it and turning the head; burning in the larynx and trachea; dryness, husky and hoarse voice; inflammation of the larynx, trachea, and bronchia; croup; laryngeal and tracheal phthisis; cough, deep from the chest, with soreness and burning, or chronic cough, with yellowish expectoration and hoarseness; wheezing inspirations; asthma, with amenorrhœa; goitre; hard goitre.

Squill.—Squilla Maritima.—Employed with advantage for:

Faintness, as if from weight of the body; dropsies; indurations of glands; restless sleep; heat, with obtuseness when uncovered ever so little; pale face after the heat; dark redness of the face. For further particulars, see "Sympt. Kodax."

Stann.—Stannum.—Frequently applicable, if with other symptoms the following be present:

Excessive mental and physical debility; spasms, also hysteric or epileptic spasms of children during dentition; excessive emaciation; hot sweats over the whole body; with complete prostration, even after the least exertion; heaviness in the head, and stupefying pressure in the brain; PALE AND SUNKEN FACE;

with hollow eyes; leucorrhœa; with great debility; roughness of the throat; with hearsenbes; racking cough, with bruised pain in the pit of the stomach, or retching and vomiting of the ingesta; COUGH, with MUCUS MUCUS, yellow, salt, or foul-tasting, expectoration; oppressive weight on the chest, obliging one to take deep breath, with feeling of emptiness in the pit of the stomach; hydrothorax.

Staph.—**Staphysagria**.—Constantly applicable, if in other-wise suitable cases there be present among other symptoms the following:

Scorbatic affections; ALL EFFECTS OF CHAGRIN, with indignation, or of GRIEF AND CARE; bone-pains, also inflammatory; drawing tearing in the muscles; bruised pain of the body, as after a long journey on foot; rash, with nightly convulsions; itch-like and herpetic eruptions; unhealthy skin; frequent boils; swelling of bones; disposition to sweat, or else inability to sweat, even during the greatest exertions, with pale face and headache; MELANCHOLY and SAD MOOD; PUSHES AWAY EVERYTHING NEAR HIM, FROM SHEER INDIGNATION; pimples around the inflamed eye; tubercles in the margins of the eyelids; hardness of hearing, from enlargement of the tonsils; worn-out, pinched countenance, with hollow eyes, as after a night's revel, or in consequence of some violent emotion; inflammatory pains of the facial bones; ulcer of the lip, with gnawing-drawing pain; swelling and tubercles of the gums; canine hunger, even with full stomach, with water-brash; feeling of weakness in the abdomen, as if it would fall off; swelling of the inguinal glands; constipation and delaying stool owing to a deficiency of peristaltic motion; excessive sexual desire, with nocturnal emissions and dreams; cough, with yellow purulent mucus.

Stram.—**Stramonium**.—Constantly indicated if in other-wise suitable cases there be present among other symptoms the following:

Painful sensation as if the joints were loose; spasmodic movements and convulsions, on looking at bright objects; epileptiform convulsions, with consciousness; spasms after fright; St. Vitus's

dance; cataleptic immobility, with loss of consciousness; debility, with vacillating gait; WAKES WITH A SOLEMN AIR, AN AIR OF IMPORTANCE; coma, with stertorous breathing, bloody froth at the mouth, and dark brown face; great coldness of the extremities and trunk; MELANCHOLY, DESIRE FOR COMPANY, LIGHT, SUNSHINE, THE SYMPTOMS BEING AGGRAVATED BY DARKNESS AND SOLITUDE; believes all the time that he is alone, and is afraid; paroxysms of rage; FRIGHTFUL FANCIES, such as shapes of dreadful animals, etc.; loquacious delirium; alternation of ludicrous demeanour and sadness; violent headache, with obscuration of sight and hard hearing; optical illusions; DISTORTED FEATURES, as if by pain or fear and anxiety, with deep furrows and wrinkles on the forehead; red face, with staring eyes; swelling of the face, as if turgid with blood, with friendly look; blue and swollen lips; speech as if paralysed, utters inarticulate sounds; spasmodic constriction of the fauces; violent singultus; AVERSION to LIQUIDS; cadaverous-smelling stools; suppression of urine; lascivious disposition; spasms of the chest.

Stront.—Strontiana Carbonica.

Sulph.—Sulphur:—Constantly indicated if among otherwise suitable circumstances there be present:

Pains in the limbs, with weakness and numbness, and stitching in the joints and rigidity; drawing and tearing, becoming intolerable under a feather-bed; FATIGUE AND PAIN FROM TALKING; NIGHTLY OCCURRENCE OR AGGRAVATION OF THE AILMENTS; SENSITIVENESS TO WIND AND OPEN AIR; orgasmus sanguinis, with swelling of the veins of the hands; trembling of the limbs, especially of the hands; epilepsy after a fright, or after running about; EMACIATION; ITCH-LIKE ERUPTIONS; HEPATIC SPOTS; moles; rhagades; UNHEALTHY SKIN; readily-bleeding ulcers; glandular affections; diseases of bones; chlorosis; dropsy; red, hot swellings; DROWSINESS IN THE DAY-TIME; NIGHTMARE; CHILLINESS; sweats readily while sitting, reading, writing, or when moving slightly; melancholy, despair of one's salvation; disposition to philosophic and religious fanaticism; beating in the head, early or in the evening, or at

night in bed; congestion in the head, and flying flushes of heat; PAIN OF THE ROOTS OF THE HAIRS, ESPECIALLY ON TOUCHING THEM; ulcerated margins of the eyelids; intolerance of light, especially of the sun; pale and bloated face; livid complexion; blue margins around the eyes; hot face, with red spots (between the eye and ear); rough skin in the face; BLACK PORES of the nose, lip, and chin; teeth loose and elongated; APHTHÆ; excessive hunger; acid stomach; regurgitation of food; HEMORRHOIDAL COLIC; CONSTIPATION; insufficient stools, with sensation as if something had remained behind; hientéria; painful micturition; ENURESIS NOCTURNA; impotence; emissions; suppression of the menses; burning, corrosive leucorrhœa; much mucus in the chest and throat; feeling of heaviness on the chest, as from a lump; hang-nails; cold feet.

Sulph. ac.—Sulphuris Acidum:—Hitherto much recommended and employed with advantage for:

Itching over the entire body; red and bluish spots on the skin; sore places on the skin, with gangrenous ulceration; ill-effects of mechanical injuries; chronic ophthalmia; apthæ; acidity in the throat, and heartburn; premature and profuse menses; chronic hæmoptysis.

T.

Tarax.—Taraxacum.

Tart.—Tartarus Emeticus:—Hitherto principally recommended and used with advantage if there be present:

Pustulous eruption, like variola; varioloids; variola; fever and ague, with absence of thirst and great drowsiness; pale and sickly complexion; nausea, vomiting; diarrhœa and great debility; sour vomiting of food; yellow-brown or slimy diarrhœa; the larynx painful to contact; croup; catarrh, with mucous rattling in the air-passages; paralysis of the lungs; suffocative catarrh.

Ther.—Theridion.

Thuj.—Thuja Occidentalis:—Of great value not only in sycotic ailments, as has been hitherto supposed, but in many other

cases, and always indicated if among otherwise suitable circumstances the following symptoms present themselves :

TEARING AND BEATING IN THE AFFECTED PARTS, AS IF ULCERATED; sensation as if the whole body were very thin and delicate; and might easily fall to pieces; the pains are worst during rest and in bed; eruption like chicken-pox, with red areola; **BROWN SPOTS ON THE SKIN**; **FIGWARTS**; slow comprehension; headache, as if a nail were driven into the crown; tensive drawing in the nasal bones; ulceration and painful scours high up in the nose; ranula; swelling of the parotid glands; pain as from intussusception of the bowels; motions in the abdomen as of something alive; constipation as if from intussusception of the bowels; sensation in the urethra, as if drops of urine were running along; round, flat, unclean ulcers on the glans; **FIGWARTS**, especially horny or humid, suppurating and itching; constant erections and emissions, with sensation of stricture in the urethra; wart-shaped excrescences on the os tines; the region of the heart painful; warts on the hands.

V.

Val.—*Valeriana*:—Often specially indicated if in otherwise suitable cases among other symptoms the following are present :

Jerking drawing in the limbs and bones; pains which appear suddenly, concussive, or shifting from one part to another; the pains are mitigated by friction and rubbing; morbid nervousness; hypochondriacal despair; taste as of fetid tallow; ulcerative pain in the abdomen, and distensive sensation.

Verat.—*Veratrum Album*:—Indicated when under otherwise suitable circumstances the following symptoms are present :

PAROXYSMS OF PAIN, CAUSING DELIRIUM AND RAGE FOR A SHORT TIME; bruised pain in the limbs, particularly in the bones; **PAIN OF THE PARTS WHEN LYING, AS IF THE BED WERE TOO HARD**; laming pain, as if after too great fatigue and exhaustion; **PAINS IN THE LIMBS, WHICH BECOME WORSE IN BED**

DISORIENTED ON RISING, CHASE ENTIRELY BY WALKING ABOUT, AND
 GENERALLY APPEAR EARLY IN THE MORNING; aggravation in
 autumn and spring, during bad, wet and cold weather; aggra-
 vation of the pains by the talking of others; trembling, with
 anguish, and disposition to faint; concussions like electric shocks,
 with profuse sweat; spasms and convulsions, with contraction of
 the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; catalepsy, with
 lock-jaw; lamina prostration and disposition to faint, from the
 least exercise; FLACCID SKIN; coma vigil; COLDNESS OF THE
 WHOLE BODY, WITH COLD CLAMMY SWEATS; hot face, with
 redness and shuddering; slow and almost extinct pulse; ANGUISH
 AS FROM AN EVIL CONSCIENCE; fearfulness, running about from
 anxiety; mania, religious or amorous, with foolish demeanour;
 SENSATION AS IF A PIECE OF ICE WERE LYING ON THE CROWN OF
 THE HEAD; hemeralopia; red spots on the nose; COLD, CADA-
 VEROUS COUNTEenance, WITH POINTED NOSE AND SUNKEN
 CHEEKS; bluish or yellowish face; acne rosacea in the face,
 around the mouth and on the chin; lips dry, blackish and cracked;
 lock-jaw; discharge of mucus from the mouth, and froth at the
 mouth; tongue red and swollen, or dry, blackish and cracked;
 CANINE HUNGER; black vomit; vomiting with diarrhoea, and
 pressure in the pit of the stomach; PAINFUL SENSITIVENESS OF
 THE PIT AND REGION OF THE STOMACH, AND GREAT ANGUISH IN
 THE PIT OF THE STOMACH; cutting in the abdomen, or burning
 as if from hot coal; CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AS IF FROM WANT
 OF ACTION OF THE BOWELS; green, watery stools, mixed with
 flecks, or brownish and blackish stools; violent palpitation of
 the heart, and great anguish about the heart; creeping in the
 hands and fingers; icy-cold feet.

Verb.—Verbascum.

Viol. od.—Viola Odorata.

Viol. tr.—Viola Tricolor.

Z.

Zinc.—Zincum:—Hitherto but little used; still has been employed with advantage when the following symptoms exist:

Feeling of coldness in the bones ; chronic eruptions ; herpetic ulcers ; loud shrieks during sleep ; night-sweats ; soreness in the head ; buzzing in the head ; pain of the hairy scalp as if from subcutaneous ulceration ; paralysis of the upper lids ; bleeding gums ; bluish herpes in the throat, after neglected gonorrhœa ; constipation ; gravel ; leucorrhœa, preceded by cutting colic ; spasmodic asthma ; tension in the sternum ; palpitation and shocks of the heart, with intermission of the beats of the heart and arrest of breathing ; pain in the small of the back.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

(From Jahr's *Symptomen-Codex*.)

- Abdomen*, the cavity between the thorax and pelvis; the belly.
- Aberration*, departure from the natural, healthy action.
- Ablactation*, weaning of children.
- Abnormal*, *anormal*, not natural; unhealthy; morbid; irregular.
- Abortus*, abortion; miscarriage.
- Abouchement*, anastomosis.
- Abrade*, *abrasion*, loss of skin or membrane, by scraping, etc.; excoriation.
- Abscess*, cavity containing pus.
- Abscission*, cutting away a soft part.
- Absorbents*, small vessels to convey matters to the blood; lacteals, lymphatics;—absorbing earths, alkalies, etc.
- Abstergent*, cleansing.
- Acarus*, insect infecting the skin, as in itch.
- Accession*, the onset of fever, etc.
- Accouchement*, child-bearing.
- Accretion*, growth, increase.
- Acephalous*, having no head.
- Acerbity*, sourness; acidity.
- Acetabulum*, cup-like cavity, receiving the head of the femur at the hip-joint.
- Acetum*, vinegar.
- Acme*, height of a disease.
- Acne*, pimples.
- Acne rosacea*, carbuncled face.
- Acoustic*, referring to sound.
- Acrid*, corrosive; pungent; irritating.
- Acromial*, pertaining to the acromion.
- Acromion*, a process of the scapula.
- Acuminated*, sharp-pointed.
- Acupuncture*, plunging of needles into the soft parts.
- Acute*, of disease, sharp, rapid; of pain, severe.
- Adhesion*, reunion of wounded or fractured parts; morbid connection of contiguous surfaces.
- Adipification*, deposition of fat.
- Adipsia*, absence of thirst.
- Adolescence*, approach to maturity.
- Adynamic*, attended with great debility, prostration.
- Agglutination*, adhesion; gluing together.
- Egophonism*, sound of the voice like the bleating of a goat.
- Ætiology*, doctrine of morbid causes.
- Affinity*, chemical attraction.
- Affusion*, pouring or dashing water, etc., on the body.
- Affluxion*, accumulation of fluids; flowing together.
- Agonecia*, *agonia*; impotence; sterility.
- Agrypnia*, sleeplessness.
- Ague*, chill; cold stage of intermittent; *apyrexia*.
- Agustia*, loss of taste.
- Alæ nasi*, wings of the nose; lateral cartilages of the nose.
- Albuginea oculi*, *testis*, tunic of the eye, of the testicle.

- Albugo*, white speck; leucoma.
- Albumen*, an organic element of the blood; etc., found almost pure in the white of an egg.
- Albuminuria*, albuminous urine; a dropsical disease, in which much albumen exists in the urine.
- Alienatio mentis*, mental delusion, insanity.
- Aliment*, food.
- Alimentary*, connected with food.
- Alkali*, substance which neutralizes acids, and changes vegetable blues to green, as potash, soda, etc.
- Alkaloids*, substances possessing somewhat similar properties to alkalies.
- Allopathy*, system of medical practice based upon the principle "*contraria contrariis curantur*."
- Alopecia*, loss of hair; baldness.
- Alveoli*, the bony sockets of the teeth.
- Alveolar*, belonging to the alveoli.
- Alvine*, pertaining to the stomach or intestines.
- Amiaurosis*, paralysis of the optic nerve; gutta serena.
- Amblyopia*, dimness of sight.
- Amblyosmos*, dullness of hearing.
- Amenorrhœa*, absence or stoppage of the menstrual discharge; suppressed menstruation.
- Amentia*, idiocy.
- Amnesia*, loss of memory.
- Amnion*, *amnios*, envelope of the fetus.
- Amorphous*, *anileus*, irregularly shaped.
- Anggdala*, tonsils.
- Amygdalitis*, quinsy; cynanche tonsillaris.
- Anal*, pertaining to the anus.
- Anæmia*, deficiency of blood.
- Anaphrodisia*, venereal impotence.
- Anasarca*, dropsy of the cellular tissue.
- Anastomosis*, inosculation of vessels.
- Anchyloblepharon*, adhesion of the eyelids.
- Anchylosis*, *ankylosis*, stiffness of a joint; adhesion of articulating surfaces.
- Ancon*, *ancus*, elbow-joint.
- Andromania*, nymphomania.
- Androgynus*, *andrin*, hermaphrodite.
- Anesthesia*, paralysis of nerves of sensation.
- Aneurysm*, morbid enlargement of an artery.
- Angiology*, doctrine of the vascular system.
- Angina*, affections of the throat; as sore throat, etc.
- Angina gangrenosa*, malignant inflammation of the throat.
- Angina membranacea*, croup.
- Angina maligna*, putrid sore throat.
- Angina parotidea*, mumps.
- Angina tonsillaris*, quinsy.
- Angina pectoris*, inflammation of the chest.
- Angina pharyngea*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx.
- Anhelation*, panting; difficult breathing.
- Animalcula*, insects visible only through the microscope.
- Animalization*, conversion of food into organic matter.
- Annular*, circular; like a ring.
- Anoia*, idiocy; anœa.
- Anodyne*, a soothing remedy.
- Anomalous*, irregular, unnatural.
- Anorexia*, want of appetite.
- Anosmia*, loss of the sense of smelling.
- Antacid*, a substance which neutralizes acids.
- Antagonistic*, acting in an opposite way.
- Antaphrodisiac*, agents intended to diminish sexual desire.

- Antebrachial*, relating to the forearm.
- Anterior*, before, in front.
- Anthelmintic*, vermifuge; antidote for worms.
- Anthrax*, ANTHRACIA, carbuncle.
- Anthropophobia*, dread of human beings.
- Anticardium*, epigastrium, pit of the stomach.
- Antiphlogistic*, remedies in the old system against inflammation; cooling remedies.
- Anticipating*, returning before the usual time, said of intermittent fever.
- Antidote*, a counter-remedy; an agent to annul the action of another remedy or poison.
- Antihelix*, a prominence of the outer ear.
- Antiseptic*, designed to prevent putrefaction.
- Antispasmodic*, remedy relieving spasm.
- Astrum*, bony cavity.
- Antrum-highmorianum*, cavity above the teeth in the upper jaw.
- Anus*, external opening of the rectum; fundament.
- Aorta*, great artery of the body.
- Aortitis*, inflammation of the aorta.
- Apathy*, insensibility.
- Apepsia*, weakness of digestion.
- Aperient*, gentle laxative.
- Apex*, summit, point.
- Aphonia*, loss of voice.
- Aphoria*, sterility.
- Aphrodisiac*, provocative to venery; remedy for sterility.
- Aphthæ*, thrush; *sprue*; sore-mouth.
- Apnœa*, suffocation.
- Aponeurosis* (pl. *aponeuroses*), fascia, tendinous expansion of muscles.
- Apophysis*, projecting end of a bone.
- Apoplexia*, apoplexy, loss of sensation and voluntary motion.
- Apyrexia*, intermission of febrile paroxysms.
- Arachnitis*, a form of phrenitis; inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.
- Arachnoid*, membrane of the brain; tunic of the eye.
- Arc*, *arch*, segment of a circle, as in the colon, aorta, palate, etc.
- Ardor urinæ*; *ventriculi*, scalding urination; heartburn.
- Areola*, circle, as around the nipple.
- Argillaceous*, partaking of the nature of clay.
- Aridity*, dryness.
- Aroma*, fragrant odour.
- Arterial*, pertaining to the arteries.
- Arterialization*, decarbonization of the blood, while passing through the lungs.
- Arteritis*, inflammation of the arterial coats.
- Arteries*, vessels conveying the blood from the heart.
- Arthralgia*, *arthrodynia*, pain in the joints.
- Arthritis*, *arthrosia*, gout; inflammation of the joints.
- Arthritis vaga*, erratic gout.
- Arthrocece*, *spina ventosa*, decay of the articular portions of bones, spreading from the marrow outwards.
- Arthromeningitis*, inflammation of the membranes of a joint.
- Arthronalgia*, chronic rheumatism.
- Arthrosis*, articulation, joint.
- Ascaris* (pl. *ascarides*), small intestinal worms; pin-worms; thread-worms.
- Ascites*, abdominal dropsy.
- Asphyxia*, suspended animation, as by suffocation, etc.
- Asthenia*, extreme debility; weakness of the heart's action.

- Asthenic*, debilitated; applied to disease, low.
- Asthma*, violent oppression of breathing.
- Astragalus*, upper bone of the tarsus, on which the tibia rests.
- Astringents*, medicines used to contract muscular fibre, and constrict vessels, to restrain discharges.
- Ataxic*, typhus characterised by excessive prostration and colliquation.
- Athletic*, vigorous, muscular.
- Athymia*, despondency.
- Atlas*, first vertebra of the neck.
- Atom*, ultimate particle of matter.
- Atony*, relaxation, want of energy or tone.
- Attenuation*, emaciation; dilution of a medicine in homœopathic practice.
- Atrophy*, wasting away of the system, from functional disturbance.
- Atypic*, erratic, irregular; having no characteristic symptoms.
- Auditory*, pertaining to the ear.
- Auricula*, external ear.
- Aurigo*, jaundice.
- Aurium tinnitus*, ringing in the ears.
- Aurium sordes*, ear-wax; cerumen.
- Auscultation*, the detection of symptoms by the ear; stethoscopic diagnosis.
- Autocracy*, vis medicatrix nature.
- Autopsy*, ocular evidence.
- Autopsia cadaveris*, post-mortem examination by dissection.
- Automatic*, involuntary motions.
- Axilla* (pl. *axillæ*), armpits.
- Axillary*, pertaining to the axilla.
- Axis*, second vertebra of the neck.
- Azygos*, muscles, etc., having no mate; not double.
- Balanitis*, inflammation of the glans penis.
- Balanorrhœa*, *balanoblennorrhœa*, false gonorrhœa.
- Biceps*, double-headed muscle.
- Bicuspides*, first molars.
- Bifurcation*, division into branches.
- Bigaster*, *biventer*, double-bellied muscle.
- Bile*, gall secreted in the liver.
- Biliary*, pertaining to the secretions of the liver.
- Bilious*, abounding in bile.
- Blennorrhœa*, *blennorrhœgia*, gleet, discharge from the urethra; chronic gonorrhœa.
- Blepharitis*, *blepharophthalmia*, inflammation of the eyelids.
- Blepharon*, eyelid.
- Blepharophthalmitis*, inflammation of the eyelid.
- Blepharoptosis*, paralytic falling of the upper eyelid.
- Blepharospasmus*, spasm of the eyelid.
- Borborygmus*, rumbling in the bowels from flatus.
- Bothrio cephalus*, broad tape-worm.
- Brachial*, pertaining to the arms.
- Bronchial*, pertaining to the bronchi.
- Bronchitis*, inflammation of the bronchia.
- Bronchophony*, abnormal resonance of the voice in the bronchial tubes corresponding to obliterated air-vesicles.
- Bronchus* (pl. *bronchi*, *bronchia*), one of the tubes into which the trachea bifurcates; air-passages.
- Bruit*, term applied to certain sounds in auscultation.
- Brygmus*, grating of teeth.
- Bubo*, an inflamed gland.
- Bubonocèle*, inguinal hernia.
- Bucca*, the cheek.
- Buccal*, belonging to the cheeks; pertaining to the mouth.
- Buccinator*, muscle of the cheek.
- Bucnemia*, tumid leg.

Bulimy, bulimia, excessive appetite; canine hunger.

Bullæ, large vesicles.

Cachexy, cachexia, vitiated constitution; bad habit; morbid condition of the body characterised by deficient digestion, nutrition, and assimilation.

Cachinnation, hysterical laughter.

Cadaver, a dead body.

Cadaverous, resembling a corpse.

Cæcal, belonging to the cæcum.

Cæcum, caput coli; blind gut.

Calculus (pl. *calculi*), stone, gravel; concretions in the bladder, kidneys, gall-ducts, etc.

Calibre, cavity of hollow vessels.

Caligo, blindness.

Calli, nodes.

Callosity, hardness, as of tumours.

Callous, hard. *Callus*, osseous matter connecting fractured bones.

Caloria, principle of heat.

Canalis, canal, channel or tube in the body.

Cancelli, spongy structure in bones.

Cancrum oris, fetid ulcer in the mouth.

Canine, belonging to the dog-species.

Canker, ulceration of the mouth or throat.

Canthus, angle of the eyelids.

Capillaries, hair-like minute vessels.

Capitis, of the head.

Caput, the head. *Caput obstipum*, wry neck.

Capsule, membranous sac.

Carcinoma, adj. *carcinomatous*, cancer.

Cardia, upper orifice of the stomach.

Cardiac, appertaining to the heart.

Cardialgia, spasm of the stomach.

Carditis, inflammation of the heart.

Caries, ulceration of the bone.

Curminatives, medicaments to remove flatulence.

Carneous, fleshy.

Carotids, the two large arteries of the neck.

Carpologia, picking at the bed-clothes.

Carpus, the wrist. *Carpal*, belonging to the wrist.

Carus, coma; profound stupor; torpor.

Caruncle, small fleshy excrescence.

Caseous, like cheese.

Catalepsy, nervous attack, characterised by temporary interruption of the organic functions of the body and mind.

Catamenia, menses.

Cataplasm, poultice.

Cataract, opacity in the crystalline lens.

Catarrh, cold; inflammation of the mucous membrane of air-passages, etc.

Catharsis, purging.

Cathartic, purgative; cleansing medicine.

Cauda, tail. *Cauda equina*, lower extremity of the spine.

Cellular tissue, net-like formation composed of cells.

Cephalalgia, headache.

Cephalic, pertaining to the head.

Cephalitis, inflammation of the brain.

Cephaloma, a tumour resembling brain.

Cerebellum, lower, back part of the brain.

Cerebral, pertaining to the brain.

Cerebritis, inflammation of the brain.

Cerebrum, upper and front part of the brain.

Cerous, like wax.

Cerumen, ear-wax.

Cervical, belonging to the neck.

- Cervix vesicae; uteri*, neck of the bladder; uterus.
- Chancres*, syphilitic ulcers.
- Cheiragra*, gout in the hand.
- Chemosis*, inflammatory swelling of the conjunctiva.
- Chloasma*, chlorosis.
- Chlorosis*, green sickness.
- Cholagogues*, medicines producing bilious discharges.
- Cholera*, a disease attended with violent vomiting and purging.
- Choleric*, bilious temperament.
- Cholerrine*, a milder kind of cholera.
- Chorda vocales*, vocal cords, four ligaments uniting the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.
- Chordee*, painful erection of the penis.
- Chorea Sancti Viti*, St. Vitas's dance.
- Chorion*, external membrane of the fetus.
- Choroid*, similar in appearance to the chorion.
- Chromatopsia*, coloured vision.
- Chronic*, long-continued; in contradistinction to acute.
- Chyle*, a white fluid entering the vascular system from the thoracic duct.
- Chylification*, the process by which the chyme is converted into chyle.
- Chyme*, the ingesta after they have been digested in the stomach.
- Chymification*, process of digestion, converting the food into chyme.
- Cicatriciation*, healing—of a wound, etc.
- Cicatrix* (pl. *cicatrices*), scar left after the healing of a wound, etc.
- Cilium*, eyelash; the edge of the eyelids.
- Ciliary*, pertaining to the eyelids.
- Cinereous*, ash-coloured.
- Cingulum*, the waist.
- Clavicle*, collar-bone.
- Clavi pedis*, corns.
- Clavus hystericus*, fixed pain in the forehead, as if a nail were stuck in.
- Climacteric*, period of organic change; cessation of menstrual functions.
- Clinical*, pertaining to the sick-chamber; practical medicine.
- Clitoris*, part of the pudendum in the female sexual organs.
- Clitorismus*, morbid enlargement of the clitoris.
- Cloaca*, openings from necrosis of the bone.
- Clonic spasm*, not permanently rigid, but with alternations of relaxation.
- Coagula*, clots of blood; curds of milk.
- Coccyx*, extremity of the vertebral column; cauda.
- Cochlea*, cavity of the internal ear.
- Cœlia*, intestinal tube.
- Cœliac*, artery and vein of the abdomen.
- Cœliac passion*, colic.
- Coitus*, coition, act of venery.
- Colic*, griping in the intestines; pain at the umbilicus.
- Colitis*, inflammation of the colon.
- Collapsæ*, failure of vital power.
- Colliquative*, profuse discharge of a secretion.
- Collum*, the neck.
- Collyrium*, eye-water.
- Colon*, the large intestine.
- Columnæ carnae*, fleshy columns which separate the meshes, or areolæ of the walls of the right ventricle.
- Coma*, lethargy, stupor.
- Goma somnolentum*, intense drowsiness.
- Coma vigil*, ineffectual attempt to sleep.

- Comatose**, drowsy, lethargic.
- Comminution**, minute division by bruising.
- Commissure**, opening seam of the eyes, mouth, labia pudendi, etc.
- Compress**, folded lint, etc., used in dressing wounds, or where real pressure is necessary.
- Conception**, first stage of utero-gestation.
- Condyle, condyloid**, processes, etc.; of certain bones.
- Condyloma**, wart-like excrescence on the pudenda or anus.
- Confluent**, running together, as of the pustules in some exanthemata.
- Congenital**, hereditary, existing at birth.
- Congestio ad caput**, determination of blood to the head.
- Congestio ad pectus**, determination of blood to the chest.
- Congestion**, over-fulness of the blood vessels.
- Conjunctiva**, lining of the eyelids; external coat of the eyeball.
- Conoid**, cone-shaped.
- Constipation**, costiveness.
- Constitutional**, hereditary or acquired characteristic disease.
- Constrictive**, styptic, astringent.
- Contagion**, propagation of disease by contact.
- Continuity**, direct connection, integrity of structure.
- Continence**, retention, as of urine, etc.
- Contusion**, bruise.
- Convalescent**, recovering from sickness.
- Cophosis**, loss of hearing; paracusis.
- Copulation**, coition.
- Coracoid**, a process of the scapula.
- Cornea**, horny, transparent coat of front part of the eyeball.
- Corona**, top of the head; crown.
- Coronal**, a suture of the cranium.
- Coronary**, arteries and veins of the heart; certain ligaments.
- Coronoid**, process of the ulna.
- Corpora quadrigemina**, four tubercles situated regularly upon the upper surface of the isthmus of the brain.
- Corpus callosum**, firm substance uniting the hemispheres of the cerebrum at the base.
- Corpus cavernosum**, in the body of the penis.
- Corpus luteum**, cicatrix of the ovarium after the escape of an ovum.
- Corpus mucosum, rete mucosum**, giving the characteristic colour to the skin.
- Corpuscle**, globule.
- Corrugation**, wrinkling.
- Cortical**, external portion of the brain; kidneys.
- Coryza**, cold in the head.
- Costa, rib. Costal**, pertaining to the ribs.
- Cotylloid**, cavity and ligament of the acetabulum.
- Coxa**, hip; haunch.
- Coxagra, coxalgia**, inflammation of the hip-joint; pain in the hip-joint.
- Coxarthrodesis**, disease of the hip-joint.
- Cranium**, skull.
- Crassamentum**, clot, coagulum of the blood.
- Crepitation**, rattling, grating sensation in the lungs and air-passages.
- Crepitant, rhonchus or rale**, fine crackling noise of air passing through obstructed tubes, as in first stage of pneumonia.
- Crepitus**, crackling, grating.
- Crest of the illum**, upper margin of the pelvis; haunch.

Crest of the tibia, edge of tibia, shin.
Cricoid, ring-like; cartilage of the larynx.
Crisis, the acme of a disease; turning point.
Critical, pertaining to the crisis.
Crudity, undigested food in the stomach.
Cruor, crassamentum.
Crural, belonging to the legs.
Cruræus, *cruralis*, muscles and nerves of the leg.
Crusta lactea, scald-head; milk-crust.
Cryptæ, concealed mucous follicles.
Cuboides, bone in the ankle.
Cubital, pertaining to the forearm.
Cubitus, the forearm; elbow.
Curative, tending to restore health.
Cuspidati, canine teeth; eye-teeth.
Custodia virginitatis, hymen.
Cutaneous, pertaining to the skin.
Cuticle, outer skin.
Cutis anserina, goose-skin; goose-flesh.
Cutis vera, true skin under the epidermis.
Cyanosis, blue disease; morbus ceruleus.
Cyanche, disease of the throat.
Cyanche trachealis, croup.
 „ *tonsillaris*, quinsy.
 „ *parotidea*, mumps.
 „ *maligna*, putrid sore-throat.
Cynorexia, canine appetite.
Cyst, a bladder.
Cystolithos, stone in the bladder.
Cystic duct, from the gall-bladder.
Cystirrhagia, hemorrhage from the bladder.
Cystirrhœa, catarrh of the bladder.
Cystitis, inflammation of the bladder.
Cystocele, hernia of the bladder.
Cystospastic, spasm of the bladder.
Cystotomia, lithotomy.

Dartos, structure which corrugates the scrotum.
Decubitus, soreness from long confinement in bed.
Defecation, stool, alvine evacuation.
Deglutition, act of swallowing.
Dejection, alvine discharge.
Deliquium animi, fainting, syncope.
Delirium, derangement of mental functions.
Delitescence, sudden subsidence of inflammation.
Deltoid, muscle of the shoulder.
Dementia, insanity, idiocy.
Dental, pertaining to the teeth.
Dentatus, second cervical vertebra.
Dentes canini—incisores—molares—sapientiæ, eye-teeth, front-teeth, molar-teeth, wisdom-teeth.
Dentition, process of cutting teeth.
Denudation, laying bare the bone.
Deobstruent, removing obstructions.
Depilation, falling off of the hair.
Depletion, abstraction of fluids, as by bleeding, etc.
Depurating, purifying.
Derivatives, revulsive remedies, counter-irritants.
Dermis, true skin; cutis vera.
Dermoid, resembling the skin.
Desiccation, drying up.
Desquamation, exfoliation, scaling of the epidermis.
Detergents, cleansing remedies.
Diabetes, morbid secretion of urine, containing sugar, etc.
Diagnosis, discrimination of maladies.
Diaphoresis, increased perspiration; sweating.
Diaphoretics, remedies intended to induce sweating.
Diaphragm, midriff; muscular partition between the thorax and abdomen.
Diaphragmitis, inflammation of the diaphragm.

- Diarrhœa*, looseness of the bowels.
Diarthrosis, moveable joint.
Diastole, dilatation of the heart and arteries.
Diathesis, constitutional tendency.
Dietetic, pertaining to diet.
Digital, belonging to the fingers.
Digiti minimi, the little fingers.
Diphtheritis, a species of croup.
Diplopia, double vision.
Dysecoia, deafness.
Dysopia, depraved vision.
Disorganization, destruction of an organ.
Distal, the part farthest from the heart.
Diuresis, copious flow of urine.
Diuretic, medicines which increase the secretion of urine.
Diurnal, daily.
Dolor, pain. *Dolorous*, painful.
Dorsal, pertaining to the back, or posterior part.
Dorsum, the back; the posterior side of any part.
Dothineritis, inflammation of the mucous follicles in the bowels.
Douche, forcible affusion of water.
Drastic, violent, active—purgatives.
Ductus, a canal or vessel for conveying fluids.
Duodenum, the first part of the intestine next to the stomach.
Duplicature, reflection of a membrane on itself.
Dura mater, the outer membrane of the brain.
Dynamic force, vital power.
Dyscrasia, abnormal composition of the fluids.
Dysecoia, deafness.
Dysentery, a disease of the intestines attended with frequent bloody and mucous stools.
Dysmenorrhœa, painful menstruation.
Dysorexia, depraved appetite.
- Dysosmia*, diminished sense of smelling.
Dyspepsia, weakness of digestion.
Dyspermatismus, impotency in the male.
Dysphagia, difficulty of swallowing.
Dysphonia, impaired power of speech.
Dyspnœa, difficult breathing.
Dysuria, painful micturition, difficulty in passing urine.
- Ecchymosis*, extravasation of blood under the skin, as in bruises.
Eclampsia, puerperal convulsions.
Ecthyma, irritable pustule.
Ecstasis, state of morbid exaltation of the soul, with loss of consciousness of the reality of things, in consequence of the mind being intensely and exclusively absorbed in the contemplation of supernatural subjects.
Ectropium, eversion of the eyelids.
Eczema, eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually close or crowded together, with little or no inflammation round their bases.
Efflorescence, redness of the skin.
Effluvia, impure exhalations.
Effluxion, early abortion, during the first three months.
Effusion, escape of fluids; extravasation.
Ejaculator, muscle of the urethra.
Elephantiasis, tuberculous lepra, characterised by nodous swellings in the armpits and groins, eyebrows, on the face and arms, sometimes becoming cancerous, with destruction of bones and whole limbs, etc.
Elythrocele, hernia of the vagina.
Emaciation, wasting away of flesh.
Emesis, act of vomiting.

- Emetic**, medicine to produce vomiting.
- Emission**, discharge of semen, etc.
- Emmenagogue**, designed to aid menstruation.
- Emollient**, soothing, softening.
- Emphysema**, effusion of air into the cellular tissue.
- Empirical**, practice based on experience alone.
- Empresma**, internal inflammation; phlegmasia.
- Emprosthotonos**, spasm in which the body is bent forward, as in tetanus.
- Empyema**, collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.
- Empyreumatic**, having a burnt taste or smell.
- Emulsion**, a milk-like mixture, cooling drink.
- Emunctory**, the outlet of an excretory duct.
- Enamel**, the outer coat of the teeth.
- Encephalitis**, inflammation of the brain and membrane.
- Encephalon**, the brain. **Encephaloid**, like brain.
- Encysted**, covered with a membranous sac.
- Endemic**, peculiar to a circumscribed locality.
- Endermic**, introduced through the skin, by abrading the surface.
- Endocarditis**, inflammation of the internal parts of the heart.
- Enema**, clyster, injection.
- Enervation**, exhaustion, debility, languor.
- Engorgement**, accumulation of fluids in vessels and hollow organs.
- Ennui**, listlessness, weariness.
- Ensiform**, sword-like, as the cartilage of the sternum.
- Entera**, the bowels. **Enteric**, pertaining to the bowels.
- Enteralgia**, pain in the bowels; colic.
- Enteritis**, inflammation of the bowels.
- Enteromphalos**, umbilical hernia.
- Enteroscheocele**, scrotal hernia.
- Entozoa**, intestinal worms.
- Entropium**, inversion of the eyelid.
- Enuresis**, incontinence of urine.
- Ephelis**, freckles.
- Ephemerat**, of one day's duration.
- Epialtes**, nightmare.
- Epicanthus**, fold of skin covering the inner canthus.
- Epicranium**, integument of the skull.
- Epidemic**, a generally pervading disease.
- Epidermis**, cuticle, sear-skin.
- Epidermoid**, pertaining to the cuticle.
- Epididymis**, part of the testes.
- Epigastric**, pertaining to the stomach.
- Epigastrium**, region of the stomach.
- Epiglottis**, covering of the entrance to the trachea.
- Epilepsy**, *epilepsia*, falling sickness.
- Epiphora**, watery eyes.
- Epiphysis**, spongy extremity of bones.
- Epiplocele**, hernia of the omentum.
- Epiploon**, omentum.
- Epiploscheocele**, scrotal hernia of the omentum.
- Epispadias**, urethra opening on the dorsum of the penis.
- Epispastic**, blistering, vesicatory.
- Epistaxis**, bleeding from the nose.
- Episthotonos**, emprosthotonos, tetanic spasm.
- Epithelium**, cuticle of the mucous membrane.
- Epulis**, tumour on the gums.
- Erethismus**, *erethism*, constitutional irritation; great commotion. (?)

- Erosion**, destruction by ulceration, etc.
- Erratic**, wandering; irregular.
- Errhine**, sternutatory drugs, to produce sneezing.
- Eruclation**, belching, rising of wind from the stomach.
- Erysipelas**, St. Anthony's fire; an inflammatory cutaneous disease.
- Erysipelatous**, partaking of the nature of erysipelas.
- Erythema**, rash or efflorescence not accompanied by any swelling, vesication, or fever.
- Eschar**, dry slough; scab.
- Escharotic**, caustic to destroy fleshy structure.
- Esculent**, good for food.
- Etiology**, history of the causes of disease.
- Eustachian tube**, leading from the throat to the inner ear.
- Evacuation**, discharge.
- Eversion**, turning outward.
- Exacerbation**, aggravation of fever, etc.
- Exanthema** (pl. *exanthemata*), cutaneous eruption.
- Exanthematous**, pertaining to exanthema.
- Excoriation**, abrasion of the skin, etc.
- Excrecence**, a morbid growth, as a fungus, etc.
- Excretory**, vessel, etc., to discharge matters.
- Exfoliation**, peeling off in thin layers, as of dead bone.
- Exomphalos**, umbilical hernia.
- Exophthalmia**, protrusion of the eyeball.
- Exostosis**, a bony excrescence.
- Expectant**, as applied to practical medicine—palliative, relying on the power of nature.
- Expectoration**, discharge of any matter from the chest, as mucus, pus, etc.
- Expiration**, expulsion of air from the lungs.
- Essanguinity**, bloodlessness; anemia.
- Extravasation**, effusion of fluid into a structure.
- Exudation**, passages of fluid through a membrane.
- Facies hippocratica, cadaverica**, death-like countenance.
- Facial**, pertaining to the face.
- Fæces**, excrements.
- Falsiform**, scythe-shaped.
- Fallopian tubes**, from the ovaries to the womb.
- Farinaceous**, mealy; like flour.
- Fascia**, fibrous membrane, arranged in the form of an inextensible texture and constituting a sheath for muscles.
- Fasciculus**, a bundle of fibres.
- Fascicular**, composed of fasciculi.
- Fauces**, throat.
- Favosa**, like a honeycomb.
- Febrifuge**, remedial agent to subdue fever.
- Febrile**, pertaining to fever.
- Febris** (pl. *febres*), fever.
- Fecundity**, fruitfulness.
- Femoral**, belonging to the thigh.
- Femur** (pl. *femora*), thigh-bone.
- Ferruginous**, of the nature of iron.
- Fibre**, a filament.
- Fibrous**, composed of fibres.
- Fibrin**, the filamentous portion of muscle, etc.
- Fibula**, small bone of the leg.
- Fibular**, vessels, etc., of the leg.
- Fimbria**, fringe-like extremity of a structure.
- Fistula**, a tubular ulcer.
- Flaccid**, relaxed, soft.
- Flexion**, bending.
- Flocci volitantes**, specks floating before the eyes, in impaired vision.

- Floccitatio*, picking at the bed-clothes.
- Flocculi*, cloudy sediment.
- Fluor albus*, whites; leucorrhœa.
- Fœtal*, pertaining to the fœtus.
- Fœtor*, *fetor*, disgusting stench.
- Fœtor oris*, offensive breath.
- Fœtus*, the young animal in the uterus.
- Follicle*, fold, small sac.
- Fomentation*, outward application to assuage pain, etc.
- Fontanel*, aperture in the infant skull at the juncture of the sutures.
- Foramen*, aperture, as in bones.
- Forearm*, between the wrist and elbow.
- Formication*, sensation as of ants creeping over the part.
- Fossa* (pl. *fossæ*), groove, shallow cavity.
- Frænum*, *frænulum*, bridle, as of the tongue; prepuce.
- Frigidity*, coldness.
- Frontal*, pertaining to the forehead.
- Functional*, pertaining to the office or action of an organ.
- Fundus*, body of an organ.
- Fungus*, spongy, fleshy excrescence; proud flesh.
- Funis*, *funiculus*, umbilical cord.
- Furfuraceous*, like bran.
- Furor*, violent delirium.
- Furor uterinus*, nymphomania; excessive sexual desire.
- Furunculus* (pl. *furunculî*), a boil.
- Furunculus malignus*, carbuncle.
- Galactorrhœa*, excessive lactation; inordinate flow of milk.
- Galactophorous*, milk-carrying vessels, etc.
- Galaxia*, thoracic duct.
- Gallinaginis caput*, an eminence in the urethra; verumontanum.
- Ganglion* (pl. *ganglia*), greyish knot or swelling situated along the course of the nerves; also a tumour on a tendon or aponeurosis.
- Gangræna oris*, putrid sore mouth.
- Gangrene*, mortification.
- Gastralgia*, spasm of the stomach.
- Gastric*, belonging to the stomach.
- Gastritis*, inflammation of the stomach.
- Gastrocnemii*, muscles of the lower leg; the calf of the leg.
- Gastrodynia*, neuralgic pain in the stomach.
- Gastroenteritis*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the primæ viæ.
- Gastromalacia*, softening of the stomach.
- Gastrosis*, a disease of the stomach.
- Genital*, pertaining to generation; sexual.
- Genuflexion*, kneeling.
- Genugra*, gout in the knee.
- Geophagism*, depraved habit of eating earth.
- Gestation*, pregnancy.
- Ginglymus*, *ginglymoid*, hinge-joint, as the elbow.
- Glabella*, *gabella*, space between the eyebrows.
- Glands*, small secretory bodies met with in various parts of the system.
- Glandular*, relating to the glands.
- Glans penis*, extremity of the penis.
- Glaucoma*, opacity of the ophthalmic humours and defective retina.
- Glenoid*, cavity in the scapula to receive the head of the humerus.
- Globules*, small round particles, red corpuscles of the blood.
- Globus hystericus*, choking sensation in hysteria.
- Glossa*, the tongue.
- Glossitis*, inflammation of the tongue.

- Glossoplegia*, paralysis of the tongue.
- Glottis*, opening into the windpipe at the larynx.
- Gluteus*, a muscle on the buttocks.
- Goitre*, enlargement of the thyroid gland.
- Gonagra*, gout in the knees.
- Gonalgia*, pain in the knee.
- Gonitis*, inflammation of the knee.
- Gonorrhœa*, infectious discharge from the urethra; clap.
- Graafian vesicles*, cysts in the ovary.
- Granulation*, the process of healing by the deposition of fleshy particles.
- Gravid*, pregnant.
- Grippe*, epidemic influenza.
- Grumous*, clotted, dark-coloured.
- Gummata*, tumours on the periosteum.
- Gutta*, drop. *Guttatim*, by drops.
- Gutta opaca*, cataract.
- Gutta serena*, amaurosis.
- Habit, habitus, habitudo*, constitutional predisposition; diathesis.
- Hæmalopia*, effusion of blood into the eye.
- Hæmatemesis*, vomiting of blood.
- Hæmatocele*, swelling of the scrotum from effusion of blood.
- Hæmatisis*, process of sanguification.
- Hæmaturia*, hemorrhage from the bladder.
- Hæmoptœ, hæmoptysis*, expectoration of blood.
- Hæmorrhoidal*, blood-vessels about the anus.
- Hæmorrhoids*, piles.
- Hæmostasia*, stagnation of blood.
- Hallucination*, illusion of the senses from a morbidly excited imagination.
- Hectic*, debilitating and emaciating fever.
- Helix*, border of outer ear.
- Helminthiasis*, worm disease.
- Hematochesia*, intestinal hemorrhage.
- Hemeralopia*, day vision.
- Hemiplegia*, paralysis of one side of the body.
- Hemicranial*, belonging to one side of the head.
- Hemiopia*, imperfect sight; semi-vision.
- Hemispheres*, the symmetrical halves of the cerebrum.
- Hemorhage*, morbid flow of blood.
- Hepatitis*, inflammation of the liver.
- Hepaticization*, change in the lung by which it assumes the appearance of liver.
- Hepatic*, pertaining to the liver.
- Hepatorrhagia*, bleeding from the liver.
- Hepatocele*, hernial tumour of the liver.
- Hernia*, rupture, protrusion of viscera.
- Herpes*, certain cutaneous eruptions.
- Herpes esthiomenos*, ulcerative eruption destroying the skin.
- Herpes exedens*, rapidly-spreading herpes.
- Herpes farinosus, furfuraceus*, herpes characterised by mealy exfoliations.
- Herpes labialis*, herpetic eruption of the lips.
- Herpes præputialis*, herpes on the prepuce.
- Herpes psoricus Polya*, erysipelatous herpetic eruption on the skin.
- Herpes circinnatus*, ringworm.
- Hiccup, hiccough*, singultus.
- Homœopathy*, (from the Greek words, *ὁμοιος*, *similar*, and *πάθος*,

- disease, pain,) literally like the symptoms of the disease; a system of cure founded on the principle—*similia similibus curantur*.
- Hordeolum* (pl. *hordeola*), styé.
- Horripilation*, rigor, sense of creeping, formication.
- Humerus*, bone of the upper arm.
- Humeral*, belonging to the upper arm.
- Hydrarthrus*, white swelling; spina ventosa.
- Hydatid*, species of intestinal worms; serous vesicles.
- Hydragogues*, medicines inducing watery alvine discharges.
- Hydrargyrosis*, mercurial disease.
- Hydroa febrilia*, fever attended with the eruption of watery pustules.
- Hydrocele*, dropsy in the tunica vaginalis testis.
- Hydrocephalus*, water on the brain; dropsy of the head.
- Hydropathy, hydriatria*, water cure.
- Hydrophobia*, dread of water, with convulsions, from the bite of a rabid animal.
- Hydrophthalmia*, dropsy of the eye.
- Hydrosarca*, anasarca.
- Hydrothorax*, dropsy in the chest.
- Hygiene*, the science of health.
- Hymen*, membrane at the entrance of the vagina.
- Hyoides*, bone between the base of the tongue and the larynx.
- Hypercatharsis*, excessive purging.
- Hyperæmia*, engorgement of the blood-vessels.
- Hyperæsthesia*, great sensibility.
- Hyperemesis*, excessive vomiting.
- Hyperostosis*, exostosis; morbid enlargement of a bone.
- Hypertrophy*, morbid enlargement of an organ.
- Hypochondrium*, region under the false ribs.
- Hypochondriasis*, melancholy; — spleen disease.
- Hypogastric*, pertaining to the hypogastrium.
- Hypogastrium*, the lower, anterior part of the abdomen.
- Hypospadias*, urethra opening on the under side of the penis.
- Hysteralgia*, pain in the womb.
- Hysteria*, a nervous affection, supposed to be connected with uterine irregularity.
- Hysteritis*, inflammation of the womb.
- Hysterocele*, falling of the womb; prolapsus uteri.
- Ichor*, fetid watery discharge from wounds, etc.
- Ichthyosis*, a species of eruption.
- Icterodes*, complexion resembling jaundice.
- Icterus*, jaundice. *Icterus albus*, chlorosis.
- Idiopathic*, primary, original disease.
- Idiosyncrasy*, individual peculiarity of constitution.
- Ileum*, the longest of the smaller intestines.
- Ileus, miserere*, colic in the smaller intestines.
- Iliac passion*, inverted peristaltic action.
- Iliac*, pertaining to the ileum, also to the ilium.
- Ilium*, haunch-bone; the superior side bone of the pelvis.
- Immobility*, stiffness; incapable of motion.
- Imperforate*, closure of a natural opening.
- Impetigines, impetigo*, pustular eruptions.
- Imponderabilia*, agents having no sensible weight.
- Impotence*, powerlessness; inability to perform an embrace.

- Impregnation*, fecundation of the ova.
- Incandescent*, glowing like hot coals.
- Incarcerated*, strangulation, constriction, as in hernia, intus-susceptio, etc.
- Incineration*, reducing to ashes.
- Incisores*, front teeth; cutting teeth.
- Incontinence*, involuntary passage of urine; inability to retain semen, etc.
- Increment*, increase; growth.
- Incubus*, nightmare.
- Index-finger*, *index*, the forefinger.
- Indolent*, slow of action, or growth.
- Induration*, hardening.
- Infarction*, plugging; wedging up.
- Infection*, propagation of disease by miasm or contact.
- Inferior*, lower.
- Infiltration*, infiltration of fluids into the cellular tissue.
- Inflation*, filling with air, distension by flatus.
- Influenza*, epidemic catarrh.
- Infra*, under.
- Infra orbital*, beneath the orbit—of the eye.
- Ingesta*, food, aliment.
- Inguinal*, belonging to the groin.
- Inhalation*, inspiration of gas, air, etc.
- Inoculation*, insertion of contagious virus beneath the cuticle.
- Inorganic*, not supplied with organs, as minerals.
- Inosculation*, connecting of the extremities of the blood-vessels.
- Inspiration*, drawing air into the lungs; inhalation.
- Inspissated*, thickened.
- Insulation*, cutting off communication with other bodies.
- Insufflation*, inflating with air.
- Integuments*, coverings of any part of the body, as the skin, cellular tissue, fat, etc.
- Intercostal*, between the ribs.
- Intertrigo*, excoriation about the anus.
- Intestines*, the bowels.
- Intolerance*, inability to endure—light, food, etc., said of the eye, stomach, etc.
- Intumescence*, swelling.
- Intussusception*, *Introsusception*, a portion of the intestine falling into the adjoining part and choking up the aperture, producing strangulation.
- Invermination*, morbid states caused by worms in the intestinal canal.
- Iris*, circle around the pupil of the eye.
- Iritis*, inflammation of the iris.
- Irritability*, contractility of the solids.
- Ischias*, pain in the hip.
- Ischium*, hip-bone. lower bone of the pelvis.
- Ischuria*, suppression of urine; difficult micturition.
- Isochronous*, occurring at equal periods of time. said of the pulsations of the heart, etc.
- Isomorphous*, similarly shaped; bodies impressing upon their compounds with the same bodies, the same crystalline form.
- Jactitation*, tossing about, restlessness, twitching.
- Jaundice*, a bilious disease, inducing yellowness of skin, etc.
- Jejunum*, the second of the smaller intestines.
- Jugulars*, large veins in the neck.
- Jugulum*, the throat.
- Labia*, lips, as of the pudendum, etc.
- Labia leporina*, hare-lip.
- Labial*, belonging to the lips.
- Laceration*, tearing.

- Lachrymal sac*, tear-bag; gland secreting tears.
- Lachrymation*, profuse discharge of water from the eyes.
- Lactation*, secretion of milk; suckling.
- Lacteal*, absorbent vessel of the lymphatic system; adj. pertaining to the secretion of milk.
- Lactiferous*, milk-carrying vessels.
- Lave*, flat, smooth eruption.
- Lamellar*, arranged in thin layers.
- Lambdoidal*, occipito-parietal suture of the skull.
- Lancinating*, sharp, shooting pain.
- Languor*, relaxation, debility, lassitude.
- Laryngeal*, belonging to the larynx.
- Laryngitis*, inflammation of the larynx.
- Laryngismus stridulus*, thymus asthma of infancy; asthma Mil-lari.
- Larynx*, upper part of the wind-pipe.
- Latent*, hidden.
- Lateritious*, sediment in the urine like brickdust.
- Laxative*, gently purgative.
- Lenticular*, bean-shaped, said of eruptions, etc.
- Leontiasis*, a leprosy of the face.
- Lepra*, leprosy.
- Leptoides*, scaly, rough crust on the skin.
- Lesion*, hurt or injury, caused by violence or disease.
- Lethargy*, stupor, continued sleepiness.
- Leucoma*, white speck on the eye; albugo.
- Leuco-phlegmatic*, torpid or sluggish temperament.
- Leucorrhœa*, whites; fluor albus.
- Lichen*, a papular cutaneous eruption.
- Lienitis*, inflammation of the spleen.
- Lienteria*, diarrhœa consisting of undigested food.
- Ligament*, inelastic tendinous cord.
- Ligature*, bandage.
- Linea alba*, a tendinous band from the epigastrium to the pubis.
- Lingual*, pertaining to the tongue; glossal.
- Lipoma*, fatty tumour.
- Lippitudo*, puriform exudation from the eyelids.
- Liquor amnii*, fluid by which the fœtus is surrounded in the womb.
- Liquor sanguinis*, fluid part of the blood.
- Lithiasis*, formation of calculi.
- Lithontriptic*, solvent of urinary calculi.
- Livid*, discoloured, purplish.
- Lobe, lobule*, a division of an organ.
- Lochia*, flow of blood from the womb after delivery.
- Lues venerea*, syphilis.
- Lumbago*, rheumatism in the loins.
- Lumbar*, pertaining to the loins.
- Lumbricus* (pl. *lumbrici*), round worms in the intestines.
- Lupus*, corrosive herpetic ulceration.
- Luxation*, dislocation.
- Lymph*, a thin liquid conveyed to the thoracic duct by the lymphatics.
- Lymphatics*, vessels carrying lymph.
- Lymphatic*, adj., pertaining to the absorbent system; temperament similar to the leucophlegmatic.
- Macies infantum*, tabes mesenterica; intestinal tubercular disease.
- Macula*, spots, marks.
- Malar*, pertaining to the cheek.
- Malaria*, infectious effluvia.
- Malleolus*, the ankle.
- Malleus*, small bone of the inner ear.

- Mamma* (pl. *mammæ*), the female breast.
- Mammilla*, the nipple.
- Mammillary*, *mammary*, pertaining to the mammæ.
- Mania*, insanity, madness.
- Marasmus*, wasting away of the body; emaciation; atrophy.
- Masseter*, muscle of the face.
- Mastication*, chewing.
- Mastitis*, inflammation of the breast.
- Mastodynia*, pain in the mamma.
- Mastoid*, process connected with the temporal bone.
- Masturbation*, onanism, artificial excitement of the genital organs.
- Materia Medica*, substances employed medicinally.
- Materia Medica Pura*, Hahnemann's celebrated work on therapeutic agents.
- Maturation*, ripening; full development.
- Maxilla*, the jaw.
- Maxillary*, pertaining to the jaws.
- Meatus*, passage, aperture, as of the ear, etc.
- Meconium*, excrement discharged from the bowels of a newly-born infant.
- Median line*, an imaginary vertical line through the body.
- Mediastinum*, septum between the lungs.
- Medicament*, a remedial agent.
- Medulla*, marrow in the bones.
- Medullary*, pertaining to the marrow.
- Megrim*, pain affecting one side of the head; hemicrania.
- Meibomian glands*, small glands within the inner membrane of the eyelids.
- Melæna*, black discharges, vomiting.
- Melancholia*, hypochondriasis, insanity.
- Melancholia religiosa*, insanity from morbid exaltation of the religious faculties.
- Melanosis*, black deposits in tumours, tubercles, etc.
- Meninges*, membranes of the brain.
- Menochesia*, feeble menstruation.
- Menoposia*, critical age of women.
- Menorrhagia*, excessive menstruation.
- Menostasis*, cessation of the menses.
- Menstrual flux*, monthly courses.
- Meningitis*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain, etc.
- Mentagra*, eruption on the chin.
- Menti*, of the chin.
- Mesenteric*, belonging to the mesentery.
- Mesocolon*, membrane of the colon.
- Metacarpus*, middle-hand.
- Metastasis*, transfer of a disease from one part to another.
- Metatarsus*, middle-foot.
- Meteorismus*, *meteorism*, extreme inflation of the intestines.
- Metralgia*, uterine spasmodic pain.
- Metritis*, inflammation of the womb; hysteritis.
- Metrorrhagia*, uterine hemorrhage, discharge of blood from the womb.
- Miasm*, morbid effluvia from swamps, etc.
- Micturition*, urination.
- Miliaria*, eruption of minute transparent vesicles; miliary eruption.
- Miliaria purpurea*, scarlet rash.
- Misanthropy*, morbid love of solitude.
- Mitral*, valves of the heart.
- Molares*, the double teeth; grinders.
- Mole*, false conception.
- Molecule*, minute atoms.
- Mollities ossium*, softening of the bones.
- Mollities cerebri*, ramollissement of the brain.

- Monomania*, mental aberration on one point only.
- Mons veneris*, the pubic prominence.
- Morbid*, diseased.
- Morbilli*, measles.
- Morbus*, disease.
- Morbus coruleus*, blue disease.
- Morbus maculosus Werlhofii*, purpura hæmorrhagica.
- Moxa*, a burning body applied to the skin to produce an issue.
- Mucous membrane*, the lining of the cavities communicating with the external air, as the mouth, windpipe, stomach, intestines, etc.
- Mucus*, the secretion from the mucous membranes.
- Musca volitantes*, pseudoblepsis; spots before the eyes.
- Myelitis*, inflammation of the spinal marrow.
- Myopia*, short-sightedness, near-sightedness.
- Myotomy*, surgical division of a muscle.
- Nævus maternus*, mother's mark, mole.
- Narcotic*, stupefying, producing sleep.
- Narcotism*, stupor produced by drugs.
- Nares*, the nostrils.
- Nasal*, belonging to the nose.
- Nates*, the buttocks.
- Nausea*, qualmishness; sickness of stomach.
- Naviculare*, name applied to bones in the wrist and ankle.
- Nebula*, cloudy speck in the eye.
- Necrosis*, decay of a bone.
- Nephralgia*, pain in the kidneys.
- Nephritis*, inflammation of the kidneys.
- Neuralgia*, nervous pain.
- Neuroses, neurotica*, diseases of the nervous system.
- Neurilema*, envelope of the nerves.
- Neuroma*, tumours on nerves.
- Nictation, nictitation*, quivering of the eyelids.
- Noctambulatio*, somnambulism; sleep-walking.
- Nodosities*, nodes; swelling of the bone or periosteum; exostosis.
- Noli me tangere*, irritable fungous ulcers; lupus.
- Normal*, natural, healthy.
- Nosology*, classification of diseases.
- Nostalgiæ*, home-sickness.
- Notalgia*, pains in the loins.
- Notha costæ*, false ribs.
- Nucha*, nape of the neck.
- Nyctalopia*, night-vision.
- Nymphae*, external labia of the vulva.
- Nymphomania*, uterine furor; excessive venereal desire.
- Obesity*, excess of fat; corpulence.
- Obstipatio*, constipation.
- Obstructio*, obstruction of the primæ viæ, etc.
- Occipital*, pertaining to the occiput.
- Occiput*, posterior part of the head.
- Occlusion*, mechanical closure of an orifice or canal.
- Octana*, intermittent fever, returning on the eighth day.
- Ocular*, pertaining to the eye.
- Odontalgia*, toothache.
- Edema*, tumefaction; dropsical swelling.
- Olecranon*, end of the ulna; elbow-bone.
- Olfaction*, smelling.
- Olivaria corpora*, eminences in the spinal marrow.
- Omagra*, gout in the shoulder.
- Omentitis*, inflammation of the omentum.

- Omentum*, caul; peritoneal covering of the bowels; epiploon.
- Omoxyoides*, muscles of the neck.
- Onanism*, artificial excitement of the sexual organs; masturbation.
- Onychia*, whitlow; abscess near the finger-nail.
- Oophoritis*, inflammation of the ovaries.
- Ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye, especially of the conjunctiva.
- Ophthalmic*, pertaining to the eye.
- Ophthalmitis*, inflammation of the ball of the eye.
- Opisthotonos*, spasmodic bending backward, as in tetanus.
- Optic*, belonging to the vision.
- Orbit*, cavity in which the eye is placed.
- Orbital*, pertaining to the orbit.
- Orchea*, scrotum.
- Orchis*, testicle.
- Orchitis*, inflammation of the testicle.
- Organ*, a part having definite functions.
- Organic*, pertaining to the organs of the body; structural.
- Orgasm*, venereal thrill; excitement of the blood.
- Orthopnoea*, difficult respiration.
- Oesophagitis*, inflammation of the oesophagus.
- Oesophagus*, gullet; passage from the pharynx to the stomach.
- Os* (pl. *ossa*), bone.
- Ossicula*, little bones.
- Ossification*, conversion into bone.
- Ostalgia*, pain in a bone.
- Osteoma*, bony tumour.
- Osteosarcoma*, cancer of the bones.
- Osthexia*, an ossific diathesis; constitutional tendency to deposit bony matter.
- Os uteri*, *os tincae*, mouth of the womb.
- Otalgia*, ear-ache.
- Otitis*, inflammation of the ear.
- Otorrhoea*, running from the ear.
- Oval foramen*, aperture between the auricles of the fetal heart.
- Ovaria*, ovaries whence the ova pass through the fallopian tubes into the uterus.
- Ovarian*, pertaining to the ovaries.
- Oxidation*, rusting; conversion of metals into oxides.
- Ozæna*, ulcerative destruction of the Schneiderian membrane.
- Pabulum*, aliment, food.
- Palate*, posterior part of the roof of the mouth.
- Palatine*, belonging to the palate.
- Palliative*, medicines affording relief only, not curative.
- Palmar*, belonging to the palm of the hand.
- Palpebra*, eyelids.
- Palpitatio cordis*, palpitation of the heart.
- Pamphlegia*, general paralysis.
- Panacea*, a universal remedy.
- Panaris*, *panaritium*, *paronychia*, whitlow.
- Pancreas*, gland behind the stomach secreting the pancreatic fluid.
- Papilla*, eminences on the tongue, skin, the inner coat of the bowels, etc.
- Papular*, abounding in pimples.
- Paralysis*, palsy; loss of motion or sensation.
- Paranoia*, dementia.
- Paracentesis*, tapping for the relief of dropsy.
- Paraphrosyne*, mania.
- Paraplegia*, *paraplexia*, paralysis of the lower half of the body.
- Parasitical*, plants or animals growing upon or within others.
- Parenchyma*, the connecting structure of the viscera.

- Paresis*, imperfect palsy.
- Parietes*, walls, as of the thorax, etc.
- Parietal*, bone each side of the skull.
- Paropsis*, *invertus*, inverted vision.
- Parosmia*, perversion of smell.
- Parotid glands*, salivary glands beneath the ears.
- Parotitis*, mumps; inflammation of the parotid glands.
- Paroxysm*, periodical fit of a disease.
- Parturition*, childbirth.
- Parulis*, gum-boil.
- Par vagum*, pneumogastric nerve.
- Patella*, knee-pan.
- Pathogenetic*, relating to the action of drugs upon the healthy organism.
- Pathogeny*, the origin or cause of disease.
- Pathognomic*, characteristic symptoms.
- Pathology*, doctrine of the nature of diseases.
- Pectoral*, pertaining to the chest.
- Pectus*, the chest.
- Pediculi*, lice.
- Pellicle*, a thin skin.
- Pelvis*, basin-shaped cavity formed by the innominata and sacrum.
- Pemphigus*, vesicular eruption with or without fever.
- Percussion*, striking the walls of a cavity, as the chest, etc., to ascertain the state of the subjacent parts.
- Pericardium*, sac containing the heart.
- Pericarditis*, inflammation of the pericardium.
- Perichondritis*, inflammation of the perichondrium.
- Perinæum*, *perineum*, the part between the anus and sexual organs.
- Periodicity*, regular recurrence of paroxysms.
- Periosteum*, the membrane enveloping the bones.
- Periostitis*, inflammation of the periosteum.
- Peripneumonia*, inflammation of the lungs and pleura.
- Peristole*, *peristaltic action*, vermicular motion of the intestines.
- Peritoneum*, serous membrane lining the abdomen and enveloping its membranes.
- Peritonitis*, inflammation of the peritoneum.
- Perniones*, chilblains.
- Pertussis*, whooping-cough.
- Pes anserinus*, goose's foot; plexus of nerves distributed on the side of the face.
- Petechiæ*, purple spots on the skin; ecchymosis.
- Petrous*, hard, of the nature of stone.
- Peyer's glands*, situated under the villous coat of the intestines.
- Phagedenic*, a name applied to corroding, ragged sores.
- Phalanges*, bones of the fingers and toes.
- Phantasy*, morbid imagination.
- Pharynx*, throat, upper part of the gullet.
- Phases*, changes of appearance in a disease or structure.
- Phlebitis*, inflammation of the veins.
- Phlegmasia*, inflammation.
- Phlegmasia alba dolens*, milk-leg.
- Phlegmatic*, vid. *Leuco-phlegmatic*.
- Phlegmon*, boil, furunculus; simplest form of inflammation in cellular tissue.
- Phlegmonous*, pertaining to inflammation of the cellular tissue.
- Phlogistic*, inflammatory.
- Phlyzaceæ*, ecthyma.
- Photomania*, insanity induced by light.

- Photophobia*, intolerance of light.
- Photopsia*, luminous vision.
- Phymosis, phimosis*, contraction of the prepuce, so that it cannot be drawn back over the glans.
- Phrenitis*, inflammation of the brain.
- Phthiriasis*, lice disease; pediculation.
- Phthisis*, consumption.
- Pia mater*, thin investing membrane of the brain.
- Pictonum*, from paint, as painter's colic, colica pictonum.
- Pigmentum, pigment*, paint.
- Pituita*, viscid mucus; phlegm.
- Pituitary membrane*, lining of the nostrils.
- Pityriasis*, dandruff; bran-like scales on the scalp.
- Placenta*, the afterbirth.
- Plantar*, muscles, etc., of the foot.
- Plethora*, over-fulness of the blood-vessels; repletion.
- Pleura*, lining membrane of the thorax, investing also the lungs.
- Pleuralgia*, acute pain in the side.
- Pleuritis*, pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura.
- Pleurodynia*, pain in the side.
- Plexus*, network of nerves or vessels.
- Plica*, morbid matting of the hair.
- Plica polonica*, swelling and bleeding of the hair, so that it knits together.
- Pneumogastric*, eighth pair of nerves; par vagum.
- Pneumonia, pneumonitis*, inflammation of the lungs.
- Pneumothorax*, air in the pleural sac.
- Podagra*, gout.
- Polyphagia*, ravenous desire to eat.
- Polydipsia*, morbid thirst.
- Polypus*, soft tumour in the nose, uterus, etc., attached by a pedicle.
- Polysarcia*, excessive corpulency.
- Pompholyx*, a cutaneous disease, with a small vesicular eruption.
- Popliteal*, muscles, etc., of the ham.
- Porrigo favosa*, scald-head, with large, soft, straw-coloured pustules.
- Porrigo scutulata*, ringworm of the scalp.
- Porrigo larvalis*, milk-crust; milk-scab.
- Posterior nares*, the opening of the nostrils into the fauces.
- Post-mortem*, after death.
- Postponing*, when the paroxysms recur after the regular time.
- Poupart's ligament*, ligament extending from the ilium to the pubes.
- Præcordial*, belonging to the forepart of the chest; in front of the heart.
- Prepuce*, foreskin of the penis.
- Presbyopia*, far-sightedness.
- Priapism*, involuntary erection of the penis.
- Prima via*, first passages; stomach and intestines.
- Procidentia*, prolapsus; falling down, as of the uterus.
- Proctalgia*, pain in the rectum.
- Proctitis*, inflammation of the rectum.
- Prodromos*, period immediately preceding the attack of a disease.
- Prognosis*, art of foretelling results in disease.
- Prolapsus ani*, protrusion of the anus.
- Prolapsus uteri*, falling of the womb.
- Pronator*, muscle of the forearm.
- Prophylactics*, means used as preservatives against disease.
- Prosopalgia*, face-ache.
- Prostate gland*, situated around the neck of the bladder in the male, secreting the prostatic fluid.

- Prostatitis*, inflammation of the prostate gland.
- Prurigo, pruritus*, itching of the skin.
- Pællismus*, stammering.
- Pseudo*, false.
- Pseudopia*, false sight; imperfect vision.
- Psoas abscess*, lumbar abscess.
- Psoas muscles*, in the loins.
- Psoitis*, inflammation of the psoas muscle.
- Psora*, one of the three chronic miasms, according to Hahnemann.
- Psoriasis*, cutaneous disease, with a rough and scaly state of the cuticle.
- Psorophthalmia*, inflammation of the eyes, attended with itching.
- Pterygoid*, wing-like muscles and bony processes in the pterygo-maxillary region.
- Ptisans*, bland decoctions, as barley-broth, etc.
- Ptoxis*, palsy of the upper eyelid, etc.
- Ptyalism*, salivation.
- Pubic*, belonging to the pubes.
- Pubis* (pl. *pubes*), pubic bone.
- Puerperal*, pertaining to childbed.
- Pulsation*, throbbing, beating of the heart, etc.
- Pulse*, arterial throbbing, especially of the radial artery at the wrist.
- Pulsus dicrotus*, double pulsation.
- Puncta lachrymalia*, orifices of the lachrymal canals.
- Puriform*, pus-like; resembling pus.
- Purpura*, small, circumscribed red spots under the epidermis, arising from effusion of blood.
- Purulent*, composed of pus.
- Pus*, cream-like matter, produced in abscesses, etc., by suppuration.
- Pustule*, a pimple containing pus.
- Putrefaction*, decomposition of animal matter.
- Pylorus*, lower orifice of the stomach.
- Pyrexia*, hot stage of fevers.
- Pyriiform*, pear-shaped.
- Pyrosis*, heartburn.
- Pyuria*, purulent urination.
- Quadrigemini*, four muscles on the buttocks.
- Quartan*, intermittent fever, recurring on the fourth day.
- Quinsy*, inflammatory sore-throat.
- Quintana*, intermittent, recurring every fifth day.
- Quotidian*, intermittent fever, recurring every day.
- Rabies*, hydrophobia; madness from the bite of a rabid animal.
- Rachialgia*, acute pain in the spine.
- Rachitis*, rickets.
- Radial*, belonging to the radius.
- Radiating*, diverging from a common centre.
- Radius*, upper bone of the forearm.
- Râle, rattles*, peculiar sound in the chest.
- Ramollissement*, softening; mollities.
- Ramus*, plate of the lower jaw.
- Ranula*, tumour under the tongue.
- Rancid*, stale, musty, rank.
- Raphe*, seam, as on the scrotum.
- Raucitas*, hoarseness.
- Rectum*, straight gut, terminating at the anus.
- Reflection*, duplicature; turning back.
- Refroidissement*, general chilliness, cold.
- Regurgitation*, return of food or drink from the stomach.
- Remittent*, a class of fevers marked by remissions and exacerbations, without intermissions.
- Renal*, belonging to the kidneys.

- Repercussed*, driven in.
Repletion, fullness.
Resolution, dispersion of a disease ; discursion of an inflammation, swelling, induration, etc.
Respiration, the act of breathing.
Resonance, reverberation of the voice.
Rete mucosum, mucous tissue beneath the cuticle.
Retention, stoppage of natural discharges, as of urine.
Reticulated, net-like.
Retina, expansion of the optic nerve.
Retrocession, retirement of symptoms ; recession of exanthemata, etc.
Rhagades, chaps.
Rheuma, catarrh.
Rheumatalgia, chronic rheumatism.
Rhonchus, wheezing or rattling sound ; in auscultation, a sound of obstructed respiration.
Rhythm, stated movement, regular action of the heart.
Rigidity, stiffness.
Rigor, chilliness, with more or less of shivering ; the cold stage of fevers.
Rima, a fissure, as of the glottis.
Risus sardonius, hysterical, spasmodic laughter.
Roseola, eruption of small red pimples ; rash.
Rubefacient, producing redness when applied to the skin.
Rubeola, measles.
Ruga (pl. *rugæ*), wrinkles.
Rupia, exanthema with flat vesicles.

Saburra, dirt ; sordes.
Saburral, attended with foul discharges.
Sac, bag, envelope of a tumour, etc.
Sacral, belonging to the sacrum.

Sacrum, posterior bone of the pelvis, on which the spine rests.
Sagittal, suture between the parietal bones.
Salacity, sexual orgasm ; satyriasis.
Saliva, spittle ; secretion from the salivary glands of the mouth.
Sanguification, conversion of chyle into blood.
Sanguineous, consisting of blood.
Sanies, thin, acrid discharge from ulcers ; ichor.
Saphena, vein in the leg.
Sapientia dentes, wisdom teeth ; posterior molars.
Sarcocoele, fleshy tumour of the testicle.
Sarcoma, fleshy tumour.
Saturnine, preparations containing lead.
Satyriasis, excessive sexual inclination.
Scabies, psora, itch.
Scabies vesicularis humida, watery itch.
Scapula, shoulder-blade.
Sciatic, pertaining to the hip.
Sciatica, rheumatic affection of the hip-joint.
Scintillation, sparks.
Scirrhus, indolent, hard, glandular tumour, often terminating in cancer.
Scirrhusity, hardness of tumours, etc.
Schneiderian, pituitary membranous lining of the nose, etc.
Sclerotica, the hard coat of the eyeball, next to the conjunctiva.
Sclerotitis, inflammation of the sclerotic.
Scrobiculus cordis, pit of the stomach.
Scorbutus, scurvy.
Scrofulous, pertaining to scrophulosis.
Scrophulosis, scrofula, king's evil.

- Scrotum*, bag enclosing the testicles.
Scrotocele, hernia in the scrotum.
Scybala, hard lumps of excrement.
Secretory vessels, etc., parts of the system in which various fluids are eliminated.
Secundines, afterbirth.
Sedative, anodyne, depressing.
Semen, spermatic fluid; seed of the male.
Semilateral, limited to one side. (?)
Septum, a partition.
Sequela (pl. *sequela*), consequences resulting from disease.
Serum, fluid portion of the blood.
Serous, of the nature of serum.
Sesamoid, small bones in the thumb and great toe.
Sibilant, hissing.
Sibilus, the hissing sound in bronchitis, etc.
Sinapism, mustard plaster.
Sinciput, forepart of the head.
Singultus, hiccup, hiccough.
Sinus, a cavity, or hollow.
Slough, the part which separates from a foul ulcer, etc.
Solidification, the effect of disease of the lungs, causing them to solidify; hepatization.
Somnambulism, sleep-walking.
Somnolence, disposition to sleep.
Sordes, fetid, brownish matter discharged from ulcers; the dark coloured deposit on teeth.
Souffle, term for a peculiar sound in the chest.
Spasm, morbid contraction of muscles.
Spasticus, *spastic*, spasmodic.
Specific, a remedy possessing definite curative properties.
Spermatic fluid, semen of the male.
Spermatic, pertaining to the male sexual organs.
Sphacelus, mortification.
Sphincter, circular muscles to close the bladder or rectum.
Spinal, pertaining to the spine or vertebral column.
Spleen, an organ in the left hypochondrium.
Splenalgia, pain in the splenal region.
Splenitis, inflammation of the spleen.
Splanchnic, pertaining to the viscera.
Splints, pieces of pasteboard, thin wood, etc., used to secure fractured bones, etc.
Sporadic, arising from an occasional cause; not epidemic.
Sputa, spittle; matter expectorated.
Sputum cruentum, bloody expectoration.
Squame, scaly eruption.
Squamous, of a scaly nature.
St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas.
Staphyloma, dropsy of the cornea of the eye.
Status, condition; diathesis.
Steatoma, suet-like tumour.
Stercoraceous, vomiting of faecal matter.
Sternal, belonging to the sternum.
Sterno-cleido mastoideus, a muscle connecting the sternum and clavicle with the mastoid process.
Sternum, the breast-bone.
Sternutation, sneezing.
Stertor, noisy respiration.
Stertorous, snoring.
Stethoscope, a hollow cylindrical instrument used in examining the chest, etc., in auscultation.
Sthenic, vigorous, powerful, strong.
Stomacace, putrid sore mouth.
Strabismus, squinting.
Strangury, painful or suppressed urination.
Stricture, contraction of a passage; as of the urethra, etc.

- Stridor dentium*, grinding of the teeth.
- Strophulus*, an infantile disease of the gums.
- Struma*, scrofula; king's evil.
- Strumous*, of the nature of struma.
- Stupor*, drowsiness.
- Stye*, small inflammatory tumour on the eyelid; hordeolum.
- Styptic*, astringent; designed to arrest bleeding.
- Subacute*, not severe; of moderate activity.
- Subclavian*, under the collar-bones.
- Subcutaneous*, beneath the skin.
- Sublingual*, under the tongue.
- Submaxillary*, pertaining to the lower jaw.
- Submucous*, situated beneath the mucous membrane.
- Subsultus tendinum*, spasmodic twitching of the tendons.
- Succussion*, shaking.
- Sudamina*, miliary eruptions.
- Sudorifics*, medicines to produce sweating.
- Sugillation*, extravasated blood caused by a bruise, etc.; ecchymosis.
- Sulcus*, a furrow.
- Supercilia*, the eyebrows.
- Superior*, upper.
- Suppression*, artificial arrest of a discharge or removal of an eruption.
- Suppuration*, production of pus, as in inflammatory tumour.
- Surditas*, deafness.
- Suture*, connection of the cranial bones.
- Sycosis*, fig-wart, a venereal disease.
- Symphysis*, union of bones, as the pubic, etc.
- Symptomatic*, constituting a symptom.
- Symptomatology*, description of symptoms.
- Synchronous*, occurring at the same time.
- Syncope*, fainting, swooning.
- Synocha*, inflammatory fever.
- Synochus*, erethic fever.
- Synovia*, the unctuous fluid which lubricates the joints.
- Synovial*, pertaining to the synovia.
- Syphilis*, lues venerea.
- Syphilitoid*, resembling syphilis.
- Systole*, contraction of the heart and arteries.
- Tabes*, wasting, as in hectic fever.
- Tabes dorsalis*, wasting of the spinal marrow.
- Tabes mesenterica*, tuberculous disease of the mesenteric glands.
- Tænia*, tape-worm.
- Tarantism*, disease said to be caused by the bite of tarantula, characterised by an immoderate desire for dancing and music.
- Tarsus*, bones connecting the tibia and fibula with the foot; cartilaginous edge of the eyelids.
- Telangiectasia*, network of dilated terminal arteries, veins, and lymphatic vessels.
- Temporal*, pertaining to the temples.
- Tendon*, the white, tough extremity of the muscles.
- Tendo-Achillis*, the tendon of the gastrocnemii muscles, attached to the heel.
- Tenesmus*, painful, ineffectual urging to stool.
- Tertian*, intermittents returning the third day.
- Testes*, the testicles.
- Tetanus*, locked-jaw; trismus; spasmodic rigidity of the parts.
- Tetter*, herpetic eruption.
- Therapeutic*, relating to the cure of disease by remedial agents.
- Thoracic*, belonging to the chest.
- Thorax*, the chest.

- Throbbing*, pulsating.
- Thrush*, aphtha; sprue; white vesicles in the mouth.
- Thymus gland*, gland behind the sternum and below the thyroid body.
- Thyroid cartilage*, part of the larynx.
- Thyroid gland*, situated near the thyroid cartilage.
- Tibia*, large bone of the lower leg.
- Tic douloureux*, neuralgic face-ache; neuralgia.
- Tinea annularis*, *tinea capitis*, ringworm of the scalp; scald-head.
- Tinea faciei*, milk-crust, milk-scab.
- Tinnitus aurium*, ringing in the ears.
- Tissue*, web or membrane.
- Titillation*, tickling.
- Tonics*, medicines intended to increase the tone of the muscles.
- Tonic spasm*, permanent rigidity of the muscles.
- Tonsillitis*, inflammation of the tonsils.
- Tonsils*, glands on each side of the throat; amygdalæ.
- Tophi*, swellings on bones or the periosteum.
- Topical*, local, to the part.
- Tormenta*, griping pains.
- Torpor*, inactivity; dulness.
- Torticollis*, wry neck.
- Toxicology*, description of poisons and their effects.
- Trachea*, windpipe.
- Tracheal*, belonging to the windpipe.
- Tracheotomy*, opening the windpipe by a surgical operation.
- Tracheitis*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea; croup; cynanche trachealis.
- Tragus*, cartilaginous eminence of the outer ear.
- Translation*, metastasis.
- Transudation*, passage of fluids through membranes.
- Trapezium*, *trapezoides*, bones of the carpus; wrist-bones.
- Trapezius*, muscle of the shoulder-blade.
- Traumatic*, morbid condition of a part arising from wounds inflicted on other parts of the body.
- Tremor*, trembling.
- Trephine*, a circular instrument for perforating the bones of the skull, etc.
- Triceps*, muscles in the thighs and arms.
- Trichiasis*, inclination of the eyelashes inwards against the globe of the eye.
- Trismus*, locked-jaw.
- Trituration*, rubbing down a substance in a mortar, etc., until minutely divided.
- Trochanter*, tuberosity on the thigh-bone.
- Trochlearis*, muscle, etc., of the eye.
- Tubercle*, in pathology, small, round, yellowish-grey deposits, as in scrofulous tumours.
- Tumefaction*, swelling.
- Tumid*, *tumefied*, swollen, distended.
- Tumour*, a swelling.
- Tunic*, a membranous coat or covering.
- Tunica adnata*, lining membrane of the eyelids.
- Tunica albuginea testis*, envelope of the testicles.
- Tunica arachnoidea*, membrane covering the brain.
- Tunica vaginalis*, envelope of the testicles, and epididymis.
- Turbinated bones*, spongiosa inferiora in the nostrils.
- Turbidity*, cloudiness; muddiness.

- Turgescence*, swelling up, growing large, distension of blood-vessels.
- Tussis*, cough.
- Tussis humida—sicca—convulsiva*, catarrhal—dry—and whooping cough.
- Tympanitis*, flatulent distension of the abdomen; abdominal emphysema.
- Tympanitis*, inflammation of the membrana tympani; otitis.
- Tympanum*, drum of the ear.
- Type*, periodicity of a paroxysm in fevers.
- Typhomania*, delirium with stupor.
- Typhoid*, resembling typhus.
- Ulna*, bone of the forearm.
- Ulnar*, pertaining to the ulna.
- Umbilical cord*, the navel-string.
- Umbilicus*, the navel.
- Union by first intention*, healing of a wound by adhesion.
- Urea*, a principle of urine.
- Uresis*, micturition.
- Ureters*, canals between the kidney and bladder.
- Urethra*, the urinary canal from the bladder.
- Urethritis*, inflammation of the urethra; gonorrhœa.
- Uric acid*, an acid found in urine.
- Urticaria*, nettle-rash.
- Uterine*, pertaining to the womb.
- Utero-gestation*, pregnancy.
- Uterus*, womb.
- Uvula*, pendulous body behind the soft palate.
- Uvulitis*, inflammatory elongation of the uvula.
- Vaccination*, the prophylactic application of cow-pox virus.
- Vagina*, passage from the labia pudendi to the uterus.
- Vagus nervus*, pneumogastric nerve.
- Valgus*, eversion of the toes; talipes valgus.
- Varicella*, chicken-pox; eruptive fever, with quickly-forming pustules, bursting and drying into scabs, ordinarily without suppurating.
- Varicocele*, enlargement of the vessels of the scrotum.
- Variola*, small-pox.
- Variola spuria*, chicken-pox.
- Varioloid*, milder form of small-pox.
- Varix* (pl. *varices*), varicose veins; morbid dilatation of the veins.
- Varus*, inversion of the toes; talipes varus.
- Vas* (pl. *vasa*), a vessel.
- Vascular*, pertaining to vessels, particularly the blood-vessels.
- Vas deferens*, excretory duct of the testis.
- Vastus, externus, internus*, muscles of the thigh.
- Velum, velum pendulum palati*, curtain of the palate.
- Vena*, vein.
- Venæ cavæ*, veins returning the blood to the heart.
- Vena portæ*, large vein of the liver.
- Venesection*, blood-letting; bleeding.
- Venery*, excessive sexual indulgence.
- Ventricles*, cavities in the brain and heart.
- Vermes*, worms.
- Verminous*, pertaining to worms.
- Vermiform*, like a worm.
- Vermifuge*, an anthelmintic; remedy to destroy worms.
- Verruca*, wart.
- Vertebra* (pl. *vertebræ*), bone of the spine.
- Vertebral*, belonging to the spine.
- Vertigo*, giddiness, dizziness.
- Vertex*, crown of the head.

Vesical, appertaining to the bladder.

Vesication, artificial formation of a blister.

Vesicatory, producing blisters.

Vesicle, watery bladder-like eruption; blister.

Vesiculae seminales, seminal vesicles.

Vicarious, acting as a substitute.

Vinum, wine.

Virus, venom, contagious matter.

Viscus (pl. *viscera*), internal organ of the system.

Vis medicatrix naturæ, curative power of the animal economy.

Visus nebulosus, cloudy vision.

Vis vitæ, vital power.

Vola, palm of the hand.

Volvulus, intussusception of the bowels.

Vomer, posterior part of the septum of the nostrils.

Vomica, abscess in the lungs.

Vomiturition, retching, ineffectual attempt to vomit.

Vulva, pudendum, in female sexual organs.

Wen, an indolent tumour.

White, *plum* *albus*.

Whitlow, abscess of the finger-ends.

Xiphoid, ensiform, or sword-like cartilage of the sternum.

Zona, shingles, belt-shaped eruption around the body or a limb.

Zygoma, the bony yoke connecting the malar and temporal bones.

Zygomatic, belonging to the zygoma.

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OF THE ORDINARY AND MORE UNCOMMON

LATIN AND GERMAN NAMES

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A Conspectus

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WITH THE

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