

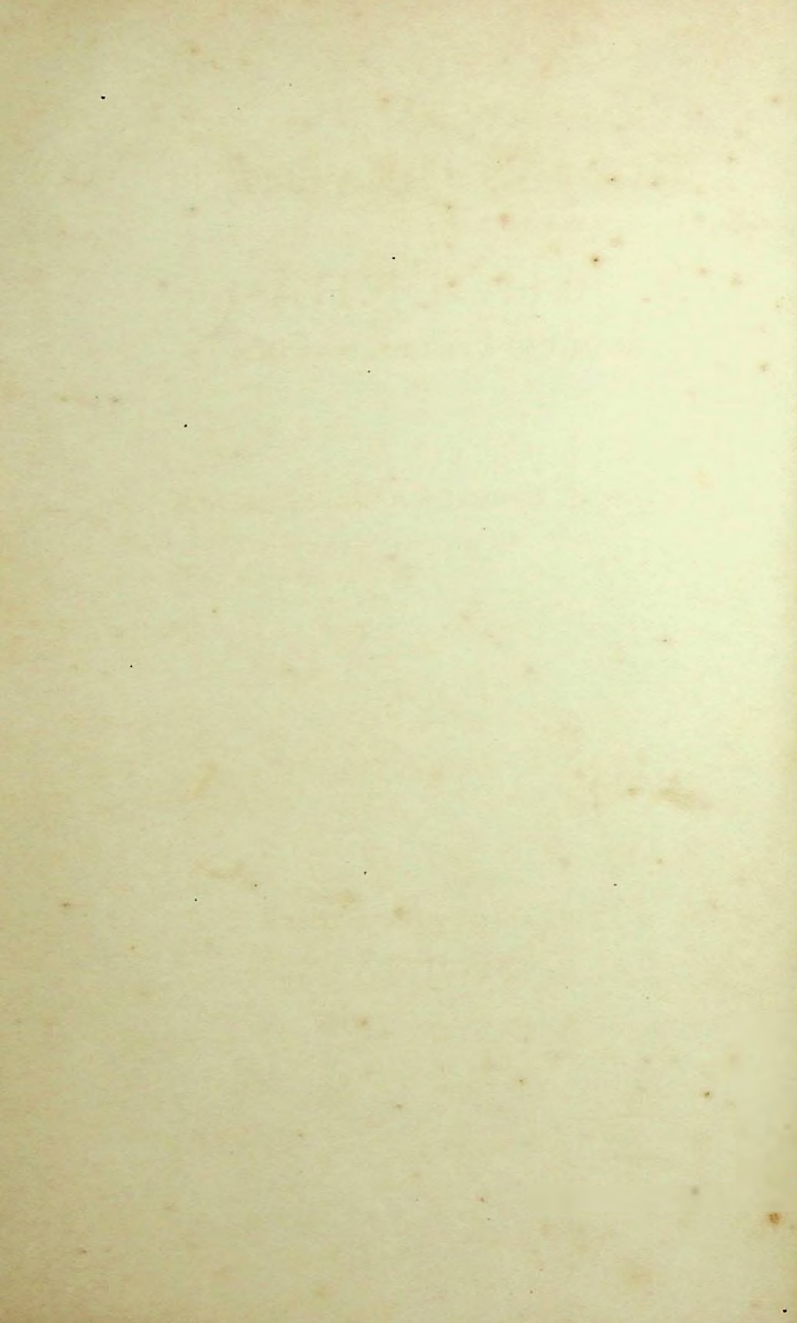
MODERN TREATMENT
OF
CHOLERA.

P. C. NANDI.





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MODERN TREATMENT
OF
CHOLERA

(HOMŒOPATHIC & SALINE)

BY

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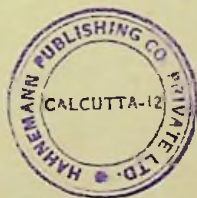
TWO PARTS.

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To
MY FATHER
Sj. JADU NATH NANDI.

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PREFACE.

In the early days of the author's practice, whenever he was out to see a cholera patient, he used to take with him some of the existing works on the subject for purposes of reference at the bed side. But to his great misfortune they did not prove as useful as expected because of the absence of methodical arrangement so necessary for ready reference. This led him to get up for his own use notes which subsequently formed the basis of the present work,

The following is the brief outline of the distinctive features of this little work.

1. The symptoms belonging to different organs are arranged under different headings.
2. Each individual symptom is given in a separate line.
3. The most important symptoms are printed in bold types. If the practitioner is fortunate enough to find the simillimum

in these symptoms he will, in most cases, successfully manage the case

4. The next in importance are the symptoms written in italics which should also be very carefully noted by the practitioner.
5. Other symptoms are printed in ordinary roman types.
6. In the beginning of the description of every medicine the grand characteristics or the most important symptoms of the drug are also given briefly in three different types to indicate their relative importance.
7. At the end of almost every medicine the differences of similar remedies are given in a very clear way, so as to remove to a considerable extent the difficulties in selecting the right one.
8. The second part of the book consists of the Repertory which is of great importance to a busy practitioner. Sometimes real difficulty arises as to how to find out a particular symptom in a Repertory. To avoid this an excellently good index ha

been given which will enable the practitioner to find out at once any symptom without the least difficulty.

9. This humble work aims at practical usefulness. For this reason theories and other controversial points have carefully been left out, special stress being laid on the treatment portion. The portion dealing with definition, ætiology, prognosis, &c, has been described as briefly as possible, but no point of practical importance has been omitted.
10. The remarks made here and there will prove of much benefit to the reader, as they are the results of sound and long experience,
11. The efficacy of saline transfusion can not be denied in certain cases of collapse. A full description of it has been given with many hints of practical importance based on the considered opinions of the most experienced authors. The adaptation of saline treatment by a homœopath

has fully been discussed in the body of the book. Its importance has become so great now a days that no work on cholera is considered complete without a description of it.

Every attempt has been made to make the book a constant companion to the practitioner who can study it with profit and fully realise its importance as a work of reference at bed side.

In preparing this treatise almost all the works in English or in Vernacular have been consulted. The following authors are worthy of special mention: Allen H. C., Allen T. F., Bell, Boger, Boericke, Burt, Clarke, Cowperthwait, Dewey, Dunham, Farrington, Gross, Hahnemann, Hering, Hughes, Johnson, Joslin Wells, Kent, Knerr, Lilienthal, Lippe, Nash, Osler, Rogers, Roy, D. N., Salzer, Savill, Sircar G. B., Sircar M. L., Taylor.

The Repertorial portion has been taken from various authors, among others the name

of Dr. Kent deserves special mention, to whom the author is greatly indebted.

J, Kanjilal M. B. has kindly gone through the whole manuscript except the Repertorial portion. The author is in deep debt of gratitude to him for the invaluable help and suggestions rendered by him in the preparation of the book.

My thanks are also due to my friend Dr. J. Chowdhury for correcting the proofs and preparing the index.

The book consists of two parts covering 460 pages printed in two different presses to avoid delay in bringing it out.

The author will be much obliged to the readers, if they are good enough to point out errors and inaccuracies in the book as it had to be hurried through the press.

Now the author will consider himself fortunate if this little book can prove of use to those for whom it is intended.

10, BRINDABAN BYSAK'S STREET. }

Calcutta, September, 1920. }

P. C. NANDI.

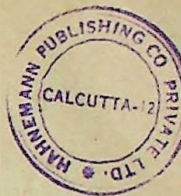
PART I.

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MODERN TREATMENT

OF

CHOLERA.

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DEFINITION.

Cholera is an acute and toxæmic disease the principal features of which are profuse watery discharges from the bowels and the stomach, the consequences of which are collapse, cramps in different parts of the body and suppression of urine. It is no doubt a specific and infectious disease and often occurs in an epidemic form carrying off a large number of people in a very short time.

ÆTIOLOGY.

“In 1884 Koch announced the discovery of the specific organism of this disease. Subsequent observations have confirmed the statement that the comma bacillus, as it is termed, occurs constantly in the true cholera and in no other disease. The bacilli are found in the intestines, in the stools from the earliest period of the disease and very abundantly in the characteristic rice water evacuations in which they may be seen as an almost pure culture. They very rarely occur in the vomit.

During epidemics virulent bacilli may be found in the fæces of healthy persons," Dr. Osler. Or the bacilli may be swallowed with impunity without producing the disease. These facts lead some physicians to doubt if the bacilli can be the only cause of the disease. They say that the bacilli are one of its chief factors.

Other physicians meet this difficulty by saying that the bacilli are the true causes of the disease and the disease is produced when the natural resisting power or the vitality of the man is lowered by some of the causes such as grief, fear, night keeping, improper food, change of season, bad hygienic conditions, sexual excess, fatigue &c.

MODE OF INFECTION.

"Individual peculiarities should be taken into accounts for the production of the disease.

The disease is not highly contagious, physicians, nurses and others in close contact with patients are not often affected. On the other hand washer women and those who are brought into close contact with the linen of cholera patients or with stools are particularly prone to catch the disease." Dr. Osler.

Water used for drinking, cooking or washing purposes when contaminated with cholera degecta is the chief cause in spreading the disease. *The disease is not carried through the atmosphere* Vegetables, milk, bread, butter, meat, cooked rice or other kinds of food,

being contaminated with cholera dejecta, may convey the disease. Again flies are sometimes one of the agents of carrying the germs. In our country cholera often breaks out in an epidemic form among the pilgrims in *melas*, who are, as a rule, compelled to disregard the laws of health.

Persons of all ages and sexes are affected. Intemperate, debilitated, poor and ill fed people or those indulging in over eating are more liable to it. Fear of the disease sometimes bring on the malady.

Some healthy persons, in infected area, harbour cholera bacilli in their gall-bladders. These persons, called cholera carriers, though not affected themselves by the bacilli infect other persons. This might be one of the explanations of stray cases or epidemics occurring in new places where the cause of the disease cannot be directly traced.

MORBID ANATOMY.

“The body has the appearances associated with profound collapse. There is often marked post mortem elevation of temperature. The rigor-mortis sets in early and may produce displacement of limbs. The lower jaw has been seen to move and eyes to rotate. Various movements of the arms and legs have also been noted. The blood is thick and dark and there is a remarkable diminution in the amount of its water and salts. The peritonium is sticky and the coils of intestines are congested

and look thin and shrunken. The small intestine usually contains a turbid serum, similar in appearance to that which was passed in stools. The mucosa as a rule, swollen and in very acute cases slightly hyperæmic ; later the congestion which is not uniform, is more marked, specially about the peyer's patches. Post mortem the epithelial lining is sometimes denuded, but this is probably not a change which takes place freely during life. In the stools, however, large number of columnar epithelial cells have been described by Horner and others. The bacilli are found in the contents of the intestine and in the mucous membrane. The spleen is usually small. The liver and kidneys show cloudy swellings and the latter extensive coagulation necrosis and destruction of the epithelial cells." Dr. Osler.

DIAGNOSIS.

The true form of the disease, specially in time of epidemics, is very easily recognised by the symptoms of painless, sometimes painful rice water discharges devoid of bile from the stomach and bowels and suppression of urine with rapid loss of vital force.

Attacks very similar to Asiatic cholera are produced by organic or inorganic poisons such as Arsenic, Hydrange perchloride, Croton oil, Castor oil seed, certain poisonous fungi, Ptomaines, at times pernicious malarial fever &c. The difficulty in diagnosis is generally avoided by carefully taking the history of the case. Rarely it may be confused with bad type of diarrhoea.

PROGNOSIS.

Prognosis is always uncertain. Early and old age, debility, intemperance are unfavourable conditions. In this disease abortion often occurs in pregnant women and the prognosis is generally bad. For the convenience of the readers we give below Evil and Good signs from Dr. Sirkar who has quoted from Dr. Macleod and Copland :—

Evil signs in the order of the stages are.

“Sudden seizure, early prostration, early stupor, quick advent of collapse, restlessness and fighting for breath, failing pulse, great depression of temperature prolonged cold stage, hyperpyrexia, severe abdominal pain, blood in vomit and stools, persistent suppression of bile and urine, permanent muscular contractions, jaundice, lung complications, recurrent purging and vomiting, delayed restoration of body heat, typhoid symptoms and indications of uræmia, cholo-uræmia, insomnia and delirium.” Dr. Macleod.

“An oozing from the mouth of the fluids from the stomach, unconscious evacuations or relaxation of the sphincters, the breathing consisting of convulsive sobs or being stertorous with puffing of the cheeks or lips and inability to swallow, indicate approaching dissolution in the cold or early period of the disease.” Dr. Copland.

“A particular attitude of the body, the patient lying in a semi-conscious state on his back with one leg placed on the opposite knee raised to the full height of the thigh above the bed. We have seldom seen patients presenting this attitude recover. It is difficult to explain why this should be so.” Dr. Sirkar.

The great distension of the abdomen is a very bad sign. It generally ends fatally. Dr. Macleod also remarks :—“The violence of vomiting and purging are not necessarily indicative of a severe seizure but their persistence is apt to result in delayed convalescence or fatal exhaustion.”

Good signs.

“Maintainance of pulse during collapse, moderate depression of temperature, early and not excessive reaction, return of colour in the motions, cessation of cramps, restoration of urinary secretion, resumption of warmth and dryness of the skin and normal colour and plumpness of face, quiet breathing, tranquility, sleep.” Dr. Macleod.

“A thread of pulse, however small, is always felt at the wrist, where recovery from this state (collapse) is to be expected. Hiccough coming on in the intermediate moments between the threatening of death and the beginning of reaction, is a favourable sign, and generally announces the return of circulation.” Dr Copland.

DIFFERENT STAGES OF CHOLERA AND THEIR SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS.

For the purpose of treatment, cholera is divided into four stages :—

- 1st. The stage of Incubation and Invasion.
- 2nd. The stage of full development.
- 3rd. The stage of collapse or algide stage.
- 4th. The stage of reaction.

This may be further subdivided into two :—

- A. *Normal reaction and*
- B. *Abnormal reaction with Sequela.*

The First Stage :—In some cases all the stages may not appear. Generally the first stage specially in time of epidemics and rarely the second stage may be absent.

The *incubation period* varies from a few hours to a few days generally not exceeding five days. During this period we do not get any distinct symptoms except malaise and feeling of general discomfort.

The invasion of the disease, in some cases, may be quite abrupt without giving any previous indication. In other cases, the disturbance of the digestive system with dulness of appetite is first noticed, gradually the relaxation of the bowels begins with or without colic in the abdomen.

Thirst, nausea and at times vomiting generally accompany the purging, or set in sooner or later.

Other minor symptoms, such as, heaviness of the head or headache may be present. As regards time there is no regularity, it may last from a few hours to a few days commonly two days.

This stage ceases with the first appearance of the rice-water stool.

The Second Stage:—This begins, as noted above, with the appearance of the rice-water stool. In time of epidemics when the first stage is absent or quite short, the characteristic rice-water evacuations begin after the patient passing twice or thrice ordinary contents of the intestines.

This time, the troublesome vomiting and purging are very copious, watery and frequent. The characteristic evacuations are rice-water, rarely of different colours. Pain may or may not be present in the abdomen, but gurgling sound is almost always present. Thirst is very great but water, as a rule, is not retained in the stomach. The patient is quite restless. Prostration is most marked. As a necessary consequence of the evacuations, the following symptoms also appear. The temperature begins to fall, the skin becomes cold and clammy, sometimes cyanotic, the pulse is exceedingly feeble, the countenance pinched, the eyes sunken, the voice hoarse, there are cramps in the different parts of the body, the urine totally suppressed and copious sweat is noticed all over.

The Third Stage :—It is often very difficult to distinguish when the second stage ends and the third one begins. This stage is most alarming, as the greatest number of deaths takes place in this stage.

In this stage the **vitality** of the patients is almost gone. The functions of all the organs of the body are, so to say, at a stand-still. The normal secretion of the secreting organs and natural absorption do not take place. We may say here in passing, that in this stage food in any form does great harm for this reason. The condition of the patient in this stage may be described as follows :—

The **general appearance** of the patient is most fearful to look at, he appears more dead than alive. The countenance assumes the form of *Facies Hippocratica*, that is, the temples become hollow, the eyes sunken, congested, lusterless, rarely glazed, the eye-lids slightly parted and the lower jaw dropped. The pupils are dilated, the surface of the **body** becomes cold and clammy, at times covered with profuse sweat. The whole body which is now pale or livid seems to be dried up, the fingers and toes are blue and shrivelled up. While the **skin** loses its elasticity.

The **pulse** ceases to beat at the wrist, sometimes no impulse at the brachial or axillary artery.

Heart sounds are almost inaudible.

The **respiration** is slow, but more often hurried and laboured or sobbing; at time the respiration is of cheyne-stokes character. As the case gets worse, the

breathing becomes more and more difficult. The breath is cold as oxygenation is not carried on properly.

The **voice** which was husky in the second stage is now reduced almost to a whisper or is altogether inaudible.

The **temperature** of the surface falls several degrees below normal. But the *burning* of the skin is excessive and the patient wants to throw the covering away. Very rarely does he want to be covered.

The extreme **restlessness** of the previous stage is still to be noticed. On account of the profound prostration, he is not able to move the body but throws his hands and legs in a restless manner or solicits the attendants to have his body moved this way or that.

Alimentary System :—

The lips and the tongue are cold and become livid as the end draws near. Thirst is excessive, but as the patient gradually sinks, the demand for water goes on diminishing. Vomiting takes place specially after taking water particularly when taken in good quantity.

Evacuations from the bowels are either stopped or small quantity is passed involuntarily.

In some cases when evacuation is stopped altogether, the abdomen becomes tympanitic which is indeed a very bad sign.

Urine is totally suppressed.

Cramps more or less disturb the patients at longer or shorter intervals. The senses of the patient remain almost clear till the end.

In the last stage, the patient loses senses, rattling sounds are heard from the throat the heart fails and death takes place.

The fourth stage :—

Now we come to the fourth stage or the stage of reaction. **(A) The Normal reaction.**

In this stage, the secretion and absorption and other natural functions of the body which have, so to say, been suspended in the collapsed stage begin to resume their work. The first indication of recovery from the collapsed stage is the appearance of pulse at the wrist. At first, it is thready, small and feeble, but gradually it improves as the action of the heart becomes stronger. The respiration becomes easier and the voice normal. The cramps and cyanosis disappear gradually and the normal warmth of the body returns. The urine which was suppressed begins to flow, the quantity at first very small, but in favourable cases it steadily increases. The general appearance of the patient improves, the sunken feature being replaced by a healthy one. The irritability of the gastro-intestinal system disappears, the stools now become tinged with bile and are passed at longer intervals. Sometimes with reaction, the choleraic symptoms may reappear, but in favourable cases, they soon stop and the patient recovers. In time of reaction purging and vomiting at some intervals are not bad signs, but rather beneficial. The mental condition of the patient improves. He also gets cheerful and sleeps off and on.

Sometimes the patient is a little feverish, but do not be afraid or that, as it soon disappears of itself, without any treatment. Occasionally hiccough or vomiting persists and gives much trouble to the patient. Otherwise the condition of the patient is better.

There may be other slight disturbances, such as loss of appetite and sleep, flatulence, dyspepsia &c. which may be easily controlled by suitable means. In some cases of natural reactor, the conjunctiva may be slightly injected and there may be rash over the body.

(B) Abnormal reaction and Sequelæ.

The cause of complication in this stage is often due to mal-treatment during the previous stage or to lowered vitality owing to impoverished condition of the blood and the shock sustained by the nervous system during the course of the disease. Sometimes worms might be taken into account for the complications. Descriptions of complications with their treatment will be given later on.

This reaction stage is no less dangerous than the collapsed stage, as large number of deaths also takes place in this stage.

VARIETIES OF CHOLERA.

For convenience' sake, Homœopaths generally divide cholera into some varieties for purposes of treatment. But the disease can be treated as efficiently without doing so. There is no material difference, I think, in

different varieties, only the mode of onset differs, the exciting cause being the same. On the other hand one variety merges into another at different stages of the disease. You need not trouble yourself about the names of the varieties, for this will not materially help you in treatment. Carefully gather the symptoms and prescribe medicine on them. Now let us consider in how many ways the disease may begin and the names of the varieties may be given, whenever possible.

The first group common in our country.

In this group the disease at first begins as diarrhœa. The patient passes a variable number of loose stools with or without vomiting. This lasting for a few hours to a few days gradually takes the form of true cholera.

IN SOME OF THE PATIENTS OF THIS GROUP the disease runs a very mild course and terminates favourably without passing through the collapsed stage. The majority of the sporadic cases which generally occur throughout the year belong to this group. Some authors have given this, the name of Cholera Morbus, Cholerine, Serous Diarrhœa, English or British Cholera, Choleraic Diarrhœa, Cholera Nostrus or Cholera Europa.

IN OTHER SETS OF PATIENTS OF THIS FIRST GROUP, the disease after one or more evacuations takes an unfavourable course and the patients pass into the collapsed stage. This we generally find in time

of epidemics and in some sporadic forms. Physicians have given this the name of Cholera Abdominalis, Diarrhœic or Non-Spasmodic variety of cholera.

The second Group.

In time of epidemics the patients commonly become all on a sudden collapsed and cyanotic before the appearance of purging and vomiting. The heart is primarily affected by the poison producing a sort of paralysis to the organ. This form is very dangerous and ends invariably fatally, but it is very rare in our country.

some call it Cholera Sicca, Cholera Asphyxia, Cholera Paralytica, or Dry Cholera.

The Third Group.

In this, the predominance of spasms or cramps in different parts of the body occur from the very beginning of the disease. This is due to spasms of the muscular coats of the arteries small and large, producing very early the cyanosis, difficulty of breathing and collapse. The heart at first acts rather a little forcibly, but soon it begins to fail. When the spasms occur in the arteries of the lungs, the disease shows an alarming symptom.

This spasmodic variety as it is called, is seldom met with in our country, but when it occurs, it almost invariably proves fatal.

N. B. The name Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Indica, Malignant Cholera, Epidemic Cholera or Algid Cholera has been given to the disease of the most serious type. It may belong to either of the three groups described above. We must caution our reader about the names of

the varieties of the disease, as different authors describe them in a quite different way. Again, I ask the reader not to trouble himself about the names, but to prescribe on totality of symptoms.

DIET AND DRINK OF THE CHOLERA PATIENTS.

In cholera season even in the first stage, all sorts of food or drink except boiled and cool water ought to be stopped. If however, there is no reason to suspect the case to develop into cholera, small quantity of whey, sago water, barley water or arrowroot water with a little salt or sweetened with sugar and flavoured with a little lemon juice may be allowed.

In the second and third stages no food except boiled and cool water or fresh green cocoanut water should be allowed even though the patient may bitterly complain of hunger. Plenty of water should be given to the patient if it does not excite vomiting or other bad symptoms when it should be given in small quantities. Introduction of a large quantity of icewater into the stomach and thereby giving chill to the organ is not advisable, as it often excites troublesome vomiting or hiccough. Bits of ice may be sucked as they dissolve slowly in the mouth and the small quantity of water thus obtained gets warm when it reaches the stomach. Sometimes warm drink answers very nicely.

No food, not even sago or barley water, should be allowed until the urinary flow is re-established. It is a

common experience that the greatest harm has been done in allowing patients to take food in this stage. But in some exceptional cases, where, by the general good condition of the patients, it is shown that the urinary secretion is not in abeyance very thin sago or barley water may be allowed, with due caution.

When the urinary flow is re-established the diet of patient ought to be very simple. His first diet should be thin pearl barley water and according to the desire of the patient, salt, sugar or lemon juice may be added. If thoroughly assimilated, the barley water prepared more thick, may next be given to the patient. Pearl barley, takes a pretty long time to be boiled. The physician should particularly advise the attendants to give barley water and not the boiled grains of barley as ignorant people sometimes do it. As for the preparation of the patient's diet, great care should be taken. A new earthen vessel is to be used and for fire, wood ought to be preferred to other kinds of fuel, such as coal, kerosene oil &c.

When pearl barley is not available pearl sago might be substituted. In the absence of both, select ordinary sago, powdered barley or arrowroot, but see that they are of good quality. It is better, however, that the physician should personally look after the preparation of the diet and see that the moffusil people are supplied with fresh and genuine articles of food, such as, sago, barley, arrowroot etc. When this simple diet is assimilated you may give chicken broth, fish soup or vegetable and fish soup in addition to sago,

barley or arrowroot water. But the soup should not be rich or irritating, that is, not over spiced or cooked with chillies. A little pomegranate juice or grape juice may be allowed at this time.

When you have reason to believe that these diets agree with the patient thoroughly well and the patient is completely out of danger, you may let him take paste of boiled rice (ভাতের মাড়) strained through a fine piece of clean cloth with soup or milk. Gradually he may have soft boiled rice which should be fine and old but not too old. It is needless to add that great discretion should be used in the selection of diet, for a little error proves too serious, if not fatal, to the patient even when you have declared him out of danger.

SELECTION OF REMEDIES, DOSES AND THEIR REPETITION.

In cholera, as in other diseases, the general rule of selecting remedies should be followed. Take all the symptoms with causes of the disease and carefully enquire about the temperament, habit and mental symptoms of the patient. Now if you can select the suitable remedies on all these be sure that your medicine shall act like a charm. If on the other hand a well selected remedy does not act, you should suspect psora, syphilis or sycosis is in operation in the constitution, and your attention should be directed to that

condition. Remember, that in disease like cholera where you cannot lose a moment, your selection of remedy should be quick and at the same time correct.

As regards the repetition of doses I cannot resist the temptation of citing a case. In a mufusil town a leading pleader had an attack of cholera and was put under an Allopath. When the case grew worse and worse, the physician who kept some homœopathic medicines gave some five or six medicines, such as *Ars. Alb.*, *Cup. Met.*, *Verat. Alb.* and seven or eight doses of each in the course of five or six hours. You can well understand the effect of this. The patient got asthenia and died in a few days. So it is far better if you withhold the medicine altogether than to prescribe in that indiscriminate fashion

In a case of cholera, some advocate the repetition of doses at the intervals of ten to twenty minutes. But we had no occasion to repeat so often. When you get the response, you need not repeat it, but when you do not get desired result within a reasonable time repetition of doses or change of potency or even of medicine is quite justifiable.

Now as for the quantity of medicine, you need not give yourself much trouble. A drop is rarely necessary, a small fraction of a drop or three or four globules. No. fifteen or twenty will be quite sufficient for an adult. For children one or two globules for a dose will do. Medicine can be given on sugar of milk or dissolved in water preferably distilled or cooled boiled water or

in the absence of either, globules should be put on the tongue to dissolve there.

It is a common practice to neutralise the effects of allopathic or aurvedic medicines with Camphor, Nux V. or Sulphur. This is contrary to the spirit of Homœopathy to prescribe medicines routine fashion. We are only entitled to use a remedy whether as an antidote or not when the symptoms point to it. But we often find that the indicated medicine acts quite promptly without these antidotal remedies. Sometimes it is a mere waste of time to withhold the indicated medicine for these antidotes.

Lastly, alternating of medicines is not a good practice though at times it has been resorted to by eminent Homœopaths. Very often has it been proved that of the alternated medicines only one acted for food.

PREVENTION.

Before we proceed to describe the means of prevention let us now see what has been described under ætiology. *First* the causative factor is comma bacilli and the disease is produced when they are carried into the system by food or drink. It is not propagated by atmosphere. *Secondly*, the depressing influence, such as night keeping, fear, grief, fatigue, intemperance, errors in diet including over eating and other mental and physical disturbances which lower the vitality or resisting

power of the patient, is the indirect cause of the disease.

If you keep these two factors in your mind and impress the same upon your neighbours, the prevention of the disease will be more easy.

Use your common sense and avoid the causes of the disease and there shall be no chance of any attack. It is not, however, an easy task to describe all the different sources through which the infection comes. We shall try here to enumerate a few of them which are most common.

During an epidemic, the greatest care should be taken to prevent the source of water from being polluted. In villages much harm has been done by washing the clothings of the patient in a tank used for drinking, cooking and other purposes. Do not allow the linen of the patient to be washed or the bathing of the patient's attendants, in the tank. Do not throw the dejecta nor wash the linen of the patient near a well or tank as the virus may pollute the water by percolating through the porous soil. Whenever possible, let the people have their own well under their own control or keep a well or tank set apart exclusively for the supply of water for cooking and drinking purposes. It has been found that villages by the side of a stream are often visited by epidemics, for its water becomes polluted by dead bodies thrown into it. This might be got rid of, if the corps are thoroughly burnt.

When epidemics prevail, persons should be advised to drink **water or milk previously boiled**. Protect all food and drink from flies. They may carry the poison in two ways, viz. first, by setting on the dejecta of the cholera patients and thereby carrying the poison with them, settle the virus on the food by sitting on it. Secondly, the bacilli may live in the intestines of the flies for at least three days and when sitting on the food, bacilli are injected on it from their intestines. Besides flies, other animals, such as cats, mice, rats, cockroaches may pollute the food if not well protected.

Make it a point not to take any food or drink purchased from bazar, specially during an epidemic. If, however, you are obliged to take such things as *loochies*, *kachuries*, etc., see that they are prepared before your eyes. As regards drink, use "dab" water that is water from green cocoanut. But if it be not available, boiled water is to be used.

It is a very good idea to disinfect the evacuations of the patient before final disposal. In big hospitals the dejecta of the patient are burnt. When it is not possible, disinfect them with Phenyl, Coal tar, Pot. permanganas, Carbohc acid, Hydrarge perchlor or some other antiseptic lotions and throw or bury them in such places from which there is no chance of polluting drinking water even when they may be washed in case of rain. But care should be taken not to use strong smelling antiseptics in the sick room.

In the sick room do not keep any food or drink

which will be used by the other members of the family as it may get contaminated at any time. For the same reason physicians and attendants ought not to take anything in the same room. They should also see that their own cloths are not soiled with the discharges.

In passing we may note here that it should be the duty of the physician to see that the patients are placed in the best room of the house with sufficient air and light. If possible the room should be secluded for the safety of the other members. The surroundings should be as clear as possible and there should be no offensive and poisonous gases from a drain, privy etc. As far as possible, unnecessary things and articles of furniture should be removed from the sick room.

Physicians and attendants should not attend a cholera patient with an empty stomach. Wash your hands after examining the patient but see that the water used for washing is not contaminated. I have seen that ignorant attendants after clearing discharges and without washing their own hands come forward to supply water to the physician. It is a good plan for the physician to have some antiseptic lotion of his own for this purpose. For a homœopathic physician Hydrarg perchlor lotion is more convenient as it has no bad odour like Carbolic lotion, and does not stain the hands like Condy's fluid.

Lastly, a few words for prophylaxis with various remedies. I greatly doubt of their efficacy in that

direction. If they at all do any good to any particular person, they cannot be relied on for all constitutions. In one word, we cannot depend on them. It will be a repetition if I say that prevent any dejecta or the bacilli from getting into the alimentary system with food or drink or in some other careless way, such as putting the finger into the mouth without properly washing the hands after attending the cholera patient.

THE TREATMENT.

This will be described under two headings :—

First—Medicinal treatment.

Secondly—Saline transfusion.

Now let us take up the medicinal treatment of the disease. The Saline transfusion will be described later on. To give a little facility for the selection of drugs a separate list of medicines is given below according to the stages of the disease. But it should be remembered that any medicine of the materia medica, when symptoms corresponds, might, in any stage be required. Medicines, mentioned in the first group for the early stage of the disease, might as well be used with advantage for the second or the other stages.

In the First stage the following medicines are generally used.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Aconite Nap. | 14. Elaterium. |
| 2. Aloes Soc. | 15. Euphorbia Cor. |
| 3. Ant. Crud. | 16. Ipecac. |
| 4. <i>Ant. Tart.</i> | 17. Iris Vers. |
| 5. Arsenic Alb. | 18. Merc. Sol. |
| 6. Camphor. | 19 Nux vom. |
| 7. Cantharis. | 20. Phosph. Acid. |
| 8. Carb. Veg. | 21. Phosphorus. |
| 9. Chamomilla. | 22. Podophyllum. |
| 10. China. | 23. Pulsatilla. |
| 11. <i>Colchicum.</i> | 24. <i>Ricinus.</i> |
| 12. <i>Colocynth.</i> | 25. Secale Cor. |
| 13. Croton Tig. | 26. <i>Sulphur.</i> |

In the Second stage the following medicines are commonly required.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Aconite Nap. | 13. Elaterium. |
| 2. Aloes. | 14. Euphorbia. |
| 3. <i>Ant. Crud.</i> | 15. <i>Ipecac.</i> |
| 4. Ant. tart. | 16. Iris vers. |
| 5. Apis Mel. | 17. Jatropha |
| 6. Ars. All. | 18. Merc. Cor. |
| 7. Camphor. | 19. Merc. Dul. |
| 8. Cantharis | 20. Phosphorus. |
| 9. Colchicum. | 21. Podophyllum. |
| 10. Croton Tig. | 22. Ricinus. |
| 11. Cuprum Met. | 23. Secale. |
| 12. Cuprum Ars. | 24. Sulphur. |

In the Third stage the following remedies are often called for.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Aconite Nap. | 11. Lachesis. |
| 2. Ant. Tart. | 12. Merc. Dul. |
| 3. Ars. Alb. | 13. Naja. |
| 4. Camphor. | 14. <i>Opium.</i> |
| 5. Carbo veg. | 15. <i>Phosphorus,</i> |
| 6. <i>Colchicum.</i> | 16. <i>Podophyllum.</i> |
| 7. Croton Tig. | 17. <i>Ricinus.</i> |
| 8. Cuprum Met or Acet. | 18. Secale Cor. |
| 9. Cuprum Ars. | 19. Sulphur. |
| 10. Hydrocyanic Acid | 20. Tabacum. |
| or Kalicyanide | 21. <i>Veratrum Alb.</i> |

The treatment of the **Fourth stage** will be described in subsequent pages.

N. B.—In the description of medicines the most important symptoms are printed in bold faced types, those, printed in italics, are comparatively a little less important and the ordinary symptoms are in common types. So in time of selecting a remedy **particular attention** should be paid to those **symptoms which are printed in bold faced and italicised types.**

ACONITE NAPELLUS.

This medicine is one of our most useful remedies for treatment of cholera. It is used in early stages as well as in collapsed stage. In early stages it, sometimes, acts like a charm. Note the following,

Grand characteristics :—

1. When the disease is caused by exposure to **dry cold wind, heat of the sun or sudden checking of perspiration.**
2. When the disease comes on **suddenly and violently** (in Camph. this is also the case)
3. The presence of **anxiety, great restlessness and fear of death** are also very important.
4. **Stools feel hot** when passing through the anus.

To these the following might be added :—

5. *Tenderness of the abdomen* on pressure. At times colicky pain.

6. **Uuquenchable thirst** generally drinking *large quantity of water* at a time, (or a little at short intervals,)
7. **Chill** sometimes violent, shortly after a few stools and vomitings.
8. *Burning.*

N. B.—When all or a few of the above symptoms are present the medicine will give the most satisfactory results. In fact in our country Aconite is more serviceable than Camphor. In simple uncomplicated cases where there are no clear indications for other medicines Aconite will check the further development of the disease, when selected by one or more of the grand characteristic symptoms. On many occasions it acted very nicely even when prescribed on only one symptom such as chill, tenderness of the abdomen, hot feeling of the stool or restlessness.

Detailed Description.

Causes of the disease.—a few of them would be a repetition of what has been said under grand characteristics, but repetition is necessary in as much as it deepens the impressions.

1. **Exposure to dry cold wind**, or
2. **Heat of the sun**, or
3. **Sudden checking of perspiration**,
4. **Fear or shock**, e. g. in time of epidemics
some persons have an attack of cholera

simply for fear or dread of the disease. In this case Aconite sometimes does marvels.

5. *Abuse of purgatives.*
6. *When days are warm and nights are cold.*
7. *When diarrhœa is due to cold drinks.*

Purging and Character of the Stools :—

Before and **during** stools pain is present but there may be some relief **after** stools.

Stools are **watery** and often copious.

Feel hot *when passing through the anus.*

Flatus also feels hot.

Stools are white with red urine.

At times the stools are *green like chopped spinach*
(পালংএর মত এক প্রকার শাক)

Sometimes they are clay coloured.

When the **Stools are watery** and **bloody** it sometimes does wanders ; often in these cases some mucus is mixed with them.

The evacuations may also be *slimy*,

Sometimes they consist of **mucus with or without blood.**

Stools might be passed involuntarily in time of passing urine.

The smell of the stools are often *offensive*.

N. B. In the collapsed stage the quantity of stools diminishes.

Nausea specially after food. Nausea with sweat before or after stools.

Vomiting—*generally after each drink.*

It is often *bilious* and the *colour is green.*

Sometimes it is *blood streaked.*

Hiccough :—

With great thirst.

After eating and drinking.

Pain and restlessness also accompany it.

Cramps—Sometimes appear in calves.

Alimentary System :—

Mouth—is dry and there may be burning.

Tongue—is also dry. Sometimes it is coated white or yellow-white.

Thirst is unquenchable for large quantities of cold water.

But a small quantity may be taken at a time (in this respect it resembles *Ars. Alb.*)

In rare cases there is no thirst.

Burning in the mouth, œsophagus and stomach.

Feeling of fulness in the stomach with loss of appetite.

Eructation—is empty, frequent and at times loud.

It may have taste of water or it is sour and offensive.

Abdomen :—

It is tender on pressure, showing the inflammatory condition of the bowels.

There is gurgling sound in it.

Cutting pain in the abdomen, sometimes **excruciating**. *This is characteristic.*

Tension and *painful throbbing in the abdomen principally in the epigastrium.* Many a case has been cured by this symptom alone.

Burning—in the abdomen. (Ars. Alb. has also got it).

Urine:—

At first it is hot and high coloured.

As the case advances it becomes scanty.

Finally it is suppressed specially in the collapsed stage.

Sweat—with Nausea before or after loose stools.

In the collapsed stage—cold clammy sweat over the body, specially on the face, hands and feet.

Blood Vascular System—the action of the drug on this system is noteworthy.

Anxiety with restlessness and pressive pain in the region of the heart.

Palpable throbbing in chest or abdomen.

Feeling of tightness and compression in the cardiac region.

Pulse:—

In the **First stage** though it may be weak but not much affected; it is rather full and quick in this stage.

In the **stage of full development**—it becomes weaker, irregular and intermittent

In the **Collapsed stage** there is no impulse at the wrist.

Respiration :—

There is no appreciable change in respiration, but as the case goes from bad to worse the following symptoms appear.

It becomes *short, embarrassed* and *laboured*.

Anxiety with suffocation from paralysis of respiratory muscles.

It is at times *deep* and *sighing* on account of slow circulation and deficient oxygenation of the blood.

At times it is *stertorous*.

Chest is oppressed and.

Voice becomes hoarse.

Nervous system with Mind Symptoms :—

Aversion to mental labour.

From the beginning mental anxiety and despair are present.

Restlessness is very great.

He tosses on bed with anguish.

Fearful anticipation of approaching death or some evil, even predicts the time of death.

Chilly feeling and heat alternately, covers up when feels chilly, uncovers when feels hot.

The patient faints when he attempts to sit.

In the collapsed stage we get in addition **great prostration** which is sometimes disproportionate to discharges.

Head, Face &c.

Appearance in the collapsed stage :—

Countenance hippocratic, anxious, pale and livid.

Face is covered with cold clammy sweat.

Lips are bluish.

Body in the collapsed stage is icy cold and is covered with sweat ; the surface is bluish.

Extremities—in the same collapsed stage :—

Hands and feet become icy cold, and are covered with cold sweat.

Fingers, toes and nails become blue.

Cramps, at times, appear in calf muscles.

Aggravation—cold dry wind, chilled when sweating, fright, shock, noise, light, from violent emotion, lying on left or affected side, warm room, towards midnight.

Amelioration—warm, sweat, rest, open air.

Prescribing hints :—

It is generally agreed that the lower potencies are most efficacious ; **mother tincture and 1x** being commonly used with most satisfactory results. Occasionally **3x or 6x** is used. The dose may be repeated at the intervals of fifteen to thirty minutes or more or after

each stool or vomiting till the reaction is obtained which is generally got after one or two doses, very rarely three or four doses are required.

DIFFERENTIATION.

I. ACONITE NAP.—ARSENICUM ALB.

Anguish, restlessness, fear of death are present in both the drugs. Note the following differences :—

Blood poisoning :—

In **Aconite** there is no change in the blood.

In **Arsenic Alb.** it is well marked.

Aggravation and Amelioration :—

In **Aconite** there is *aggravation* from warmth and motion.

Ameliorated from cold and rest.

In **Arsenic aggravation** from cold, eating and drinking.

Ameliorated from warmth but in cholera this is not well marked.

Periodicity :—

In **Aconite** it is not present.

In **Arsenic** it is well marked,

Prostration :—

In **Arsenic** it is more marked and more quick than

In **Aconite**.

Expression of face :—

In **Aconite** it is generally congested (except in the collapsed stage).

In **Arsenic** it is pale, distressed and more anxious.

Pulse :—

In **Aconite**, it is generally quick, full or strong (except in the later stages)

In **Arsenic** it is feeble, or fast and thready.

Stages of the disease :—

Aconite is generally very useful in the early stage.

Arsenic Alb is generally required in the later stages.

II. ACONITE NAP—CAMPHOR.

In both there are :—

Sudden onset.

Chilly feeling.

Thirst.

Mark the following differences :—

Chilly feeling :—

In **Aconite** chilly feeling and heat alternately.

Covers the body when feels chilly, uncovers when feels hot.

In **Camphor** at first covers, later on uncovers, though the body is icy cold.

Cold feeling is much greater in camphor than in Aconite.

Restlessness :—

In **Aconite** the patient is restless all along the disease.

In **Camphor** at first restless, later on it is absent.

Thirst :—

In **Aconite** it is very great

In **Camphor**, it is not so great, sometimes absent.

Tenderness and pain in the Abdomen :—

In **Aconite** it is most marked.

In **Camphor** it is less marked.

Fear of death :—

In **Aconite** it is present all along the disease.

In **Camphor** at first it may or may not be present, but totally absent in the collapsed stage.

Coldness of the body :—

In **Aconite** though the body is very cold but not so much as in the other remedy.

In **Camphor** it is icy cold.

Stools :—

In Aconite—

They feel hot when passing through the anus.
They may be *copious* and *offensive*.

In Camphor—

Stools generally do not feel hot when passing through the anus.
They are often *not copious*.
Almost *never offensive*.

Variety of the disease :—

Aconite is very useful in Paralytic and Abdominal varieties.

Camphor in spasmodic variety.

ALOE SOCOTRINA.

Aloe is commonly used in early diarrhœic stage of cholera or diarrhœa and dysentery after cholera. Note the following

Grand characteristics :—

1. Sudden urging to stools **early in the morning**.
2. Watery stool is passed with great deal of **flatus**.

3. "Feeling of weakness and loss of power in sphincter ani. Sense of insecurity in the rectum, as if the stool would escape when passing flatus or urine".
4. Sense of exhaustion after stool.

Detailed Description

Causes of the disease :—

1. It may be due to **over eating**, or
2. After taking cold in a damp room, or
3. It may be due to chagrin. (vexation)

Purging and character of the stools :—

Diarrhœa in early morning, driving the patient out of bed. (also seen in **Sulph**)

Before stool :—

Rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen.

Sense of insecurity in sphincter ani, as if stool will pass at the time of passing urine or flatus.

Pain around the naval or in lower abdomen.

During stool :—

Much flatus is passed with stool.

Pain in the abdomen is generally present.

Heat in the rectum and anus.

A feeling as if more stool will pass

After stools :—

Feeling of great exhaustion after stool.

Pain in abdomen is generally relieved after stool, sometimes it may be continued.

Stools :—

They are generally *yellow, fecal and watery*.

Stools are *hot* (In **Acon.** stools are also hot ; in **Sulph** they are scalding hot).

Sudden, copious, watery stools, mixed with *undigested food* and are passed with **much flatus**.

Stools are gushing with gurgling in the intestines.

They are passed involuntarily while passing flatus or urine (In **Sulph**, stools are passed not when passing flatus or urine but when only imagining that flatus was passing.)

The stools may be bloody and mixed with jelly like mucus ; or

They may be dysenteric, consisting of small quantities of mucus, passed frequently,

Tenesmus and urging to stools.

Protrusion of the anus may be present specially in the dysenteric condition.

There may be burning in the anus.

Urging to stools after eating, drinking when walking or standing.

Nausea with headache.

Alimentary system :—

Mouth and throat are dry.

There is thirst for water.

Desire for juicy things, apple and beer.

Aversion to meat and cold drinks.

Abdomen :—

It is distended and there is *rumbling of flatus in it.*

Before stools rumbling and gurgling.

Pain in umbilical region.

Nervous system and mind :—

Aversion to mental labour.

Prostration and anxiety are great.

Head and face :—

Constant headache with slight nausea.

Aggravation—*Early morning ; summer ; heat ; hot, dry weather*

Amelioration *cold open air.*

Prescribing hints :—

It is one of the deep acting, antipsoric medicines of Hahnemann. It ought not to be repeated very frequently. The potencies generally used are 3 and 6 ; sometimes 30 or 200 are also required.

DIFFERENTIATION.

ALOE—PODOPHYLLUM—SULPHUR.

Pain in the abdomen :—

In Aloe pain in the abdomen is present.

In **Podophyllum** and **Sulphur** pain in the abdomen is generally absent,

Nausea and vomiting :—

In **Podophyllum** they are most marked.

In **Aloe** and **Sulphur** they are not so marked.

Purging :—

In **Aloe** it is frequent, great urging with small or no stool.

In **Podophyllum** it is not so frequent but the quantity is profuse.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

This medicine is used in early diarrhœic stage and in some of the complications in later stages. It is very useful in young children, old men and pregnant women. Note the following

Grand characteristics :—

1. **A thick white coating on the tongue** as if it is white washed. This is most characteristic. Often you can prescribe this medicine on this symptom only whatever other complains there may be.
2. The disposition of the patient is peevish and fretful. In case of children they cannot bear even to be touched or looked at.
3. There is, as a rule, some *gastric irritation*.

Detailed Description.

Causes of the disease :—the disease which has been produced by the following causes is often benefited by this medicine.

1. Over-loading the stomach.
2. Taking of acids (vineger).
3. After nursing,
4. After cold bathing.
5. Summer heat, sun heat or fire heat.

Purging and character of the stools :—

Before and **during** stools there may be pain in the abdomen.

Sore pain in the rectum and anus during stools.

Stools are watery and often profuse ; or

They are *undigested* containing lumps of fecal matter or curdled milk.

At times the stools consist of mucus ; or

They may be yellowish, excoriating and offensive.

The diarrhoea of this drug generally occurs at night or in the morning.

It is very useful in diarrhæa which alternates with constipation specially in old people.

Passing of flatus and sometimes mucus with stools.

Nausea is present with *loud retching* ; it is always referred to the pit of the stomach.

Vomiting—is most marked, the vomit first consists of food then mucus and bile. It becomes worse after eating and drinking.

Vomiting continues after nausea has ceased.

Hiccough occasionally occurs.

Alimentary system :—

Mouth and throat are dry.

Tongue is thickly coated white, as if white washed ; this is most characteristic.

Grinding of teeth is sometimes present.

Gum, which has receded from the teeth, bleeds easily.

Appetite is lost which is fairly long lasting,
Loathing for food.

Thirst, which is fairly intense, is generally present ; rarely it is absent.

Eructation of a fluid tasting of the ingesta or rarely of bile.

Disgust for all food.

Cramps, cutting pain and fullness in the **stomach**.

Desire for acids.

Abdomen—loud noise and rumbling in it.

Urinary System—not much affected.

Nervous System—great inclination to sleep.

Loathing of life.

Head, face &c.

Head aching.

Vertigo sometimes present.

Nostril and corner of the mouth are sore, cracked and crusty.

Aggravation :—*cold water (on head)*, cold bathing, dampness, summer heat, heat of the sun, radiated heat, being over heated, sour food, overeating, motion, if looked at or touched.

Better—in open air, during rest.

Doses :—6 is generally used, 12, 30 or sometimes 200 is used.

DIFFERENTIATION

I. ANT. CRUD—ÆTHUSA CYN.

Vomiting :—

In Æthusa, if it be a case of a child the vomit consists of curdled milk, which is often big and of green colour.

In Ant. crud the child vomits the milk in curds which are small and of white colour.

Tongue :—

In Æthusa the tongue is rather clean.

In Ant. Crud—the tongue is **thickly coated white**.

II. ANT. CRUD—CHAMOMILLA.

Subject :—

Ant. crud is more useful for old and young persons when the cause of the disease is over-eating.

Chamomilla is more suitable for children in time of dentition.

Temperament :—

In Ant. Crud the child is very irritable, even he cannot bear to be looked at.

In Chamomilla the child is also irritable but they are quiet when carried about.

Stools :—

In Ant. Crud stools are generally watery with undigested particles of food or milk.

In Chamomilla—the stools generally consist of yellowish green matter or slimy mucus, looking like chopped eggs and spinach. Bad smelling stools.

Tongue :—

In Ant. Crud the tongue is thickly coated white as if white washed.

In Chamomilla—it is yellow or dirty white.

Sweat :—

In Chamomilla hot sweat on the forehead.

In Ant. Crud it is not particularly noticed.

III. ANT-CRUD—IPECAC.

Tongue :—

In Antim. Crud the tongue is heavily coated white, as if white washed ; this is most characteristic.

In **Ipecac** the tongue is usually clean.

Nausea and Vomiting :—

In **Antim-crud**, the vomiting continues after nausea has ceased.

In **Ipecac**—nausea continues even after profuse vomiting and even when the stomach is empty.

We may note here that in **Pulsatilla** the nausea generally ceases when the stomach is empty after vomiting.

Drowsiness (Sleepiness) :—

In **Ant. Crud** this symptom is fairly well marked.

In **Ipecac**, not present or rather there is sleeplessness.

Subject :—

Ant. Crud suits specially old persons and children, particularly of peevish and irritable temperament.

Ipecac suits persons of all ages.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

This medicine is used almost in all the stages of the disease. But it is very useful in early and collapsed stages.

We do not get much characteristic symptoms of the drug in this disease ; (its chief action is on the respiratory organs).

The following may be noted as characteristic symptoms.

1. **Tongue** is red, dry or brown with thirst.
2. **Retching, nausea and vomiting**, are most marked.
3. **Great Drowsiness**.
4. **Rattling breathing**.

Detailed Description.

Purging :—

In early stages :—

The patient at first passes loose stools which gradually become watery ; or

The stools may consist of *mucus* sometimes mixed with *blood* ; or

They may be slimy and **green** with bad smell. Colic might be present this time.

As the case advances :—

Purging becomes frequent.

Colic pain in the abdomen during and specially before stools.

Distension of the abdomen is often present.

In this stage of the disease the stools become watery, copious and alvine which may be involuntarily passed ; or

They may consist of thin mucus mixed with bile.

At times the discharges may be slimy or blood streaked.

In the collapsed stage :—

As the case passes into the collapsed stage the stools become less in quantity.

Nausea :—

At first it is excited by food or drink.

Violent anxious retching with sweat on the forehead.

Generally as the case progresses, *nausea becomes very violent.*

Vomiting :—

It is continuous and violent, vomited with great effort with sweat on the forehead.
(Ars., Verat.,)

The vomit may consist of food or drink which may be sour ; or

It may consist of curdled milk, bile, mucus, green substance and rarely blood.

Faintness while vomiting.

Prostration and drowsiness after vomiting and purging.

Vomiting becomes worse at night.

Vomiting immediately after drinking.

(Ars., Bismuth., Verat.,) It is aggravated on lying on the left side.

Hiccough in later stages.

Cramps in stomach, neck muscles and calves.

Alimentary system :—

Lips are dry and livid.

Tongue is thickly coated white, this is characteristic ; or

Sometimes it may be clean and moist.

Thirst is not marked.

Desire for cold water, acids, fruits or other cold things.

Aversion to food.

Eructation is commonly empty, or there is eructation of fluid, acid, bitter or saltish.

Stomach—there are sensation of uneasiness, emptiness, at times heaviness and pain in the stomach.

Abdomen :—

Intense pain in the epigastric region.

Rumbling in the abdomen which is relieved by passing flatus or belching.

Rumbling with *distention* of the abdomen.

Colic in the abdomen.

Urine :—

It is *scanty, high-coloured* or turbid.

There is *burning in urethra* when urinating.

The odour of the urine may be strong.

Frequent desire for urination.

In the **collapsed stage** it is often *totally suppressed*.

Blood-vascular system :—

Anxiety in the præcordial region.

Palpitation and oppression in the heart.

Pulse—rapid, weak and trembling.

Gradually it becomes thread like ; and

Finally, it is imperceptible at the wrist.

Chest—rattling of mucus and sense of **constriction** and *oppression* in the chest.

Respiration :—

In the early stage we do not get any urgent symptoms, but

As the case advances, we get—

Difficult, shallow and rapid respiration.

Speech is difficult or lost.

This generally happens in collapsed stage.

Head, face &c.

Head is hot and sweaty.

Face is pale and **sunken** (Ars., Verat.,) and *bluish*.

Lips are dry. In collapsed stage they become blue.

Eyes feel tired with a desire to close.

Flickering before the eyes.

Eye balls are sunk in the socket and

Dark rings appear around the eyes.

Body is covered with cold sweat all over.

Extremities are weak.

Hands and feet are cold and moist.

Trembling of hands.

Finger tips are icy cold.

Cramps in calves.

Nervous System :—

Confusion of the brain with a sense of *drowsiness*.

Dizziness of the head.

Great anxiety and

Great prostration and sleepiness.

Much yawning and stretching.

The patient lies in a state of *stupor* which is *interrupted by spasms.*

Sweat at first on the head, then all over the body.

Subject :- the patient of Ant—Tart is as follows :—

He is hopeless and of despondent mood.

He dreads to be alone and is

Torpid, phlegmatic and of hydrogenoid constitution.

He despires of recovery.

Aggravation—lying down at night, warmth, damp cold weather, milk, sour thing, over-eating.

Better—motion, sitting erect, eructation, expectoration.

Doses :—**6th** potency is generally used. But 3, 12, 30 or 200 may also be tried.

DIFFERENTIATION.

ANTIM. TART—VERATRUM ALB.

Bad smell of the stools :—

In **Ant. Tart** it may be present.

In **Veratrum**, it is usually absent.

Nausea, retching and vomiting :—

In **Ant—Tart**, nausea and retching are most marked. Aggravated on turning to the left side.

In **Veratrum**, nausea and retching are less marked but vomiting are most marked.

Purging :—

In Antim—Tart, it is not so profuse and frequent.

In Veratrum, it is profuse and frequent.

Sweat on the forehead :—

In Ant—Tart, it is not so prominent, if there is, it is mostly after vomiting.

In Veratrum, it is most marked, specially after purging.

Drowsiness :—

In Antim—Tart, it is well marked.

In Veratrum, it is least marked. On the other hand, the patient is very restless.

Cramps :—

In Antim. Tart, it is less marked.

In Veratrum it is well marked.

Thirst and drinking of water :—

In Ant—Tart, the patient drinks frequently, but in small quantities.

In Veratrum he drinks frequently in large quantities.

Aversion to food and drink :—

In Ant. Tart it is marked.

In Veratrum—it is opposite.

Death-like paleness :—

In Ant. Tart it is marked from nausea & retching.

In Veratrum—only after repeated purging and vomiting.

Pulse :—

In Ant. Tart, it may not be much changed.

In Veratrum, it is feeble and imperceptible.

APIS MELLIFICA.

This medicine is used in all the stages of the disease. The grand characteristics of the medicine are given below :—

1. Absence of thirst.
2. The patient cannot tolerate heat.
3. *Bruised sensation* specially in abdomen.
4. The patient is drowsy.
5. It is very useful when there is **œdematous swelling**, brights disease or hydrocephalus. Transparent œdema specially on lower eye lids.

To these we may add—

6. *Afternoon aggravation* usually 3 P. M. or 3 to 6 P. M.
7. Presence of *stinging pain*.

Detailed Description.

Purging :—

Before and during stools pain may be felt in the abdomen or in anus and flatus may pass through it. *Generally pain is absent.*

Sensation of rawness in the anus.

Anus may be constantly open and there may be oozing of liquid (Phosph, Phosph. ac)

Stools :—

Profuse, **thin, watery** and **yellow**. Or

They may be greenish or blackish-brown.

Or the stools smell occasionally very badly.

Sometimes colourless fluid passes from the anus. ^{or}

The stools may consist of mucus which may be mixed or unmixed with blood.

The stool occurs with every motion of the body as if the anus were constantly open (Phosph)

Nausea and vomiting—see under alimentary system.

Alimentary System:—

Tongue is dry, yet no thirst, this is one of the most distinguishing points.

Margins are felt to be raw and scalded.

Papular elevations are sometimes seen on the margins.

Thirst as a rule absent. It is very rarely present.

Throat is dry and difficulty is noticed in swallowing.

Stomach a sensation of heat is felt in it.

Eructation may be present with taste of food or yolk of an egg.

Nausea & vomiting are present specially at night.

Fainting during vomiting.

The vomit consist of bile, bitter and yellow substances.

Abdomen is full, distended and there is rumbling in it.

Gripping may or may not be present.

Bruised sore feeling of the abdominal wall is one of the most important symptoms of the drug.

Urine is diminished, high-coloured or suppressed

Blood Vascular System:—

Stinging pain in the region of the heart.

Heart beats slowly and palpitates.

Pulse—is weak, small and rapid.

At last it becomes *imperceptible*.

Respiration is hurried and difficult.

There is sense of suffocation with

Inability to bear anything about the throat.

Sensation as if he would not breathe again.

At times there is sighing respiration.

Nervous System &c.

The patient is drowsy and stuporous but this state is interrupted by sharp shriek.

He is indifferent and stupid, at times irritable and restless.

He is **very weak**, prostrated, and cold sometimes he *trembles*.

Feeling of exhaustion in the brain.

Head face, &c.

Head is confused, giddy, *dull* and *heavy* sometimes there is **headache** with **vertigo**.

Face is pale and puffy.

Eyes: burning and stinging pain of the eyes, better on pressure and cold application.

Lids swollen, red and œdematous.

Extremities:—

When there is œdema of the extremities, this medicine acts very nicely (do not think that during the attack of cholera œdema develops but when œdema was present before the attack)

There may be numbness of fingers specially their tips.

Aggravation—*warmth in any form* such as warm room, warm bed, warm weather, *warm drinks*, fire &c. touch, pressure, late in afternoon, after sleeping.

Amelioration—cool air, cold bathing, uncovering motion, slight expectoration.

Prescribing hints—3x, 6x, 6. 30 or 200.

Sometimes its action is slow, so we ought to wait to see its effects.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

This medicine is one of our most important remedies which are used in cholera. It is used in all the stages of the disease with equal effect.

The grand characteristics of the medicine are the following :—

1. Restlessness and anguish are very great.
2. Unquenchable thirst, drinking small quantity at short intervals.
3. Burning of skin or any where.
4. Weakness and prostration disproportionate to discharges and very rapid in developing.

To these we may add the following :—

5. **Putridity**, that is, the odour of the discharges become offensive.
6. The quantities of stools are not often very large.
7. The stools are often of dark colour.
8. There is fear of death.

Detailed Description.

Causes of the disease may be the following :—

1. The disease may be caused by eating food consisting of fruits, vegetables, acids, milk, alcohol or putrid animal matter. (Carb-veg—putrid vegetable matter)
2. Drinking ice water or other chilling substances.
3. Living in damp places might be one of the causes.

Time is generally night (China) generally mid night.

Purging :—

Before stool—chilly feeling, pain and burning in the abdomen.

During stool—*burning in rectum and anus.* *Tenesmus* is present. Cutting and tearing in abdomen.

After stool :—burning in rectum and anus continues. The patient feels a little relieved, but much exhausted.

The motion is **frequent, watery**, but the *quantity is not very large*, sometimes it is copious.

It is involuntary (during sleep) and painless but often it is *painful* and *corrosive*.

The odour of the stool is very bad, rarely it is odourless.

Sometimes the urging is ineffectual.

The anus is excoriated with acid stool.

Burning in stomach, intestines and anus is rather a constant feature.

Character of the stool:—

It is serous and slimy, or

Whitish and *dirty water-like*. Or

It may be *yellow watery or brownish yellow*.

At times the stool is **black fluid which is acrid and putrid**.

The stool may consist of mucus mixed with water ; or the colour of the mucus may be green.

Sometimes the stool is bloody which is generally bright.

N. B. Large, infrequent and painless stools generally contra-indicate Arsenic.

Nausea and Retching are violent.

Vomiting is excited by any food or drink even plane, barley or sago water is vomited as soon as it reaches the stomach. (Bismuth, Ant-crud, Verat).

First—food is vomited then mucus and bile, or pure bile.

The vomit, at other times, may consist of food, mucus, and fluid which is partly acid and partly bitter. Or

It may be frothy, white or glairy fluid.

Sometimes the vomiting is of yellow-green mucus and water with bitter taste in the mouth, or

It may also consist of brownish dark substance or reddish brown liquid.

The so called “coffee-ground” fluid and also black vomiting.

Occasionally it may be tinged with blood or very rarely pure blood.

During vomiting there is great internal burning, heat and thirst.

Vomiting brings no relief, on the other hand aggravates all the symptoms.

Hiccough—sometimes it is excited by ice cold drinks and this generally takes place in the collapsed stage.

Cramps—occur in calves, legs, stomach and abdomen and also in fingers.

Alimentary system—

Lips—in the beginning there is no appreciable change, but in the later stages the lips become cyanotic and cold.

Mouth is always dry.

Tongue also is dry, in extreme cases it becomes bluish or black, rough and cold.

Thirst—is excessive, wants cold drinks.

He drinks frequently but a small quantity at a time.

No relief from drinking on the other hand it excites vomiting.

Sometimes warm water relieves.

Very often in cholera we find desire for large quantity of ice cold water but it as rule aggravates the symptoms

Throat has a constricted feeling.

Stomach—there is *intense burning* and feeling of weight in it.

Tearing pain and cramps are often noticed.

Desire for milk, *fruit, ice and sour things like lemon.*

Burning in stomach, intestines and anus.

Abdomen—burning is well marked.

Cramps and **pain** are present.

Rumbling in the abdomen which may be *distended*.

Offensive flatus passes from the abdomen.

Urine—becomes scanty at first, later on it is totally suppressed.

Blood-vascular system :—

In ordinary variety of cholera which we generally get in our practice here, the blood-vascular system is not much affected. But as the case advances there is palpitation of the heart and the beatings of the heart become weak and irregular.

After the stool there is tremulous weakness of the heart, so that the patient is obliged to lie down.

Pulse—at first it is not much affected but with the progress of the disease it becomes small, feeble and intermittent.

At last it is not felt at the wrist.

In spasmodic variety, which is very rare in our country oppression, pain and anxiety in the cardiac region begin very early.

Heart, at first, acts violently with tumultuous beats, but later on the beats are irregular and fluttering.

Pulse at first full, rapid and tense. But as the case advances it becomes irregular and thready, finally there is no pulse at the wrist.

In Paralytic variety, which is very occasionally met with in our country, the signs of heart-fail are noticed from the very beginning of the disease, the pulse disappear from the wrist before the onset of purging and vomiting.

Respiratory system :—

Breathing is rapid and difficult.

Sometimes it is slow and sighing.

Chest—there is a feeling of oppression in the chest.

Voice is hoarse, feeble and hardly audible.

Nervous system :—

Prostration is very great, *in proportion greater than discharges.*

Restlessness is excessive, the patient constantly tosses about on the bed.

In bad cases with extreme prostration where patient is too weak to exhibit restlessness it is noticeable in the anguish of the face and by other signs of ineffectual attempts at movements—the so called '**Internal Restlessness.**'

There is fear of death, specially when the patient remains alone.

"If along with other symptoms there is fear of cholera Arsenic is the remedy" Dr Sirker.

Burning and restlessness externally and internally are most marked in this medicine.

Though it is peculiar with Arsenic that the patient wants to be covered inspite of burning, in cholera this symptom is not generally met with.

There is a feeling of faintness on the least exertion.

Lassitude with anxiety and at times, there is stupor.

Sleeplessness is also met with.

In paralytic variety the prostration is very sudden.

Body is cold and often dry.

The surface is cold to touch, but there is burning externally and internally.

Extremities—at first slightly cold.

As the case advances they become more cold, specially the hands and feet become icy cold.

There are **Cramps** in legs, calves and fingers.

Sweat is profuse.

Appearance becomes hippocratic in later stages.

Face is pale and is covered with sweat.

Eyes are sunk in the sockets and there is blue ring around them.

Time—worse after midnight (china) and in the morning.

Aggravation :—from **cold**—cold drinks, cold food, cold air, After midnight, after 2 A. M. Periodicity well marked. Vegetable, exertion, drinking, undeveloped or suppressed eruption, quinine, tobacco and lying on painful side.

Amelioration :—from heat, hot application, hot food, hot drinks, motion, walking about, company, from head elevated. sitting erect.

Prescribing hints : 6. 12. 30 and 200 are generally used and are equally efficacious. But 30 is most commonly used with very good results. Unless there is clear indication for it the drug should never be used. Many cases were spoiled by too often repeated doses, or by its administration when it was not indicated. Remember that its timely administration will save life but its indiscriminate use will kill the patient.

DIFFERENTIATION.

I. ARSENIC ALB—ACONITE NAP.

See under Aconite Nap.

II. ARSENIC ALB—CHINA.

Restlessness and Burning :—

In Arsenic—they are most marked.

In China—very little noticed.

Fear of death :—

In Arsenic it is often present

In China it is absent.

Sleeplessness :—

In Arsenic, generally after midnight.

In China, generally before midnight.

Sweet things :—

In Arsenic there is aversion to sweets.

In China there is desire for sweets.

Warm food:—

Arsenic has desire for warm food.

China has aversion to warm food.

Aggravation and Amelioration:—

In Arsenic there is aggravation from uncovering, and amelioration from wrapping up.

In China uncovering may aggravate or ameliorate.

III. ARSENIC ALB—CUPRUM.**Vomiting and Drinking:—**

In Arsenic, the patient wants cold drinks, but it is instantaneously vomited,

There is no gargling while drinking.

In Cuprum—he wants warm drinks, which goes down the œsophagus with gargling sounds.

Vomiting is stopped for a while after cold drinks.

Stools:—

In Arsenic, they are generally small in quantity, burning or hot.

In Cuprum often larger in quantity, no heat and burning.

Restlessness:—

In Arsenic it is most marked inspite of extreme weakness.

In Cuprum it is not so great as in the other remedy.

Expression of face:—

In Arsenic the expression of face is very anxious.

In Cuprum, painful writhing during cramps only.

Prostration:—

In Arsenic it is most marked

In Cuprum it is not so great.

Prominent symptoms:—

In Arsenic anxiety, restlessness and burning are the prominent symptoms.

In Cuprum cramps are the prominent symptoms.

N. B. Sometimes the symptoms of the above remedies are combined in Cuprum-Ars.

IV. ARSENIC—PHOSPHORUS.**Vomiting after drinking:—**

In Arsenic and **Bismuth** vomiting is immediate after drinking.

In Phosphorus the water is vomited after it gets warm in the stomach.

Lying posture:—

In Arsenic, nothing particular.

In Phosphorus the patient likes to lie on the right side. Lying on the left side aggravates symptoms.

Sleeplessness:—

Arsenic Alb has sleeplessness generally after midnight.

Phosph. has it generally before mid-night.

Hopelessness:—

In Arsenic it is most marked.

In Phosph. it is not marked.

Stools :—

In Phosph. tallow or boiled sago-like particles are often present.

Stools are often copious and ooze out from open anus.

In Arsenic—tallow or boiled sago like particles are not generally present.

Sphincter of anus is tight.

Burning :—

In Phosphorus—stools are hot and may burn like fire ; ameliorated by ice.

In Arsenic—burning most marked on the skin ; though also at anus with hot stools ; ameliorated from warm water.

Food and drink :—

The Arsenic patient wants warm food and drink which ameliorate (but in cholera we may not get these symptoms.)

The Phosph. patient wants cold food and cold drink.

V. ARSENIC ALB—PULSATILLA.**Sleeplessness :—**

In Arsenic-Alb, it is generally after midnight.

In Puls. it is often before midnight.

Loneliness :—

In Arsenic, the patient dreads loneliness.

In Puls. the patient wants to be left alone.

Milk :—

In Arsenic, there is desire for milk.

In Puls. there is aversion to milk.

Diarrhœa :—

In Arsenic, it is most frequently painless.

In Puls, frequently painful.

Aggravation :—

Arsenic has aggravation after **midnight**, **mid-day**, evening, night and morning.

Pulsatilla has it from noon till mid-night.

Tastes of food :—

In Arsenic, as if salted too little.

In Puls, as if too salty.

Thirst :—

In Arsenic, it is great.

In Puls, it is generally absent.

ARSENIC ALBUM—VERATRUM. (CUPRUM)

Thirst :—Violent, unquenchable and burning thirst for cold water is present in both the remedies.

In Arsenic, the patient drinks cold water *in small quantities* at short intervals.

In Veratrum, the patient drinks cold water *in large quantities*.

(**In Cuprum**, the patient wants warm drinks which go down the œsophagus with gargling sound.)

Aggravation of symptoms after drinking :—

In **Arsenic**, all the symptoms, such as, purging, vomiting, pain in the abdomen &c. are aggravated.

In **Veratrum**, mainly vomiting is aggravated.

Prostration :—

In **Arsenic**, it is not proportionate to the discharges (prostration is greater in proportion to discharges.)

In **Veratrum**, the prostration is proportionate to discharges.

Purging and Vomiting :—

In **Arsenic**, they are often scanty, but there are distressing urging and retching.

In **Veratrum**, they are copious, free and easy.
(In **Cuprum**, vomiting stops for a while after drinking cold water.)

Nature of the discharges—

In **Arsenic**, the discharges specially the stools are offensive.

In **Veratrum**, they are generally not offensive.

Sweat :—

In both the drugs there is profuse sweat, but, In **Veratrum** it is most marked on the forehead.

Nature of the case :—

Arsenic might be more suitable in epidemic cases and.

Veratrum in sporadic cases.

Restlessness and fear of death :—

In Arsenic, they are more marked.

In Veratrum, they are less marked.

Burning :—

In Arsenic, burning is most marked, where as,

In Veratrum, it is not so marked.

Sleeplessness :—

In Arsenic, it is generally after mid-night.

In Veratrum, it is generally before midnight.

Cramps :—

In Arsenic and

In Veratrum, it is less marked than

In Cuprum, in which it is most marked (Secale.)

Difficulty of breathing :

In Arsenic and

In Veratrum, it is not so violent as

In Cuprum, in which it is spasmodic and most distressing.

Mental conditions :—

Arsenic, fear of death.

Veratrum, resigned to death.

CAMPBOR.

It is a common practice, specially with the laity, to administer Camphor commonly Rubinis' saturated solution of the drug in the very beginning of the disease whatever may be the symptoms. It is a general experience with us that the indiscriminate use of the drug in this way is not at all satisfactory. **Dr. Salzar** is of opinion that the good effect of camphor is only got in

spasmodic variety of cholera. In abdominal variety it is mere waste of time to give Camphor and watch the effect.

This medicine is as useful in the first stage as in the collapsed stage. We shall describe it separately in two different stages.

Early Stages.

Purging—often but not copious.

One or two profuse stools all on a sudden without previous diarrhœa.

Stools are watery, bilious and passed with slight pain.

Nausea and vomiting—are present.

Nausea is not relieved by vomiting.

Vomited matter consists of bitter (bile) or sour substance.

Mouth is dry.

Thirst may or may not be present, rather aversion to drink.

Abdomen—uneasiness, heaviness and qualmishness are present.

Pulse—generally not much affected, except

That it is slightly rapid and feeble.

Head is giddy and

Vision is dim.

At first he covers himself but later on cannot tolerate covering.

Prescribing hints—The saturated mother tincture may be dropped on sugar of milk and divided into

powders. This is sometimes used with advantage in early cases. Of the lower potencies 4th, 5th and 6th may be used. The higher ones such as 30 and 200 act best when the case did not have any form of Camphor before though markedly indicated and where vital re-action seems to be almost gone. In such cases either a few globules dry on the tongue or dissolved in distilled water and given every few minutes till its action commences, is the best way to administer the Camphor. All potencies have their value and it is unhomœopathic to stick to a particular potency for all sorts of cases and for all stages.

The Collapsed Stage.

The following main symptoms should be noted before prescribing the medicine. It is very useful in collapsed stage.

1. Sudden great prostration with icy coldness of the body.
2. Pulse is small and rapid, sometimes there is no pulse.
3. Cramps in calves.
4. Great anguish.
5. Huskiness of the voice.
6. Discharges either absent, stopped suddenly or scanty.

7. Great aversion to covering.

Purging :—

The stools in this stage are *absent* or *scanty* which is passed either voluntarily or involuntarily.

Nausea is marked but

Vomiting is *generally absent* in the collapsed stage but when present the vomit may be tinged with bile or blood.

In the commencement of vomiting there is cold sweat specially over the face.

Cramps—in different parts of the body, specially in the **calves** and fingers.

Alimentary system—

Tongue is cold.

Eruclations sometimes occur.

Thirst is not often present.

Burning in œsophagus and stomach.

Stomach is painful to touch.

Abdomen—

It is tender and slightly distended.

In *spasmodic variety* the patient gets very bad pain or cramps in abdomen with a feeling of setting in of diarrhœa.

Urine—micturition is painful or there is retention or suppression of urine.

Blood vascular system.

In spasmodic variety (which is very rare in our

country) we may get accentuation of the second sound of the heart. But in other varieties we do not get this symptom during this collapsed stage.

The flow of blood in the extremities is diminished.

Pulse is *not to be felt* at the wrist.

Respiratory system—

In this collapsed stage the breathing is heavy and *difficult, almost arrested.*

In **Spasmodic** and **Paralytic** varieties respiratory difficulty sets in from the very beginning of the disease.

Voice is feeble, husky and very indistinct.

Nervous system—

There is general discomfort.

Restlessness and **anguish** are very marked.

Prostration is sudden and profound.

Shock is great and we get symptoms of rapid collapse.

The surface of the body is cold but there is internal heat and the patient cannot bear to be covered.

There is internal trembling.

Head, face &c.

Appearance is cyanotic.

Face is pale or blue,

Nose and ear are cold.

Cold sweat on the fore-head.

Body is icy cold.

It is dry or covered with cold sweat.

Extremities are also icy cold.

Fingers are blue and distorted.

Toes are shrivelled up.

Cramps are present specially in calves.

Sweat on forehead but it is not a marked symptom.

N.B.—Dr. Allen is of opinion that camphor is contra-indicated when there is sweat or it should be stopped when sweat begins.

Aggravation—cold, motion, night.

Amelioration—warmth.

In Cholera Sicca or Asphyxia.

Camphor is used with advantage in collapsed stage, with difficulty of breathing, pain in cardiac area and rapid collapse without purging and vomiting.

DIFFERENTIATION.

CAMPHOR—ACONITE NAP.

See under Aconite.

CAMPHOR—VERATRUM.

Coldness of the body—

In **Camphor**—the extreme coldness is due to the depressing effect of the Cholera poison on the system and not due to copiousness of the

discharges. The collapsed stage sets in suddenly and disproportional to the discharges.

In **Veratrum** the coldness is mainly due to the copiousness of the discharges of the fluid by vomiting and purging.

The collapsed stage does not come in suddenly and it is proportional to the discharges.

Vomiting and Purging.—

In **Camphor**, they are often scanty; sometimes they are totally absent, but the collapse is profound.

In **Veratrum alb** they are copious and the collapse is proportionate to the discharges from the stomach and the bowels.

Sweat—

In **Camphor** sweat is often absent in cholera sicca. In other varieties there might be sweat over the face and the body.

In **Veratrum** there is sweat over the body which is very cold but the cold sweat is most marked over the face and particularly over the forehead.

Heat and burning.—

In **Camphor** there are internal heat and burning but the patient is cold externally, still he does not bear covering.

In **Veratrum Alb.** internal burning is not often present. He is cold externally.

Thirst,—

In Camphor there is generally want of thirst.

In Veratrum Alb there is great thirst.

Aggravation—

In Camphor, generally afternoon and night.

In Veratrum, it is generally night and morning.

CAMPHOR—SECALE CORN.

Coldness of the body—

In Camphor it is much more marked than in Secale.

In Secale, moreover, the patient wants cold application.

N.B.—in both the patient wants to be uncovered.

Collapse—

In Camphor, it is sudden and not proportionate to the discharges.

In Secale (like Veratrum) it is proportionate to the discharges.

Cramp—

In Camphor, it is much less than in Secale.

In Secale it is more violent.

N.B.—The extensor and abductor muscles are affected causing the fingers and toes drawn apart from each other. This is characteristic of Secale.

Discharges—

In Camphor, the discharges are not copious.

On the other hand, they are sometimes absent and not foul.

In *Secale* the discharges are as a rule copious, frequent and foul.

CANTHARIS.

The word **irritation** expresses the totality of *Cantharis* effect. It produces the inflammation of the alimentary system together with **kidney and urinary apparatus**. In cholera *Cantharis* is generally used in urinary complaints when urging for urination is very great after the cessation of the violent symptoms of the disease.

Purging--

Watery diarrhoea.

Violent diarrhoea with intense burning in the anus.

Stools consist of blood and mucus. Or
Diarrhoea with evacuation of forthy matter. Or
It may consist of greenish or bloody mucus.

The purging may be like dysenteric diarrhoea.

Diarrhoea with or without colic.

*Whitish mucus and solid pieces like false membrane
with streaks of blood.*

Nausea and retching are violent.

Vomiting is incessant without exertion.

It contains undigested food or

Mucus mixed with bile, or

It may consist of only bile, the quantity being
fairly large, or

The vomit may be of ingesta mixed with bile.

Hiccough is present.

Alimentary system.

Lips and mouth are dry.

There might be burning thirst with aversion to drink or no thirst at all.

Tongue is covered with vesicles and the edges are red.

Burning in mouth, throat, stomach or the whole alimentary system may be burning (like Iris.)

Burning in anus with violent diarrhoea. Disgust for food.

Eructation of sour frothy mucus or the eructation is hot with heart burn.

Abdomen—

It is distended, tympanitic and tender.

Moving of wind in it.

Passing of flatus from the anus.

Epigastric region is sensitive internally and externally.

Cutting pain in the abdomen during stool.

Urinary system—Cantharis is mainly used in cholera when the following urinary symptoms are present. The urine is totally suppressed or it may be passed in drops the characteristic point being the **frequent urging to urinate with intolerable tenes-**

mus. A fuller description is given below.

Retention or suppression of urine.

There is cramp like pain in bladder.

Urgent and ineffectual effort to pass urine.

There is great pain in time of passing urine which is passed drop by drop.

Burning and smarting are most marked on making water.

Pressing pain in the region of the kidneys extending to the bladder and along the ureter.

Blood vascular system—

Palpitation of the heart is violent.

Pulse is at first hard and full, but later on it becomes thready, feeble and hardly perceptible at the wrist.

Or it is slow irregular and intermittent.

Respiration is hurried, difficult and oppressed.

Nervous system—

The patient is dejected, weeping and anxious.

There is shivering after stool.

Restlessness is well marked.

As regards sleep, either it is absent or very light.

Prostration and loss of strength is very great.

Threatened syncope.

There may be frightful convulsion and finally death takes place.

There may be great aversion to uncovering or desire for alternate covering and uncovering.

Head, face &c.

There are vertigo and fainting.

Face is pale, hippocratic and it has the impression of great suffering.

Sweat on the face.

Body—

Skin of the whole body is cold.

There is cold clammy sweat over the body.

The extremities are colder.

Sweat—

It is most marked on the face.

There is also cold clammy sweat over the whole body.

Aggravation—from drinking, sight or sound of water, bright object, touch or heat.

Prescribing hints—3, 6, 12, 30 are generally used.

If three or four doses, at some intervals say two or three hours do not produce urinary secretion some other indicated medicine should be sought for.

Dr. Hughes highly recommends **Arsenic** unless it has been already freely given. He next speaks of **Terebinthina** and **Kali-bichromicum**.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

This medicine is very useful in extreme collapse even when the breath and tongue are cold. It is also used in fully developed stage and very rarely

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

in early stages. See also remarks given at the end of medicine.

The **grand characteristics** of the drug are the following.

1. The discharges are **offensive**.
2. **Burning**.
3. **Coldness** of the body specially from knee downward.
4. The patient **wants air**—so he asks for **hard fanning**.
5. **Flatulence** is well marked—**abdomen distended**.
6. *Circulation is sluggish.*
7. **Cold perspiration**.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

The stools are papascent, profuse and pinkish, but not quite bloody, or

They are dirty water like.

The odour is very bad.

The flatus is also very offensive.

Stools may be passed voluntarily, but as the case goes from bad to worse, they are passed involuntarily.

In the **collapsed stage** there may be no purging or stools are passed very occasionally.

When cholera is ushered in by *hæmorrhage from the bowels* Carb-veg is very useful.

It does great service when **diarrhœa is associated with great flatulence and bloated abdomen.**

Vomiting—is scarce but nausea may be present.

Cramps are mild in finger and extremities.

Hiccough—is frequent, aggravated on moving or from the slightest cause.

Alimentary system—

Tongue is coated *white or yellow.*

In the extreme collapsed stage, it is **cold.**

Mouth—bad odour comes from the mouth.

The teeth are also cold.

Eructation is empty or it may be sweet or sour.

Abdomen—

Great distention of the abdomen due to fermentation and not to paralysis of the gut as in the case of *Cuprum* and *Opium.*

Rumbling sound in the abdomen is very loud.

Blood vascular system—

There is pain in the heart region ; and

Palpitation of the heart may be present.

Pulse is thready, rapid and almost imperceptible.

Blood—there is *deficiency of oxygen in blood,* so the patient wants to be constantly fanned in order to get more air in the lungs to supply oxygen to the blood. For deficiency of oxygen there is **blueness of the skin** which is very important.

Respiratory system—

Respiration impeded.

Breathing is difficult. The patient **wants to be fanned.**

Breath is cold, short, shallow and hurried.

Voice is husky and almost inaudible.

N. B.—These are the conditions which we get in the collapsed stage.

Chest—oppression is felt in it. Severe burning and there is feeling of constriction.

Urinary system—urine is completely suppressed in later stages.

Nervous system—

The *vital force is almost exhausted.*

The patient has lost his animal heat. He is cold all over.

He wants to be **constantly fanned.**

The restlessness is not marked. The patient lies like a corpse.

He fears death and tries to avoid darkness.

Head, face &c.—

The expression of the face is anxious.

It is *pale* and is covered with sweat.

Eyes are sunk.

Lips are dry and bluish.

Nose, ear and cheeks are cold.

Countenance is hippocratic and looks are ghastly.

Body—

The temperature of the body is below normal.

It is very cold.

The coldness is general and uniform.

(See Dr. Sircar's remark which is given below.)

Extremities—

These are icy cold, specially the lower extremities.

Feet to knee is icy cold, this is one of the characteristics.

The extremities are covered with cold clammy sweat. Fingers and toes—there are mild cramps in them due to prostration.

Sweat—cold sweat is one of the characteristics of the drug.

Subject—This medicine acts very nicely in the subject described below.

Old debilitated person.

Man having nose or gum bleed or hæmoptysis.

Those persons who expose themselves to heat or sun, e. g. cook, blacksmith, firemen, mason &c.

Persons who suffer from atonic dyspepsia.

Men who have aversion to fat, meat or milk.

Carbo-veg patients have desire for acid, sweet, coffee and salty food.

This medicine is also useful in disorder from high living, eating butter, ice water, ice-cream, salted or tinned fish and putrid vegetables. (Arsenic—putrid animal matter).

Aggravation—in the evening, from fat food, butter, coffee, milk, warm damp weather, *wine*.

Amelioration—from eructation, *from fanning*, cold.

REMARKS.

Carb-veg is very useful when the collapse stage is the result of copious discharge from the bowels and stomach; or when this collapse is due to profuse sweating or hæmorrhage from the bowels.

It is also used in case of blood poisoning.

“It is not, in every case of collapse of cholera that **Carbo Vegetabilis** will restore vitality to the patient. It is beneficial only when the body throughout is cold and covered with clammy sweat, and when the breath and tongue are cold, that is, when the reduction of temperature is general. It has not succeeded when with the coldness of the extremities there is abnormal heat of the chest and of the head, a condition which I have found to be of the utmost gravity, and which hitherto has resisted almost all our remedial agents. **Carbo Vegetabilis** is especially useful after **Arsenicum**, more particularly when the latter has been abused, as it generally is, in cholera.” Dr. Sircar.

Prescribing hints—This medicine acts better in later stages than in early stages. As regards potency 30 is often used though 6 and 200 are sometimes used.

DIFFERENTIATION.

CARBO VEGETABILIS—VERATRUM ALBUM.

Nature of the case—

Carbo Veg.—is generally indicated in far advanced cases of collapse.

Veratrum is used in less advanced cases.

Cramps—

In **Carbo Veg**, it is not so marked as

In **Veratrum Alb**.

Prostration—

In **Carbo Veg**, it is very great.

In **Veratrum**, it is less than that of **Carbo Veg**.

Coldness of the body and sweat—

In **Carbo Veg** they are most marked and the patient wants hard fanning.

In **Veratrum Alb**, they are less marked and there is no desire to be fanned or not very anxious for it.

Bloated abdomen—

In **Carbo Veg** it is marked.

In **Veratrum** it is generally opposite in cholera.

Venous congestion—

In **Carbo Veg** it is marked with blueness of the skin.

In **Veratrum** paleness is generally marked, but there may also be lividity of the skin.

CHAMOMILLA.

This medicine is mostly used in early stages of cholera. It is a wonderful remedy for children, specially in time of dentition.

The grand characteristics of the medicine are the following—

1. The patient is excessively irritable, snappish, cross and peevish, cannot return a civil answer.
2. He is oversensitive to pains.
3. The symptoms get *worse in the evening and night.*
4. The patient is *better by warmth.*
5. In case of *children* they are *only quiet when carried about.*
6. One cheek is red, the other pale.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Before and during stools—

Cutting colic in the abdomen.

The patient feels better after passing flatus, the wind passed smells very badly.

After stools he feels relief. (In **Colocynth** the patient gets worse or temporary relief after stool.)

Stools—They are watery and *hot*, this is important.

The colour may be white or green. (In Puls, Ipecac, Gratiola, Magnesium &c. the stools are also of green colour.)

The stools may consist of mucus of different colours and consistency, such as—

The *mucus* may be green and slimy, or white and slimy. Or

It is a mixture of green and white mucus.

At times like chopped eggs that is white and yellow mucus mixed together.

The odour of the stools is like that of rotten egg.
Watery stools may pass with flatus at night.
Stools are sometimes corrosive, producing excoriation and aching pain around the anus.

Nausea is present.

Vomiting—of food bile and sour things.

Hiccough is not uncommon.

Alimentary system—

Tongue in coated, *yellow or dirty white*.

Taste of the mouth is bitter.

Thirst is excessive, desire for cold drinks.

Stomach—aversion to food specially meat.

Eructation of gas *smelling very badly like rotten eggs*.

Heaviness of the stomach after eating small quantity.

Abdomen—

It is distended with gas.

There is cutting pain and rumbling in the abdomen, marked below the naval.

There is also pain on the right side of the upper abdomen, causing impediment of breathing.

Nervous system and mind—

The patient is **oversensitive to pain**, extorting anxious cry, (see under heading Subject.)

Head, face &c.

Hot sweat on the head and face, specially marked after eating and drinking.

Face—**one side is red the other is pale.**

Sweat—is hot and sticky on the head and face.

Subject—

It is a marvelous remedy for children, specially during teething.

The child wants things but, when offered, he rejects them.

This is a very good medicine for children when moaning is present.

The child is quiet only when he is carried about.

One cheek is red the other pale.

This medicine is also useful for pregnant women and nurses.

Also for patients who have abused Opium, Pot. Bromide or tea.

It is most serviceable to the patient who is peevish, impatient, cannot tolerate contradiction, cannot bear to be looked at (Ant-crud.)

It counter acts the bad effects of anger, chagrin or both. (In Colocynth anger and chagrin both are the causes of the disease) or in ailments from sucking when the nurse is angry. or

When the patient is oversensitive to pain. Or
When he is weeping and restless.

Aggravation from anger, open air, night, wind, checked sweat, coffee and narcotics.

Amelioration—from being carried, mild weather, heat.

Doses—3, 6, 12 or 30 may be used.

DIFFERENTIATION.

CHAMOMILLA—ANTIM-CRUD.

See under Antim-crud.

CHINA.

This medicine is very useful in the first stage of cholera so also in asthenia.

The following symptoms, though we may not take them as characteristics, yet are almost always present in China patients.

1. *Great distension of the abdomen.* Passing of *foul smelling flatus* specially at night.
2. When the system of the patient has been greatly *debilitated by loss of vital fluids* such as blood, semen, over lactation, copious night sweat or diarrhoea.
3. Symptoms get *worse after eating and at night.* The patient has to pass sleepless nights. Sleep is disturbed by frightful dreams.
4. Thirst.

Detailed Description.

Purgings—

Before and during stools colic.

But **painlessness is rather characteristic.**

Stools are yellow, or blackish, watery with bad

odour and **mixed with undigested food.**

The quantity passed is profuse.

The evacuations may be whitish, frothy or greenish and bilious.

Watery offensive stools may be passed *involuntarily*, or

They may be corrosive.

It is very useful in **summer diarrhœa** or when it is caused by *eating fruits.*

The diarrhœa is *worse after eating, and at night. As soon as he eats the bowels move.*

Nausea is present with a tendency to vomit.

Vomits consist of acidulated slimy matter, of food, of water and rarely blood.

Hiccough with sour belching.

Alimentary system—

Tongue is dry with thirst.

It is coated yellow or

There is *dirty white crust* on it.

Mouth is dry and **taste is bitter.**

Thirst—is excessive but like Arsenic a small quantity of water is taken at a time but frequently.

The patient **desires** strong wines, sweet, sour or cool things, milk is not tolerated.

He complains of hunger, but bowels move soon after eating anything.

Small quantity of food causes heaviness in the stomach.

Eructation is empty or of mucus smelling badly.

Abdomen—

Distension of the abdomen is very marked.

Flatulency is not relived by belching or passing flatus.

Fermentation specially after eating fruit.

There is *rumbling* of wind in the abdomen.

Fœtid flatus passes through the anus.

There is griping pain in the abdomen specially when flatus is passed.

Urine is dark.

Blood Vascular system—

In early stage of diarrhœa it is not much affected.

Heart sometimes palpitates.

Pulse is rapid or may be slow.

Nervous system—

There is feeling of faintness with **ringing in the ears.**

Prostration and emaciation are rapid. (reverse in Acid Phosph.)

Head, face &c.

Sense of confusion in the head specially in the morning.

There are headache and heaviness of the head.

Headache is throbbing in character.

The brain beats in waves against the skull.

Vertigo from loss of blood.

Face is pale and sunken.

Ears—ringing in the ears is very important.

Sometimes it is associated with pain in the temples.

Roaring and tickling as of a distant watch.

Sweat is well marked. It is profuse and weakening.

It is worse in the morning, at night, on least exertion or after eating.

Subject—the China patient is sad, gloomy, anxious, full of plans, unsatisfied, aversion to talk.

There is confusion in the morning.

Vertigo from loss of blood.

During convalescence when there is much weakness and debility with looseness of the bowels, it is of great service to the patient like Phosphoric acid.

Aggravation—*slightest touch*, loss of vital fluid, at night, after meals, every other day, (periodicity) draughts of air, jarring, noise, mental exertion, eating, fruit and milk.

Amelioration—Herd pressure.

Dose—for diarrhœa 1X, 3X or 6X is very efficacious, Later 30 is generally required.

DIFFERENTIATION.

CHINA—NUX VOMICA.

Sleeplessness—

In China, generally before midnight.

In Nux vomica, after midnight.

Fatty things—

China has aversion to them.

Nux vomica has desire for them.

Diarrhœa—

In China generally painless.

In Nux vomica generally painful.

Warm and cold—

In China, better from warm application.

In Nux vomica, better from cold application.

Hunger—

China patient is generally very hungry.

Nux vomica has great aversion to food.

Flatulence—

In China it is almost always present and has aggravation during night.

In Nux Vomica when flatulency is present it is generally noticed during day.

Passing of wind—

In China, foul smelling flatus generally passes from the anus.

In Nux Vomica, eructation is more marked.

COLCHICUM.

The remedy, though not much used, is a very useful help when symptoms clearly indicate it. It is generally used in early and collapsed stages of cholera.

The grand characteristics are the following :—

1. **Extreme aversion to food, nausea and loathing at the smells or even the thought of food.** This is most characteristic of the drug.
2. *General exhaustion of mind and body* with great

muscular prostration. A kind of apathy and prostration without loss of sense or brain affection.

3. Symptoms are aggravated from motions, exertion and at night.
4. White shreddy mucoid stools.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Before stool—*gripping colic* in the abdomen, it makes the patient bend double.

During stool—there are also colic and violent tenesmus.

After stool—the colic is generally relieved.

The stools—

They are frequent and watery.

Contain many white shreds or particles.

The stools are at times *dysenteric*
consisting of slimy mucus and blood.

Sometimes they are *jelly like mucus* which may be mixed with streaks of blood.

In the beginning the stools may be of different colours.

They may be *yellowish* or *orange yellow*, *slimy*
with bright yellow flakes without feces.

The smell be sour or very offensive.

The stools are passed involuntarily without pain specially in the collapsed stage.

Nausea is most marked and is **increased by sight or smell of food or swallowing saliva.**

Vomiting consists of food, bile, mucus or rice-water like.

Hiccough is present sometimes it is constant.

Cramps in calves are often most marked.

Alimentary system—

Tongue is coated white and it is cold in the collapsed stage.

Saliva is increased but

Thirst is great.

Eructation is frequent.

Aversion to food is great which is most characteristic of the drug.

Stomach, like *Iris* and *Arsenic*, has burning sensation in it. Or like *Elatarium* and *Camphor* has cold sensation.

Tenesmus is marked when stools consist of mucus.

Abdomen—

Before and during stool colic is generally present, which is relieved after stool, but tenesmus may continue for some time.

Abdomen is distended with flatus.

Urine--is high coloured and is diminished.

Blood vascular system—

There is *anxiety* and *pain* in the præcordial region producing *sighing*.

A sensation of *trembling* is felt over the heart area. Or

Palpitation may be present.

Pulse is rapid, thready and weak.

In the collapsed stage, it is imperceptible at the wrist.

Respiration—breath is cold in the collapsed stage.

Nervous system—

Prostration is sudden.

Loss of muscular power is most marked and this is characteristic of the drug.

Great sleepiness (Nux-mus) specially in day time
and after stool is most marked.

But the opposite, that is,

Sleeplessness is also found.

Head, face &c.

Face is pale and cold perspiration over it.

Lips are blue (Vera-alb)

Pupils are dilated.

Body is hot ; but

Extremities are cold.

Cramps in calves.

Aggravation—*smell of food*, night, motion, mental exertion, damp cold weather, change of weather, checked sweat, touch.

Amelioration—*warmth*, sitting, doubling up.

Dose—3, 6 or 30 is commonly used.

DIFFERENTIATION.**COLCHICUM—PODOPHYLLUM PELT.****Stools—****In Podophyllum—**

1. They are painless though not always.
2. They are gushing.
3. Large quantities of small white shreddy particles mixed with white membrane-looking matter.
4. Stools are hot.
5. They are not excoriating and not sour smelling.

In Colchicum—

1. May be painless.
2. Less gushing.
3. Stools are watery with meal like sediments or Yellow mucus.
4. Stools are not hot.
5. They are excoriating and sour smelling.

Aggravation—

In Podo, it is in the morning and fore noon.

In Colchicum, it is in the evening and night.

Loathing for food—

In Podo, not well marked.

In Colchicum most marked.

Thirst—

Podophyllum acts better when there is no thirst.

In Colchicum thirst is well marked.

Tossing of the head—

In Podophyllum this is very characteristic.

In Colchicum it is absent.

COLCHICUM—VERATRUM.

Vomiting and Purging—

In Colchicum, they may alternate with each other.

In Veratrum, they generally occur simultaneously.

Stomach—

Burning in the stomach is present in both the medicines.

Cold sensation may at times be present in Colchicum, but totally absent in Veratrum.

Restlessness —

In Colchicum, it is generally absent.

In Veratrum, it is marked.

Aversion to food—

In Colchicum it is marked.

In Veratrum it is opposite.

COLOCYNTHIS.

This medicine is generally used in early stages of the disease.

The grand characteristics of the drug are the following—

1. **Severe colic** in the abdomen, *relieved by bending double*, or by *pressing* something hard on the abdomen (in Aconite aggravation on pressure.)
2. When the disease is caused by **mental emotions**, such as, anger, vexation, fright or mortified feelings.
3. When the **nervous elements** predominate over the inflammatory symptoms.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Before and during stools there is **severe colic in the abdomen.**

After stool, the pain is generally relieved; very rarely the pain continues after stool.

Stools—

They are watery, yellow, musty or **frothy**,
or . . .

They may be watery, sour, corrosive and offensive.

Sometimes the stools are dysenteric, consisting of slimy mucus occurring frequently with griping and tenesmus, or They may be bloody or consist of mucus mixed with blood.

At times they are bilious.

Flatus may pass with stools.

After eating the symptoms aggravate.

Nausea is almost constant with

Vomiting of food or yellow bitter liquid.

Vomiting may take place without nausea.

Cramps in hands and legs.

Alimentary system—

Tongue is coated white or yellow.

Burning sensation at the tip of the tongue.

There is a sensation, as if the tongue has been scalded by some hot fluid.

Taste of the mouth is bitter.

Thirst is excessive or the patient desires to drink without thirst.

The patient sometimes complains of hunger.

There is violent eructation.

Griping pain in the stomach after every meal and feeling of heaviness in it.

Abdomen—

It is distended and there is pain in it.

There is rumbling in the upper abdomen.

Croacking in abdomen as of frogs.

Pain around the naval which is ameliorated by passing of offensive flatus.

Colic pain in it, better by bending double or by pressing it hard.

Pain is accompanied by nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Subject—

Colocynth patient is morose, despondent, anxious, impatient and becomes affected by every thing.

“He is not inclined to talk though he may suffer the greatest vexation”.

(In Chamomilla the reverse.)

Aggravation—from anger, indignation, food or drink, night in bed.

Amelioration—Hard pressure, heat, gentle motion passing stool or flatus.

Dose—3, 6 or 30 is commonly used.

CROTON TIG.

This medicine is used in early stage and during the full development of cholera.

The grand characteristics of the drug—

1. Copious yellow watery stool, pouring like water from a hydrant.
2. Expulsion is sudden and forcible.
3. After food or drink, the symptoms such as, purging, nausea and vomiting aggravate.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

It is sudden, frequent and watery,
Yellow watery stools are forcibly expelled. (Jatropha, Gambogia).

Flatus passes with stools,

Pain is generally absent, but

Sometimes there is slight pain or colic in the abdomen and at times tenesmus is present.

Stools may be involuntarily passed.

They consist of white slimy substance.

The colour of the stool may be brownish green or undigested.

Great weakness after stools.

Nausea which is excessive, aggravated after food or drink.

Eruclation and retching are present.

Vomiting consists of food, water, bile, bitter mucus or yellowish frothy fluid.

Sometimes there is violent attack of vomiting

Hiccough may be present.

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry but during nausea water accumulates in the mouth.

Tongue is dry and coated white.

Eruclation of wind with nausea.

Qualmishness, anguish and oppression are present in the region of stomach.

Thirst is intense.

Violent burning in the stomach.
Anus is prolapsed.

Abdomen—

It is distended with gas.

There is swashing of water in the abdomen

There is gurgling and moving of wind in it.

Tenderness about the umbilicus may be present.

Much flatus passes from the abdomen,

Blood vascular system—

Heart palpitates and its action is accelerated.

Pulse is rapid, weak and small.

Respiratory system and chest—

Oppression in the chest.

Respiration is anxious and difficult.

There is a sensation as if he could not get air enough into his lungs.

Nervous system—

Feeling of weakness even of faintness after stool, specially after vomiting.

Trembling of hands and feet or of the whole body.

Anxiety and weakness after stool.

Generally the patient lies quietly on belly, but occasionally tossing about.

Or lies in a lethargic state sometimes drawing himself up as if in pain.

Head, face &c.

Vertigo with heaviness of the head.

Face is pale, sunken and cyanotic, rarely it is swollen.

Extremities—are cold, specially the lower ones.

Hands and toes are cyanotic.

Sweat—is present during stool. It is cold and clammy.

Aggravation—Least food or **drink**, during summer, night, morning and washing.

Dose—3, 6 or 30.

CUPRUM METALLICUM OR ACETICUM.

This medicine is generally used in fully developed and collapsed stages. Dr Sirkar remarks as follows—“We employ **Cuprum** or **Secale** when we have reason to believe the collapse has resulted from the violence of the cramps, or when cramps are still the prevailing condition, or when we fear death might result from sudden asphyxia or sudden syncope, as the effect of spasm of the diaphragm, of the pectoral muscles, or of the heart.”

The most important indication for the use of the drug is the following:—

1. **Violent cramps** in different parts of the body. The **flexor muscles** are generally **affected**, so the hands are clenched, sometimes the muscles of calves and thighs are

drawn up into knots, showing the violence of cramps.

2. **Coldness** and **blueness** of the surface of the body.
3. **Great thirst**, the water, going down in the throat with gargling sound,

Detailed Description.

Purging—

It is profuse and sudden.

It may be attended with spasm or convulsion and delirium.

There may be cutting pain in the abdomen with tenderness.

Stools—are

Watery, frequent and at times involuntary.

They are generally **rice-water** like.

The colour may be greenish, or the watery stools are mixed with bile.

Sometimes they are slimy or they may consist of blood and mucus.

The odour of the stools may be offensive.

The prostration is most marked.

Nausea is constant.

There is *ineffectual retching with constriction of œsophagus and across the chest in the direction of diaphragm.*

Vomiting is also persistent.

Vomiting with burning nausea rising to throat.

There is exhaustion and drowsiness after vomiting.

Vomiting is *relieved for a while by drinking a little cold water.*

It is aggravated in the morning or by movement.

The vomited matter may consist of food mixed with bile. Or

It may be greenish, bilious fluid or

It may be *yellow liquid* mixed with blood. Or

Sudden violent vomiting of watery fluid.

Hiccough—is present with spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm.

Cramps—

This medicine is most valuable when the cramps are most distressing extorting piercing screams.

Cramps in different parts of the body such as **extremities, chest, abdomen throat, stomach &c.**

The peculiarity of cramp is that the **flexor and adductor muscles** are generally affected so in **Cuprum** the **hands are clenched** but in **Secale** the extensors and abductors are affected so the fingers in **Secale** are wide apart and drawn backwards.

The distortion of the body is less frightful than that produced by **Secale**.

In **Cuprum** the patient cannot bite the tongue but under **Secale** the patient often bites the tongue.

Alimentary system—

Mouth, is dry.

Taste is metallic.

Sometimes saliva increases.

Thirst is great.

The patient wants to drink warm water which goes down into the stomach with gargling sound (this is wanting in **Secale**).

Throat - there are burning and feeling of constriction in the throat.

Spasm in the throat impedes speech and produces suffocation.

Stomach and intestines—

There are violent cramps and colic pain in them.

The patient desire for warm food.

(In **Secale** this is wanting).

Abdomen—

It is tense hot and tender to touch and is stretched like a board.

Colic is horrible and spasm is distressing.

Abdomen is distended with gas.

Urine—is suppressed.

Blood vascular system—

There are anxiety and boring pain about the heart.

Heart palpitates and its action is accelerated.

Pulse is weak, frequent and irregular; then it becomes thready and lastly imperceptible at the wrist.

In spasmodic variety the pulse may be hard and spasmodic.

The præcordial anxiety is most marked.

Respiratory system—

There is **spasmodic difficulty of breathing.**

A feeling of constriction of the chest is present.

Speech is lost and

Breath is short.

Nervous system—

Anxiety is very great, specially for pain about the chest.

Piercing cry for cramps.

The patient is restless and tossing about.

Head face &c.

Face is pale and bluish with blue lips.

Countenance is wild.

Eyes are besotted and blue ring around them.

Lachrymation during vomiting.

Body—

Whole body is cold.

Uneasy more physically than mentally.

(In *Ars alb* it is more mentally.)

In spasmodic variety we get blueness of the skin in addition, from the very beginning.

Extremities are cold and

Fearful cramps in them.

Sweat is profuse and general, producing great prostration

Aggravation of symptoms from *Vomiting, Suppressoin,* hot whether, touch.

Amelioration—from cold drinks (*Vomiting*)

Dose—6. 12 or 30. Sometimes it requires repetition.

DIFFERENTIATION.

CUPRUM—VERATRUM ALB.

Restlessness—

In **Cuprum** it may be most marked after vomiting and purging.

In **Veratrum**, it may be worse before vomiting and purging.

Cramps—

In **Cuprum** it is very severe which extends to the chest.

In **Veratrum alb** it is not so severe as in **Cuprum**.

Cold sweat—

In **Cuprum** it is not well marked.

In **Veratrum** it is most marked.

CUPRUM ARS.

As its name indicates this medicine is used in cholera when some of the symptoms of Arsenic and some of the symptoms of Cuprum are present.

It gives very gratifying results when the physician is strongly inclined to alternate Cuprum and Arsenic. *Practically it is a very good remedy when the symptoms of Cuprum are more marked.*

It has the characteristic burning, restlessness and thirst of the *Arsenicum* with the cramps of *Cuprum*.

It will be simply waste of time to give the symptoms of the two drugs here, as the full descriptions of the medicines have been given in their respective places.

Dose 6x trit, ʒ. ʒo.

ELATERIUM.

This medicine is used principally in the early stage of the disease and intercurrently when the profuse discharges prove to be obstinate, as anuria, cramps and collapse which are peculiar of the disease, are often absent.

The chief indications are, the following:—

1. Copious, watery and frothy stools.
2. Always gushing.
3. Cutting pain in the abdomen before stools.
4. Dull olive green colour is also characteristic.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

It is forcible and gushing.

Before and during stool violent pain in the abdomen.

Stools are watery, frequent and copious.

Colour of the stool is light brown at first then whitish yellow.

At last **watery frothy** and of **dull olive green colour**.

The dull olive green coloured stools may be passed at any time of the disease.

Nausea is present with frequent vomiting.

Vomiting may last for hours.

It is slimy at first then it becomes copious, consisting of greenish substance mixed with bile, or

It may consist of stomach contents or dark brown fluid.

Alimentary system—

Tongue is coated dirty brown

Taste of the mouth is bitter with salivation.

There is eructation of the wind.

Abdomen—

It is retracted.

There may be violent flatulent colic.

Cutting and griping pain in the abdomen is well marked.

Rumbling in the abdomen specially in cæcum and colon.

Flatus is discharged from the abdomen.

Urine becomes scanty and high coloured but we do not generally get complete suppression.

Nervous system—

Prostration is great.

Chilly feeling with yawning.

Spirit is depressed.

There might be fear of some approaching disaster.

Dose—3x, 3 or 6

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

This medicine is used in the early and later stages of cholera.

The chief indications are :—

1. Copious watery diarrhoea with
2. Vomiting, accompanied by
3. Painful cramps in the abdomen, and
4. Cold sweat over the body.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Before stool there is rumbling in the abdomen.

Stools are at first natural then become fermented and watery.

Stools are pasty yellowish or clay coloured.

They are copious and sometimes attended with itching and burning in the anus.

Purging alternates with vomiting.

Vomiting is sudden and severe.

It first consists of stomach contents.

Then large quantities of water mixed with mucus.

Later, liquid like rice-water.

Vomiting alternates with purging.

Tongue is coated white.

Abdomen — there is rumbling before stools.

Pulse is soft and sinking.

Nervous system—

Anxiety and prostration are great.

Faintness is death like.

Wants to die.

Extremities are cold and sweaty.

Sweat in the nose and extremities.

Dose—3 x, 3 or 6.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.

This medicine is used in collapsed stage of cholera when the patient's condition is extremely bad or almost hopeless.

The respiratory difficulty is the main indication for the use of the drug. Dr. Sirkar remarks that one should not wait for the development of respiratory symptoms where the collapse is sudden after the first or second stool and the patient becoming blue and his voice is husky. When this occurs with other symptoms of the drug the medicine should be administered without delay.

It is sometimes used intercurrently with other remedies when sudden respiratory difficulty sets in.

The main indications of the drug may be given in short as follows :—

1. Breathing slow, deep, gasping, difficult and spasmodic, at long intervals.
2. *Long lasting faints* as if, the patient is dead.
3. *Look is fixed and staring with dilated pupils.*
4. **Pulselessness** with cold clammy sweat.
5. Sudden cessation of discharges or involuntary stools.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Sudden cessation of all the discharges or
Involuntary stools.

Nausea is present.

Vomiting may be frequent.

It may consist of black liquid or black mucus.

Hiccough is violent.

Cramp—general spasm is sometimes present.

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry.

There is froth in the mouth.

Tongue is dry and coated white.

At times the coating is dark.

Paralysis or stiffness of the tongue with loss of speech.

Taste of the mouth is sweetish, bitter, irritating or insipid.

Water passes audibly through the throat and intestines.

Later on swallowing is stopped, fluid in the mouth ebbs and flows with respiration.

Thirst and,

Eruclation of gas are present.

Sensation of emptiness or unpleasant sensation in the epigastrium.

Abdomen—there is coldness of the whole abdomen.

Rumbling in it.

Urine is retained or involuntarily passed.

Blood vascular system—

There is præcordial anxiety.

Heart is very weak, irregular and it palpitates.

Pulse is weak, small, rapid and it is hardly perceptible in both hands.

Weak impulse alternates with strong ones.

Respiratory system—the action of the drug is markedly manifested on this system.

There is a feeling of anxiety, oppression, suffocation and constriction of the chest.

Acute pain is felt in the chest.

Respiration is laborious, irregular, stertorous, or rattling.

The **patient** is gasping as though for breath.

Respiration is difficult, convulsive and slow taking place at long intervals, the patient appearing dead in the intervals each breath seems to be the last.

Breathing may be noisy, agitated with moaning.

Sometimes it is deep, drawing the ribs to the spine.

Occasionally there may be sobs, sighs and frequent yawning.

Nervous system—

Memory becomes weak,

There may be delirium talking disconnectedly.

There is vertigo and rapid loss of strength.

Weakness and drowsiness are profound.

There is frequent yawning.

The patient becomes **unconscious** and his sensation is lost.

Special senses—

Power of speech is lost.

Vision is diminished.

Sensation of mist before the eyes.

Head, face &c.

Face is sunken, there is deep cyanosis and frightfully distorted.

Large drops of sweat on the face.

Lips are blue and pale.

Eyes are bright, prominent or sometimes half closed.

Look is wild, staring and fixed.

Pupils are dilated and insensible to light.

Vision is impaired.

Sensation of mist before the eyes.

Body is cold, livid and covered with cold clammy sweat.

Whole of the body surface is pale.

There are weakness and general spasm.

Jaws are sometimes clenched.

Extremities—

They are livid, cold and covered with clammy sweat.

The extremities are very weak, specially the lower ones.

There is sensation of formication, trembling and **spasm**.

Blueness about the nails.

Forearms and fingers are stiff.

Sweat—there is cold clammy sweat all over the body.

Large drops of sweat on the face.

Prescribing hints—To get the full action, the **drug** should be freshly prepared as potencies when kept long loose their medicinal property. Dilute Hydrocyanic acid B. P. (2 per cent solution) which are sold in stoppered (original) phial by allopathic druggists may serve for the mother tincture. Potencies can be made according to Homœopathic Pharmacopœia.

One drop of the above solution with nine drops of alcohol will make 3x, as the above solution = 2x. Subsequent decimal potencies will be prepared in the same way.

One drop of the dilute Hydrocyanic acid with 99 drops of alcohol will make 2. As the mother tincture here is 1. Subsequent centesimal potencies will be prepared in the same way.

3X. 1. 3 or 6 is generally used. Its action is very rapid but does not last long, so in order to get the full benefit of the drug the **medicine should be frequently repeated.**

For some reason or other when you do not get the satisfactory results from Hydrocyanic acid **Kalicyanide 2X or 3X** or **Laurocerasus 3 or 6** should be tried as both the medicines bear the properties of Hydrocyanic acid.

IPECAC.

Ipecac is principally used in the early stages of cholera and intercurrently for nausea and vomiting in the later stages.

The grand characteristics of the drug are the following :—

1. **Distressing and intense nausea and retching with an inclination to vomit.**

Nausea is very troublesome even if the stomach is empty. In **Pulsatilla** there is nausea when the stomach is full, but when the stomach is empty nausea ceases.

2. **Tongue is almost always clean. In Ant-crud there is nausea but the tongue is thickly coated white,**

3. The disease is generally caused by error of diet.

Detailed Description.

Purging—Before and during stools colic is present in the abdomen.

Stools—*are green as green as grass* (Arn, Mag-carb, Merc-dul, Puls) fermented, thin and frequent ; or

The stools consist of green mucus ; or

They may be bloody. or

They are dark, almost black looking like *frothy molasses*.

During full development of the disease

The stools are copious and sometimes involuntary.

Though not very suitable in painless cases yet it may be used with some advantage in these cases.

Nausea is present and very distressing with or without vomiting. This is most characteristic of the drug.

Empty retching is very painful.

Vomiting—is present.

It consists of food, drink ; or *yellow, green* or black mucus. Rarely it may consist of blood.

When nausea and vomiting are severe, the intestinal symptom, that is, diarrhoea is not prominent.

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry, but during nausea there might be copious salivation.

Bad taste or bad odour in it.

Tongue is usually clean, but may be white or yellow.

Eructation is empty.

Appetite is lost and there is

Aversion to every kind of food, this is most marked.

Thirst is not marked, usually absent.

Abdomen—There are rumbling and great qualms in it.

It is distended.

There is clawing griping as if grasped by a hand so that each outstretched finger passed sharply upon intestines.

Cutting pain about the umbilicus with shivering.

Urine is red and scanty:

Cramp in the later stages ; there may be severe cramps in the extremities and *neck*.

Causes of the disease may be traced to rich food, pastry, sugar cane or ice cream.

Subject—Ipecac patient is usually impatient, ill humoured, angry, longs for uncertain objects, unwilling to work.

Aggravation—periodically, moist warm wind, over eating specially mixed or rich foods.

Amelioration—open air.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30 after each stool or vomit. During the course of the disease this medicine is often required for nausea and vomiting.

DIFFERENTIATION.**IPECAC—PULSATILLA.****Nausea—**

In Ipecac, there is nausea whether the stomach is empty or full.

In Pulsatilla nausea ceases when the stomach is empty.

Vomiting—

In Ipecac, there is vomiting, first water then food.

In Pulsatilla, there is vomiting of food first then water.

Diarrhœa—

In Ipecac, it is predominantly painless but pain may often be present in the abdomen.

In Pulsatilla, it is predominantly painful.

Aggravation time—

In Ipecac, usually from evening till morning.

In Pulsatilla, usually from noon till midnight.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.

This medicine is often used in the early stages of the disease. But like other medicines it may be used in any stage when symptoms correspond.

The grand characteristics of the medicines are as follows :—

1. Intense burning sensation throughout the

alimentary system, specially in anus, owing to the extreme acidity of the discharges.

2. Some physicians get very good results in violent vomiting and retching with pain in the abdomen (even if the characteristic burning sensation may not be present.)

Detailed Description.

Purging—before stool rumbling in the abdomen.

During stool, intense burning at the anus ; there is tenesmus and cutting pain.

After stool intense burning at the anus, as though on fire.

There may be prolapse of the rectum.

Purging is *sudden, profuse, watery and frequent*.

There is rumbling in the abdomen with or without pain. But often distressing pain is present in the intestines.

Stools are yellow or yellowish green mixed with bile.

They may consist of blood and mucus.

Intense burning in the anus and rectum during each stool which continues after stools though somewhat diminished in intensity.

N. B. Iris may also be tried in the full development of cholera when the characteristic symptoms of the drug are present, whatever may be the colour of the stool.

Nausea and retching are most marked.

Vomiting, is violent.

The vomit may consist of **sour fluid** excoriating the throat, or

It may consist of *fool*, *bile* or sweetish water,

Hiccough is sometimes present.

Alimentary system—

Mouth and tongue feel scalded.

Sometimes there may be profuse saliva.

Tongue is at times coated white.

Intense burning sensation throughout the alimentary system specially the anus.

This is characteristic of the drug. But absence of this symptom is not contra-indicated for the use of the drug.

Burning over the pit of the stomach

Appetite is lost.

Eructation is frequent and empty.

Abdomen—there is colic pain in it with vomiting and purging.

Rumbling in the abdomen usually before purging.

There is pain around the naval.

Discharge of fetid flatus from the anus.

Burning in the anus after stool.

Anus is sore.

Rectum is sometimes prolapsed.

Urinary system—

There is burning in the urethra during and after urination.

The urine becomes high coloured.

The quantity of urine gradually diminishes or finally it may be suppressed.

Pulse is rapid and weak.

Nervous system—

Weakness and prostration are very marked.

Finally collapse takes place,

Body is cold and there is cold sweat over the body.

Extremities are cold.

Sweat over the body and extremities.

Aggravation—2 to 3 A. M., rest, autumn and spring, hot weather.

Ameliorated gentle motion.

Dose—1X, 3X, 3 or 6.

JATROPHA.

This medicine is commonly used in early stages of the disease. Although there is copious discharges from the bowels and stomach, it has not been found to produce anurea or suppression of urine.

As regard grand characteristics we do not find much in it; *the indication of the drug* may be given in short as follows:—

1. **Profuse, gushing, watery** diarrhœa.
2. **Vomiting.**
3. **Cramps** with coldness of the body.
4. Passing of much flatus.

Detialed Description.

Purging—

It is **gushing coming out like a torrent.**

Purging is **profuse and watery.**

Generally there is no pain or passing of wind with pain in the upper abdomen.

Stools are *preceded or followed by rumbling and at times noise as if a bottle were emptied.*

Stools consist of water with large quantity of flakes of mucus.

Rice-water like stools.

Stitches and burning in the anus after stools.

Round and thread worms may pass with stools.

Nausea is present and *dreads to drink on account of nausea.*

Vomiting *is easy and frequent.*

It consists of *food, or dark green bile ; or much albuminous substance.*

Drowsiness after vomiting.

Cramps in arms, hands, legs, and feet.

There are **violent cramp specially in the calves which become knotted.**

Alimentary system.—

Mouth and tongue are dry.

Thirst *is excessive but the patient is afraid of drinking for nausea (Verat-Alb)*

Abdomen—is distended with gas.

Noise in the abdomen as if a full bottle were emptied, it continues after thin stools.

Gargling and rumbling in the abdomen.

Defferentiation.

Croton-- the noise in the abdomen stops for a while after stool.

Jatropha noise continues after stools.

Blood-vascular system—

Sinking feeling in the præcordial region.

Palpitation of the heart is sometimes present.

Pulse is small, thready and intermittent, almost pulseless.

Respiration is difficult and panting.

Nervous system—vital powers are much weakened.

Head, face &c.—confusion in the head.

Face is pale and anxious.

Dark ring below the eyes.

Body is cold.

Extremities—hands and feet are cold.

Nails are blue.

Hands, arms, legs and feet suffer from cramps, specially the calves.

Sweat—is clammy.

Aggravation—covering up, summer, morning.

Dose = 3X, 3 or 6.

LACHESIS.

In cholera this medicine is sometimes used in the collapsed stage.

The grand characteristics of the drug are the following—

1. Great sensitiveness of the body.
2. The patient cannot bear tight clothing specially about the neck and waist.
3. Symptoms get worse after sleep,

To these we may add—

4. When other symptoms occur they are worse on the left side.
5. The general blueness of the skin.

See also the heading "Subject."

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Diarrhœa in the morning after taking acids, even fruits.

Diarrhœa may be accompanied with violent colic.

Stools—are

Watery, frequent and burning in the anus.

They may be sudden about midnight.

Stools are *very offensive.*

The colour of the stool may be yellow or chocolate coloured.

Stools may consist of decomposed blood or mucus mixed with blood.

Offensive, tar-like stools.

Sometimes they are bloody water.

Nausea—is present with inclination to vomit, principally in the morning and after meals.

The sight or thought of tea, tobacco, sugar or milk excites nausea.

Vomiting is violent and convulsive.

Any thing taken is thrown out.

It may consist of food, bile or rarely blood.

Hiccough is present which is aggravated in the evening and after smoking.

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry.

Tongue is coated and trembling.

It is brownish or blackish.

It is *dry, red, shining* and cracked.

Throat—there is a sensation of plug in it.

Swallowing is difficult, more of liquids than of solids.

Thirst is excessive or absent.

The patient desires for oysters, wine or unknown objects.

Eructation of food, water or sour fluid or it may be sour and bitter.

Pit of the stomach is sensitive, the patient cannot bear clothing.

Anus burns while passing stools. Hæmorrhoids with hammering pain.

Abdomen is distended with gas.

There is rumbling and gargling in it.

Flatus passes loudly which is generally offensive.

Cramps—in the calves and stomach.

Blood-vascular system—

Cramp-like pain in the præcordial region.

There is a feeling of **anxiety** and **suffocation**.

The patient cannot bear pressure about heart.

Heart *pulpitates causing anxiety.*

Pulse is rapid and small.

At last imperceptible at the wrist.

Respiratory system—

The respiration is difficult and suffocative and the patient must sit up on the bed.

He is constantly obliged to take long breath.

Sensation as if there were something in the throat which impeded speech.

Nervous system—

The patient cannot bear any tight clothing, must wear loose specially about the neck and waist.

The mind is active or indifferent to work.

Memory is weak.

Confusion as to time.

Prostration both of mind and of body is very great.

There is sensation of coldness and the patient desires for fire.

The patient is at times unconscious with vomiting and purging.

He staggers and falls as if struck by lightening.

Vertigo and presentiment of death are present.

Head, face &c.

Face is pale, sunken and yellowish.

Earthy gray colour of the face with abdominal troubles.

Tearing in zygoma extending to ear.

Vision is dim.

Vertigo is present.

Neck is greatly sensitive to touch.

Body is cold.

Extremities are also cold.

Cramps and pain in calves of the legs.

Sweat is cold and clammy.

Sometimes there is sweat on the back staining the linen yellow.

Subject—Lachesis patient desires for open air.

He is laquacious, obstinate, indifferent and forgetful.

He does not like motion or to be touched.

He cannot bear pressure specially about the neck and waist.

He is jealous, mistrustful and irritable.

Aggravation—after sleep, morning, heat, hot drink, sensitive to slightest touch, **pressure about neck, waist**, empty swallowing or swallowing

liquids, left side, spring, retarded discharges.

Amelioration—*Open air*, free discharges, hard pressure.

Dose—6, 30, sometimes 200.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.

The medicine is of use in full development of the disease. But it is very useful when dysentery occurs before or after cholera.

The grand characteristics of Mercurius (in general) are as follows—

1. **Fœtid breath.**
2. **Foul mouth** and soreness of the throat.
3. **Tongue** is flabby with imprint of the teeth.
4. **Straining** and never get-done feeling during stool.
5. **Easy sweat** without relief.
6. Great **night aggravation.**
7. Sensitive to cold air.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Before, during and after stool there are constant tenesmus and urging to stool.

Stools—consist of *blood*. or

They may consist of **mucus mixed with blood** ; or

The diarrhœa may be *slimy and bloody*.

At times they are sero-sanguinous ; or

The stools are fluid mixed with blood.

Sometimes stools are watery *offensive* and passed with colic ; or

They consist of bile.

As the case advances, purging becomes violent and so the vomiting.

Nausea and retching—are very painful.

Vomiting of albuminous matter or mucus which is tough and stringy.

It may be dark and frothy.

Sometimes it is clear fluid-like water mixed with blood, or

It may consist of green bitter substance or like coffee grounds with coagulated blood.

With the progress of the case the vomiting becomes violent.

Head, face &c.—face is pale, cold, anxious and hippocratic.

There is sweat on forehead, temple, chest and hands.

Eyes are sunk and look is fixed.

There may be repeated attack of vertigo.

Alimentary system—

Lips are dry and cracked.

Mouth—salty, sweetish, metallic or bitter taste in the mouth. Saliva is very thick.

Gums are swollen, spongy and bleed easily, offensive odour of the mouth.

Tongue is coated with *thick white mucus*.

It is dry and red, or

It may be red with black coating.

It is at times *swollen* and inflamed, so that it cannot be protruded.

Occasionally the tongue is dry and thickly furred with absence of thirst.

Œsophagus—there is *burning* in it and there is spasm in attempting to swallow.

Stomach there is burning from the pit of the stomach to the mouth.

It is a little distended and painful on pressure.

Thirst is intense, wants cold water in large quantities though the mouth is moist.

Eructation is present.

Appetite is lost.

Least pressure on the stomach produce pain and vomiting.

Rectum—there is burning heat and pain in it.

Frequent passing of blood from the rectum.

Tenesmus is distressing.

Abdomen—there is pain in the epigastric and hepatic region.

There is **cutting pain in the abdomen.**

Urinary system—

Micturition is scanty, frequent, difficult and painful, passing in drops.

Intense burning in urethra during micturition.

Urine is hot and may be bloody or albuminous.

There may be discharge of mucus and blood with urine or after passing of urine.

Urine may be retained or suppressed.

Blood vascular system—

There is pain in the heart region.

Beats of the heart are tremulous, intermittent or slow.

Pulse—*is weak, irregular, intermittent, rapid and finally not felt at the wrist.*

Respiration—is slow, interrupted, sighing and difficult.

Constriction and oppression in the chest

Coughing up of mucus tinged with blood.

Nervous system—

The patient is depressed, his intellect is weak, he stares at persons who talk to him and does not understand them.

He is ill-humoured and nothing pleases him.

There may be delirium, stupor and finally coma.

The anxiety is very great and

He is afraid to move as the pain and vomiting are renewed by the least pressure on the stomach.

The patient is restless.

Prostration is marked and

The collapse is general.

Body—skin is cold and covered with clammy sweat.

Extremities—hands and feet are cold and somewhat blue.

Spasms begin first in the lower extremities, beginning in toes then in the upper extremities. It may be noticed also in the neck and back.

Sweat—is over skin, forehead, temple, chest and hands.

Aggravation—night, after stool, after urinating, cold, hot days and cool nights.

Amelioration—while at rest.

Dose—6. 30.

MERCURIUS DULCIS

This medicine is commonly used in early stages also in diarrhœa after the collapsed stage is over.

Purging—

Diarrhœa with vomiting.

Stools are *watery, greenish or grass green with gripings.*

It is generally **mucus mixed with blood, passed with tenesmus.**

Watery diarrhœa, devoid of bile, is accompanied by griping and abdominal pain.

Copious serous discharge with burning in the abdomen.

At last the stools become dysenteric consisting of blood and mucus.

Nausea even to faintness.

Vomiting is profuse with diarrhœa.

Alimentary system—

Mouth—*bad odour from the mouth.*

There may be *constant flow of saliva with intolerable fetor.*

Mouth is filled with ulcers.

Unpleasant taste in the mouth.

Tongue is coated white or creamy or **it is black.**

Thirst is present though the mouth is moist.

Abdomen—

There are griping and sensation of fulness in the abdomen.

There is burning in the epigastric and umbilical region.

Urine—is at first increased then diminished.

Nervous system, Mind &c.

There may be convulsions,

Agitation, apprehension, uneasiness and faintness.

Prostration may be great.

Face *is pallid like corpse.*

Dose—3X, 6X. trit., and 6.

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS OR VIVUS.

This medicine is not generally used in cholera except in early diarrhœic stage and for diarrhœa and dysentery after cholera.

The **grand characteristics** of the drug have been given under Merc-cor.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Before stool *violent and frequent urging, nausea, chilliness* mingled with flushes of heat.

During stool—the same as above with **tenesmus**.

After stool—a never-get-done feeling with **tenesmus and urging**.

Rectum is sometimes prolapsed.

Pains runs up the back.

Stools are—

Watery, slimy, frothy, **green, bloody** or *bilious*.

They may be watery with greenish scum floating on the top of the water.

They may be watery and colourless ; or

The stools are yellowish, *blood streaked* or corrosive and sour smelling ; or

They consist of **mucus** which are **green** or **bloody**.

Stools are frequent, scanty, undigested and sour smelling.

138 **MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS OR VIVUS.**

Worms sometimes come out with stools.

Nausea—is persistent, it is aggravated after eating or on pressure on the epigastric region.

It is accompanied by chilliness,

Vertigo, flushing of heat and blurred vision.

Vomiting of saliva, mucus, bile or food.

It is frequent and aggravated after eating,

Hiccough is aggravated in the forenoon and after eating.

Alimentary system—

Mouth is **foul** and there may be ulceration in it.

Tongue is *black* with red edges or *coated* white.

It is trembling ; and

There is impression of teeth on it.

Gum is spongy.

Taste of the mouth is **sweet** or **metallic**.

Thirst is present all day and night.

Thirst for cold drinks specially fresh water
though the mouth may be moist.

Appetite is voracious, but cannot eat more than a morsal.

Disliking for sweets, meat, butter or coffee.

Eructation is present.

There is itching and soreness of the anus.

Sensation of constriction in the rectum causing faintness.

Abdomen—is distended and hard.

Colic pain of various sorts in the abdomen ameliorated by lying down.

Gripping in the abdomen, with constant desire for stool.

Micturition—*Constant desire to urinate but little is passed.*

Frequent urging but discharge is scanty.

Blood vascular system—

Palpitation of the heart on the slightest exertion.

Nervous system—

Intellect and memory are weak.

Though sleepy, he cannot sleep, but even if he can it is disturbed.

Trembling of hands and tongue for weakness.

Talking in sleep and there is sadness.

Aggravation of symptoms at night.

Anxiety all day as if he has committed a crime and does not know what to do.

Does not answer questions promptly.

(Acid phosph. Opium)

Head, face &c.

Face is pale, puffy and earthy coloured.

There may be vertigo.

Extremities—Trembling of hands and feet for weakness.

Subject—Those who have sore and fetid mouth.

Increased salivation, sore gum, bad odour from the mouth and whole body.

Enlarged liver, lymphatic glands, kidney &c.

Inflammation of periosteum specially of long bones.

Aggravation—night, heat of bed, sweating, lying on the right side, cold damp weather, warm room.

Amelioration—moderate temperature.

Dose—3. 6 or 30.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS or COBRA.

This medicine is very useful in the collapsed stage. Its action is very rapid. It produces spasms of the pulmonary blood-vessels causing death from asphyxia. It also directly affects the heart causing paralysis of the organ. It seems to favour coagulation of the blood. It is very useful after Arsenic. Naja also acts predominantly, on the nervous system, specially on respiratory nerves, pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal producing characteristic choking of the drug.

The principal indications for the use of the drug in cholera are the following :—

1. The patient is in the **collapsed stage**.
2. **Oppression in the chest** and **difficulty of breathing** are most marked.
3. Pulselessness and **sensation of choking**.

To these we may add.

4. *Sensation of awful heat* in the system specially in heart region.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

There are sudden urging and griping before stools.

Diarrhœa is sudden, watery and bilious.

Watery stools are passed with much flatus.

Stools are copious and may be slimy.

Nausea—is present and the patient

Vomits frequently.

Cramps—there may be convulsive movements of the extremities and mouth.

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry and foaming.

Tongue is also dry, coated white and there is tendency to be cracked.

Throat—there is spasm in the *throat* impeding deglutition.

Stomach—feeling of load in *the stomach* and at times there is empty feeling in it.

Heart-burn and acidity in the stomach.

Eructation of hot and foul air or water tasting like barley water.

Wants stimulents which make him worse.

Abdomen—there is qualmishness, rumbling, flatulency and pain in it.

Blood Vascular system—

There is feeling of distress and load over the heart.

Heart—fluttering and palpitation of the heart are present.

There are unusual audible beatings of the heart.
Heart beats after cessation of respiration. Pulse is feeble and thready and at last no pulse at the wrist.

Respiration—*feeling of pain and oppression over the chest.*

Respiration is extremely difficult.

The patient gasps for breath.

Several deep drawn respiration.

In the very advanced state the respiration is hardly perceptible, can only be recognised by hand over the abdomen.

The patient cannot speak, though he is conscious.

Nervous system, mind &c.

Loss of strength both mental and physical.

Vitality all gone.

Patient appears as if intoxicated and feels unwell.

Spirits are greatly depressed, he is sad and irresolute.

Memory is confused.

The patient makes himself wretched brooding over imaginary wrongs and misfortunes.

He moans and is restless moving his extremities in an uneasy way and tossing head from side to side.

There is a feeling of faintness.

The patient becomes weaker and weaker and at last becomes insensible and comatose.

The patient seems to all intents and purposes to be quite dead.

Head, face &c.

Face is pale and blue.

Appearance of the patient is haggard and anxious.

Lips, are dry blue and inclined to be cracked.

Jaw is locked.

Head—the patient tosses the head from side to side.

Headache is very severe and there is vertigo.

The patient cannot see although the eyes are open.

Eyes are staring and fixed.

Body is cold and the patient is collapsed.

Extremities—the patient moves extremities in a restless way.

Convulsive movements of the extremities.

Extremities are cold, the peculiarity is that the left side first becomes cold, later on, the right.

Aggravation—lying on left side, after sleep, cold air cold drafts, stimulents.

Amelioration—open air.

Dose—3X, 6X or 6.

NUX VOMICA.

This well known medicine is generally used in the early stages of Cholera.

The following are the **grand characteristics** :—

1. **Thin, spare, irritable** patient of **nervous** and **bilious** temperaments with great **sensitiveness to external impressions**.
2. **Causes of the disease** might be drastic medicines, purgatives, sedentary habits, rich food, night-keeping, debauchery &c.
3. Tired, worn-out feeling and **general aggravation in the morning**.
4. *Frequent small unsatisfactory stools.*

Detailed Description.

Purging—Before and during stools—pain in the abdomen and *violent tenesmus*.

After stool—*cessation of tenesmus and pain*, but *there remains a sensation as if more stool would pass*.

Diarrhœa in the morning, caused by over eating, of rich or spiced food or liquor.

It may be due to night watching or sleepless night.

Stools—are small, but frequent or

The stools are copious, watery, yellowish or whitish.

At times the stools are *thin* and *brownish* or *bloody mucus*.

They may be *dark*, thin and fecal.

Nausea—is worse in the morning and after eating.

Eructation is sour,

Retching is at times very violent.

Vomiting is also very violent.

It may consist of mucus, sour matter, food, insipid matter or bile.

Hiccough is sometimes very distressing.

It is a very good medicine when hiccough is due to drinking ice-cold water.

Alimentary system—mouth is dry and bad odour comes from it.

Taste is bad or it is bitter or sour though food and drink have a natural taste.

Tongue is coated white or yellow.

It is dry.

Stomach is distended and there may be cramps.

Eructation of wind from the stomach.

Heart burn and pyrosis.

Aversion to usual food, drinks and tobacco.

Desire for fat food, chalk and liquor (Acid phosph).

Thirst is as a rule present ; sometimes there is disliking for water, milk &c.

Abdomen—is distended with gas.

There is rumbling in the abdomen.

There is pain in the abdomen specially before and during stools.

Urine—burning in urination which is frequent, ineffectual and difficult.

Extremities are weak and there may be cramps in the calves.

Nervous system—*good sleep in the first part of the night.*

Sleepless for a long time after midnight.

Then sleep late in the morning with vivid dreams of the previous day and disinclination to rise.

(See also Subject).

Subject—

The patient is over-sensitive.

Gets angry easily.

He is malicious, irritable and excitable.

Living a sedentary life. (অনেকটা পাড়া গাঁৱেৰ জমিদাৰেৰ মত)

Aggravation—*Early morning, cold open air, uncovering, high living, debauchery, sedentary habits, mental exertion, touch, spices, stimulants, narcotics, anger, odor, noise, drugs, light.*

Amelioration—*free discharges, sleep, wrapping head in evening, while at rest, damp, wet weather, strong pressure.*

Dose—ix, 3x, 6 or 200.

DIFFERENTIATION.

NUX VOMICA—PHOSPHORUS.

Heat—

In **Nux Vomica** there may be heat but the patient wants to be covered.

In **Phosph** the patient wants to be uncovered.

Sleeplessness—

Nux vomica has sleeplessness generally after midnight.

Phosph has it before midnight.

Diarrhoea—

In **Nux vomica** it is often painful.

In **Phosph** it is generally painless.

Sour things—

In **Nux vomica** there is generally aversion to it.

In **Phosph** there is generally desire for it.

Flatus—

In **Nux vomica** it is fetid.

In **Phosph** it is scentless, passes easily, loud and hot.

Warmth and coldness—

The **Nux vomica** patient is better from cold application.

The **Phosph** patient is better from warm application.

Drinking—

In **Nux vomica**, generally worse after drinking.

In **Phosph** mostly better after drinking.

Eructation—

In **Nux vomica**, it is generally better from eructation.

In **Phosph**, generally worse from eructation.

NUX VOMICA—PULSATILLA.

Subject—

The **Nux vomica** patient is over-sensitive, easily angered, malicious, irritable, excitable and lives a sedentary life.

This medicine is very useful to males.

The patient is habitually constipated.

He generally dislikes sour things.

There is liking for fatty food but it disagrees.

The **Pulsatilla** patient is mild, gentle, tearful, good natured, of changeable mood and of yielding disposition.

Very useful to females.

The patient generally suffers from looseness of bowels.

He generally likes sour things.

There is liking for fatty food which also disagrees.

Thirst—

In **Nux vomica** patient, it is, as a rule present.

In **Pulsatilla** patient, it is, as a rule absent rarely present.

Sensation of heat and cold.

In **Nux vomica**, however hot the skin may be, there is chilly feeling for which the patient always wants to be covered up ; or
There are alternately heat and chill.

In **Pulsatilla**—there being a feeling of heat, he uncovers himself, wants open air and doors and windows open.

Sleeplessness—

In **Nux vomica**, he is sleepless after midnight.

In **Pulsatilla**, he is sleepless before midnight.

Aggravation—

In **Nux vomica** there is aggravation after midnight, morning and during the day time.

In **Pulsatilla**—aggravation after-noon, evening till midnight.

Tastes of the mouth—

In **Nux vomica**, food has sour after-taste.

In **Pulsatilla**, food has bitter after-taste.

Urging to stools—

In **Nux vomica**, there is frequent urging, with relief after scanty stools ; but there remains a sensation, as if more stools would pass.

In **Pulsatilla**, the above symptoms are absent.

Pain in the abdomen—

In **Nux vomica** it is generally present and fairly violent but there is relief after stool.

In **Pulsatilla**, it is not so violent. But a few cases with violent pain have been found to be cured by Puls.

Pain occurs between stools.

Causes of the disease—

In **Nux vomica**, the causes of the disease are generally night keeping, debauchery, highly spiced food, anger, jealousy, liquor, over-eating &c.

In **Pulsatilla**—the causes are **fatty food**, ice-cream, fruits, pastry &c.

OPIUM.

This medicine is generally used in the collapsed stage or typhoid condition of cholera.

It acts on cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nervous system, at first producing slight excitement, rapidly followed by depression and paralysis. So the effect is sluggishness, depression or paralysis of all the functions of the body. Sensation, secretion and motion are diminished. It is of use after too much use of Camphor.

In prescribing, the following symptoms should carefully be observed.

1. Stertorous or convulsive breathing.
2. Drowsiness, stupor or unconsciousness.

To these we may add.

3. Dropping of the lower jaw.
4. Sweat which is generally hot.
5. Distended abdomen.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

In the last stage of cholera, when this medicine is required, the purging is commonly stopped, but the abdomen becomes distended. When purging is present :—

It is dark, frothy and scanty.

Offensive and involuntary.

Nausea is present.

Vomiting, first of food, then of bad-smelling substance.

It may consist of green, bloody or bitter substance.

Hiccough may be present—

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry or there may be a collection of saliva.

Tongue is dry and *coated white or black*.

Pharynx is dry and *inability to swallow*.

Thirst is unquenchable.

Belching is bitter.

Stomach—there is heaviness in it.

Aversion to food.

Intestines seem to be paralysed.

Abdomen—

It is distended with flatus, but has no power to expel its contents.

There is cutting and griping colic in the abdomen.

Rumbling in the abdomen is present.

Urine—is very scanty and red, or

It is retained, the expulsive power of the bladder being weak ; or

The urine is suppressed.

It may be involuntarily passed.

Respiration—The respiration of Opium, if once seen, is never forgotten. It is most peculiar.

Respiration is anxious, frequent, deep, puffing and rattling.

It is stertorous with the mouth open.

Respiration is long and sighing.

Now and then moaning is present.

Short inspiration, long and slow expiration.

It may be *gasping*.

At last it is scarcely perceptible.

Blood Vascular system—

Oppression in the chest ; and

Beats of the **heart** cannot be felt.

Pulse is slow, weak, intermittent or imperceptible at the wrist.

Nervous system—is torpid, so

Spirits are depressed and he becomes stupid.

Sensibility is dulled ; then the patient becomes senseless.

Comprehension is sluggish.

Weakness is extreme.

There is a feeling of general lassitude.

Difficult to keep awake and there is

Great inclination to sleep, but he cannot sleep.

Fear of impending death.

Collapse with cold face and limbs.

At last patient passes into deep coma.

Head, face &c.

Appearance is *ghastly*.

Face is bloated, dark red and hot. Commonly it is *sunken, pale, distorted and covered with cold or hot sweat.*

Lower jaw drops.

Eyes are red, half opened, turned upwards or fixed.

Pupils are dilated,

Often they are contracted.

Reaction is sluggish.

Cheek, nose and lips are cold.

Head is hot, and there is confusion in the head.
Vertigo is present.

Sweat on head and face in large drops.

Body is cold and there is clammy sweat over it.

Extremities are cold, clammy and trembling.

Sweat, in large drops on face and head, is most marked,
or there is sweat all over the body.

Aggravation—Heat, sleep, emotion, fright, alcohol.

Amelioration—cold, constant walking.

N. B. Opium is sometimes very useful to awaken reaction in the torpid stage : particularly so in children. There may be muttering delirium without fever. Abdomen is distended. There is retention of urine with bladder full. All other medicines in the former stages have proved of little or no effect.

Dose 3, 6. or 30.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

This medicine is *generally used in the early stage of cholera* or in time of cholera when the diarrhœa does not debilitate the patient. It is also of great use when diarrhœa does not like to leave the patient after cholera or when a cholera patient passes into typhoid condition.

The **grand characteristics** of the drug are the following—

1. When the patient has been *debilitated from*

- nervous causes*, such as, long lasting grief,
over-exertion, disappointed love ; or
2. Sexual excess.
 3. When the **diarrhœa** is painless, watery and **non-exhausting**.

To these we may add—

4. Rumbling in the abdomen.
5. Sweat over the body.
6. Thirst.

Detailed Description.

Purging—may be involuntary (while passing wind).

It is **painless** this is characteristic.

Stools are watery, gray, whitish, greenish white, yellow or undigested.

There may be meal-like sediments in stools.

Yellow stools may be mixed with mucus.

Stools are passed with flatus.

Diarrhœa may be caused by acids, fear and it is aggravated from eating.

Nausea as if in the palate.

Vomiting of food and sour things sometimes it is very frequent.

Cramps—may be present in arm, fore-arm, wrist, chest or diaphragm.

Alimentary system—

Mouth and tongue are dry and there is tenacious mucus.

Gum bleeds easily when touched.

Stomach—

Thirst *is unquenchable* : wants something refreshing or juicy things.

Sometimes the patient desires warm food.

Appetite is lost, at times excessive, hunger at night, longing constantly for food.

Sour eructation specially after eating.

Pain in the stomach after eating.

Abdomen—is distended with gas.

The patient feels better after passing flatus.

There are rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen.

Sometimes the flatus is garlic smelling.

Urine is pale and copious.

At times it is milky and jelly-like, depositing sediments.

Blood vascular system—

Pulse is sometimes irregular and intermittent.

Respiratory system—

Respiration and speech may rarely be difficult.

Nervous system—

Diarrhœa but there is no prostration. (Phosph-marked prostration).

The patient is sad and uneasy regarding future.

He is home-sick and often enquires about his health.

The patient is indifferent to all things and cannot recollect his thoughts in proper order,

He does not answer questions properly.

This medicine is very useful to young persons who have grown too rapidly.

It has aggravation on lying on the right side
(Phosph-aggravation on the left side.)

Aggravation—Loss of vital fluid, sexual excess,
fatigue—mental and physical, emotions such as
grief, chagrin, cold draughts.

Amelioration—Warmth, after-stool.

Dose—3, 12 or 30.

PHOSPHORUS.

This medicine is principally used in the early stage of the disease, but we have seen it to be quite useful in all stages of the disease when symptoms agree.

The grand characteristics of the drug are the following.

1. Painless diarrhœa with exhaustion and prostration.
2. *Oppression of the chest.*
3. **Burning.**
4. When the patient suffered previously from caries of bones or fatty degeneration of the tissues.
5. Longing for *cold food or drink*, but *vomits when it gets warm in the stomach.*

To these we may add :—

6. Hot watery stools mixed with boiled sago-like things.

7. Diarrhœa is aggravated on lying on the left side.

Detailed Description.

Purging—it is profuse, pouring as if from a hydrant.

Involuntary, painless, watery purging with boiled sago-like things in it.

Oozing from the constantly open anus.

Stools—may be *bloody* or *mixed with streaks of blood* or scrapings from the intestines ; or

The stools are *greenish fluid* or *mucus* or whitish grey containing undigested food particles or whitish yellow cheesy-masses.

Sometimes they are *bloody water, like the* or *washings of meat* : or

They contain little *particles like tallow or boiled sago.*

Passings of worms with stools.

Nausea is constant.

Retching is loud and ineffectual.

Vomiting—of food, blood, bile, mucus or mucus mixed with blood and bile.

It may consist of sour, offensive fluid or things like coffee grounds.

At first the vomit may be tenacious or thick, at last it may be watery.

N. B. Drinking of cold water ameliorates all the symptoms, but vomits as soon as the water gets warm in the stomach.

This is characteristic of the drug.

Hiccough—this medicine is one of the chief remedies of hiccough.

Alimentary system—

Lips, mouth and throat are dry.

Tongue is covered with black, white or yellow crust.

Taste is bitter or sour.

Stomach—there is burning and feeling of pressure or load in it.

Cramps may be present.

Ravenous appetite, must eat often.

Generally there is loss of appetite.

Longing for acid, spicy things, cold food or drink, ice-cream &c.

Aversion to meat, tobacco, milk and fat food.

Thirst is excessive, wants cold drinks but vomits as soon as it gets warm in the stomach.

Eructation tasting of food, sour or bitter water.

Passing of flatus which is generally scentless.
(Sulph—fetid).

Anus is open, weak or as if paralysed.

It burns in time of passing stools, which is ameliorated on cold application.

Pain in anus shoot up the rectum.

Abdomen—is distended with gas and there is Rumbling and gargling in it.

There is *pain, emptiness* and *weak feeling* in the abdomen.

Blood vascular system—

There is palpitation of the heart,

Pulse is small, irregular and weak.

Respiratory system and chest :—

There is anxiety and oppression in the chest.
Breathing is difficult.

Nervous system and mind—

The patient is restless and tosses his hands.

Weak from loss of fluids, grief, sorrow, disappointed love, suppression of eruption &c.

Cramps and fainting.

The patient is irritable both mentally and physically.

Extremities—cramps.

Subject—*Phosph-patient wants to lie on the right side, can not lie on the left side, if he lies, aggravation of symptoms occurs.* (Phosph acid—reverse).

He is chilly i.e. apt to take cold easily.

Small wound bleed much due to non-coaguability of blood.

He is tall and slender.

It is suitable to those who are suffering from chronic diseases.

The patient does not like to talk.

The symptoms are aggravated from eating specially of warm food.

It is suitable to those who indulge too much in sexual passion and

Old people with fatty degeneration of different organs.

Aggravation—Lying on left or painful side ; emotions, odour, talking, light, touch, physical or mental exertion, warm food or drink, sudden changes of

weather, during thunder-storm, evening, ascending stairs, getting wet in hot weather.

Amelioration—lying on right side, cold food or water, eating, sleep, dark, open air, washing with cold water.

Dose—3, 6, 30 or 200.

DIFFERENTIATION.

PHOSPHORUS—PULSATILLA.

Company—

The **Phosphorus** patient dreads being alone.

The **Pulsatilla** patient wants to be left alone.

Diarrhœa—

In **Phosph**, diarrhœa is generally painless.

In **Puls**, diarrhœa is generally painful.

Amelioration—

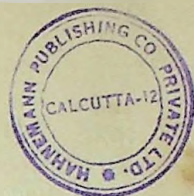
In **Phosph**, it is generally after midnight.

In **Puls**, it is generally from midnight till noon

Thirst—

In **Phosph**, thirst is generally present.

In **Puls**, thirst is generally absent.



PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM,

This medicine is often used in early, full developed and in reaction stages of cholera. It is very useful in infantile cholera.

The grand characteristics of the drug are the following—

1. Early morning diarrhœa.
2. Frequent, painless, watery, fetid, yellow with meal-like substance gushing out as from a hydrant.
3. Painlessness.
4. Weakness of the rectum following stools (Prolapse of the rectum.)

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Diarrhœa in the early morning (Aloe, Sulph) continues through fore-noon and the stools become natural in the evening.

Gradually it becomes watery, frequent, profuse, flocculent and gushing as from a hydrant without pain.

Purging produces exhaustion.

It is aggravated after eating and drinking.

Diarrhœa may be caused by taking milk and acid together.

Before and during stool there may be colic, but absence of pain is characteristic.

Stools—watery, yellow, undigested with mealy sediment in them or

They are yellow and pasty ; or

Greenish watery.

At times they consist of *mucus* which may be *green, jelly-like, bloody or blood streaked*

The smell is generally very offensive or sour.

The stools are **hot** (Acon. Sulph.) and there may be pain in the anus *which is prolapsed.*

Emission of fetid flatus.

Nausea is present with *retching.*

Vomiting is constant and **hot**, consists of contents of the stomach then bile ; or

Hot frothy mucus, or

The mucus may be very thick which is sometimes mixed with blood ; or

It may be sour.

Urine becomes scanty, and as the case advances, it is suppressed.

Cramps—in lower extremities specially in *calves, feet, thighs*, also in abdominal muscles, with yawning and stretching.

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry and bad odour comes from the mouth.

Tongue is dry and furred, white or yellow.

Loss of taste or taste is sour or foul.

Stomach—burning and heat in the stomach.

Thirst—**Podo** acts better when there is no thirst ; there may be great thirst for large quantity of cold water.

Empty feeling at the pit of the stomach,

Eructation is bad smelling.

Abdomen is *distended* and tender.

Rumbling of flatus in the abdomen,
specially right side and upper part of the abdomen.

Sensation of heat in the abdomen.

Cramp like pain in the bowels.

Inclination to go to stools.

Heat and pain in the anus.

Prolapse of anus during stool, though this symptom is not always present ; but, when present it is a very good indication for the drug.

Blood vascular system—

Palpitation of the heart which is aggravated from mental or physical exertion.

Pulse is weak rapid and at last hardly perceptible at the wrist.

Nervous system, mind &c.

Feeling of great prostration.

Vertigo with tendency to fall forwards.

Drowsiness in the morning.

Spirits are depressed with disgust for life.

There might be yawning and stretching.

Head, face &c.

Head is heavy and may be aching.

It may be hot and rolling from side to side, together with moaning, this often occurs *in diarrhoea of children in time of dentition.*

Body is cold and clammy.

Extremities—cramps specially in *calves*, feet and thighs.

Feet are cold.

Sweat is cold.

Subject—this medicine is useful to those who have bilious headache alternating with diarrhoea.

Torpidity of the portal system.

Aggravation—Early morning, hot weather, during dentition, eating, drinking.

Amelioration—lying on abdomen.

Dose—3, 6 and rarely 30.

DIFFERENTIATION.**PODOPHYLLUM—SULPHUR.**

Time of onset or time of aggravation—

In Podophyllum—the time is *early morning* and may continue throughout the day.

In Sulphur—*early morning* or after mid-night ; lesser and lesser as the day advances.

Eructation—

In Podophyllum, it is sour and hot.

In Sulphur, though sour, but not so hot, may be burning.

Food :—

In **Podophyllum**, it gets worse from acid fruits or acid with milk.

In **Sulphur**, worse from every form of milk.

Flatus in the abdomen—

In **Podo** it is usually on the right side of abdomen.

In **Sulph**,—it is in the sigmoid flexure (left side).

Excoriation and Redness of the anus :—

In **Podophyllum**, they are less marked.

In **Sulphur**, they are most marked.

Tongue—

In **Podophyllum**, it is white or brown.

In **Sulphur**, it is white with red tip.

Quantity of the stools—

In **Podophyllum**, the quantity is generally great.

In **Sulphur**, it is generally not so great except the first one.

Burning—

In **Podophyllum**, it is generally absent.

In **Sulphur**, it is most marked.

Fulness in the liver region—

In **Podophyllum**, it is well marked.

In **Sulphur**, it is not marked.

Tossing of head and upturned eyes—

May be noticed in **Podo** from the very beginning.

PODOPHYLLUM—COLCHICUM.

See Colchicum.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS

This medicine is commonly used in the early stages of the disease,

The grand Characteristics :—

1. This is most suitable in **females** or **men of womanish character**, that is, tearful, mild, gentle, yielding disposition, cheerful mood &c.
2. **Changeableness of symptoms**—no two stools are alike, so the other symptoms.
3. **Thirstlessness** is almost always present.
4. It is one of the most useful drugs in the disease when produced by **eating fat food** (Ipecac, Thuja and Carb-veg).

To these we may add—

5. When there is **aggravation** in the evening, after eating or during rest; **relief** from motion and in the cool open air.
6. Paleness of face and chilliness even there may be a sensation of heat.
7. The discharges are bland, the colour may be yellow or yellowish green.

Detailed Description.

urging—

The cause of the disease may be due to eating of fatty or greasy food, ice-cream, fruits or pastry or diarrhoea after measles.

Before stools there may be *cutting colic and rumbling in the abdomen.*

During and after stools the patient may feel chill.

Stools—are changeable, no two stools are alike.

They are *loose, greenish, bilious* ; or

Watery, worse at night ; or

They are yellowish or whitish with undigested food particles in them.

The stools may consist of *mucus*,

The colour of which may be *green* or *greenish yellow.*

The mucus may be in flakes.

At times the mucus is mixed with blood.

The stools are sometimes dysenteric and slimy.

Nausea—with colic, nausea ceases after vomiting, i.e. it ceases when the stomach is empty (In Ipecac nausea is not relieved even if the stomach is empty).

Vomiting of food, bilious matter, sour or green substance or rarely blood.

Hiccough—specially after cold fruit or drink.

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry but there is no thirst.

Bad smell comes from the mouth.

Taste is bitter specially in the *morning* and evening.

Tongue is white or yellow and *coated with tenacious mucus.*

Sensation in the middle of the tongue, as if it had been burned.

There may be painful blister on the sides of the tip of the tongue.

Eructation—tasting and smelling of food or bitter, bilious, rancid or sour.

Stomach may be distended.

Pain in it specially after an hour of eating.

Abdomen—is distended.

There may be rumbling and gurgling in it.

Sometimes the colic is very severe.

Blood vascular system—

Palpitation of the heart may occur.

Pulse may be weak, small and rapid.

Respiratory system—

There might be difficulty of breathing and oppression in the chest.

Nervous system—

The patient is anxious, and

There is a feeling of uneasiness.

Desires for open air.

Aggravation—rich or fat food ; warmth of bed, of room or warm air ; getting feet wet ; evening ; after eating ; lying on left or painful side, pregnancy, puberty during menses. Iron ; quinine.

Amelioration—cold fresh open air, cold application ; erect posture, gentle motion.

Dose—3, 6 or 30.

DIFFERENTIATION.

PULSATILLA—ARSENIC ALB.

See Arsenic Alb.

PULSATILLA—IPECAC.

See Ipecac.

PULSATILLA—NUX VOMICA.

See Nux vom.

PULSATILLA—PHOSPHORUS.

See Phosph.

RICINUS COMMUNIS.

This medicine is useful in all the stages of Cholera.

Grand characteristics—

1. **Painlessness** is the most characteristic symptom.
2. Copious discharges from the stomach and bowels without pain.
3. Often complete anuria.
4. Cramps.

Detailed Description.

Purging is unattended with any pain—this is characteristic.

Quantity of stool is copious,
Sometimes they are small.

Stools are watery, mixed with large or small quantity of mucus or epithelium from the intestines.

Or they may be colourless like water and passed frequently with a little force.

With the progress of the case, stools become rice-water and greater in quantity.

Or they may be slimy or bloody (Phosph, Rheum, Merc-cor.)

In the collapsed stage, the character of the stool is rice-water, but the quantity is smaller passed at long or short intervals.

Nausea is present.

Vomiting is copious, painless and frequent.

Vomited matter consists of liquid, which might be slightly coloured with bile.

Often it consists of liquid with a few mucus threads in suspension.

Cramps are violent.

They may be in the whole body.

Specially marked in the stomach, abdomen, and extremities extorting piercing cry.

Cramps in calves and flexor muscles.

(Cuprum. In Secale cramps are in extensor muscles).

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry.

Tongue is also dry and coated white.

Stomach—cramps and burning in it.

A sensation of a kind of bar across the stomach producing profound anguish.

Thirst is very great.

Abdomen—There is rumbling in the abdomen.

Cramps are at times, very distressing.

Urinary system—

Urine may be dark, thick and very small in quantity.

At last complete anuria.

Blood Vascular System—pulse is frequent and feeble.

In the collapsed stage, pulse is not perceptible at the wrist.

Respiratory System—voice is hoarse.

Nervous system—anxiety and prostration are profound.

There may be convulsions,

Head, face &c.

Face is pale, appearance is pinched.

Forehead is covered with sweat.

Vertigo.

Eyes convulsed and turned up.

Conjunctiva injected,

Lachrymation is copious and pupils are moderately dilated.

Extremities are cold and cramps in them.

Sweat is cold over the forehead.

Dose—3x, 6x or 6.

SECALE CORNUTUM,

This medicine is used in all the stages of Cholera specially in the collapsed stage, when there are peculiar violent cramps.

It is also a very good medicine when diarrhoea persists after cholera.

The **most important indications** of the drug are the following.

1. **Cramps** which are very violent, specially in **extensor and abductor muscles**.
2. **Coldness of the body with intolerance of heat and covering**, on the other hand wants cold application. Sometimes there is a sensation of sparks of fire on the limbs.
3. **Dried up appearance** of the whole body. Eyes and face are sunken with distorted mouth.
4. Vomiting and copious (mostly painless) discharges from the bowels.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

Before stool pain and rumbling in the abdomen.

During stool there is also pain.

Stools are profuse, watery and sudden.

(Ars. not so profuse).

They are gushing and at times involuntary ; or
 They may be watery and colourless ; or
 The stools are watery and slimy ; or
 They are yellowish, greenish or **olive green**.
 At times they are bloody.

Sometimes they are fetid or putrid.

Worms, at times, come out with stools.

Nausea and **retching** are incessant.

Vomiting is constant and occurs without much effort.

It may be sudden at night.

Vomited matter consists of *food, drink or medicine* ;
 or

It may consist of sour, *dark green* matter containing
 bile ; or

The vomit is mucus, which may be tenacious, shreds
 of membrane or blood ; or

It may be *coffee ground fluid or chocolate coloured
 matter*.

Sometimes worms come out with vomit.

There is relief after vomiting.

Hiccough is sometimes distressing.

Cramps—in different parts of the body, specially the
extensor and **abductor** of upper and lower
 limbs. So that the fingers and toes are
 stretched and set apart. (opposite in Cuprum).

Terrible cramping pain and tingling sensation in
 hands, feet and toes.

When there are terrible cramps even in heart
 muscles Secale relieves where other medicines
 fail.

In spasmodic variety there are very bad spasms in abdomen, thorax, and diaphragm causing respiratory difficulty. Arms and legs are semi flexed.

Alimentary system—

Mouth and throat are dry, not relieved by drinking water.

There may be foam in the mouth.

Tongue is clean or coated yellowish white. It may be discoloured brown or blackish.

Feeble and indistinct speech, as if the tongue were paralysed.

Stomach—there is terrible pain in the stomach and abdomen.

Burning in the stomach is met with.

Thirst is unquenchable and constant, but cannot drink as it causes distress in the stomach.

Thirst for acids.

Appetite is sometimes unnatural even when dying or there is complete loathing for food or drink.

Eructation may be offensive.

Abdomen is distended with gas.

There is pain in the abdomen and tenderness in the epigastrium.

Urine—is at first scanty and dark coloured, finally it is suppressed.

Blood Vascular system—

Pain in the heart region.

Heart may palpitate.

Pulse is weak, rapid, thready and irregular and finally almost imperceptible at the wrist.

Respiration—

Sensation of load and oppression on the chest.

Breathing is anxious, difficult, forced and deep.

Sighs are at times present.

Voice is hoarse, weak and unintelligible.

Nervous system and mind.

The patient is very restless and anxious.

There may be convulsion, fears of death and moaning.

He does not like heat or covering. he wants cold.

Conscious till the last breath and just before death it seemed as if he would improve.

Finally there is stupor or coma.

There are trembling, unsteady gait and giddiness.

Head, face &c.

Face is pale, blue and anxious.

Countenance is hippocratic.

Lips are blue.

Eyes are sunken and there are blue rings around them.

Vision is obscured and pupils are generally dilated.

Ear—undue sensation or confusion of hearing.

Shortness of hearing after Cholera.

Body is dry, cold blue and shrivelled up. (In Ars-alb

Carb-veg and Veratrum alb—instead of body being dry there is more or less sweat in the collapsed stage).

Tingling, formication and sensation of numbness all over the body.

This may be taken as **characteristic**.

Body is icy cold externally and heat and burning sensation internally.

The patient though cold, does not like hot application or to be covered up on the other hand desires cold application. (In Ars though feeling of burning and internal heat, yet he wants to be covered up. But in Cholera, this last symptom of covering up is almost always absent.)

Extremities—are pale, cold and shrivelled up.

There are cramps in extremities which have already been described.

Aggravation—from **heat**, *warm covering and loss of fluid.*

Amelioration,—from *cold*, *uncovering and forcible extension.*

Dose—Q. 1. 3. 6. 12 or 30.

DIFFERENTIATION

SECALE CORN—VERATRUM ALB.

Retching and Vomiting—

In Secale there is more retching than Vomiting

In **Veratrum**—there is more vomiting than retching.

Cramps—

In **Secale**, cramps occur specially in fingers and toes which are spread out.

In **Veratrum**, cramps predominate in the calf-muscles.

Sweat—

In **Secale**, it is not so well marked.

In **Veratrum alb.**, it is most marked.

Burning sensation in the cold extremities.

In **Secale**, like sparks of fire.

In **Veratrum**, generally not much burning in the extremities but there is internal burning.

SECALE—CAMPHOR.

See Camphor.

SULPHUR.

This great antipsoric medicine is chiefly used in early diarrhœic stage of cholera or in time of convalescence when diarrhœa with offensive stool does not like to leave the patient. It is also used when well selected medicines fail to give reaction ; a dose of Sulphur 30 or 200 will se aright.

The grand characteristics of the drug are the following—

1. **Morning diarrhœa** driving the patient out of bed. (Aloe. Podo).
2. *Dirty or poor habits of the patients* with aversion to water or washing. Roughness of the skin.
3. **Burning of palms** of hands and **soles** of feet and **heat of the vertex**.
4. When well selected medicines fail to give reaction.
5. Aggravation at night.
6. Drinks much, eats little.
7. Cat nap sleep.
8. Psoric taint.

Detailed Description.

Subject—Sulphur patient is ill-humoured, restless, anxious, low-spirited and of lachrymose mood.

Smell of the stool follows the patient all around as if he has soiled himself which is not the case.

Sulphur patient may also be scrofulous or plethoric.

His extremities are generally cold.

There is aphthæ in the mouth or other orifices.

Excoriation may be taken as one of the most important symptoms; fæces, urine, tears &c. are excoriating.

Purging—

Before, during and after stools there is griping in the abdomen.

Before stool there is rumbling in the abdomen.

Burning in the anus.

Diarrhœa in the morning (Aloe. Podo.) driving the patient out of bed, having hardly time to save himself from being soiled.

Stools are fluid like water.

They may be *watery, brown and fecal* ; or

They are *watery, green staining the cloth green* ;
or

The stools may consist of mucus, the colour of which may be green, bloody, reddish, brown, *white, slimy, yellow or bloody in streaks.*

At times the stools are bilious, *purulent with undigested matter.*

Or the stools may be—

Corrosive,

Frothy (not in Aloe), **sour**, fetid, changeable, sometimes painless.

Scalding hot (Acon. Podo.) and scanty.

Passing stools soon after eating.

Involuntary passing of stools when imagining flatus was passing. (In Aloe in time of passing urine and flatus).

Diarrhœa alternates with constipation.

Nausea—specially in the morning or after each meal.

Vomiting with sweat.

Vomiting at first consists of food then bitter or sour and rarely blood.

Or it may consist of salty liquid as clear as water.

Vomiting is excited as soon as he eats or drinks, with trembling of hands and feet.

Hiccough—specially after drinking or eating.

Cramps in calves, soles and feet.

Alimentary system—

Mouth—there is bad smell, thrush, and blisters in it.

Tongue is dry, coated white, yellow or brown.

It is white with red tip and margins.

Taste of the mouth is bitter, sour, sweetish or foul.

Stomach—

Feeling of fulness after eating a little (Lyc).

There are burning heat and cramps in the stomach.

There is heart-burn all day.

Eruclation is generally empty or tasting of food or acid.

There is empty and gone feeling in the stomach with **bulimy, that is, unnatural hunger, earnestly begging for food.** This may be taken as one of the important symptoms.

Prolapse of the anus during and after stools (in Aloe it is generally absent).

There may be burning, itching and sore-feeling in the anus.

Abdomen—

There is pain and feeling of coldness in the epigastric region.

Abdomen is **distended**.

Emission of flatus often smells very badly.

(In Phosphorus scentless flatus).

There is **rumbling** and **gurgling** in the abdomen.

Gripping in the abdomen.

Urine is retained or rarely suppressed.

Burning in orifice of urethra during micturition.

The orifice may be red or inflamed.

Blood-vascular system—

Sticking pain in the præcordial region.

There is palpitation of the heart.

Anxiety, as if he would faint.

Pulse—is rapid, feeble and intermittent.

Respiratory system—

There may be difficulty of breathing and shortness of breath.

Nervous system, mind &c,

There are great debility and trembling.

In case of children they jump, start and scream fearfully.

Tired feeling with sleepiness.

Aversion to walking.

The patient is obstinate, peevish, and irritable.

He is melancholy and indisposed to every thing.

Head, face &c.

Pain in the head.

Heat and burning in the vertex.

There is vertigo.

Face is pale, pinched with anxious expression.

Body—there is offensive odour of the body inspite of frequent washings.

Extremities—hands and feet are cold and there are cramps in calves, feet and toes.

Sweat is present.

Aggravation—after a long heavy sleep.

After taking cold. Damp weather.

After taking milk or acids.

During pregnancy or dentition.

After suppressed eruption.

Increase of symptoms from bathing.

Amelioration—*dry warm weather*, lying on right side, from drawing up affected limbs.

Dose—6. 30 or 200.

DIFFERENTIATION.

SULPHUR—ALOE.

see Aloe.

SULPHUR—PODOPHYLLUM.

See Podophyllum.

TABACUM AND NICOTINUM.

The difference between Tabacum and its alkaloid Nicotine is only of degree. In Tabacum, the symptoms are more violent than those of Nicotinum.

This medicine is generally used in the second and third stages of the disease or when nausea and vomiting are persistent after cessation of purging and vomiting.

The grand characteristics of the drug are the following :—

1. **Nausea**, generally with death-like paleness of face, **vomiting** or **retching** is very distressing and **aggravates on slightest motion**.

Sometimes the patient faints for it.

Vertigo is present with nausea or vomiting.

2. **Icy coldness of the whole body** with cold sweat, but *abdomen is hot*.
3. Oppression in the chest specially in the heart region, with palpitation of the heart and feeble irregular pulse.

Detailed Description.

Purging—

It is watery, profuse and painless.

Sometimes it is thin, scanty and involuntary.

Stools—in children often the stools are rice-water like.

They are at times greenish, yellowish and slimy.

Sometimes stools are dark or bloody and bad smelling.

Nausea or retching is very great.

Sometimes the patient faints for it.

Violent retching which is aggravated on slightest motion. This is one of the characteristics of the drug.

Vomiting is constant and violent.

Occurs in streams.

It is spasmodic with violent effort to vomit.

It is aggravated from motion.

Vomit consists of water, yellow, green, sour or bitter liquid or substance. Rarely there may be blood.

Generally there is relief after vomiting.

Hiccough is spasmodic.

Cramps—there are cramps in legs and toes.

Violent spasms occur in arms, then in legs, afterwards they spread over the whole body, followed by great prostration.

Alimentary system—Lips are dry.

Mouth is dry or full of tenacious mucus.

Watery saliva runs from the mouth.

Grinding of teeth at night.

Tongue is dry, it may or may not be coated.

Stomach—there are qualmishness, heat and burning in it.

Thirst is great, specially at night, but cannot take much water at a time.

Sometimes there is no thirst with aversion to drink.

Eructation is hot, sour and testing of food.

Sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach.

Abdomen is tympanitic.

There is rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen.

Burning and griping may be present.

Body is cold and abdomen is hot, when abdomen is uncovered there is relief of nausea and vomiting.

Urinary system—

There is pain in the kidney region.

Burning and itching may be present.

There may be frequent desire to pass urine.

Urine is dark red.

Quantity is diminished or suppressed.

Blood vascular system—

There is precordial oppression.

Palpitation of the heart may be present.

Heart's action becomes weak.

Pulse is small, frequent and irregular and finally it is imperceptible at the wrist.

Respiratory system and chest—

Speech is difficult and faltering.

There is oppression and marked constricting pain in chest.

Breathing is rapid, difficult and sighing.

Nervous system—

There are apprehension and despondency.

Fear of immediate death.

There is confusion of mind and

Loss of intellect.

Stupifaction and finally coma.

Symptoms are aggravated in-doors and ameliorated in open air.

Head, face &c,

Appearance is haggard, pinched and stupid.

Death-like paleness of face with great nausea.

It is covered with cold sweat.

Head is heavy and there is vertigo.

Eyes are sunk deeply in the socket.

There is blue ring around them.

They are red and there are photophobia, lachrymation and dim vision.

Pupils are dilated.

Body—there is feeling of coldness all over the body.

Whole body is cold.

Most frequently the body is warm, but extremities are cold.

Body is covered with cold clammy sweat.

Extremities—are cold and blue (body warm).

Sweat which is cold and clammy is all over the body.

There are streams of sweat on the body.

This medicine should be given a fair trial in sweat of cholera.

Aggravation—**Motion**, motion of riding. Lying on left side produces palpitation.

Amelioration—cold, fresh air, twilight. Uncovering, specially of abdomen.

Dose—both of Tabacum and Nicotinum.

3. 6 or rarely 30.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

Veratrum Album, the most frequently used remedy, is often employed in the fully developed and collapsed stages of cholera. Or at the very beginning when the attack is ushered in with copious stools and vomiting.

In provings of the drug, cutting pain in the abdomen is almost always associated with stools which is generally absent in severe attack of cholera. As regards urine we do not generally get it suppressed in the provings of the drug, but in cholera it is, as a rule suppressed. In spite of these dissimilarities, the remedy has proved to be one of the most useful drugs in cholera.

I think it will be better if the drug is described separately first in the early stage and second in the fully developed and collapsed stages.

The **grand characteristics** of the drug are the following—

1. "Everything is copious—vomit, sweat and diarrhœa".
2. There is cold sweat.
3. Burning internally.
4. The coldness and blueness of the surface of the body.

To these we may add other important symptoms :—

5. Profound prostration.
6. Excessive thirst.
7. Cramps.

Detailed Description.

IN EARLY STAGE.

Purging—

It is copious (in *Arsenic* it is generally smaller) gushing and expelled with force.

Before and during stool, there is *cutting pain in the abdomen*.

This pain may be present in the early stage of Cholera ; but in the later stages it is often absent. Though the medicine is still useful.

Great weakness after stools.

Stools are *watery, greenish and mixed with flakes* ; or

They are thin papascent, mucous, bloody or dirty looking.

Later on it becomes rice-water.

Nausea is present with sensation of faintness and thirst.

Vomiting is violent.

It is worse after drinking or from motion.

The vomit may consist of food or drink ;
or

It may consist of **bile, green** or frothy mucous, foamy, bitter or sour smelling substance or watery clear liquid.

Vomiting is attended with cold sweat.

Alimentary system—

Mouth is dry.

Thirst is very great. wanting large quantities of ice-cold water (In *Ars-alb.* quantity smaller but drinks often).

Drinking brings on nausea and violent vomiting.

Abdomen—cutting pain in the abdomen. (In *Ricinus* no pain).

Urine—not suppressed in the early stage, or if so, very rarely.

Nervous system—

Prostration is great and rapid.

Fainting.

Cold and clammy sweat on the fore-head.

IN THE FULLY DEVELOPED AND COLLAPSED STAGES.

Purging—

In the fully developed stage—

The purging is **watery, frequent,** and **profuse.** (In *Ars-Alb-*quantity smaller).

Stools are expelled with force.

Sometimes the purging is involuntary.

Pain in the abdomen is almost always present, but in painless cases it is also very useful.

In the Collapsed stage—

Watery stools may be passed involuntarily at short or long intervals.

Stools at this time are generally **rice-water**.

They consist of fluid, mixed with flakes of mucus.

Nausea and Retching are present with a feeling of fainting.

Vomiting is violent and copious.

This time it generally consists of water mixed with mucus.

As the case advances, the vomiting takes place at long intervals.

Hiccough is present.

Cramps—Calves are first attacked (Cup).

Then they spread all over the body.

Alimentary system—

Upper lip retracted showing the teeth.

Mouth is dry.

Tongue, in the collapsed stage is cold.

Inability to talk.

Thirst is very great, wants large quantities of cold water.

Eructation is empty.

Abdomen—pain is almost always present in it, but

painless cases are also benefited by it. (*Recinus*—no pain).

Great sinking and empty feeling in the abdomen.

Urine—is suppressed (proved clinically).

Blood-vascular system—

Strong and *anxious palpitation of the heart*.

Heart beats violently.

Blood pressure greatly diminished.

Pulse is *rapid, irregular and small*.

Finally it is not felt at the wrist.

Respiratory system—

There is *constrictive spasms* of the chest, and

Oppression in the chest.

Breathing is *difficult* with occasional *cramp-like* pain in the chest.

Breath becomes cold in extreme cases.

Voice is very *feeble or inaudible*.

Nervous system—

Prostration is very great and rapid.

Temperature becomes lower and lower.

There might be convulsions ; and

Cramps in different parts of the body.

The patient is melancholy and anxious.

There is great anguish and fear of death.

Head, face &c.

Face is pale and blue.

Profuse sweat on the forehead.

Eyes are sunk and there are blue rings around them.

Lips and nose are blue.

Appearance is anxious and hippocratic.

Hearing is diminished.

Body is cold and there is cold clammy sweat all over it.

Cramps are present in different parts of the body.

Extremities—hands and feet are cold, bluish and wrinkled.

There are cramps which are very distressing.

Nails are blue.

Sweat—is profuse on the forehead ; and finally all over the body.

Sweat is cold and clammy.

Aggravation—exertion, drinking, night and damp weather.

Amelioration—change of position, covering.

Dose—3 × , 3, 6, 12 or 30.

In early stages lower potencies such as 3x, 3 or 6 may be used with advantage. In later stages 6, 12 or 30 may be used.

DIFFERENTIATION.

Veratrum alb—Antim-tart,-see Ant-tart.

Veratrum-Alb—Arsenic-alb, see Ars.-alb.

Veratrum-alb—Camphor, see Camphor.

Veratrum-alb—Carbo-veg, see Carbo-veg.

Veratrum-alb—Colchicum, see Colchicum.

Veratrum-alb—Cuprum, see Cuprum.

Veratrum-alb—Secale, see Secale

COMPLICATIONS

DURING THE STAGE OF REACTION

I. REAPPEARANCE OF COLLAPSE AND CHOLERAIC SYMPTOMS.

Some cases of cholera after developing normal reaction for some time again pass into collapsed state, a few cases have partial reaction or some of the cases develop choleraic symptoms afresh. The former two conditions are generally grave. In the last one, the choleraic symptoms may stop within a very short time and the case takes on a favourable turn. But when this persists, the chance of recovery becomes very doubtful.

Treatment:—The medicines which have already been described will generally suffice.

II. FEVER.

Slight rise of temperature is a sign of normal reaction, but when the temperature is very high or when

the skin is cold and the internal heat is very great, as shown by the thermometer put in the rectum or vagina, is of very grave import. The fever may be due to congestion of different organs of the body. I give below a list of medicines which are generally used for congestions of the different organs.

Congestion of the Brain—*Acon.* *Apis.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Cup.* *Hell.* *Hysc.* *Merc.* *Phosph.* *Stram.*

Congestion of the Lungs—*Acon.* *Ars-iod.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Ferr-ph.* *Iod.* *Lyco.* *Nux-v.* *Op.* *Phosph.* *Verat-v.*

Congestion of the Stomach and Intestines.—*Ars.* *Bryo.* *Coloc.* *Carb-veg.* *Ipec.* *Merc-sol.* *Nux-v.*

Congestion of the Liver—*Aloe.* *Bryo.* *Chel.* *China.* *Hep-s.* *Lyco.* *Merc.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph.* *Pod.* *Sep.* *Sulph.*

When the excitement of fever is high and the congestion has not been localised, *Acon-nap* 3 or 30 will often check the fever.

In uncomplicated cases of fever *Phosph-acid* or *Rhus-tox* will often be of service.

A description of some of the drugs which are commonly used during fever is given below.

ACONITE NAP.

The patient is very restless both mentally and physically. He tosses on the bed in an agonising way.

Thirst is very great, drinks large quantities of water. Anything else tastes bitter.

Pulse is full, hard and frequent.

There is chill.

Skin is very hot and dry ; the patient wants to uncover,
or there *are* chill and heat alternately.

Face is flushed and there is headache.

Sweat over the whole body.

See also grand characteristics which have already
been given on p. 26.

Dose :—1X, 3X, 3. or 30.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

This medicine is useful when the lungs are principally
affected.

When the patient coughs, there seems to be a *large
collection of mucus in the chest and it seems that
it will come out, but nothing is expectorated.*

Respiration is suffocative, rapid and short.

Generally **there is no thirst.**

The patient is **very sleepy.**

There is nausea, vomiting and loss of appetite.

Tongue is *red at the edges*; or

It is red and white in alternate streaks or

It is *heavily coated white.*

Time is commonly 3 p.m., 6 a.m. or 6 p.m.

See also grand characteristics on p. 46.

Dose :—3, 6, 30 or 200.

APIS MELLIFICA.

This medicine is very useful when there are symptoms of *meningitis* with sudden shrieks at intervals.

There may be *chill at 3 p.m. with thirst* or there may be no thirst ; but

During heat there is no thirst, and the patient wants to uncover himself.

Sweat alternates with dryness of the skin.

There may be delirium and headache.

It is also useful when there is *œdema of the body with scanty urine*.

See also grand characteristics on p. 52.

Dose :—3x, 6x, 6, 30 or 200

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

The patient is **very restless**, more mentally than physically.

There may be fear of death.

Thirst is very great, but the patient **drinks a little at a time, at short intervals**.

There is **intense burning all over the body** or there may be a feeling of internal coldness with external heat and the patient wants to be covered up in spite of the burning : or

The heat, at times, is intermingled with chilliness.

There may be great weakness and prostration with small and frequent pulse,

It also acts nicely when there is *watery diarrhœa with vomiting, the stools are generally offensive.*

The **general aggravation** is at night particularly after midnight, 12 to 2 A.M. or P.M. Cold also aggravates.

Amelioration from heat in general and from warm application.

See also grand characteristics, p. 55.

Dose :—3X, 6, 30 or 200.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

The fever is generally high with *muttering delirium*, heavy sleep with frightful dreams.

The patient *falls into a deep sleep when answering a question.* (In Hyoscy. after correct answer relapses into delirium.)

There is a *false impression that he is double or that he is scattered about and tries to get himself together.*

There is a sensation that his limbs are enormously enlarged.

Face is flushed, and dark red with a besotted expression.

There is dark sordes on the teeth and lips.

Tongue is characteristic—**yellow-brown coating in the centre with dark red and shining edges.**

All the discharges are fetid—stools, urine and sweat are offensive.

Blood is affected with sepsis.

Bed feels too hard (Arn).

Pulse is full and rapid, but easily compressible.

Dose:—1X or 3X is commonly used. Sometimes 12 or 30.

BELLADONA.

This medicine is very useful when the fever is very high with

Violent delirium and very bad headache.

Heat of the head and coldness of the extremities are marked in Belladonna.

There is internal and external burning heat with *restlessness*.

The patient does not like to be uncovered.

Tongue is (a) red, hot and dry, or

(b) the tongue has red edges with white coating in the middle, or

(c) straw berry tongue, that is, the tongue with the papillæ showing through it.

Thirst is usually absent during chill, but during heat there is great thirst.

Sweat is noticed on the covered parts only, but this does not give relief.

Pulse is *full and frequent with throbbing carotids*.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

BRYONIA ALBUM.

This medicine is very useful when there is congestion of brain, respiratory system, liver or stomach.

Delirium is mostly of business of the day. On closing the eyes he sees persons who are not present, but when he opens his eyes, this mistake is corrected.

He desires to get out of bed and go home.

Headache is distressing, splitting headache which is aggravated on motion.

Tongue is coated white or yellow.

There is **great dryness** of *mouth, tongue, throat* and *other mucous membrane of the body*.

Thirst is very marked, the patient drinks large quantities of water, often not frequently, but at long intervals.

There may be nausea and **vomiting of biles**.

Liver may be painful and there may be stitching pain in the hepatic region.

Stools—constipation is, as a rule, present, the **stool being dry and hard**. Or there may be diarrhœa with offensive stools.

Respiratory system—

Stitching pain in the chest specially on the right side.

Cough with pain in the chest and tenacious or rusty coloured sputum. That is, there may be signs of pleurisy, bronchitis or pneumonia.

Almost all the symptoms get worse on motion; the patient wants to lie quietly. Pressure ameliorates symptoms.

Dose :—3, 6, 30 or 200.

EUPATORIUM—PERFOLIATUM.

Fever in the morning generally from 7 to 9 A.M. with chill in the back.

Aching pain in all the bones is most characteristic, as if animals were biting them or as if they were broken.

Vomiting is another peculiarity of the drug.

The patient vomits water, food or bile.

Thirst and headache are marked.

Nausea or thirst then violent chill.

Dose :—1X, 3X or 6.

IPECAC.

The most characteristic symptom of Ipecac is **persistent nausea, even if the stomach might be empty.** (Compare Puls.)

Vomiting is frequent.

The patient is chilly, but can not bear heat.

There are thirst, headache, backache, cough and sweat.

Tongue is usually clean.

Stools most commonly consist of green mucus.

See also the description written on p. 118.

Dose :—3X, 6 or 30.

NUX VOMICA.

In this medicine gastro-bilious symptoms prevail.

Fever with chill, specially in the evening.

The patient always feels chilly and does not like to be uncovered, though there is great heat.

It is worse from movement or drinking.

There are *thirst*, frontal headache, gaping and yawning before chill.

See also grand characteristics and other symptoms which have been described on p. 144.

Dose:—3X, 6, 30 or 200.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

In uncomplicated fever, Dr. Sirkar recommends Phosphoric acid and Rhus-tox.

Evening fever with chill followed by exhausting sweat.

Chill and heat are without thirst.

The patient may become unconscious for excessive heat.

Dose :—3X, 6X. 6 or 30.

RHUS TOX.

Fever mostly in the evening generally at 7 P.M.

The patient is restless and must move for relief.

There might be mild delirium with desire to escape.

There may be frontal headache.

Tongue is dry, brown or cracked with **triangular red tip**.

Diarrhœa with offensive stools may be present.

Hydroa on the lips may be taken as one of the important symptoms.

The abdomen is generally tympanitic.

Thirst is generally present and the patient craves cold drinks.

The Rhus-tox patient gets worse on exposure to damp or cold water, washing, air, drafts or being chilled while hot or sweating.

Dose :—6, 30 or 200.

N. B.—The differences of **Belladonna**, **Hyoscyamus** and **Stramonium** in delirium have been given under uræmia.

III. URÆMIA.

This is one of the most formidable complications during the stage of reaction. When it is fairly well developed there is very little chance of recovery. The symptoms of uræmia generally appear when the re-establishment of urinary secretion is delayed. Sometimes, inspite of free urination, the patient gets uræmia. In this case the waste product of body metabolism is not eliminated with the urine in sufficient quantity to prevent uræmia. When the patient does not pass urine, first ascertain whether this is due to suppression or retention of urine, as the latter condition is not at all grave. The serious condition which is called **Cholera Typhoid** has commonly been attributed to uræmia.

During reaction the respiration of the patient should very carefully be watched. Sometimes in the beginning the **only symptom of uræmia is hurried respiration**. *Redness of the eye, headache, vomiting or mild delirium at some intervals*, may also be taken as

the fore-runner of uræmia. When the one or the other of the above symptoms appears, the physician should know that he has got a very difficult task before him.

With the progress of the case the following **symptoms** appear. The patient becomes drowsy or delirious, wants to get away from the bed, requiring great effort to keep him there, picks at the bed cloths, wants to become naked, makes faces, bites his own hands or his attendants. Eyes become injected and vision becomes dim. He loses his consciousness and, finally, passes into deep coma. Convulsions may take place when uræmia develops rapidly.

The patient, in some cases, vomits incessantly. The tongue becomes dry and coated. Loss of appetite is sometimes marked.

Difficulty of breathing becomes most marked and the patient is greatly distressed for it. Sometimes œdema of the body is noticed and urine, if passed, is albuminous, care should be taken to collect the urine in all cases suspected to have uræmic symptoms and *examine* it.

In **Typhoid condition**, the temperature may rise to 100° to 101°, the pulse is weak and small, the face is flushed, the bowels may be loose or confined. vertigo and rigidity of muscles may also occur.

This condition may set in about the end of the week and may last for eight or nine days ending in recovery or death by coma.

In uncomplicated cases, uræmic symptoms often stop without any medicine, but in some severe cases, it very often proves fatal.

TREATMENT OF URÆMIA.

The treatment of uræmia is often unsatisfactory as most medicines cannot sufficiently cope with the toxæmic condition of the blood.

A short description of some of the most useful drugs for uræmia is given below.

AMMON CARB.

This medicine affects the blood. So we may expect some good results from it when the symptoms correspond. The patient is drowsy with rattling of large bubbles in the lungs.

He grasps at flocks in the air.

Lips are bluish or purplish due to lack of oxygen in the blood.

Tongue is of brownish colour.

Surface of the body is cyanotic or cold.

Pulse is weak.

Dose :—3, 6 or 12.

APIS MEL.

It is a very good remedy for uræmia when symptoms agree. For its characteristic symptoms see p. 52.

The patient may be unconscious ; sudden outcry or screaming during sleep or awakens from sleep with a shrill shriek specially in children. Low muttering delirium ; dread of death or the patient thinks he is about to transpire ; there is a sensation as if he could not breathe again.

It has a marked action on kidneys. In suppression of urine, it acts sometimes very nicely. Frequent desire for urination with only a passage of few drops. Urine, if passed, is scanty and high coloured. There is a disagreeable sensation in the bladder and burning in the urethra.

Dose :—3X, 6, 30 or 200.

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

The child tosses about the bed unconsciously.

He *picks involuntarily at one spot or bores the finger into the nose* in spite of ulcerations.

The urine is completely suppressed.

The brain is very much irritated as shown by the restless tossing about and boring of the head into the pillow. The copious urination is the sign that the remedy has acted well.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

As this medicine has an action on the blood, it is very useful in uræmia. Arsenic is indicated when the patient has **restlessness alternating with stupor.**

There is fear of death.

It is useful when there are symptoms of acute inflammation of the kidney.

Urine is scanty, hot and dark.

There is constant urging for urination.

It is also very useful in suppression of urine.

Violent retching with vomiting and occasional hiccough.
See also grand characteristics which have been
given before on p. 55.

Dose :—3X, 6, 30 or 200.

BELLADONA.

See under fever.

BRYONIA ALBA.

See under fever.

CANNABIS INDICA.

There is severe headache with a sensation, as if vertex
were opening and shutting.

If delirium occurs, it is the delirium of time and
space which seem to be greatly extended.

Dose :—3X, 3 or 30.

CICUTA VIROSA.

This medicine is indicated when there are spasms
with rigidity, fixed or staring eyes, blue face or froth at the
mouth. There is great difficulty of breathing, great
exhaustion and loss of consciousness.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

CUPRUM MET. OR ACET.

Uræmic convulsions following cholera with blueness
of the face and lips, rotation of eye balls, froth at

he mouth, convulsive motions, especially of the flexor muscles, frightful delirium followed by deep sleep and exhaustion.

See also grand characteristics given before, p. 104.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.

“The action of the heart diminishes.

Pulse is accelerated and soft.

Stagnation of circulation in the heart and the lungs.

Palpitation of the heart with indescribable anguish and dyspnœa.

Depression of sensibility.

First convulsion, then paralysis.

Extreme apathy, coldness of the body.

Low moaning breathing, rattling in trachea, paralysis of larynx or sudden paralysis of lungs.” Lilienthal.

See also grand characteristics given before on p. 114.

Dose :—3X, 3 or 6.

NICOTIN OR TABACUM.

“Paralysis of diaphragm, indifference, want of reaction, cold forehead, thirstlessness, serous transfusion in intestines without diarrhœa, want of secretion of liver and kidneys.” Lelienthal. Abdomen is warm and rest of the body is cold.

There is violent nausea with retching with or without vomiting and deathly paleness.

See also grand characteristics given on p. 183.

Dose :—3, 6 or rarely 30.

OPIUM.

When the cerebral centres are greatly depressed, when coma is more marked than delirium and there seems to be no reaction to remedies, this medicine is of much value. Stertorous breathing, bloated abdomen, stoppage of all secretion and excretion except sweat which, when present is warm are additional symptoms. See also page 150.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

TEREBINTHINA.

Uræmia from renal affections, urine is black, scanty, turbid, dark and may contain epithelial sediment. It is very useful when convulsions occur from blood poisoning. **Dose** :—3, 6 or 30.

The **delirium** and other main symptoms of Belladonna, Hyoscyamus and Stramonium are well known to all. The chief differences are given below.

Belladonna causes more congestion or inflammation of the brain.

Stramonium has congestion of the brain with more sensorial excitement.

Hyoscyamus shows more nervous irritation and less congestion and inflammation than either of them.

In uræmia also think of **Carbolic acid, Cantharis, Helleborus and Rhus-tox**

Of the accessory methods saline injection per rectum may do some good to the patient, probably by diluting the toxin in the system.

IV. RETENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF URINE.

The medicines, which have been used in time of actual attack of cholera, are generally sufficient to produce urinary secretion. When this is not the case, we are to hunt for other indicated remedies. With the help of these medicines and some of the accessory methods, if necessary, urinary secretion is generally re-established.

CANTHARIS.

This medicine is used both in suppression and retention of urine.

It is indicated when there is cramp like pain in the bladder, specially in retention of urine.

This medicine is most useful *when there is urging and ineffectual effort to make water*, but in vain or only a drop or two pass.

There is burning pain in urethra or cutting before, during or after urination.

It may be used in uræmia with delirium, convulsion and coma.

The custom of using cantharis low and in repeated doses, as a routine fashion, at the termination of the active symptoms of cholera is to be highly deprecated.

In such a condition any medicine but the right one will cause unnecessary trouble.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

TEREBINTHINA.

This is another medicine which is very useful in this stage and particularly when Cantharis fails. The action of Terebinthina is very similar to Cantharis, the difference is that the urine, if passed at all, is dark and turbid due to admixture of blood.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

Dr. Sircar recommends Spt. Ether Nitrosi, an allopathic medicine, in 5 min. doses every 10 to 15 minutes. Saline solution injected intravenously, subcutaneously or per rectum is sometimes a necessary measure, to re-establish urinary secretion. We may take saline as one of the accessories in treatment of cholera.

SOME OF THE ACCESSORY METHODS.

If there is no vomiting, give the patient sufficient quantities of plane or green cocoanut water to drink, even if he may not ask for it. This will greatly help in formation of urine, as water is the best diuretic. Similarly glucose solution can be given in this stage. Lemon juice in water is sometimes well relished with salt or sugar. Pearl barley water acts very well, but must be given very thin with salt and lemon juice. In suppression of urine any substantial food even barley water should be given with great caution.

Application of dry cupping, hot fomentation or hot poultice over the kidney region may greatly help in the formation of urine.

Urinary flow is generally re-established in cases where saline has been used during the collapsed stage, If, however, urine does not appear, or if it stop again, rectal saline will often help in re-establishing it. In rectal saline hypotonic or normal saline is commonly used. Solution is prepared by dissolving forty to sixty grains of common table salt in a pint of water, preferably distilled or boiled. According to age and severity of the case, two ounces to a pint of the solution at body temperature can be injected per rectum at the intervals of one, two or three hours.

Rectal injection is quite an easy matter, attendants even the female relatives, can do it quite satisfactorily, if properly instructed.

As for instruments, a glass syringe without the rod or a funnel and a rubber catheter, preferably no. 12, are all that are necessary. Introduce the rounded end of the catheter into the rectum to the extent of about four to six inches, fit the nose of the syringe to the other end of the catheter, pour the desired amount of the solution through the syringe. After the solution has gone in, take the catheter out and hold the anus pressed for a few minutes to prevent the solution from coming out of the rectum. If the catheter and the syringe be not available, a douche can, fitted with a rectal nozzle and a rubber tube will do.

V. HICCOUGH.

This sometimes gives much trouble to the patient and no less taxes the skill of the physician. It is produced by the sudden closure of the glottis as the air is rapidly inspired by the intermittent spasms of the diaphragm. The causes which bring on impression in the respiratory centre may be **central (general)** or **peripheral (local)**.

Among **central causes**, the following may be taken into consideration—there may be some form of toxin in the circulation which stimulates the respiratory system. This toxin may be produced by some *constitutional diseases*, such as gout, diabetes, chronic Bright's disease &c. or *diseases like cholera*, dysentery, gangrene &c., among the central causes, *some neurotic elements* such as hysteria, shock, epilepsy &c. may be taken into account.

The **Peripheral causes** may be *inflammatory* or *irritative*. The inflammatory condition of some part of the alimentary system, peritonitis, appendicitis, hernia or such like inflammatory diseases may produce hiccough. Among irritative causes, swallowing of hot water, pungent things, such as, chillis, ginger &c. or worms in the intestines may be mentioned.

In cholera, one or both of the central and peripheral causes may be present. When the hiccough is due to simple irritation, it will soon stop as the cause can often

be easily removed. But when it is due to central or inflammatory causes, it will last for a variable length of time disappearing with the disappearance of toxæmia or inflammation.

The object of my dwelling on the point at some length is to enable the practitioner to explain the real thing to the patient or his people so that they, if intelligent enough will bother the physician less than they do through ignorance.

Treatment:—In mild cases, it disappears quickly, being due to irritation in the gastro-intestinal tract, which is removed with the re-establishment of the normal secretions.

In severe cases, it is due, as stated above, to changes involving the respiratory centre in the brain and is toxæmic (e. g. uræmic). This cannot be expected to be removed till all the poison in the system has been expelled or neutralised. In the latter case it would be idle to hunt for the stereotyped medicines which have reference to the spasmodic muscular contraction or expect that relief can be obtained quickly before the toxæmic condition has been controlled.

It is very true that a constant hiccough exhausts the already exhausted patient, all the same it should be remembered that nothing will relieve the hiccough only, no amount of green cocoanut water, palm fruit kernel water or fried rice water will be of the least avail. Our only chance is the selection of the proper

constitutional remedy with or without injection of saline water.

The indication of Carbo-veg, China, Cuprum, Nux-vom, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla and Sulphur in hiccough has already been given. The following medicines may also be required.

BELLADONNA.

It is very useful in *hiccoughy eructation*, that is when the spasm consists of partly hiccough and partly eructation. Violent hiccough jerking the patient up and even with a feeling of suffocation.

Violent hiccough after midnight accompanied by profuse sweat. Cutting pain and pressure in the abdomen, as if everything would come out.

Dose :—3, 6, 30 or 200.

CICUTA-VIROSA.

Loud-sounding dangerous hiccough. Nausea in the morning and when eating. Burning, pressure at stomach and abdomen, violent vomiting with headache, thirst and dryness of the throat.

Dose :—6, 12, 30 or 200.

HYOSCYAMUS.

“Violent hiccough at midnight with involuntary micturition and frothing at the mouth, constipation, excessive long continued hiccough after dinner. Frequent hiccough with cramps and rumbling in the abdomen. Heart-burn, thirst from dryness of the

throa', ineffectual effort to eructate, bad tasting eructation with inclination to vomit." Lilienthal.

Dose :—6, 12, 30 or 200.

Also think of *Cina*, *Helleborus*, *Ignatia*, *Laurocerasus*, *Staphysagria* and *Zincum*.

ACCESSORY METHODS.

Drinking of green cocoanut, iced or palm fruit kernel water may in some cases stop the hiccough. Cold application on the head or forcibly drawing the tongue out of the mouth may sometimes be of service. Inhalation of smoke of a burnt black pepper on a tip of a pin or needle may arrest it.

When it is very obstinate and the homœopathic medicines and accessory methods fail to bring relief to the patient, Dr. Sircar recommends the application of a mustard plaster over the epigastrium, exhibition of chloroform in five minims doses at the intervals of fifteen to thirty minutes or even hypodermic injection of morphia.

If the above means fail and you have reason to believe that the cause of hiccough is worms in the stomach, Dr. Sircar's advice is to excite vomiting by draughts of tepid water slightly salted if the patient's strength permits. If this cannot be done, *Cina*, *Santonine* or lime water with milk should be tried.

VI. NAUSEA AND VOMITING.

Sometimes the above symptoms are very troublesome. It may be due to hypersecretion of the gastric juice or presence of bile in the stomach. The following medicines and some of the accessories will often check them except when the cause is central.

IPECAC—is a capital remedy when there is prevalence of nausea over vomiting. See also description given on p. 118.

Dose :—6, 12, 30 or 200.

EUPATORIUM-PER—is very serviceable when the water is immediately thrown out after drinking and when there is bile in the vomit.

Dose :—3x, or 6.

ARSENIC-ALB AND BISMUTH—might be thought of when any food or drink is immediately rejected. It should be remembered that in Bismuth liquids are rejected immediately but solids are retained a little longer.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

NUX VOMICA—is one of the most efficacious remedies when vomiting prevails over nausea and when Ipecac has failed. It is a grand remedy when vomiting is caused by excessive drinking of ice-cold water.

Dose :—3x, 3, 6, 30 or 200.

PODOPHYLLUM—is another medicine which sometimes does immense good to the patient specially when vomiting is hot.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

PHOSPHORUS has vomiting a few minutes after drinking that is, when it gets warm in the stomach.

Dose :—6, 30 or 200.

Accessory methods:—Green cocoanut or *iced water* or palm fruit kernel water or fried rice water (তান শাঁন জল বা মুড়ি ভিজান জল) is sometimes very useful. Sucking of *bits of ice* may often check nausea or vomiting. If the above means fail to give relief, you may apply a *mustard plaster* over the pit of the stomach. Dr Sircar recommends, in obstinate cases, *Sodii bicarb* alone or with *soda water* and *Hydrocyanic acid dil* in two minims doses with a little water at the intervals of three or four hours.

VII. DISTENTION OF THE ABDOMEN.

In the collapsed stage this symptom is very serious. This may be due to paralytic condition of the gut or the fermentation of its contents or both. When the abdomen is greatly distended like a drum, the diaphragm is pressed up which impedes the action of the heart and lungs giving the patient great discomfort. This condition almost always proves fatal, if it is not promptly relieved.

TREATMENT.

Opium—is a grand remedy for distention of the abdomen. Sopor, warm sweat, contracted pupils are sure guides, though at times it has been known to act without any or all of them. Dr. Salzer speaks highly of it in this affection.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

Nux vomica is very useful when the tympanitis is due to *biliary congestion* and *torpidity of the bowels*. It is more useful when the accumulation of gas is more in the stomach than in the intestines.

Dose :—1x, 3x, 6, 30 or 200.

Carbo veg—is of use when the accumulation of gas is more on the *right side of the upper abdomen* and when it is due to *decomposition* of the contents of the bowels. The stool or flatus if there be any, is of very bad odour. There is some relief from passing winds upwards or downwards. It is more indicated when there is a *tendency* to diarrhoea than *constipation*.

Dose :—6, 30 or 200.

China—it has distention of the whole abdomen which is very excessive. Incarceration of flatus which escapes neither upwards nor downwards. There is flatulent colic with pressing forwards of flatus towards the hypochondria. Flatus which is passed is fetid. There is great thirst. See also grand characteristics given on p. 89.

Dose :—1x, 3x, 3, 6 or 30.

LYCOPODIUM—When the distention is due to fermentation in the intestines and it is more useful when there is constipation than diarrhoea. In Lycopodium the part of the flatulence seems to be situated in the colon.

Dose :—6, 30 or 200.

SULPHUR—is specially useful where **Mercurius** failed or when Mercury has been abused. Sulphur may be used with advantage where there is defective secretion of the mucous membrane of the intestines due to venous congestion.

Dose :—30 or 200.

Asafetida, Capsicum, China, Colocynth, Camphor, Terebinthina may also be tried.

Accessory methods.

Soap water enema better with a few drops of Oil of Turpentine or Tinct, Asafetida sometimes is of great use. But it is not advisable to use it when the patient is greatly prostrated and the intestines are in a paralytic condition. In that case, the enema will be retained only to add to the trouble of the patient.

Application of some cooling fluid, such as cold water with or without spirit on a piece of cloth over the abdomen may help in reducing the distention.

Dr. Sircar recommends some forms of acidulated drink, preferably lime juice with water.

VIII. DIARRHŒA.

A little diarrhœa before the re-establishment of the urinary secretion is rather beneficial to the patient. But if it continues after urination is well established or when it exhausts the patient it should be checked without delay. The medicines which have been used before will often be sufficient to stop it. **Phosph-acid, China, Ferrum, Podophyllum** are specially useful. *Secale* is a very good medicine in chronic diarrhœa after Cholera.

If the above means fail, Dr. Sircar did not hesitate to use the so-called astringents, such as, Tannic acid, Gallic acid, Acetate of lead, chalk and even opium. He omitted Bismuth preparations, such as, Bismuth carb, Bismuth subacetate or Bismuth nitrate.

IX. DYSENTERY.

This may appear in later stages of cholera. The commonly used medicines of dysentery, such as Aconite, Aloe, Colocynth, Ipecac, Merc-sol, Merc-cor, Nux-v, Pulsatilla etc. will often check it.

X. INTESTINAL WORMS.

Normal reaction is sometimes delayed or some troublesome symptoms, specially in case of children, appear due to presence of worms in the intestines. There are many varieties of intestinal worms ; among them **Ascaris Lumbricoides** (round worms) **Oxyuris Vermicularis** (thread or pin worms) are most common, though Tape worms are sometime met with. Thread worms are very common in children and round worms are very often and almost invariably, found in poor class peoples specially among mohomedans.

The thread worms, which are about one sixth to one half of an inch long live in the rectum and colon. The parasites migrates specially at night and are found about the anus and in girls in the vagina where they may set up irritation or vaginal discharge. They produce great irritation and itching about the anus. Sometimes the patient becomes extremely restless and irritable, sleep is often disturbed, there may be voracious, or loss of appetite and anæmia. Irritability of bladder with frequent micturition or tenesmus, prolapse of the anus or excessive secretion of mucus may take place not to speak of the severer symptoms of fever, delirium and even convulsions attributable to these worms.

The round worms, which are about four to eight inches long, live in the upper part of the small intestines.

whence they may reach the stomach and be vomited which is often the case with cholera patients or the worms may pass through the anus. The number is very variable from one to many may be present. They have got curious tendency to migrate, sometimes reach the pharynx from which they might be withdrawn. They, at times block the common bile duct, glottis and nasal passages causing jaundice or suffocation. Rarely, they may perforate or obstruct intestines. The following **symptoms**, such as nausea, retching, vomiting, foul breath, irregular appetite, picking at the nose, grinding of teeth, abdominal pain or some reflex symptoms, such as fits, choreic or convulsive movements and sometimes mental disturbances are produced.

Treatment :—For convulsions Chammomilla, Calc-c, China, Cina, Cicuta, *Hyoscyamus*, *Ignatia*, Silicea, *Stannum*, Terebinthina etc., may be tried.

According to symptoms, the following medicines may also be used, Santonine, Teucrium, Felix-mas.

XI. RESPIRATORY DIFFICULTY

In cholera, difficulty of breathing may arise from distention of the abdomen, uræmia, clot in the right side of the heart or various affections of the lungs, such as, pneumonia, pluriisy, œdema of the lungs, pulmonary embolism etc.

We have dealt with the distention of the abdomen and uræmia.

The clot in the right side of the heart is a very serious complication, though medicines like Cobra, Calcarea-ars, Lachesis etc., are recommended, but it is very doubtful whether they can do any good.

The lung complications should be treated according to symptoms. Bryonia, Phosphorus, Antim-tart, Kali-carb, Sulphur, Ipecac, Lycopodium, Mercurius, Rhus-tox, Sanguinaria &c. may be tried.

XII. ASTHENIA,

During the severe attack of cholera the system suffer from extreme deficiency of nutrition for the impoverished and toxic condition of the blood, the result being the loss of vitality of the patient producing a condition called As-thenia, after the collapsed stage is over. This condition may also be brought on by the bad management of the patient during the treatment or the shock sustained by the nervous system during collapse.

This condition of asthenia is a very serious one as it often baffles the greatest skill of the physicians. Well selected medicines or the choicest diet often fail to give any impression on the patient, the tissues are, as if dead so cannot derive any benefit from them.

During asthenia there may appear many distressing symptoms which, in case there is a chance of recovery, greatly interfere with the progress of the convalescence.

Congestion or low forms of inflammation may occur in distal parts of the body due to prolonged or almost total suspension of circulation during the collapsed stage of cholera which may go to suppuration or even sloughing of the tissues and gangrene.

Treatment—various medicines are required according to symptoms presented by the patient. Among other medicines, the following ones should be remembered. China, Chininum-sulph, Phosphorus, Acid-phosphoric, Carbo-veg, Arsenicum-album, Rhus-tox, Moschus, Apis, Secale, Calcarea-ars, Lachesis &c.

As for the **distressing symptoms**, the following chief ones are given below with their treatment.

A. ABSCESS & CARBUNCLE.

Inflammation and suppuration of **Parotid glands**. During the stage of inflammation, **Belladonna** may be tried.

When the suppuration is inevitable, **Hep-sulph** or **Mercurius** may be used according to symptoms.

When the pus has been let out and when it is profuse and thin, **Silicea** will help to heal up the wound.

Arsenic-alb, **Lachesis**, **Sulphur** etc. may be required in course of treatment.

Accessory methods—

Bran or linseed-meal poultices or hot compress may be applied to disperse or ripen the abscess. If

it does not burst of itself, a little surgical operation might be needed. The wound should be dressed aseptically every day with boiled water, saline or Calendula lotion.

B. ULCERATION OF THE CORNEA.

This is also due to asthenic condition of the patient. The following medicines, when symptoms agree, might be required. *Pulsatilla*, *Hepar sulph*, **Argentum nit.**, *China*, **Arsenicum alb.**, **Silicea**, **Mercurius**, **Apis**, *Phosphorus*, *Sulphur &c.*

C. ULCERATION OF THE MOUTH.

Alumina, **Arsenicum**, *Borax*, *Cantharis*, *Capsicum*, **Iodium**, *Kali-bichrom*, *Kali-chloricum*, **Kali-iod**, **Lachesis**, **Mercurius**, **Muriatic-acid**, **Nitric-acid**, *Phosphorus*, *Psorinum*, *Sulphuric-acid &c.* might be thought of. See Repertory.

Accessory methods—the mouth should be washed three or four times a day with warm water alone or mixed with a little rectified spirit. When it is very obstinate, some form of gargle, such as Pot. Permanganas lotion (gr. IV to a pint) or Pot. Chloras, Alum, Borax one dram of each to a pint of water may be used with advantage.

D. BED SORE.

Lachesis, **Arsenic**, **Carbo-veg**, **Secale**, **Arnica**, **Mercurius**, **Kali-bichrom. &c.**, may do some good.

Wash the ulcer with Calendula lotion and apply Calendula ointment over the ulcer on a piece of lint.

E. GANGRENE.

You may try Arsenic, Lachesis, China, Crotalus &c., with proper surgical dressings.

F. SLEEPLESSNESS.

See Repertory

INFANTILE CHOLERA.

Infantile Cholera is a very serious malady of young children. He vomits, purges, becomes very restless, tosses the head this side or that side, shrieks and screams, becomes pale, exhausted and passes into the collapsed stage in a short time. Symptoms of uræmia may develop, convulsions set in and the patient passes into deep coma and finally death occurs unless timely checked.

The following medicines might be required in addition to those already described. The indication of the drugs is given briefly.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM.

The most characteristic symptoms are **vomiting** and **intolerance of milk**. The child vomits immediately after in large curds and sometimes of green colour followed by exhaustion and sleep. He awakens hungry, eats and vomits again. **Stools** are thin yellow green. There is a drawn look about the

mouth, indicative of *nausea*. There are cramps, thumbs are clenched, eyes are turned down or staring, face is red and there is foam at the mouth. The body is cold and is covered with clammy sweat.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

In **Calcarea Carb.** you may get vomiting of milk in curds, but generally not so big (as in *Æthusa*) and has sour smelling stool.

The difference between *Æthusa* and Ant-crud. see p. 43.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

It is very useful when the disease is due to *excessive use of sugar* or in a child who is very fond of it. *He is thin* almost reduced to skeleton covered with shrivelled up skin. *Stools* are green, mucous or they are yellow when passed but turns green after remaining on a diaper, or they may consist of shreds of epithelial substances or undigested food particles. Stools are passed forcibly with much spluttering.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

ARSENIC BROMATUM.

Stools are thin, frequent and small in quantity. There is nausea with vomiting; mouth and tongue are dry. Thirst is excessive. Head is hot but extremities are cold. The child is restless, though he is in a collapsed stage.

Dose :—3X or 6X.

BELLADONNA.

This medicine is very useful when the **head is hot and hands and feet are cold, when there are violent throbbing of the carotids and dilated pupils.** The child starts from sleep and is restless for sometime. He is sleepy, at the sametime restless. *Moaning during sleep with half open eyes* is sometimes most marked. *Tongue* is dry and red on edges or it is red with two white stripes. *Thirst* is moderate or there is great thirst for cold water. *Stools* are frequent, sometimes involuntary, thin, green, bloody mucous or fecal.

Dose :—3, 6, 30 or 200.

BRYONIA ALB.

Stools are loose, copious, frequent, green, papascent. Hard stools may be followed by loose. They are fecal, bloody or mucous. The smell of the stools may be bad like rotten eggs. Bryonia has **aggravation** in the morning and on movements. Mouth and tongue are dry with **thirst for large quantities of cold water but at long intervals.** **Tongue** is yellow, white or brown. *The patient does not like to move, he likes to lie down quietly.* It is useful when the diarrhœa is caused by the suppression of eruption or whenever the weather becomes warmer. It has **delirium**, the patient wants to get out of bed and go home, talks of business of the day. Head is hot and the patient always puts his hand on the head.

Dose :—3, 6, 30 or 200.

CALCAREA CARB.

This is one of the most useful remedies for children, specially when they have a rickety taint. It acts very nicely when the child is **flabby**, **sweats about the head**, **has large abdomen**, **big head**, **short neck**, **cold feet** and **sour vomiting and purging**.

Sourness is very marked, **vomiting** of milk in curds which *smell sour*, **stools** which are green or yellow with curds of undigested milk also *smell sour*. The calcarea child craves for eggs and gets worse in the evening.

Dose :—6, 30 or 200.

CALCAREA PHOSPH.

This medicine is also of great use for rachetic, scrofulous and emaciated children, specially in time of dentition. The **stools** are green slimy and undigested containing curds of milk. The odour of the stools is offensive. The evacuations are noisy and sputtering and there is a good deal of offensive flatus.

Dose :—6, 30 or 200.

CINA.

Though this medicine is not of much value for the actual attack of the disease, it is often intercurrently used with great advantage for some of the distressing symptoms. The indication of the drug is given below in a few words. The child rubs the nose constantly and picks it until it bleeds. Face is alternately pale and red or cold and hot (in Chamomilla one cheek is

pale and the other red). Or the face is puffed and bluish specially around the mouth. Paleness of face with livid circle around the eyes. Grinding of the teeth at night. Voracious, or loss of appetite. The sleep is disturbed at night with agitation, tears, cries and anguish. Jerking of hands and feet. Urine is milky. About mental symptoms—the child is cross, irritable nervous and peevish. He wants to be rocked. He awakes in a fright, screams and trembles and cannot be quieted. Now you see that this medicine is rather invaluable in worm complications.

Dose :— 3X, 3, 30 or 200.

KALI BROMATUM.

This medicine is of great help in the treatment of infantile cholera specially in time of dentition. The crude drug in one half to two grains doses or ix in two to three grains doses repeated at required intervals may be used with advantage. The **stools** are *painless, watery (like rice water)* and frequent. Sometimes the colour may be green. **Colic** or **spasm** may occur during which the abdomen becomes hard. **Thrush** in the mouth, **vomiting** and *intense thirst* are present. Eyes are sunken and pupils are dilated. The patient is **unconscious** and there is cerebral irritation during the attack. The child feels chilly even in a hot room.

Dose :—Crude drug gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ or more or 3X, every 2 or 3 hours.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.

Evacuations are watery, frothy and green with green scum or white lumps of tallow floating over the stools. They may also consist of bloody mucus. Sometimes the stools are greenish yellow. **Sour smell** is one of the characteristics of this medicine. The whole body smells sour (Rheum). **Before stools** there is often colic in the abdomen. **During and after stools** there is tenesmus. Tongue is coated white and there is thirst for cold water. Abdomen is distended and there may be rumbling in it.

Dose :—3, 6 or 30.

RHEUM.

It is a very useful remedy for diarrhoea of children. **Sour smell** is the grand characteristic of the medicine. Stools and the whole body of the child smell sour. Another characteristic is, the **stool turns green on exposure to air**. The stools are thin, brownish, fecal, mucous, slimy, curdy, frothy, fermented or excoriating. **Before stool colic** is marked, though it may also continue during stool. After stool, there is tenesmus. Twitching of the muscles of face and hands may be noticed. The child desires various kinds of food, but rejects after eating a little.

Dose :—3 or 6.

TREATMENT WITH SALINE TRANSFUSION.

Not only lay people but also some scientific men question the adaptability of saline by a homœopath on the ground, that it, being an allopathic medicine as invented by allopaths ought not to be used by homœopaths. They have also an idea that even if used it will retard the action of the homœopathic medicines.

They should know that it is only the substitute for the natural fluid of the body. In cholera, when there is great need of fluid in the system, when the circulation in the capillaries is wholly or partially suspended for the thickening of the blood, thus making the maintenance of life almost impossible and when the natural absorption of the fluid from the alimentary system is not possible, otherwise simple water would have been quite sufficient, it is here that some mechanical means of supplying fluid to the body in the form of **hypertonic saline** transfusion has been resorted to, as plain water, normal or isotonic saline injection has previously been attempted but without success. In fact it is nothing but giving drinking water to a thirsty person in a way similar to that, when plain water is replaced by iced or ærated drinks in case it is thrown out in fever or such like ailments.

The next point is that we can certainly expect better reaction of a drug when the system is somewhat revived from the shock than when it is in the extreme depressed condition of the collapsed stage. This is done by artificially supplying the fluid to the body, diluting the toxin in the system or by trophic action of the saline solution on the tissues.

Moreover the ingredients of the saline solution, salts and water are daily consumed by us in our diets, so there cannot be any objection in its introduction or we cannot have any reason to doubt that it will retard the action of homœopathic drugs.

When a case is placed under proper homœopathic treatment from the very beginning, saline injection is very seldom required. But some cases, in spite of homœopathic treatment, take a very bad course, some are spoiled by bad management or improper use of medicines, some are got very late ; these cases are generally very bad ones, being in a far advanced stage of collapse. Though some of these cases recover under homœopathic treatment alone, but at this critical moment it is very risky to wait and watch the reaction of the Homœopathic drugs, such as improved circulation etc. when there is practically no fluid in the vessels to flow.

It is here that the saline is not only necessary but imparative. In spite of noticing the marvelous rapidity with which the distressing symptoms are allayed and apparently a dying man is put to life, it is surely a blind prejudice to deny its efficacy, simply because

it was not prevalent in the time of Hahnemann or because the ignorant and begotting few do not have the impartial and discriminating brain so necessary for a true Homœopath.

But it should be remembered that when judiciously used it saves life, though the improper or careless use of it produces very bad consequences, if not fatal.

SHORT HISTORY.

The intravenous injection of warm water with or without salt or defibrinated blood was first proposed by Sir William O Shaughnessy. Subsequently Dr. Mackintosh of Edinburgh and Dr. Macnamara in India used normal saline but without much success. Our illustrious Prof. Sir Leonard Rogers first successfully used the intravenous **hypertonic** saline in 1908. The world owes a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Rogers for the eminent services he has rendered to the science of medicine.

FOUR METHODS OF GIVING SALINE SOLUTION TO CHOLERA PATIENTS.

- I. INTRAVENOUS.
- II. SUBCUTANEOUS.
- III. RECTAL.
- IV. INTRAPERITONEAL.

Of the above the first three are commonly used by the physicians. Each of the methods has its own sphere of utility.

I. INTRAVENOUS METHOD.

This method is most extensively used now-a-days. It is very useful in the extreme collapsed stage. In fact, this is the only means of combating this condition that time.

Advantages of the method—

1. It is less painful than subcutaneous and intraperitoneal methods.
2. A large amount of fluid can be injected in a short time, and so a dying man is readily restored to life.
3. As it directly mixes with the blood, it lessens the thickening of it in a short time.
4. Toxin is readily diluted and thus lessens the virulency of the disease

Disadvantages—

1. Young children do not generally bear intravenous saline well. In a majority of cases violent reaction sets in, producing hyperpyrexia, congestion of the brain, delirium and unconsciousness, specially when the saline injected is hot.
2. When toxæmia is great, some patient cannot retain saline, it is soon rejected by evacuations. In these cases greater benefit is derived from intravenous saline together with subcutaneous injection.
3. Intravenous saline is not suitable to cases where there is distension of the abdomen.

After-effects of Intravenous saline.

1. **Shivering**—After or during the latter part of the operation, the patient gets rigor. This may be, to some extent, prevented by using distilled water freshly prepared. Hot water bags or bottles greatly relieve the symptom.

During injection if the pulse, after getting fairly a good tension, becomes somewhat low again (in the absence of evacuations) it indicates that the rigor will soon appear.

2. **Fever**—There may be a slight rise of temperature after the rigor, but this subsides of itself. If it persists, the indicated medicine will check it. Very rarely may there be hyperpyrexia requiring sponging or ice-cold rectal saline.
3. **Headache** or pain in various parts of the body is sometimes complained of by some patients.
4. In very rare cases cedema of the lungs may happen.

The time for intravenous injection and the quantity of solution to be used.

The specific gravity of the blood should always be taken and if possible, the blood pressure should be noted too. The saline injection should be done or repeated whenever the blood pressure falls to 70 m.m. or below ; or when the specific gravity is 1062 or over

The normal blood pressure of average Indians is 100 to 120 m.m. and specific gravity is about 1056 in adults, in children from two weeks to two years, it is 1048 or 1049.

As for the quantity of saline, a rough idea may be formed by estimating the specific gravity of the blood.

If the specific gravity of blood is 1062 or 1063 give 3 pints

"	"	"	"	1064	"	4	"
"	"	"	"	1065	"	5	"
"	"	"	"	1066	"	6	"

Less for females and children.

When the specific gravity of the blood is 1062 or over but the pulse is good, it is not advisable to wait for the disappearance of pulse. It is better to give subcutaneous injection, otherwise uræmia may develop later on. Though this is the rule for saline, we can in such cases, safely depend on homœopathic medicines.

If, for some reason or other, the specific gravity of blood or the blood pressure cannot be taken, the pulse and the general condition of the patient is the best guide for giving the injection. When the patient is restless, cramps are distressing, breathing is difficult, pulse is totally or almost imperceptible at the wrist and the tension is very low or when the patient is in the collapsed stage or verging to that, the saline injection should at once be done without further delay.

When the blood pressure or the specific gravity of the blood has not been taken, go on injecting till the patient complains of headache, the pulse attains fairly a good tension or until you are prevented from

injecting for the onset of severe rigor, congestion of the eyes, cough or distension of the abdomen.

The description of the simple rule, which the author generally follows, will not be out of place here:—

When the patient's condition is very bad and the circulation is very sluggish, intravenous saline is given at once. In these cases simultaneously with intravenous injection, one or two quart bottles of saline are given subcutaneously, specially when there is no chance of seeing the patient within a few hours. The reason is that the saline, given intravenously, may be drained off within a short time leaving the patient in the collapsed condition again. When subcutaneous saline is given along with that, it cannot be drained off in a short time as it is not readily absorbed. Thus it serves as a stock for slow consumption. Instruction is also given to use rectal saline in case there is a tendency towards falling of the pulse tension, when the urination is delayed or when it stops again after its re-establishment. The reason for simultaneous injections is to save time and, if rigor sets in, after intravenous injection, further operation becomes totally impossible.

When the condition of the patient is not so bad, circulation is not so sluggish, subcutaneous injection, to the amount of four to five pints, in different parts of the body is given. Though the procedure is a tedious one both to the patient and to the physician, yet it gives very satisfactory results. Instruction is also given to use rectal saline, if occasion arises, as described above.

Composition and strength of the saline solution.

Dr. Rogers recommends the following one.

Sodium chloride—gr. 120.

Calcium chloride—gr. 4.

Water (distilled preferable)—1 pint.

At first he used to add Potassium salts with the above solution after Ringer, but subsequently he omitted it.

Later on Dr. Rogers introduced another solution, the composition of which is as follows—

Sodium chloride—gr. 60.

Sodii bicarb—gr. 160.

Water (better dist water) 1 pint.

Of the estimated quantity which may be required for a case, about a pint or a pint and a half of the second solution is *at first* injected, and for the remaining quantity the first solution is given.

The solution may be prepared by dissolving the tablets of sodium chloride either simple or in compound form in distilled water. These tablets are supplied by Park Davis or Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The author, in most cases, uses refined common table salt in strength of 100 gr. to a pint of water. It is dissolved in distilled or rain water. The result is equally satisfactory. He often uses boiled tap water with no disadvantage.

Whatever solution is used, it should be clean and properly sterilized. The simple way of sterilization is boiling.

Temperature of the saline :—

The temperature of the solution is to be 98° F. when the rectal or vaginal temperature of the patient is 99° F, or below.

The temperature of the saline should be 80° to 90° F when the rectal temperature is 100° F. or over. This is what Dr. Rogers recommends.

But it has been observed that when rectal temperature is above 101° F better results have been obtained by using colder solution and hyperpyrexia is avoided.

In children never give hot solution. It should always be of the atmospheric temperature except in very cold winter.

In old people always give hot saline, except when there is hyperpyrexia. In all cases of hyperpyrexia give ice cold saline.

In actual practice the temperature is hardy, if ever, ascertained by the thermometer. It is done by pouring some solution on the back of the hand and feeling the warmth to be not uncomfortable.

Immediate effects seen after intravenous injection.

1. Pulse returns within a few minutes, often while saline is being given.
2. Action of the heart becomes stronger.
3. Respiration becomes easier.
4. General lividity or blueness of the skin passes off.
5. Cramps disappear almost entirely.

6. Restlessness and general distress are gone and the patient often falls asleep during operation.
7. Thirst diminishes, but the patient may still want some water.
8. Dryness and wrinkling of the skin disappear.
9. Hollow eyes and pinched appearance are replaced by healthy ones.
10. Voice regains its normal tone.
11. Tongue becomes moist.
12. Urinary secretion tends to re-establish of itself.
13. The body gets warm immediately.
14. Purging gets lessened, though not always.

N.B.—In short, the dying man seems to be restored to life.

Good signs after intravenous injection.

1. Retaining of the saline.
2. Keeping up of the pulse.
3. Early reaction as shown by the early rise of temperature.
4. Early re-establishment of urinary secretion.
5. Quiet and easy breathing.
6. Good sleep.
7. Early return of bile in the stool (a patient did not pass bile for 5 days but recovered undisturbed.)

Bad signs after intravenous injection.

1. Rejection of the saline solution by the patient in form of stool or vomit.

2. Tympanitis and distension of the abdomen.
3. Long suppression of urine and, in some cases, bile.
4. Delayed reaction shown by the long lasting coldness of the body.
5. Hyperpyrexia.
6. Extreme restlessness after injection.
7. Bloody or curd like stool.

Things required for the operation.

1. One glass bulb for holding the saline solution.
A glass funnel or a glass syringe (without the rod) may also do quite well, probably it is better than the bulb in the sense that it can be easily sterilized by boiling.
2. One cannula with stop cock.
3. One rubber tube about four feet long, fitted the above two at its either end.
4. One scalpel.
5. A pair of dissecting forceps.
6. One aneurysm needle.
7. One pair of sharp pointed scissors.
8. One or two surgical needles.
9. Silk thread.
10. Horse hair.
The above things ought to be boiled for sterilization.
11. Tinct. Iodine or
12. Absolute alcohol.
13. One piece of soap.
14. (a) Sterilized absorbent cotton.
(b) Some form of sterilized gauze.

15. One roller bandage about 3" wide.
16. Some bottles of distilled water.
17. Tablets of saline in simple or compound form.
18. A piece of elastic rubber tourniquet (an elastic rubber tube will do.)
19. A pair of pressure forceps.

The site of operation, disinfection of it, of instruments and choice of veins.

In adults, the front part of the elbow is generally chosen for the site of operation. The vein is either median basilic or median cephalic. In children when these are too small for the cannula, some other vein in the thigh such as long saphenous or the large vein in front of the internal malleolus of the ankle is to be taken. The disinfection of the site is done by simply painting the part about 6" long and 3" or 4" wide with absolute alcohol (or Tinct Iodine) after cleaning the site with soap and water. Sterilize the instruments by boiling.

The Operation.

This is quite simple, even a practitioner with an average intelligence can do it. This is done without any anæsthetic.

Before the incision is made keep the saline ready. This is done as described in the foot note.* Some-

* Pour some saline solution in the bulb, hold it low by your left hand and hold the cannula with the right hand and raise it to

times it is not an easy task to find the vein in this collapsed stage. To make it prominent put the tourniquet a few inches above the site of operation and fasten the two ends by pressure forceps, this is readily removed when required. If the vein is not still quite prominent, flex and extend the joint for a number of times and this will make it more prominent. Give an incision about one inch long over the vein, but do not injure the vein with the incision. A little dissection will isolate the vein. With the aneurysm needle introduce a loop of silk thread under the vein and divide the thread near the eye of the needle, take out the needle and you get two pieces of thread under the vein. Tie the vein at the lower part of the exposed portion, with two knots. Hold the vein with a pair of dissecting forceps and with a pair of scissors make an oblique cut reaching half the thickness of the vein. Introduce the cannula into the vein through that oblique slit and tie the vein on the cannula with the other piece of the thread by a slip knot. Take off the tourniquet and turn the stop cock on and the solution will flow in.

the full length of the tube above the bulb, by so doing the whole of the solution runs from the rubber tube into the bulb and the tube is filled with air. Now, lower the right hand very slowly, the solution in the bulb enters slowly in the tube driving the air of the tube through the cannula. When the solution begins to flow through the cannula, stop it by turning off the stop cock. The desired temperature of the solution is got by placing the bottles in a tub containing water, the temperature of which is a little higher than the temperature you wish to have as there will be some cooling in the tube.

The rate of the flow should be four ounces per minute. It is better to cover up the wound with a piece of gauze during operation. When the desired quantity has been introduced take off the cannula, tie the vein and finish up the operation by dressing it after suturing the skin incision with horse hair.

Care should be taken, however, not to introduce air bubbles during the process, it is prevented by keeping the bulb always full.

II.—SUBCUTANEOUS METHOD.

When the collapse is not very great and when you have reason to believe that saline will be absorbed, this method of introducing *hypertonic saline* into the system is no less, if not more, important.

Advantages of the subcutaneous method.

1. In intravenous injection, the solution enters the circulation as an artificial chemical compound, but in subcutaneous method it, undergoing some change during absorption from the subcutaneous tissues, enters the circulation as somewhat natural fluid of the body.
2. In some cases the solution introduced intravenously is not retained. In these cases, when, given in the subcutaneous tissues, it is slowly absorbed and if at all evacuated, it is done slowly. Thus the tissues of the

body get the benefit of the saline fairly for a long time, that is, it acts as a reservoir.

3. The operation being a simple one can be done by any one with simple aseptic precaution.
4. When the pulse is good, even if normal, the subcutaneous injection will do no harm to the patient.

Disadvantages—

1. It requires a considerable amount of time to get a fair quantity of saline to be injected.
2. In extremely bad cases when the necessity of the fluid in the economy is very urgent, this method cannot supply it with required rapidity, as the solution is slowly absorbed.
3. Though four to five pints of solution may be injected in one sitting, at different parts of the body, it gives much pain to the patient during operation.

After operation, this pain persists for a variable number of days. Hot fomentation may be required to allay the pain. Painting the painful area with absolute alcohol three or four times daily brings great relief.

4. In emergent cases where strict asepsis is not possible, the injection, in tissues of extremely low vitality, causes in certain instances abscess which greatly retards the convalescence. But this is as a rule avoided by attending strict asepsis.

Things required for subcutaneous saline injection:—

1. One or two needles for subcutaneous saline injection.
2. A glass bulb, a glass funnel or a glass syringe (without the rod.)
3. An elastic rubber tube about 4 or 5 feet long—fitted the above two at its either end.

The above things should be boiled for sterilization

4. Sterilized absorbent cotton.
5. Absolute alcohol (or Tinct Iodine.)
6. Surgical collodium or Tinct Benzoin co.
7. A piece of bandage is sometimes required.

Site of operation.

Loose tissues of abdomen, axilla or thighs and in case of females mammæ are the places where subcutaneous injections are commonly given. Of these, thighs are not generally taken. Try to avoid the front part of the thigh for the site of injection.

The Operation.

The operation is a very simple one. Boil the instruments; wash the sight of operation with soap and water, dry it with sterile absorbent cotton and paint it over with absolute alcohol or Tinct. Iodine. Wash your hands with soap and water, when they are dry, wash them with a little absolute alcohol (some other anti-septic lotion may do as well).

Now hold a fold of the skin of the site of operation between the thumb and fore finger of your left hand, introduce the needle in the fold by your right hand. As the point of the needle passes off the fold of the skin, another fold is made near the point of the needle, in this way the whole length of the needle is introduced. Now pour the solution in the bulb and when the air in the tube is pressed out by squeezing the tube the solution will pass into the tissues.

N.B.—The beginner should know that the needle does not go in very easily, to have it introduced requires a little force.

If a second injection is required it may be done exactly in the same place. Take off the cotton wool with which the previous puncture was sealed with collodium, introduce the needle through the same puncture and in the same direction as was done in the first time.

III THE RECTAL METHOD.

This method alone is often insufficient to combat the collapsed stage, but when combined with either of the above two methods, it gives much satisfaction specially in *re-establishing urination*. After the intravenous or subcutaneous injection, urination generally takes place; when, however, it is delayed or when it stops again, rectal injection is of great help.

In rectal injection, it is better to use either normal or hypotonic solution. The strength of the solution which is generally used is a dram to a pint. The

quantity of saline solution may vary from a few ounces to a pint at the intervals of one or two hours. A little over dose will not do any material harm to the patient.

Advantages—

1. When fairly a good quantity, say a pint, is injected, and in case it is rejected it washes out a portion of the bowels and removes some toxin with it. The solution, being a mild antiseptic one, retards the growth of bacilli to some extent.
2. When absorbed, it dilutes the toxin in the system, supply the fluid to the needy tissues and thus keeps up the heart and pulse.
3. When the temperature rises, cold rectal saline reduces it.
4. The most important action of rectal saline is its helping in re-establishing urination.
5. Very easy to administer. Even the female members can and often do it when properly instructed.
6. Young children bear intravenous very badly. As regards subcutaneous, also they can not bear it very well, but rectal saline suits them excellently.

Disadvantages—

1. Can not sufficiently cope with the collapsed stage.

2. There is a chance of some toxin to be absorbed from the rectum along with saline. But this is quite a minor point.
3. In persons who have got intestinal worms, rectal saline produces some troublesome symptoms such as retching, low pulse, &c. which, however, do not prove fatal.

Operation.

It has been described on page 211

IV THE INTRAPERITONEAL METHOD.

This was also introduced by Dr. Rogers, but it has the following disadvantages.

1. The operation is very painful.
2. There is a chance of septic infection.
3. When abdomen is distended, it is not advisable to do it.

Some advocate saline by mouth. This is certainly, not liked by the patient and even if he may not object it is almost always vomited. When there is no vomiting, plain water answers equally well.

REPERTORY.

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REPERTORY.

PATHOLOGICAL NAMES.

CHOLERA : *Acon. Aloe. Ant-c. ant-t. Apis. Ars-a. Camph. canth. Carb-v. Cham. China. cicuta. Colch. Coloc. Crot-t. Cup-acet. Cup-ars. Cup-m. Elat. Euphor. gratiola. Hydrocya-ac. Ipecac. Iris. Jatro. lach. merc-c. merc-d. merc-s. Naja. Nux-v. op. Phosph-ac. Phosph. Podo. Puls. Ricin. Sec. Sulph. Tab. Ver-alb.*

CHOLERA ASPHYXIA : *Acon. Ant-t. camph. Carb-v. nicotin. Naja. lach. Verat-alb.*

CHOLERA INFANTUM : *Acon. Æthu. ant-c. ant-t. apis. arg-br. arg-n. Ars-alb. Bell. bryo. bismuth. Calc-c. calc-ph. camph. Carb-v. cham. China. Cina. colch. coloc. Croton. cup-ars. cup-m. elat. gamb. Ipec. iris. jatraph. kali-brom. Mag-c. merc-s. op. Phosph. Podo. Rheum. santonine. Secale. Sil. sulph. taba. Verat-alb. zinc.*

DIARRHŒA : *Acon. æsc. Æthu. agar. alo. Alumina. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars-alb. Bapt. Bar-c. Bell. benz-ac. Bismuth. borax. bromium.*

Bryo. Calc-c. calc-ars. *Calc-ph.* Calc-s. canth. carb-v. caust. **Cham.** cheli. **China.** cicuta. *Cina.* coff. colch. coloc. con. crot-h. **Crott-t.** *Cup-acet.* *Cup-ars.* *Cup-m* **Dulc.** *Ferr.* *Ferr-ph.* *Fluo-ac.* **Gamb.** *Graph.* *Grat.* **Hell.** **Hep-s.** *Hyos.* *Ign.* **Iod.** **Ipec.** **Iris.** *jab.* *Jatroph.* *Kali-bi.* *Lach.* *Lept.* **Lyco.** *Mag-c.* **Merc-c.** *Merc-d.* *Merc-s.* naja. *Nat-m.* *Nat-ph.* *Nat-s.* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-m.* **Nux-v.** opi. **Phosph.** **Phosph-ac.** **Podo.** **Puls.** **Rheum.** rhus-t. **Secale.** *sepia.* **Sil.** *Stann.* **Sulph.** *Sulph-ac.* **Thuja.** **Verat-alb.**

DYSENTERY : *Acon.* *Æthu.* **Aloe.** alumen. ant-t. *Apis.* *Arg-n.* *Arn.* **Ars-alb.** *Bapt.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* **Canth.** **Caps.** carb-v. caust. *Cham.* *China.* *Colch.* **Coloc.** *Dulc.* *Hep-s.* *Ign.* *Iod.* **Ipec.** *Iris.* *Kali-bi.* *Lach.* **Mag-c.** **Merc-c.** *Merc-s.* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-m.* **Nux-v.** *Opi.* **Phosph.** **Puls.** **Rhus-t.** **Sulph.** *Sulph-ac.* *Tereb.*

CAUSES OF DIARRHŒA OR CHOLERA WITH AGGRAVATION.

(See also RECTUM and STOOL.)

ACIDS, after : *Aloe. Ant-c. apis. ars. Brom. bryo. coloc.*
lach. nux-v. Phosph-ac. Sulph.

ACUTE DISEASES, after : *Carb-v. China. Psor. Sulph.*

AFTER-NOON : (see RECTUM).

AIR, in cold : *nat-s. Sil.*

Cold on abdomen : *Caust.*

Currents of : *Acon. Caps. Nux-v. Sil.*

Open, in : *agar. ammon-m. coff. cycla. grat.*

ALCOHOLIC drink, after : *ant-t. ars-alb. lach. Nux-v.*
sulph.

ALOE, after abuse of : *mur-ac. Sulph.*

ALONE, when : *stram.*

ANGER, after : *acon. Aloe. ars-alb. bar-c. bryo. Calc-ph.*
Cham. Coloc. Ipec. Nux v. Staph.

ANTICIPATION, after : *Arg-n. Gels.*

ANXIETY, after : *Ars-alb. camph. sil. tab.*

APYREXIA, during : *Iod.*

ASCITES, in : *Acet-ac.*

AUTUMN, in : *Ars-alb. bapt. Colch. ipec. Iris. Merc-*
cor. Nux-m. Verat-alb.

BAD NEWS, from : *Gels.*

BATHING, after : *calc. podo. rhus-t. sars.*

COLD BATHING, after : *Ant-c.*

BEER, after : *Aloe. China. Gambo. Kali-bi.*

Lyc. Mur-ac. Sulph.

BOILS BEGINS to heal, as soon as : *rhus-v.*

BREAKFAST, after : *æth. aloë. alumina. Arg-n. borax.*

calc. iris. kali-ph. mag-ph. nat-m. Nats. nux-v.

ox-ac. phosph. psor. Rhod. Thuja.

BURNS, after : *ars-alb.*

CABBAGE, after : *bryo. petro. podo.*

CASTOR OIL, after : *bryo.*

CATARRH or **CORYZA**, after : *Sang.*

CATHARTICS, after : *carb-v. China. Hep. nit-ac.*

Nux-v.

CHAGRIN; after : *aloe. bryo. cham. coloc. Staph.*

CHAMOMILE, after abuse of : *Coff. valer.*

CHANGE of diet, least : all - s. *Nux-v.*

CHANGE of **WEATHER**, from : *calc. calc-s. Dulc. Psor.*

CHEST, after pains in the : *sang.*

CHILD-BED, in : *asar - e. cham. hyos. phosph. Psor.*

rheum. sec. Stram. thromb.

CHILDREN, in : *Acon. Æthu. Agar. apis. Arg-n.*

Ars-alb. bar-c. Benz-ac. Bor. Calc. Calc-ph. Calc-s.

Cham. Cin. Crot-t. Dulc. gamb. hell. Ipec. Iris.

Merc. Mez. nux-m. Phosph. Podo. Psor. Puls.

Rheum. sep. Sil. stann. Staph. Stram. Sulph.

sulph-ac. valer. zinc.

CHILDREN, fat : *Calc-c.*

CHILDREN, fontanelles, with open : *Apis.*

Calc-c. Calc-ph. ipec. Mere-v. sep. Sil. Sulph.

CHILL, during : ars-alb. cina. elat. nux-v. Phosph.
puls. rhus-t. Verat.

AFTER CHILL : sec.

CHOCOLATE, after : bor. *Lith.*

CHOLERA, epidemic during : camph. cup. Ipec.
Phosph. puls.

AFTER, an attack of cholera : sec.

CIDER, after : *Ant-c. Calc-p. Podo.*

CLIMAXIS, during : Lach. sulph.

COFFEE, after : canth. caust. *Cist.* colo. cycl. fluo-ac.
hyper. ign. nat-m. osm. ox-ac. phosph. *Thuja.*

SMELL of Coffee, after : sulph-ac.

COLD aggravation, see Rectum, Diarrhœa.

COLD, becoming, after : arg-n. *Cocc. Dulc.* nat-ars.

COLD Drinks, after : ant-c. Ars. bell. *Bryo.* calc-ars.
Caps. Carb-v. chin. *Chin-ars.* cocc. *Dulc. Ferr-ars. Hep.*
kali-ars. *Lyc.* nat-ars. nat-c. nat-s. nit-ac. *Nux-m. Phos-*
ac. Puls. Rhus-t. sep. *Sil. Staph. Sulph-ac.* verat.

COLD DRINKS, in summer : *Carb-v. Nat-s. Nux-m.*
verat.

COLD FOOD : see Food.

COLD NIGHTS : acon. *Dulc.*

COLD, **TAKING** after : acon. *Aloe.* ant-t. ars. bar-c.
Bell. Bryo. Calc. camph. *Caust. Cham.* chin. chin-a
coff. con. cop. *Dulc.* elat. gamb. graph. *Ipec.* merc.
Nat-ars. Nat-c. nat-s. nit-ac. *Nux-m. Nux-v.* opi.
phosph-ac. puls. *Rhus-t.* sang. sel. sep. *Sulph.* verat.
zinc.

TAKING COLD, in summer : aloe. ant-t. bryo.
Dulc. phosph-ac.

COLD WEATHER, from : *Calc. Dulc. merc. nat-s.*
Nit-ac. Nux-v. rhod. rhus-t.

CORYZA, following : *Sang. Sel.*

CUCUMBERS, after : verat.

DAMP WEATHER : agar. aloe. ars. *Calc. cist. lach.*
Nat-s. puls. rhod. rhus-t. Sulph.

DAMP COLD WEATHER : *Calc. Dulc. merc.*
nux-m. rhod. rhus t. zing.

STANDING on DAMP GROUND, after : *Dulc.*
elat. Rhus t.

DEBAUCH, after a : ant-c *Nux-v.*

DENTITION, during : *Acon. Æth. Apis. Arg-n. Ars.*
Bell. benz. Bor. Calc-c. Calc-ph. canth. carb-v.
Cham. chin. Cina. Coff. colch. Coloc. cupr. Dulc.
Ferr. Ferr-ars. Gels. graph. hell. Hep. ign. Ipec. Kreo.
Mag-c. Merc. nux-m. phosph-ac. Podo. Psor. Rheum.
Sep. Sil. Sulph. sulph-ac. zinc.

DIET, after least change of : see **CHANGE** of diet.
see also **FOOD**.

DIET, after slight error in : *æsc. Aloe. Ant-c. arg-m.*
Ars-alb. Asaf. Bryo. Carb-v. China. cim. Colch.
fluo-ac. Gamb. Iod. Ipec. kali-chlo. naja. nat-m.
Nux-v. Petro. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Podo. Psor.
Puls. Sulph.

DINNER, after : alumina. am-m. caps. chin. coloc.
Grat. Lil-t. Mag-c. nat-m. nit-ac. nux-v. verat.

DOMESTIC, cares, from : *Coff.*

DRAINAGE, from bad : carb-ac.

DRASTIC, MEDICINES, after : *Nux-v.*

DRAFT, after : *Acon.* Caps. *Nux-v.* *Sil.*

DRINKING WATER, from : *Aloc.* ant-c. ant-t. *Apis.*

Arg-n. *Ars-alb.* *Asaf.* bryo. calc-ars. caps. *Cina.*

coloc. *Crot-t.* *Elat.* **Ferr.** **Ferr-ars.** fluo-ac. gamb.

Grat. kali-ars. lach. laur. nux-m. **Nux-v.** *Podo.* rhod.

sec. staph. sulph. *sulph-ac.* *Thromb.* verat.

IMMEDIATELY after drinking : *Arg-n.* *cina.*

Crot-t. *podo.*

DRINKING after cold drinks : see **Cold drink.**

DRINKING impure water : zingiber.

DRINKING, on a full stomach : bryo.

DRINKING too much water : grat.

DRINKING warm drinks : fluor-ac.

DRINKS, after alcoholic : **Lach.**

DRUGGING, after : *Nux-v.*

DRUNKARDS, in habituated : ant-t. *Apis* : *Ars-alb.*

chin, **Lach.** *nux-v.* *Phosph.*

DRY WEATHER : alumina. asar.

EATING, after : æsc. æth. agar. **Aloe.** alumina.

ammon-m. ant-c. *Apis.* *Arg-n.* **Ars-alb.** aur-m. bor.

Brom. *Bryo.* Calc. caps. *Carb-v.* caust. cedr. *Cham.*

Chin. **Chin-ars.** *Cina.* cist. **Coloc.** con. corn.

Crot-t. cub. *Dulc.* **Ferr.** **Ferr-ars.** **Ferr-iod.** ferr-ph.

Formica. *Fluo-ac.* *Gamb.* hep. hyp. ign. *Iod.* *Kali-ars.*

Lach. **Lyco.** mur-ac. *Nat-ars.* *Nat-c.* *Nat-s.* nux-m.

Nux-v. Petr. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Podo. Puls. raph. Rheum. rhod. rhus-t. sec. staph. sulph. sulph-ac. Thuja. Thromb. verat. zinc.

EATING, during : *ars. china. Crot-t. Ferr. Kali-ph. podo. puls. thromb.*

EFLUVIA, NOXIOUS, from : *Crot-h. Pyrog.*

EGGS, after : *chin-ars.*

EMACIATED people, in : *Calc. Calc-ph. iod. nat-m. phosph. Sil. sulph. Sulph-ac.*

EMOTIONS, depressing : *coloc. Gels. Phosph-ac.*

ERUPTION, suppressed, after : *bryo. dulc. Hep. Lyco. mez. Psor. Sulph. urt-u.*

EXANTHEMA, after suppression of : *Bryo. hep. merc. sulph.*

EXANTHEMA, during : *ant-t. ars. china. scilla.*

EXCITEMENT : *Arg-n. cina. Gels. hyos. kali-ph. lyco. petro. Phosph-ac. thuja.*

AS before **THEATRE** ; *Arg-n.*

EXCITING NEWS, from : *Gels.*

EXERTION, bodily from : *ars. Calc. ferr. nat-s. Puls. Rhus-t.*

FARINACIOUS food : see Food.

FAT. FLABBY people : *caps.*

FAT food : See Food.

FAT, light haired person : *kali-bich.*

FEAR, after : See **FRIGHT**.

FEVER, during hectic : *æsc.*

MODERN TREATMENT of CHOLERA

By Dr. P. C. Nandi.

In Repertory on page 9 the heading—FRIGHT or FEAR—and names of medicines under that heading, should be replaced as follows—

FRIGHT or **FEAR**, after :—acon, *Arg-n*,
Gels, ign, *Kali-ph*, *Opi*, phos, phos-ac, verat.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, during : ars. chin-ars. **Cina.** cocc. con. gels. puls. **Rhus-t.** thuja.

PERNICIOUS fever : camph. cup. pyro.

PUERPERAL fever : carb-ac. *Pyro.* sulph.

TYPHOID FEVER : *Agar.* *Apis.* arg-n. *Ars.* *Bapt.* *Bryo.* *Calc.* **Hyos.** *Lach.* lyss. mur-ac. *Nit-ac.* *Op.* **Phosph.** *Phosph-ac* **Rhus-t.** secale. *Stram.* *Sulph-ac.* ter. verat.

FISH, after : chin-ars.

FOOD, after artificial : alumina. calc. mag-c. sulph.

CHANGE of FOOD, after : all-s. nux-v.

COLD FOOD : ant-c. **Ars.** *Carb-v.* coloc. **Dulc.** hep.

Lyc. *Nat-s.* *Nit-ac.* nux-m. *Nux-v.* *Phosph-ac.*

Puls. **Rhus-t.** sep. sulph-ac.

FARINACIOUS FOOD, after : lyco, nat-c. **Nat-m.** **Nat-s.**

FAT FOOD, after : ant-c. carb-v. cycl. *Kali-chlo.*

Puls. thuja.

INDIGESTIBLE FOOD, after : verat.

INDISCRITION in eating after, the slightest : see **INDISCRITION.**

RANCID FOOD, after : **Ars.** carb-v.

RICH FOOD, after : arg-n. *Ipec.* kali-chlo. *Nat-s.* phosph. *Puls.*

SOLID FOOD, after : bapt. oleand. *Phosph-a.* *Podo.*

FRIGHT or FEAR, after : acon. *Aloe.* ant-t. **Ars.**

Bor. *Bryo.* calc. *Calc-ph.* *Carb-v.* **China.** *Chin-ars.*

Cist. **Coloc.** *crot-t.* *Ferr.* *Ipec.* *Iris.* lach. lith.

Lyc. mag-c. *Mur-ac.* *Nat-s.* oleand. *Phosph-ac.*
Podo. **Puls.** rheum. *Rhod.* *Sulph-ac.* thromb. **Verat**

FRUIT, after : acon. *Aloe.* ant-t. *Ars.* *Bor.* **Bryo.**
calc. *Calc-ph.* *Carb-v.* **China.** *Chin-ars.* *Cist.* **Colo.**

Crot-t. *Ferr.* *Ipec.* *Iris.* *Lach.* *Lith.* *Lyc.* mag-c.
Mur-ac. *Nat-s.* oleand. *Phosph-ac.* *Podo.* **Puls.**

rheum. *Rhod.* sulph-ac. thromb. **Verat.**

SOUR FRUIT, after : *Ant-c.* *Ipec.* *Phosph-ac.*

SOUR FRUIT with MILK, after : *Podo.*

STEWED FRUIT, after : bryo.

UNRIPE FRUIT, after : *aloe.* *Ipec.* rheum.
Sulph-ac.

GAME, HIGH, after : *Ars.* *Carb-v.* *Crot-h.* lach.

GINGER, after : *Nux-v.*

GLISTENING objects, looking at : *Stram.*

GOUTY, SUBJECTS : benz-ac. iod.

GRIEF, after : calc-ph. *Coloc.* *Gels.* *Ign.* *Phosph-ac.*

GROUND, standing on damp, after : *Dulc.* elat.

Rust-t.

HAIR CUTTING, after : *Bell.*

HEADACHE, after : *Podo.*

HEARING WATER run : *Hydropho.*

HEAT of sun : agar. camph. crab-v.

HEREDITARY, in old women : *Nat-s.*

HOT WEATHER : *Acon.* *Æthu.* *Aloe.* *Ant-c.* *Ars.*

bapt. *Bell.* **Bryo.** calc. **Camph.** *Carb-v.* **China.**

chin-ars. coff. colch. *Crot h.* *Crot-t.* *Ferr.* gamb. *Iod.*

iris. *Kali-bi.* lach. mag-c. merc. *Mez.* mur-ac. *Nat-m.*

nat-ph. **Nux-m.** Oleand. *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.* Podo.
Psor. rheum. verat.

HYDROCEPHALUS, acutus, during : *Apis.* bell.
Calc. carb-ac. *Hell.* *Zinc.*

ICE-CREAM, after : arg-n. **Ars.** bryo. calc-ph, *Carb-v.*
dulc. *Puls.*

AMELIO from **ICE-CREAM** : *Phosph.*

IMAGINATION, from exalted : *Arg-n.*

INDIGNATION, from : *coloc.* *Ipec.* *Staph.*

INDISCRITION in eating, after the slightest :
æsc: *Aloe.* *Ant-c.* arg-m. *Ars.* *Asaf.* *Bryo.* *Carb-v.*
Chin. cimic. *Colch.* *Gamb.* *Iod.* *Ipec.* nat-m. *Nux-v.*
Petro. *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.* Podo. *Psor.* ptel. *Puls.*
Sulph. zinc.

INFANTS, in nursing : acon. *Æthu.* bor. coff. *Jalap.*
kreos *Rheum.* stann.

INJURIES, after : *Arn.*

JAUNDICE, during : *Chionanthus-virg.* *Digi.* *Merc.*
Nat-s. *Nux-v.* *Sulph.*

JOY, sudden : *Coff.* *Opi.*

LEAD POISONING, after : alumina.

LEMONADE, after : *Cit-ac.* *Phyto.*

LIGHT, bright ; from : *Bell.* colch. *Stram.*

LIVER affection : chel.

LOSS of **FLUID**, after : *Carb-v.* *Chin.* phosph-ac.

LYING-IN, during : see **Child-bed.**

LYING aggrav : *Diosc.* ox-ac. raph.

LYING on back, aggrav : phosph. podo.

LYING on the side, aggrav : *Bryo.* nit-ac.

LYING on the Left side, aggrav : *arn.* *Phosph.*

LYING on the painful side aggrav : *bar-c.*

LYING on the right side. aggrav : *phosph-ac.*

MAGNESIA, after abuse of : *byo.* *Nux-v.* *puls.*
rheum.

MEAL, after a : (see Break-fast, Dinner, Food, Diet
&c.) *æth.* *Alumina.* *Aloe.* *apis.* *Ars.* *bor.* *brom.*
China. *coloc.* *con.* *mur-ac.* *nat-c.* *rhod.*

DURING MEAL : *Ferr.*

MEASLES after : *Carb-v.* *china.* *merc.* *Puls.* *squil.*

DURING MEASLES : *squil.*

MEAT, from : *Caust.* *ferr.* *lept.* *sep.*

SMOKED MEAT : *calc.*

MELONS : *zing.*

MENSES, after : *ars.* *graph.* *Lach.* *mag-m.* *nat-m.*

MENSES, before : *aloe.* *Ammon-c.* *apis.* *Bov.*
Cinnabaris. *cocc.* *hyper.* *Lach.* *nat-s.* *Sil.* *Verat.*

MENSES, during : *alumina.* *Amm-m.* *ant-c.* *ars.*

Bov. *bryo.* *calc-ph.* *Caust.* *cham.* *chel.* *cinnabaris.*
graph. *kali-c.* *Kreos.* *lac-c.* *mag-c.* *Nat-ph.* *Phosph.*
podo. *Sars.* *Tab.* *Verat.* *Vib.*

MENTAL EXERTION after : *Nux-v.* *Pic-ac.* *sabad.*

MERCURY, after abuse of : *asaf.* *Hep.* *lach.* *Nit-ac.*
sars. *staph.* *Sulph.*

MILK, after : *æth.* *ars.* *bryo.* *Calc.* *con.* *Kali-ars.*
Kali-c. *Lyco.* *mag-m.* *Nat-ars.* *Nat-c.* *Nico.* *nit-ac.*
Nux-m. *podo.* *Sep.* *Sil.* *Sulph.*

MILK, after boiled : *Nux-m.*

MILK, after sour : *Podo.*

MORTIFICATION with INDIGNATION : *ipéc.*

MOTION, agg : *aloe. apis. arn. Bell. Bryo. calc. Colch.*

coloc. Croton-t. Ferr. Ferr-ars. ipéc. merc-c. mur-ac.

Nat-m. Nux-v. ox-ac. phosph. Podo. puls. rheum.

rumex. tab. Verat.

NEPHRITIS, during : *Tereb.*

NERVOUS PERSONS, in : *asaf. Ign.*

NEWS, BAD : *gels.*

NIGHT WATCHING : *Nux-v.*

NOISE : *colch. Nit-ac. Nux-v.*

NOISE, CRACKLING : *mer-v.*

NOISE, SUDDEN : *bell. Bor.*

NURSING, after : *ant-c. Crot-t. nat-c. Nux-v.*

NURSING WOMEN : *china.*

NURSING, while : *coloc.*

ONIONS : *lyco. nux. Puls. Thuja.*

OPIUMS, after abuse of : *Mur-ac. Nat-m. nux-v. Puls.*

OVER HEATED, after being : *acon. aloë. Ant-c.*

elat. Puls.

OYSTER : *Aloe. Brom. Lyco. Podo. sulph-ac.*

PAINLESS DIARRHŒA. see RECTUM. Diarrhœa.

PASTRY, after : *arg-n. Ipec. Kali-chlo. Lyco. Nat-s.*

phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls.

PEARS, after : *bor. Bryo. Verat.*

PERIODICAL, on alternate days : *Alumina. china.*

dig. flu-ac. nit-ac.

SAME HOUR, at : apis. sabad. sel. thuja.

AN HOUR LATER EACH DAY : flu-ac.

EVERY FOURTH DAY : sabad.

EVERY THREE WEEKS : mag-c.

SUMMER : kali-bi.

PERSONS WHO TAKE COLD EASILY : nux-m.

PERSPIRATION, suppressed : acon.

PHTHISICAL SUBJECTS : acet-ac. ferr.

PNEUMONIA, during : ant-t.

PORK : ant-c. cycl. nux-m. *Puls.*

POTATOES after : *Alumina.* coloc. sep. verat.

PREGNANCY, during : alumina. *Ant-c.* apis. cham.

Chel. China. dulc. ferr. hell. hyos. *Lyc.* *Nux-m.*
nux-v. Phosph. *Puls.* *Sep.* *Sulph.*

PRESSURE at navel : crot-t.

QUININE, after abuse of : ferr. hep. lach. nat-m.
Puls.

REST during : rhus-t. *Rhod.*

RHUBARB, after : *Cham.* *Coloc.* merc. nux-v. puls.

RIDING, from : **Cocc.** nux-m. *Petr.* psor.

RIDING in a **TRAIN** : med.

RISING up : acon. *Bryo.* cocc. opi. thromb.

SALMON, after eating : flu-ac.

SCHOOL GIRLS, in : *Calc-Ph.* *Phosph-ac.*

SCROFULOUS PERSON : asaf. bar-c. **Calc-c.**

Calc-ph. caust. merc-v. sil. sulph.

SEA BATHING : *Sep.*

SEASHORE, **WHILE** at : *Ars.* *bryo.*

- SEPTIC CONDITION**, from : *Ars. Crab-v. crot-h.*
Lach. Pyrog. Sulph.
- SHELL FISH**, from : carb-v.
- SHINING OBJECTS**, looking at : *Stram.*
- SITTING**, agg : *crot-t. diosc.*
- SITTING ERECT**, agg : *Bryo.*
- SLEEP** after : bell. **Lach.** pic-ac. *Sulph. zing.*
 DURING SLEEP : *bryo. Sulph. Tub.*
- SLENDER PERSON** : phosph.
- SMALL POX**, during : ant-t. *Ars. China. thuja.*
- SMELL** of food : colch.
- SMOKING** agg : bor. brom. cham.
- SOUP**, from : mag-c.
- SPICES**, from : phosph.
- SPIRITS** : ant-ars. lach. *Nux-v. sulph.*
- SPRING**, in : *Bryo. iris. Lach. sars.*
- STANDING**, agg : *Aloe. ars. bryo. Cocc. ign. lil-t. rheum.*
Sulph.
- STORMY WEATHER** : petro.
- STRAIN**, after a : rhus-t.
- SUGAR**, after : *Arg-n. crot-t. Merc. ox-ac. Sulph.*
 thromb.
- SUMMER**. see Hot weather.
- SUN HEAT** : see Heat.
- SUPPER**, after : hyper. iris. kali-ph. thromb.
- TEETHING** : see Dentition.
- THUNDER STORM**, before : rhod.
 DURING THUNDER STORM : nat-c. phosph. rhod.

TOBACCO : brom. cham. ign. puls.

UNCOVERING, when : *Nux-v.* rheum.

URINATING, when : *Aloe. Alumina.* canth. hyos. squil.

VACCINATION, after : ant-t. sil. **Thuja.**

VEAL, after : kali-n.

VEGETABLE, after : ars. bryo. cist. cupr. hell. *Lyco.*
Nat-c. Nat-m. Nat-s. petro. podo. verat.

VEXATION, from : aloe. *Calc-ph.* cham. *Coloc. Petro.*
Staph. sulph.

VEXATION WITH INDIGNATION : ipecac.

VINEGAR, after : *Ant-c.*

WALKING, after : *Aloe.* alumina. *Calc-c. Gels.* merc.

WARM DRINK, agg : flu-ac.

WARM FOOD, agg : *Fhosph.*

WARM ROOM, agg. apis. *Iod.* nat-s. Puls.

WARMTH, agg : *Puls.* sec.

WASHING the head, after : podo. tarant.

WEAKNESS, without : Phosph-ac. puls. sulph.

WEATHER : see **Change of** : Cold weather,

Damp weather, Dry weather, Hot weather.

WET, after getting : *Acon. Calc.* Rhus-t.

WET, after getting feet : acon. nux-m. Rhus-t.

WIND, after exposure to cold : *Acon. Dulc.*

WIND, east : psor.

WINE, from : lach. lyco. *Zinc.*

SOUR WINE : ant-c.

WINTER : asclepias-t. nat-s. *Nit-ac.*

YOUNG PERSON, with rapid growth : phosph-ac.

STOOLS

ACRID, CORROSIVE, EXCORIATING : acon
Aloe. alumina. *Ant-c.* *Arn.* *Ars.* *Bapt.* bryo. calc.
canth. *Cham.* *China.* colch. *Coloc.* *Dulc.* *Ferr.* *Gam.*
Graph. *Hep.* *Hydra.* ign. *Iris.* kali-c. kreo. *Lach.*
lept. **Merc.** *Merc-c.* *Mur-a.* **Nat-m.** *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.*
Phosph. podo. **Puls.** rheum. sabin. *Sulph.* **Verat.**

ALBUMINOUS : (see. **Mucous**) *Bor.* carb-an. dios.
merc. *Nat-m.*

ALBUMINOUS, COAGULATED : carb-an. merc.

ALTERNATING with CONSTIPATION : *Abrot.*
aloe. amm-m. **Ant-c.** ant-t. *Arg-n.* *Ars.* *Aur.* *Bryo.*
Carb-a. carb-s. *Card-m.* *Cascarilla.* *Chel.* *Cim.* cin.
Cobalt. coff. *Collinson.* *Con.* cop. *Cupr.* *Dig.* dios.
gamb. grat. *Hep.* *Ign.* *Iod.* kali-bī. *Kali-c.* lach. *Lyc.*
merc. *Nat-m.* *Nat-s.* **Nit-ac.** *Nux-m.* **Nux v.** **Op.**
Phosph. *Plumb.* **Pod.** *Ptel.* *Puls.* rhus-t. *Ruta.* sang.
sep. *Sulph.* *Tab.* *Tuber.* zinc.

**ALTERNATING with constipation in the
aged :** **Ant-c.** bryo. *nux-v.* *opi.* *Phosph.*

ASH COLOURED : (see Gray).

BALLS like : (see Sheep dung) *æsc.* **Alumina.** calc.
cobalt. hydras. **Mag-m.** *Med.* **Merc.** *Mez.* **Nat-m.**
Nit-ac. *Nux-v.* **Opi.** phosph. **Plumb.** psor. *Sulph.*
thuja. vib.

BALLS like—cont.

BLACK BALLS : *Alumen. Opi. Plat. Plumb. Pyrog. Verat.*

BROWN BALLS : *Nux-v.*

BILIOUS : *acon. æth. Agar. Aloe. ant-t. Ars. Bryo. calc-ph. carb ac. Cham. China. cina. Colch. Coloc. corn-c. Crot-h. cub. dios. Dulc. flu-ac. gels. Ipe. Iris. lept. Lil-t. med. Merc. merc-c. naja. Nat-s. Phosph. Podo. psor. Puls. Sang. sec. sep. Sulph. Verat. zinc.*

BLACK : (see also Thin) *acet-ac. acon. æsc. æth. aloë. alumina. Alumen. ant-t. apis. Arg-n. arn. Ars. asclep. Berb. boletus. Brom. Bryo. cact. Calc. camph. canth. Caps. carb ac. carb-s. carb-v. card-m. caust. chin. Chin-ars. Chion. Cina. colch. collin. crot-h. cub. cupr. dulc. elat. glon. graph. ham. Hep. iod. ipec. iris. kali-bi. Kali-s. Lach. Lept. med. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. nux-m. Nux-v. Op. Phosph. phosph-ac. Plat. Plumb. Podo. psor. Pyrog. rhod. rob. Rumex. sec. sep. Stram. sulph. sulph-ac. tab. Verat.*

BLACK FECAL : *ant-t. Brom. camph. cub. hipp. iris. lept. sulph. tab.*

BLOODY : *acon. æsc. æth. agar. ail. Aloe. Alumina. Alumen. Am-m. anac. ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. asar. arund. Bapt. Bar-m. Bell. benz-ac. Bol. Bryo. Calc. Canth. Caps. Carb-ac. carb-v. Caust. Cham. chel. Chin. cina. Colch. Collin. Coloc. Con.*

BLOODY—cont.

cop. *Crot.h.* cupr. dros. dulc. elaps. ferr. *Graph.*
 hep. *Hydra.* ign. iod. *Ipec.* iris. jalap. *Kali-ars.*
Kali-bi. *Kali-ph.* *Kreos.* *Lac-d.* *Lach.* led.
 lept. *Lyco.* mag-c. *Mag-m.* **Merc-c.** *Mur-ac.*
Nat-ars. *Nat-c.* nat-m nat-ph. *Nit-ac.* *Nux-m.* **Nux-v.**
 petro. **Phosph.** *Phyto.* pic-a. *Plumb.* *Podo.* psor.
Puls. raph. rat. *Rhus-t.* sabad. sabina. *Sars.* sec. *Sez.*
Sil. *Sulph.* *Sulph-ac.* tarant. tere. *Thuja.* *Verat.*
 zinc.

BLOODY, CHARRED STRAW like : *Lach.*

BLOODY, in STREAKS : arn. bryo. calc. cina.
 colch. *Coloc.* con. kali-bi. led. mag-m. *Merc.*
Nat-s. *Nit-ac.* **Nux-v.** *Podo.* puls. squil. *Sulph.*
 thuja. *Thromb.*

BLUISH : bapt. colch. phosph.

BLUISH, clay like : indigo.

BLUISH, changes to green on standing :
 phosph.

BROWN : (see also *Thin*). acon. *Æsc.* anac. aloe. ant-t.
Apis. *Arg-n.* *Arn.* *Ars.* bapt. bell. bor. *Bryo.* calc-c.
Camph. canth. carb-v. *Chel.* *Chin.* *Chion.* coloc.
 dulc. *Ferr.* *Ferr-ars.* ferr-ph. flu-ac. gamb. *Graph.*
 grat. hydras. iod. *Iris.* kali-c. kreos. *Lach.* *Lil-t.*
Lyco. *Mag-c.* **Merc.** merc-c. *Mes.* *Mur-ac.* nat-m.
Nat-s. nit-ac. nux-v. *Opi.* ox-ac. petro. *Phosph.* phyto.
Plant. *Psor.* *Pyrog.* *Rheum.* *Rhod.* *Rumex.* *Sabad.*
Sec. sep. sulph. thuja. vario. **Verat.** zinc.

BROWN—cont.

BROWN, fecal : æsc. aloë. ant-t. bapt. bor. *Bryo.*
coloc. dulc. flu-ac. graph. kali-c. lil-t. lyco. mez.
petro. rheum. rhod. rumex. sulph.

CHALKY : see White.

CHANGEABLE : amm-m. berb. cham. colch. *Dulc.*
Podo. Puls. sanic. *Sulph.*

CHOPPED EGGS : *Cham.* Merc. *Nux-m.* Puls.
Sulph.

CHOPPED SPINACH : Acon. *Arg-n.* *Cham.*
Merc.

CLAY COLOURED : aur-m-n. bell. *Berb.* *Card-m.*
Chel. chin-ars. *Chion.* dig. *Gels.* *Hep.* *Iod.* *Kali-bi.*
lept. *Merc.* *Nat-s.* *Nit-ac.* petro. *Phosph-ac.* *Podo.*
Sep.

CLAY LIKE : Calc. dig. mag-c. med. *Podo.* *Sil.*

CLAY LIKE BLUISH : indigo.

COFFEE GROUND, LIKE : ant-t. camph. *Crot-h.*
Dig. ferr-m. phosph.

COLD : lyco.

COLOURLESS : see White.

CONSTANT, DISCHARGE : *Apis.* ox-ac. *Phosph.*
sep. *Thromb.*

COPIOUS (see also Thin pouring out) : acet-ac.
æth. *Aloe.* alumen. am-m. ant-c. *Ant-t.* *Apis.* *Apoc.*
arg-n. arn. *Ars.* *Asaf.* **Bapt.** *Benz-ac.* bryo. *Calc.*
calc-ph. *Camph.* canth. *Carb-v.* *chel.* *Chin.* cimic. *Coff.*
colch. collin. *Coloc.* con. **Crot-t.** cupr. cycl. dios.

COPIOUS—cont.

Dulc. Elat. Ferr. Ferr-ars. gamb. glon. *Grat.* hep. hydras. *Iod. Ipec.* iris. jalap. *Jatro. Kali-chlo. Kali-ph.* *Kreo. Lach. Lept.* lil-t. *Lyco.* lyss. mag-c. *Merc. Mez.* mur-ac. nat-m. **Nat-s.** *Nux-m.* **Oleand.** ox-ac. **Phosph.** **Phosph-ac.** *Phyto.* pic-ac. plumb. **Podo.** *Psor. Ran-b.* rhus-t. rumex. **Sec. Sep. Sil.** *Sulph-ac.* tab. tarax. *Thuja.* **Verat.** *Vib.* zinc.

COPIOUS but does not exhaust : **Phosph-ac.**

CORROSIVE : see Acrid.

CREAM COLOURED : aloe. arg-m. calc. *Geis.* *Phosph-ac.*

CRUMBLING : agar. aloe. **Am-m.** bapt. bryo. calc. caust. chin-s. crot-t. lyco. **Mag-c.** **Mag-m.** **Merc.** **Nat-m.** nat-ph. *Opi. Plat. Podo. Sulph. Tel. Zinc.*

CURDLED : ars. bell. *Calc.* cham. mag-c. med. merc. nat-ph. *Nit-ac.* nux-m. puls. *Rheum.* *Stann.* sulph. sulph-ac. **Valer.**

LIKE CURDLED MILK, forcibly expelled :
æth. **Gamb.**

DARK : *Æsc.* agar. aloe. **Alumina.** arg-n. *Arn. Ars.* *Bapt. Berb.* bol. *Bryo.* carb-v. chin-s. *Chion.* colch. **Graph.** ham. kali-c. mur-ac. *Nat-ars.* *Nat-s.* *Nux-v.* *Plumb.* ptel. *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* tarant. verat.

DARK, fecal : *Bapt.* carb-v. chin. mur-ac. nux-v. podo. ptel. tarant.

DIFFICULT see **CONSTIPATION** under **RECTUM.**

DOG'S like, a : *Cimex*. Phosph. staph.

DRY : *æsc.* alumina *Am-c.* *Ant-c.* *Arg-m.* *Arg-n.* ars.
Bryo. Calc. *Cimex.* Con. *Cupr.* dios. dulc. *Ham.*
Hep. iris. *Kali-bi.* *Kali-c.* *Kali-s.* Lac-d. **Lyco.**
Nat-m. **Nit-ac.** **Nux-v.** **Opi.** Phosph. *Plat.* *Plumb.*
Podo. *Prun.* *Sanic.* **Sil.** *Stann.* *Sulph.* **Zinc.**

DRY, sand-like : *Arg-m.*

EGG, like chopped : see Chopped egg.

EXCORIATING : see **Acrid.**

FATTY, GREASY : ars. *Caust.* *Iod.* Phosph. pic-ac.
 sulph. *thuja.*

OILY-LOOKING fecal : *boletus.* *Iod.* pic-ac. *thuja.*

FERMENTED : *Arn.* bor. *Ipec.* mez. plan. rheum.
 rhod. *sabad.*

FLAKY : *Arg-n.* calc-ph. *Chel.* colch. cupr. *Dulc.* ferr.
 guar. *Ipec.* *Nit-ac.* Phosph. Sec. sulph. **Verat.**

FLATUS : See under **RECTUM.**

FLOCCULI : cop. dulc. sec.

FORCIBLE, SUDDEN, GUSHING : ail. **Apis.** aran.
Aloe. *Arg-n.* *Arn.* ars. bar-c. calc-ph. canth. cic.
 cist. cob colch. **Crot-t.** *Cupr.* cycla. *Dulc.* *Ferr.*
Gamb. **Grat.** iod. jalap. **Jatro.** *Kali-bi.* lac-c.
 lach. lyco. *Mag-m.* naja. **Nat-c.** **Nat-m.** *Nat-s.* *Ox-ac.*
Phosph. *Podo.* puls. *Ran-b.* *Raph.* rhus-t. **Sec** *Sep.*
Sulph. tab. *Thuja.* **Verat.**

FREQUENT : acet-ac. acon. aloe. *Am-m.* *An-t.* apis.
 arg-n. *Arn.* **Ars.** bapt. *Bell.* *Bor.* *Bryo.* Calc. *Canth.*
Cham. chel. *China.* *Chin-ars.* cic. *Cina.* *Cocc.* coff.

FREQUENT—cont.

Colch. Coloc. Con. Crot-t. Cupr. Dulc. Elat. Ferr. Gamb. Graph. hep. ign. iod. Ipec. iris. Kali-bi. Kali-c. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. oleand. Petro. Phosph-ac. Podo. Psor. puls. Ran-b. rhus-t. sec. Sep. Sil. Sulph. ter. Thuja. Verat. zinc.

FROTHY : *Arn. Benz-ac. bol. Bor. Calc. canth. Caps. chin. cimic. colch. Coloc. crot-t. elat. flu-ac. Graph. Grat. hell. Iod. ipec. Kali-ars. Kali-bi. Lach. Mag-c. Merc. Nat-m. Op. Plant. Podo. Phosph. Rheum. Rhus-t. Sil. Squil. Sulph.*

GELATINOUS : see **Mucous**.

GREY : *aloe. Ars. Aur. bapt. Calc. Carb-v. Chel. crot-t. Cupr. Dig. Hydras. Kali-c. kreos. Lach. mag-m. Merc. Nat-m. Op. Phosph. Phosph-ac. plumb. psor. rheum. sec. sep. sulph.*

WHITISH in part : *nat-m. Phosph. plumb.*

GREASY : See **FATTY**.

GREEN : (See also under **Thin**) : *Acon. æsc. æth. agar. aloe. alumina. Am-m. ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Ars. Asaf. aur. bar-m. Bell. Bor. bryo. Calc. Calc-ph. Canth. Caps. carb-v. Cham. chel. China. chion. colch. Coloc. Con. Crot-t. Cupr. Dulc. Elat. Gamb. gels. glon. Grat. Hep. Hydras. Ipec. Iris. Kali-br. kreo. Laur. Lept. Lyco. Mag-c. Mag-m. Merc. Merc-c. Mur-ac. naja. Nat-m. Nat-ph. Nat-s. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Plumb.*

GREEN—cont.

Podo. *Psor.* Puls. rheum. *Rhus-t.* *Sanic.* Sec. *Sep.*
Stann. Sulph. *Sulph-ac.* tab. *Ter.* Verat.

BLACKISH green : ars. opi. merc. phosph. sulph-
 ac. verat.

BROWNISH green : ars. calc. crot-t. dulc. mag-c.
 merc. sulph. verat.

GREEN HARD : *Agar.* *China.* *Stann.*

OLIVE GREEN : *Apis.* ars. elat. Sec.

GREEN, like scum of a frog pond : hell. *Mag-c.*
 merc. *Sanic.*

GUSHING : see **Forcible**.

HOT : *Aloe.* *Calc-ph.* Cham. cist. diosc. med. *Merc.*
 Merc-c. nux-v. phosph. puls. *Staph.* *Sulph.*

INVOLUNTARY : see under **RECTUM**

JELLY like : see **Mucous stools**.

LIENTERIC : see **Undigested**.

LIQUID : see **Thin**

MEAL like SEDIMENT, with : bryo. chin-ars.
 phosph-ac. Podo.

MEAT like Scrapings : amm-m.

MEMBRANOUS : *Arg-n.* Brom **Canth.** *Carb-an.*
 Colch. Coloc. *Ferr.* *Nit-ac.* phosph. phyto. sil.

MUCOUS, SLIMY : acon. æsc. *Æth.* aloe. *Am-m.*
 ant-t. *Apis.* Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Asar. *Bapt.* Bell.
 Berb. Bor. Brom. Bryo. *Calc-ph.* **Canth.** Caps.
 Carb-ac. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chel. cic. cim. cina.
 Cocc. Colch. Coloc. Crot-t. dig. diosc. dros. Dulc.

MUCOUS—cont.

ferr. Gamb. Graph. Hell. *Hep.* *Hyosc.* ign. *Iod.*
Ipec. *Kali-bi.* *Kali-c.* *Kali-chl.* *Kali-s.* lach. *Mag-c.*
 Merc. Merc-c. *Mur-ac.* naja. *Nat-s.* *Nit-ac.* **Nux-v.**
 petr. Phosph. *Phosph-ac.* *Phyto.* *Plumb.* *Podo.* *Psor.*
 Puls. rheum. *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* sep. *Sil.* *Squil.* *Stann.*
 Sulph. *Sulph-ac.* tab. Verat.

BLACK MUCUS : ars. cocc. elat.

BLOODY MUCUS : *Acon.* *Æth.* *Aloe.* apis. arg-n.
 arn. *Ars.* bap. bar-c. *Bar-m.* bell. *Bryo.* *Canth.*
Caps. *Carb-a.* carb-v. cham. chim. *Cinnab.* colch.
 coll. *Coloc.* cub. dros. *Dulc* elat. ferr-ph. gamb.
 ham. hep. ign. *Iod.* iris. *Kali-chlo.* Lach. lept.
 lil-t. *Mag-m.* Merc. Merc-c. Nat-c. nit-ac.
Nux-v. phyto, plumb. *Podo.* *Psor.* Puls. rhus-t.
 sabad. *Sulph.*

BOILED starch like mucus : arg-n. bor.

BROWN MUCUS : *Ars.* bap. *Carb-v.* *Dulc.* grat.
Nux-v. rheum. zing.

CHEESY MUCUS : phosph.

MUCUS, like chopped eggs and spinach : cham.

COLOURLESS mucus : (see Transparent) *Hell.*

CORN, popped, little pieces of, like, mucus :
 Cina.

CREAM coloured mucus : aloe.

DARK Mucus : arg-n. *Ars.* bol. ipec. lil-t. mur-ac.
 tarant.

MUCUS, dark like frothy molasses : ipec.

MUCOUS—cont.**FETID mucus** : lach. merc. sulph. sulph-ac.**GRANULAR mucus** : bell. *Phosph.***GREEN mucus** : **Acon.** æsc. *Æth.* agar. *Ant-t.*
Apis. *Arg-n.* **Ars.** aur. *Bell.* *Bor.* *Bryo.*
Calc-ph. *Canth.* caps. carb-v. **Caust.** **Cham.** chel.
cin. *Cinnab.* colch. *Coloc.* *Dulc.* elat. eup-per.
Gamb. hep. *Ipec.* kreos. **Laur.** lyco. **Mag-c.**
med. **Merc.** **Merc-c.** mur-ac. naja. *Nux-v.*
petr. *Phosph.* phosph-ac. poda. psor. **Puls.**
Rheum. rhus-t. sep. stann. *Sulph.* tab.**JELLY like mucus** : *Aloe.* *Apis.* **Asar.** arn. *Bar-m.*
Cadm. calc. *Chel.* **Colch.** *Coloc.* diosc. dulc.
Hell. *Jatr.* *Kali-bi.* mur-ac. *Plat.* poda. *Rhus-t.*
sep.**LIKE FROG spawn, mucus** : hell.**LIQUID mucus** : laur. ter.**LUMPY mucus** : carb-an. merc-c.**MILKY White mucus** : **Kali-chlor.****RED MUCUS** : arg-n. canth. *Cina.* colch. graph.
Lyco. merc. *Rhus-t.* sil. sulph.**SHREDDY mucus** : colch.**TENACIOUS mucus** : **Asar.** **Canth.** *Caps.* *Crot-t.*
Hell. *Kali-bi.***TRANSPARENT mucus** : aloe. **Bor.** carb-an.
Colch. cub. diosc. **Hell.** merc. merc-c. *Nat-m.*
*Rhus-t.***WATERY mucus** : arg-n. *Iod.* lept. ter.

MUCOUS—cont.

WHITE MUCUS : *Ars.* bell. **Bor.** canth. carb-an. caust. *Cham.* cina. cocc. colch. diosc. *Dulc.* elat *Graph.* *Hell.* *Iod.* ipec. **Kali-chlo.** merc. merc-c **Nat-m.** phosph-ac. phosph. podo. puls. rheum. *Sulph.*

WHITE mucus in masses : copaiba.

YELLOW MUCUS : agar. *Apis.* **Asar.** bell. *Bar.* *Cham.* china. *Colch.* *Cub.* *Dulc.* ign. **Kali-s.** mag-c. podo. puls. *Rhus-t.* *Sulph-ac.* sulph.

ODOUR : Acid. see Sour.

BROWN paper burning, like : *Coloc.*

BURNT MEAT, like : carb-an.

CADAVARIC : ant-t. *apis.* **Ars.** *Bism.* bor. Carb-v. *Chin.* **Kali-ph.** kreo. **Lach** *Ptel.* *Rhus-t.* *Sil.* stram.

CARRION like : see Putrid.

CHEESE, rotten, like : *Bryo.* **Hep.** *Sani.*

COPPERY : *Iris.*

EGG, like rotten : arg-n. *Ars.* *Calc-c.* *Carb-ac.* *Cham.* hep. med. **Psor.** staph. sulph. sulph-ac.

MUSTY : *Coloc.*

OFFENSIVE : acet-ac. acon. *Agar.* *Aloe.* ant-c. *Apis.* arg-m. arn. **Ars.** **Asaf.** *Aur.* **Bapt.** *Bar-m.* **Benz-ac.** *Bism.* **Bryo.** *Calc.* *Carb-ac.* **Carb-s.** **Carb-v.** cham. chin. cic. cimid. coff. *Colch.* coloc. **Crot-h.** crot-t. cupr. dios. dulc. hyos. gamb. **Graph.** grat. hep. *Ipec.* **Kali-ars.**

ODOUR—cont.

Kali-ph. kreos. **Lach.** **Lept.** lyco. **Merc-c.** mez. mur-ac. nat-m. *Nat-ph.* **Nat-s.** *Nit-ac.* **Nux-m.** *Nux-v.* **Opi.** phosph. *phosph-ac.* plumb. **Podo.** **Psor.** *Puls.* *Pyro.* rheum. rhus-t. sec. sep. **Sil.** **Squil.** stann. **Sulph.** sulph-ac. tab. ter. thuja. variol. verat. zinc.

PUTRID : acet-ac. *Apis.* **Ars.** **Asaf.** **Bapt.** **Benz-ac.** *Bor.* *Bryo.* calc. **Carb-v.** cham. *China.* *Coloc.* elat. ipec. **Kali-ph.** *Lach.* *Mag-c.* *Merc-c.* *Nat-s.* nit-ac. **Oleand.** **Podo** **Psor.** ptel. *Pyrog.* rhus-t. sep. **Sil.** *Stram.*

SOUR : æth. arg-n. *Arn.* **Calc.** *Camph.* cham. colch. *Coloc.* *Colost* con. *Dulc.* graph. **Hep.** iris. *Jalap.* lyco. *Mag-c.* **Merc.** mez. *Nat-c.* *Nat-ph.* *Nit-ac.* oleand. *Phosph.* podo. **Rheum.** sep. sil. **Sulph.** verat.

URINE like odour : benz-ac.

ODOURLESS : æth. *Asar.* ferr. gamb. *Hell.* *Hyos.* kali-bi. merc. phosph. phosph-ac. *Rhus-t.* **Verat.**

OILY looking fecal : see **Fatty.**

PASTY, Papescent : *Agar.* *Aloe.* *Apis.* arg-n. *Arn.* *Bapt.* *Bism.* **Bryo.** *Calc.* **Chel.** *Coloc.* **Crott-t.** *Graph.* *Hep.* *Lach.* *Merc.* *Merc-c.* *Nat-m.* *Opi.* *Phosph-ac.* **Podo.** **Rheum.** **Sulph.** *Sulph-ac.*

POURING out : See under *Thin.*

PURULENT : *Apis.* *Arn.* *Ars.* *Calc-s.* *Hep.* *Iod.* *Kali-ph.* *Lach.* *Lyco.* **Merc.** *Phosph.* *Puls.* *Sec.* *Sil.* *Sulph.*

REDDISH : (See Bloody). *Canth.* cin. colch.
Merc. nat-s. rhus-t. *Sil.*

RICE-WATER like : See under *Watery*.

SCRAPINGS of intestines, like : **Bryo.** **Canth.**
Carb-ac *Colch.* **Coloc.** *Ferr.* *Merc.* nux-v. petro.
phosph. phyto.

OF MEAT like : am-m.

SHOOTING OUT : acon. *Apis.* arn. ars. canth.
Crot-t. **Gamb.** grat. iod. jatroph. lach. lept.
merc. naja. *Nat-c.* *Nat-s.* *Podo.* Psor. puls. *Sec.*
sil. sulph. *thuja.*

In a torrent : *Nat-c.*

SLATE-COLOURED : *Bapt.* phosph.

SMELL : see Odour.

SPINACH : see Chopped spinach.

SPUTTERING : **Aloe.** cugenia. **Nat-s.**

STRINGY : *Asar.* *Carb-v.* **Grat.** ox-ac. sel. **Sulph-ac.**
verat-v.

SUDDEN : see Urging.

TARRY-LOOKING : canth. *Chion.* *Lept.* nit-ac.

TENACIOUS : ars. carb-v. coloc. crot-t. **Hell.** ign.
kali-c. *Merc.* *Merc-c.* mez. nat-m. op. **Plat.** plumb.
verat. *Zinc.*

THIN liquid : acet-ac. *Æth.* agar. **Aloe.** **Alumina.**
Ant-c. ant-t. **Apoc** *Arn.* *Ars.* **Asaf.** bapt. *Bell.*
Benz-a. bism. *Bov.* *Bryo.* **Calc.** camph. *Carb-ac.*
Carb-s. *Carb-v.* **Caust.** *Cedro.* *Cham.* *Chel.* *Chin.*
Chin-a. cic. *Cocc.* *Coff.* *Colch.* *Colo.* *Con.* **Crot-t.** dios.

THIN—cont.

Dulc. Ferr. Gamb. Graph. Grat. Hep. Hydras. Kali-bi. Lac-c. Lach. Lyco. Mag-c. Merc. Mur-ac. Nat-p. Nat-s. Nuph. Nux-m. Nux-v. Oleand. op. Phosph Phosph-ac. Phyto. Pic-ac. Podo. Psor. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. spig. spong. squil. Sulph. Thuja. Verat.

BLACK, thin : *acon. Ars. Carb-ac. Carb-v. Crot-h. Kali-s. Lept. Squil. Stram.*

BROWN : *Apis. arg-n. Ars. Bryo. Graph. Nat-s. Psor. Raph. squil.*

GREEN : *æth. ant-c. crot-h. crot-t. Grat. raph.*

POURING OUT : *Apis. Arn. Benz-ac. Calc-p. Crot-t. Gamb. Grat. lach. Lyco. Nat-s. Oleand. Phosph. Podo. puls. sec. sil. Sulph.*

RED : *kali-i. rhus-t.*

YELLOW : *æth. Aloe. Bapt. Bov. Cocc. coloc. Crot-t. Dulc. Gamb. hydras. Nat-s. Oleand. Pic-ac. Podo. rhus-t.*

TRANSPARENT : see, Mucus.

UNDIGESTED : *acet-ac. Æth. aloë. am-m. Ant-c. Apo. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bryo. Calc. Calc-ph. Carb-s. Chin. Chin-ars. Cin. Coloc. con. crot-t. dulc. Elaps. ip. Iris. lach. Lept. Lyco. Mag-c. Mag-m. Merc. Nit-ac. Nux-m. Oleand. Petr. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Plat. Podo. Raph. Rhod. Rhus-t. Sang. Sec. Sil. squil. Sulph. thuja. verat.*

WATERY : *Acon. æsc. Æth. Agar. Aloe. alumina. anac.*

WATERY—cont.

Ant-c. ant-t. **Apis.** Apo. *Arg-n.* arn. *Ars.* *Arum-t.*
Asaf. *Bar-m.* bell. **Benzac.** *Bism.* *Bor.* *Cact.* **Calc.**
Calc-ph. camph. canth. **Carb-s.** *Carb-v.* caust. **Cham.**
Chel. *Chin.* *Chin-ars.* *Cina.* *Cocc.* *Coff.* **Colch.** *Coloc.*
Con. *Crot-t.* cupr. *Dig.* **Dulc.** **Elat.** *Ferr.* **Gamb.**
Graph. **Grat.** *Hell.* *Hep.* *Hydras.* *Hyos.* *Iod.* ip.
Iri. **Jalap** **Jatro.** *Kali-ars.* **Kali-bi.** *Kali-s.* *Lac-t.*
Lach *Lept.* *Lob* **Mag-c.** **Merc.** *Mez.* *Mur-ac.*
Nat-c. **Nat-m.** *Nat-phos.* **Nat-s.** *Nit-a.* **Nux-v.** **Op.**
Phosph. *Phosph-ac.* **Pic-ac.** **Podo.** **Psor.** **Puls.**
Raph. rhus t. *Rumex.* **Sec.** *Sil.* **Sulph.** tab. **Thuj,**
verat. zinc.

Morning : ant-c. ant-t. cact. caust. diosc. flu-ac.
 hep. iod. kali-bi. kali-c. mag-c. mur-ac. nat-m.
Nat-s. nux-v. oleand. phosph. **Podo.** *Rumex.*
 squil. **Sulph.** tab.

Afternoon : ferr.

Night : acet-ac. agar. ant-t. ars. cast. chel. *Chin.*
 merc-c. nat-m. puls. sulph.

BLACK : *Apis.* arn. **Ars.** bapt. camph. carb-ac.
Chin. *Crot-h.* *Cupr.* *Kali-bi.* nat-s. *Psor.* sec.
Stram. *Verat.*

BLOODY : aloe. am-c. apis. *Canth.* *Carb-v.* ferr-ph.
 lach. petr. *Phosph.* **Rhus-t.** sabad.

MEAT WASHING, like : cast. *Phosph.* **Rhus-t.**

BROWN : ant-t. apis. Apo. **Ars.** arum-t. *Bapt.*
 camph. canth. carb-v. *Chel.* chin. dulc. ferr.

WATERY—cont.

Gamb. gels. *Kali-bi.* kreos. mag-c. petr. *Rumex.*
sulph. *Verat.*

CLAY COLOURED : *Kali-bi.* kali-ph.

CLEAR : apis. *Benz-ac.* coloc. *Merc.* sec. tab.

DIRTY : cact. podo.

FLAKES, with : cupr. *Verat.*

FROTHY : benz-ac. *Elat.* *Graph.* *Kali-ars.* *Kali-bi.*
Mag-c. ran-b.

GELATINOUS on standing : podo.

GREEN : acon. æth. am-m. ars. bell. bryo. **Cham.**

Chion. cupr. dulc. *Elat.* eup-p. ferr-p. gamb.

Grat. hep. ipec. iris. kali-br. kreos. laur. lept.

Mag-c. med. nat-m. *Nit-ac.* phosph. *Podo.*

Puls. rob. sec. *sulph.* sulph-ac. ter. *Verat.*

WITH GREEN SCUM : **Mag-c.** merc.

RICE WATER, like : ant-t. apis. *Ars.* **Camph.**

carb-ac. cham. chel. colch. **Cupr.** *Ferr.* iris.

kali-br. *Kali-ph.* *Nat-m.* *Phosph.* **Phosph-ac.**

ran-b. sec. *Verat.*

WHITE : ang. **Benz-ac.** *Calc.* *Camph.* *Cast.* *Caust.*

Chel. *Cina.* dulc. kali-ars. kreos. merc. nat-m.

Phosph. **Phosph-ac.** ran-b. sec.

YELLOW : æsc. am-m. *Apis.* *Apo.* ars. *Bapt.* bor.

Calc. canth. cham. *Chel.* *China.* *Cocc.* *Colch.*

Crot-h. *Crot-t.* **Dulc.** elaps. ferr-ph. **Gamb.**

Grat. *Hydras.* *Hyos.* ip. jabo. lach. *Nat-c.*

Nat-s. **Oleand.** phosph. *Phosph-ac.* pic-ac.

WATERY—cont.

plumb. Podo. puls. *Rhus-t.* sec. *Stront.* *Thuj.*
thromb.

WHEY-like : iod.

WHITE : Acon. æsc. am-m. *Ant-c.* *Apis.* arg-n. *Ars-i.*
Aur-m-n. *Bell.* **Benz-ac.** *Bor.* *Calc.* calc-ph. calc s.
Canth. *Cast.* caul. *Caust.* cedr. *Cham.* *Chel.* chin.
Cin. cocc. *Colch.* *Cop.* *Crot-h.* *Dig.* dros *Dulc.* elat.
Form. gels. *Graph.* *Hep.* *Hell.* hydras. ign. Iod.
kali-chl. kreo. lach. lyco. merc. naja. nat-m. nat-s.
Nux-m. *Nux-v.* op. petr. *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.* plumb.
podo. puls. ran-b. *Rheum.* *Rhus-t.* *Sanic.* sec. *Sep.*
Spong. sulph. *thuja* verat.

CHALK-LIKE : ant-c. aur-m-n. bell. **Calc.** *Chel.*
Dig. hep. lach. **Podo.** rhus-t. **Sanic.** Sil. spong.

FECAL : æsc. aur-m-n. bar-m. **Calc.** *Calc-ph.* *Chel.*
cop. *Crot-t.* *Dig.* *Hep.* kali-bi. *Lyco.* pailadium.
Podo. rhus-t. *sanic.* *Sil.*

ALTERNATING with black : aur-m-n.

GRAINS or PARTICLES : *Cin.* cub. dulc.
Phosph.

GRAY, STREAKED with blood : *Calc.*

GRAYISH WHITE : aur-m. *Phosph.* **Phosph-ac.**

GREENISH WHITE : *Phosph-ac.*

JELLY-LIKE : hell.

MASSES like tallow : dulc. *Mag-c.* phosph.

MILK like, chyle-like : æsc. arg-n. arn. bell. berb.
bufo. **Calc.** carb-ac. carb-v. **Card-m.** **Chel.**

MILK like—cont.

China. coloc. cop. **Dig.** dulc. gels. hell. *Hep.* kali-bi. lept. *Mag-c.* **Merc.** nux-v. petro. **Podo.** rheum. **Sanic.** stront. sulph. valer.

SHREDDY Particles : **Colch.****YELLOW** (see also **Mucus**, **Thin**, **Watery**) : **æsc.**

Æth. agar. *Aloe.* *Alumen.* am-m. ant-c. ant-t. *Apis.* *Apo.* *Arg-n.* arn. *Ars.* *Ars-i.* arum-t. *Asar.* bapt. bar-c. bell. *Beib.* bol. bor. brom. *Bryo.* bufo. *Calc.* calc-s. canth. carb-v. cham. **Chel.** *Chin.* cocc. *Colch.* *Coloc.* colost. crot-h. *Crot-t.* dig. diosc. **Dulc.** *Echi.* elaps. **Gamb.** gels. **Grat.** *Hep.* hyosc. ign. iod. ipec. *Iris.* jab. *Kali-bi.* *Kali-c.* *Lach.* laur. lept. lith. **Lyco.** *Mag-c.* **Merc.** **Merc-c.** *Merc-sulph.* *Nat-ars.* *Nat-c.* *Nat-m* *Nat-s.* *Nux-m.* nux-v. *Petro.* *Phosph.* **Phosph-ac.** **Pic ac.** *Plumb.* **Podo.** puls. **Rhus-t.** *Thuja.* *Sung.* **Sec.** sulph. *Sulph-ac.* tab.

BRIGHT YELLOW : flu-ac. **Phosph.****BROWNISH YELLOW** : *Apis.* assar. flu-ac. nat-p.

FECAL : *Agar.* *Aloe.* *Alumen.* am-m. ant-t. *Apis.* arum-t. bapt. bol. bor. *Calc.* *Chel.* cocc. colch. coloc. crot-t. cub. dig. dios. flu-ac. **Gamb.** gels. **Hep.** iris. kali-c. lach. laur. lith. nat-c. *Nat-p.* *Nat-s.* **Oleand.** *Phosph-ac.* **Pic-ac.** plumb. **Podo.** **Rhus-t.** *Sulph.*

PAINLESS YELLOW, IMMEDIATELY after **EATING** : calc.

YELLOW— cont.

GRANULAR : mang.

**YELLOW, TURNING GREEN ON STAND-
ING** : arg-n. rheum.

GREENISH YELLOW : aloe. apis. cadm. coloc.
crot-t. **Grat.** kali-bi. kali-ph. lac-ac. med. merc.
nat-s. puls. sec. **Sulph.** tab. ter. verat.

ORANGE YELLOW : apis. cocc. *Colch.* coloc.
merc. nat-m. osm. **Sulph-ac.** syph.

SAFFRON LIKE : coloc. croc. merc. **Sulph-ac.**

WHITISH YELLOW : acon. aur. cocc. dig. ign.
lyco. phosph. **Phosph-ac.** puls. rhus-t. *Sulph.*
sulph-ac.

MIND.

AGITATION : see Excitement.

ANGER : Acon. Anac. Ars. Aur. Bryo. Cham. Hep.
Ign. Kali-c. Kali-s. Lyco. Nat-m. Nux-v.
Petro. Sep. Staph. Sulph. *Thuja*.

ANGER AT ABSENT PERSONS : *Aur.* kali-c.
lyco.

DIARRHŒA, AFTER ANGER : see Causes of
diarrhœa.

ANGER WHEN OBLIGED TO ANSWER :
Arn. coloc. nat-m. *Phosph.* puls.

ANGER WHEN CONSOLATED : ars. cham.
Nat-m.

ANGUISH : Acon. *Anac.* *Apis.* *Arg-n.* *Arn.* Ars.
Aur. *Bism.* Bell. Calc. Cann-i. *Carb-v.* Caust.
Coff. *Cup.* Dig. *Graph.* Hep. *Mag-c.* naja. *Phosph.*
Plat. Psor. puls, sep. verat.

DRIVING FROM PLACE TO PLACE : Ars.
OPEN AIR AMEL : CANN-I.

ANGUISH DURING PERSPIRATION : *Arn.*
STOOL, BEFORE : acon. merc. poth. verat.

DURING STOOL : merc. verat.

AFTER STOOL : acon.

ANXIETY : *Abrot.* Acon. *Acet-ac.* *Æth.* *Alumina.*
Am-c. *Ant-c.* *Ant-t.* apis. *Arg-n.* *Arn.* Ars. Aur.
Bell. Bism. Bryo. Cact. Calc. Calc-p. Camph.

ANXIETY—cont :

Cann-i. *Canth.* Carb-v. Caust. Cham. *Chel.* Chin.
Cic. *Cocc.* *Coloc.* *Coff.* Con. Dig. *Ferr.* *Hell.* *Hep.* *Ign.*
Jatrop. Kali-c. Kali-p. Lyco. Nat-c. *Nat-m.* Nit-ac.
 Phosph. Psor. Rhus-t. Sec. Sulph. Verat.

ALONE, when : Ars. *Dros.* *Mez.* Phosph. rat. tab.
 zinc.

ERUCTATION, amel : kali-c. mag-m.

FLATUS from : *coff.* *Nux-v.*

EMISSION amel : calc.

STOOL, before : acon. ant-c. *Ars.* bar-c. berb.
Bor. calc. canth. caps. caust. cham. crot-t.
 kali-c. mag-m. *Merc.* rhus-t. sabin. verat.

DURING STOOL : acon. ars. camph. cham.
 canth. caust. mag-c. merc. plat. raph. sec. sep.
 stram. sulph. tab. *Verat.*

AFTER-stool : acon. bor. *Calc* carb-v. *Caust.*
 coloc. crot-t. jatr. laur. merc. *Nit-ac.* nux-v.
 rhus-t.

WHILE STRAINING at stool : *Caust.*

URINATION, Before : alumina. dig. phosph-ac.
 sep.

DURING : acon. cham.

AFTER : dig.

APATHY : see Indifference.

APPREHENSIONS : see Fear.

ASKS FOR NOTHING : bryo. *Opi.* puls. rheum.

AVERSION of being looked at : *Ant-c.* Ant-t.

AVERSION—cont :

Ars. Cham. Chin. Cin. Iod. Mag-c. nat-m. nux-v.
rhus-t. stram. sulph.

TO BEING touched : see Touched.

BARKING : *Bell. calc. Canth. stram.*

BATTLES, talks about : *bell. hyosc.*

BEGGING, entreating : *ars. stram.*

BITING : *acon. ant-t. Bell. Calc. Camph. cann-i. Canth.*

Carb-s. carb-v. cic. croc. cub. Cupr. hydro-ac. Hyosc.

Lach. Lyss. phosph. Phyto. plumb. sec. Stram. Verat.

BITING with convulsions : *lyss.*

FINGERS : *Arum-t. plumb. opi.*

HANDS : *hura. opi.*

HIMSELF : *acon. hura. lyss. op. plumb. tarent.*

PILLOW : *lyss. phosph.*

SPOONS &c : *ars. Bell. cupr. lyss.*

TUMBLER : *ars.*

BREAK THINGS, desire to : *Apis. hura. Stram.*

BUSINESS, aversion to : *agar. am-c. anac. ars. brom.*

chin-s. Con. graph. kali-c. Lach. laur. lil-t. Phyto.

Puls. sep. sulph.

TALKS of : *ars. bell. Bryo. canth. cimi. hyosc.*

op. phosph. plumb. stram. sulph.

BUSY : see Delirium.

CARPHOLOGIA : see Gestures.

CARRIED, desire to be : *acon. acet-ac. ant-t. Ars.*

benz-ac. brom. carb-v. Cham. Cin. ign. Lyco. Kali-c.

puls. Rhus-t. sanic. sulph. Verat.

CATCHING, as if some imaginary object : see Gesture.

CHANGEABLE : see Mood.

CHEERFUL after stools : *Bor.* nat-c. *Nat-s.*
ox-ac.

COMPANY, aversion : *Aloe.* *Ambra.* *Anac.*
ant-t. *Aur.* *Bar-c.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Cac.* calc. *Calc-ph.*
cann-i. *Carb-an.* carb-v. *Cham* *Chin.* *Cic.* *Coloc.*
Con. *Cupr.* *Dig.* ferr *Gels.* *Hell.* *Hep.* *Hyosc.*
Ign. *Iod.* *Lach.* *Led.* *Lyco.* *Nat-m.* *Nux-v.* *Puls*
Rhus-t. *Sep.* *Stann.* *Sulph.* verat.

AVERSION to company, yet **DREADS BEING ALONE** : *bufo.* *Clem.* *Con.* elaps. kali-br. lyco.

DESIRES FOR COMPANY : *Apis.* *Arg-n.* *Ars.*
bell. *Bism.* *Calc.* *Camph.* carb-v. caust. *Clem.*
Con. *Elaps.* *Gels.* hep. *Hyosc.* *Ign.* *Kali-c.*
Lyco. nux-v. *Phosph.* *Puls.* *Sep.* *Stram.* verat.

CONFUSION of **MIND** : *Acon.* *Æsc.* *Æth.* Ant-c.
Arg-n. *Arn.* *Ars.* *Bapt.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Cann-i.*
Canth. *Carb-v.* *Chel.* chin. *Con.* *Gels.* *Glon.*
Hell. *Hyosc.* *Kali-c.* *Lach.* *Livur.* *Lyco.* *Mig-c.* *Merc.*
Nat-m. *Nux-m.* *Nux-v.* *Op.* *Phosph-ac.* *Phosph.*
Rhus-t. *Sep.* *Sil.* *Spig.* *Stram.* *Sulph.* *Tab.* *Thuja.*
Verat. *Zinc.*

CRIES PIERCING : (see also Shrieking) *Apis.*
carb-ac.

CRYING : *Æth.* alumina. *ars.* *Bell.* *Bor.* calc. caust.
Cham. cina. psor. puls.

CURSING : *aloe.* *Anac.* *ars.* bell. bor. cann-i. canth.

CURSING : cont :

Hyosc. Lac-c. lil-t. lyco. Nit-ac. nux-v. op. plumb.
puls. stram. tub. Verat.

DARKNESS, fear of : see Fear.

DEATH DESIRES : agn. apis. **Aur.** bell. caps.
 carb-v. caust. chel. clem. *Kreos. Lach. lyco. Merc.*
Nat-m. op. psor. Rhus-t. sep. Sil. Sulph.

FEAR OF DEATH : see Fear.

DELIRIUM : acet-ac. *Acon. Æth. Agar.* ant-c. ant-t.
 apis. arg-n. arn. **Ars Arum-t. Aur. Bapt. Bell.**
 bism. *Bryo Calc. Camph. Cann-i. Canth.* caps.
 carb-ac. *Cham. Chel. chin. Cic. Cin. coff. Colch.*
Con. Crot-h. Cupr. Dig. Dulc. Gels. hell. Hyosc.
ign. Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. nat-m. Nit-ac.
nux-m. nux-v. Opi. Petr. Phosph. phos-ac. Plumb.
Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Stram. Sulph. Tereb. Verat.
Verat-v.

ABSURD THINGS, does : sec.**ALTERNATING WITH COLIC : plumb.****ALTERNATING WITH SOPOR : acet-ac. cocc.**

Coloc. plumb. vip.

ANGRY : Cocc.**ARMS THROWS ABOUT : bell.****AROUSED ON BEING : hep. phosph.****BED : see Escapes.****CREEPS ABOUT IN BED : stram.****BELLOWS LIKE A CALF : cupr.****CATCHES AT FLOCKS IN AIR : see Gestures.**

DELIRIUM—cont :**CHANGING SUBJECTS RAPIDLY** : Lach.**CHEERFUL**, (see also Gay) : acon. bell. con. op.
sulph. verat.**CLOSING THE EYES, ON** : bapt. calc. Lach.
pyrog.**COMICAL** : *Hyosc. Stram.* verat.**CONVULSION**, before : opi.**DURING** : ars. croc-h.**AFTER** : absin. bell. kali-c. sec.**CRYING** : bell. *Caust. Cina.***CRYING FOR HELP** : *Canth.***DARK, IN** : *Calc-ars.* carb v. *Cupr. Stram.***ESCAPE** : see Escape.**EXHALTATION of strength, with** : *Agar. Aur*
hyosc. stram.**FIRE, TALKS OF** : *Calc.***GAY** : agar. aur. *Bell.* cann-s. con. hyosc. *Stram.***ALTERNATING with laughing, singing,**
whistling, crying &c : stram.**HANDLES GENITALS** : *Acon.* bell. canth.
*Hyosc. Merc. Stram.***LAUGHING** : acon. *Bell.* colch. con. *Hyosc.*

DELIRIUM—cont :

Ign. lach. op. plumb. sec. sep. *Stram.* sulph.
verat. zinc.

LOOK FIXED on one point, staring : artm-v.
bov. camph. canth. cupr stram. ran-b.

LOQUACIOUS : agar. aur. bapt. bar-c. *Bell.*
bryo. camph. **Cimic.** crot-h. *Cupr.* gels.
Hyosc. **Lach.** naja. *Op.* *Phosph.* plat. plumb.
Rhus-t. **Stram.** *Verat.*

INDISTINCT : apis. hyosc.

MERRY : see Gay.

MUTTERING : *Ail.* *Apis.* *Arn.* ars. *Bapt.* *Bell.*
Bryo. *Colch.* *Crot-h.* gels. hell. hep. **Hyosc.**
Lach. *Lyc.* *Merc.* *Mur-ac.* nat-m. nux-v. *Opi.*
Phosph. *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* **Stram.** *Tab.* *Tarax* *Ter.*
Verat.

PICKING AT THE NOSE OR LIPS WITH :

Arum-t.

RAGING,} RAVING : *Acon.* *Æth.* **Agar** *Ant-t.*
ars. **Bell.** bryo. calc. *Camph.* **Canth.** *Cimic.*
cina. colch. coloc. *Cupr.* glon. hell. **Hyosc.**
Lyc. merc. nat-m. **Nit-ac.** *Op.* phosph. *Plumb.*
Puls. **Sec.** *Sol-n.* **Stram.** sulph. *Tabu.* **Verat.**

DELIRIUM—cont :

RUN-AWAY : see Escape.

VIOLENT : *Acon.* *agar.* *Apis.* *Ars.* *Bell.* *Camph.*
canth. *con.* *Cupr.* *Hyosc.* *Lach.* *Op.* *phosph.*
puls. *Sec.* *Stram.* *verat.*

DEPRESSION : see Sadness.

DESIRE : see Longing ; also Stomach.

DESPAIR OF RECOVERY : *Acon.* *Ars.* *Bapt.* *Bryo.*
Calc. *Hell.* *ign.* *kali-c.* *nux-v.* *psor.* *Sep.* *sil.*
ther. *zinc.*

**DESPAIR OF RECOVERY DURING CON-
 VALESCENCE** : *Psor.*

DESPONDENCY : see Sadness.

DISCONTENTED BEFORE STOOL : *Bor.*

DULNESS AFTER STOOL : *cycl.*

EAT, REFUSES TO : *ars.* *bell.* *caust.* *cocc.* *Croc.*
grat. *Hyosc.* *ign.* *Kali-chl.* *kali-p.* *op.* *phosph-ac.*
Phyto. *plat.* *puls.* *tarent.* **Verat.** **Viol-o.**

ESCAPE, attempts to : *acon.* *Æsc.* *Agar.* *Ars.* *bapt.*
bar-c. **Bell.** *Bryo.* *camph.* *cham.* *chin.* *Cocc.* *coloc.*
Crot-h. *Cupr.* *Dig.* *Glon.* *hell.* **Hyosc.** *ign.* *lach.*
merc. *Nux-v.* *Op.* *phosph.* *plumb.* *puls.* *ran-b.*
rhus-t. *Stram.* *sulph-ac.* *sulph.* *Verat.* *zinc.*

ESCAPE—cont :**ATTEMPTS TO RUN AWAY FROM BEDS :**

Bell. bryo. cupr. dig. glon. hyosc. nux-v. opi.
rhus-t. *Verat.*

EXCITEMENT : *Acon. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Aur.*

Bell Bry. Calc. Calc-ph. Camph. Cann-i. Cham.
Chel. Chin. Cic. Coff. Ferr. Graph. Hyosc. Ign.
Kali-br. Lach. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Op. Phos-
ac. Phosph. Podo. Psor. Puls. Sep. Sil. Stram.
Sulph. Thuja. Verat.

EXCLAMATION—see Shrieking.**EXHILARATION :** *Bell. Cann-i. Coff. Graph.*

Lach. Op. Ox-ac. Stram. thuja.

DURING DIARRHŒA : ox-ac.**FEAR OF BEING ALONE :** ant-t. *Apis. Arg-n.*

Ars. bell. bism. brom. bryo. calc. Camph. Clem.
Con. Elops. Gels. Hyosc. Kali-c. kali-ph Lyco merc
nux-v. Phosph. Puls. Sep. Stram. tab. verat.

FEAR OF APPROACHING HIM OF OTHERS :

acet-ac. **Ambra.** anac. **Arn. Bell. cann-i. con.**
Cupr. Ign. iod. lyco. opi. Stram. Thuja.

CHILDREN CANNOT BEAR TO HAVE ANY

ONE COME NEAR THEM : *Cin. Cupr.*

FEAR—cont :

CHOLERA, OF THE : *Lach. Nit-ac.*

DEATH : *Acon. Agn. Apis. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bryo.*

Cact. Calc. Cann-i. Caust. Cimic. Cocc. Coff.

Cupr. cycla. Ferr-ph. Gels. Hell. Hep. Kali-c.

Lach. Lyco. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Op. Phosph.

Phosph-ac. Plat. Psor. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. verat.

PREDICTS THE TIME OF DEATH :

Acon. Arg-n.

FEAR THAT SHE WILL DIE SOON : *Agn.*

FEAR OF SUDDEN DEATH : *Arn. Ars.*

thea.

STRANGERS : *Bar-c. caust. Cupr. lach. stram.*

Thuja.

GESTURES, makes : *ars. Bell. camph. cann-i. cic.*

Cocc. Hyosc. nux-m. nux-v. puls. sep. stram. verat.

CLAPPING OF THE HANDS : *bell. cic. stram.*

verat.

GRASPING OR REACHING AT SOME-

THING : *arn. ars. Bell. Bor. calc-ph. Cham.*

cina. cocc. Hyosc. Lyco. op. phosph. Phosph-ac.

Psor. rhus t. Sol-n. Stram. sulph. Zinc.

CHEWING AND SWALLOWING : *Sol-n.*

GESTURES—cont :**MOTION, AS IF KNITTING :** tarent.**PICKS AT BED CLOTHES :** acon. ant-c. *Arn.**Ars.* Bell. cham. chin. *Cina.* cocc. *Colch.* con.*Hell.* hep. **Hyosc.** *Iod.* *Kali-br.* *Lyc.* *Mur-ac.**Nat-m.* *Op.* *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.* *Psor.* rhus-t.**Stram.** sulph. *Zinc.***PLAYS WITH HIS FINGERS :** bell. calc.crót-c. *Hyosc.* kali-br.**POURING FROM HAND TO HAND, AS IF :**

bell.

GRASPING : see Gestures.**GROANING :** see Moaning.**HOME, DESIRE TO GO TO :** bell. **Bryo.** *Calc.*calc-ph. cic. cupr. hyosc. *Lach.* *Opi.* rhus-t. verat.**TALKS OF HOME :** bell. *Bryo.***HOME-SICKNESS :** Caps. Carb-an. Ign. *Kali-p.*lach. *Nat-m.* *Phosph-ac.* *Sil.* *Staph.* verat.**HOPELESSNESS :** see. Despair.**HURRY, in general :** *Acon.* *Arg-n.* *Ars.* *Bell.**Camph.* *Hep.* *Ign.* *Lil-t.* *Med.* *Nat-m.* *Nux-v.**Phosph-ac.* *Puls.* *Sulph-ac.* *Sulph.***HYSTERIA :** *Asaf.* *Aur.* *Camph.* *Canth.* **Caust.**

HYSTERIA—cont :

Cham. Cocc. Con. Ign Lach. Mag-m. Nat-m.
Nit-ac. Nux-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Plat. Puls.
Sep. Sil. Tarent. Valer. Verat.

INDIFFERENCE : *Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bell.*
Carb-v. Cham. Chin. Con. Crot-h. Gels. Hell.
Hyosc. Ign. Kali-c. Mez. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nat-ph.
Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. Sep. Sulph. Thuja.

IRRITABILITY : *Acon. Æsc. Æth. Aloe. Alumina.*
Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Asaf. Aur.
Bar-c. Bell. Bism. Bov. Bryo. Calc. camph. Canth.
Caps. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chin. Cin. Cocc. Colch.
Coloc. Crot-h. Dulc. Ferr. Gamb. Gels. Graph. Hep.
Hydras. Ipec. Kali-c. Kali-s. Lyco. Med. Merc.
Mur-ac. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Petro.
Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil.
Sulph-ac. Sulph. Thuja. Verat. Zinc.

IRRITABILITY before stool : *aloe. Bor. Calc.*

AFTER STOOL : *nat-c. Nit-ac.*

LASCIVIOUSNESS : Lustful : *Apis. Calc. Canth.*
Carb-v. China. Con. Dig. Flu-ac. Graph. Hyosc.
Lach. Lil-t. merc. nat-m. Phosph. Phosph-ac.
Plat. Sep. Sil. Staph. Stram. Tarent.

LAUGHING - see Delirium.

LIGHT, desires for : *Acon. Am-m. Bell. Calc.*
Gels. nat-m. ruta. Stram. valer.

SHUNS LIGHT : *ambra. Con. hyosc. zinc.*

LONGING FOR SUNSHINE, LIGHT AND SOCIETY : *grind. stram.*

LOOKED AT, CANNOT BEAR TO BE : *Ant-c.*
Ant-t. Ars. Cham. China. Cina. Iod. Mug-c. nat-m.
nux-v rhus-t. stram. sulph.

LOQUACITY : *Arg-m. Bell. Camph. Cann-i. Cupr.*
Gels. Hyosc. ipec. Lach. Nat-c. Op. Phosph.
Plumb. Podo. Stram. Verat.

MOANING, GROANING : *Acon. Apis. Ars. Bell.*
Bryo. Camph. Cann-i. carb-ac. Cham. Cina. Cic. Cocc.
Colch. Cupr. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Kali-c. Mur-ac. Nux-v.
Phosph Puls. Sec. Stram Zinc.

DURING SLEEP : *Ail. aloë. Alumina Ars. Aur.*
Bell. bryo. Cham. Ign. Ipec. Lyco. Mur-ac.
nat-m. Nux-v. Op. Podo. Puls. sep. Sulph.

MOTIONS : see Gestures.

MUTTERING : see Delirium.

NAKED, WANTS TO BE : *Bell. camph. Cham.*

Hyosc. merc. merc-c. Phosph. phyt. sec. Stram.

OBSTINATE : *Acon. Agar. Alumina. Anac. Arg-n.*

Ars. Bell. Calc. Cap. carb-v. Cham. Chin. Cin.

Hep. Ign. Kali-c. lach. Lyco. Nit-ac. Nux-v.

Phosph-ac. Psor. Sil. Spong. Sulph. Thuja.

OVER-SENSITIVE : see Sensitive.

PICKING : see Gestures.

PRAYING : *arn. Ars. Aur. Bell. hyosc. nat-s. op.*

Puls. Stram. sulph.ac. Verat.

RAGE, FURY, (see Anger and Delirium) ; *Acon. Æth.*

Agar. arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bell. Camph. Canth. Colch.

Cupr. Hyosc. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Op. Phosph.

Puls. sec. Sol-n. Stram. Sulph. Tab. Verat.

RESTLESSNESS : *Acon. Agar. Anac. Ant-t.*

Apis. Arg-m. Arg-n. Ars. Asaf. Aur. Bapt. Bell.

Calc. Calc-p. Camph. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chin.

Cimic. Cina. Colch. Coloc. Cupr. Dig. Dulc. Ferr.

Graph. Hyosc. Ign. Iod. Ipec. Lach. Lit-t. Lyco.

Merc. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Op. Phosph-ac Plumb.

Psor. Puls. Rhust. Sec. Sep. Sil. Staph. Stram.

Sulph. Tab. Thuja. Valer. Zinc.

RESTLESS DURING STOOL : *Bell.*

RUNS : see Escape.

SADNESS, mental depression : *Acon. Æsc. Agn.*

Alumina. Ant-c. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Aur. Bell. Bryo.

Calc. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. China. Cimic. Cina.

Ferr-i. Gels. Graph. Hell. Ign. Lach. Lyco.

SADNESS—cont.

Merc. Nat-m. Psor. Puls. Rhus-t. Stann. Sulph.
Thuja. Verat Zinc.

SENSITIVE, over-sensitive : *Acon* *Æsc.* *Arg n.*
Arn. *Ars.* *Bell.* *Bor.* *Calc* *Canth* *Carb-v.* *Caust.*
Cham. *Chin.* *Coff.* *Gels* *Hyosc.* *Ign.* *Lyco.*
Nat-m. *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph.* *Plumb.* *Puls.*
Sil. *Sulph.* *valer.*

SHAMELESS : Exposes the person : *Hyosc.* *Phosph.*
phyto. *Sec.*

SHRIEKING : *Apis.* *Aur.* *Bell.* *Bor.* *Calc.* *Camph.*
Canth. *carb-v.* *Caust.* *Cham.* *Chin.* *Cic.* *Cina.* *Cupr.*
Gels. *Glon.* *Hell.* *Hyosc.* *Ign.* *Ipec.* *Kali-c.* *Lyco.*
Phosph. *Plat.* *Rheum.* *sep. sil.* *Stram.* *Sulph.*
Verat. *Zinc.*

SPEECH, UNINTELLIGIBLE : *acon.* *ars.* *Bell.*
Hyosc. *lyco.* *Merc.* *Naja.* *nux-v.* *Phosph-ac.* *Sec.*
sil. *Stram.* *tab.*

STARTING, STARTLED EASILY : *ant-t.* *Bor.*
Bufo. *Calc.* *Camph.* *carb-v.* *Cocc.* *Kali-b.* *Kali-Ph.*
Nat-c. *Nat-m.* *Nat-p.* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* *op.* *Phosph.*
Sep. *Sil.* *Sulph.* *tab.* *Ther.* *verat.* *zinc.*

STRIKING : *Arg-m.* *Bell.* *camph.* *canth.* *carb-v.*
Cupr. *Glon.* *Hyosc.* *Ign.* *Kali-c.* *Lyco.* *nat-c.* *Phosph.*
Plumb. *staph.* *Stram.* *Tarent.* *Verat.*

UNCONSCIOUSNESS : *acet-ac.* *Acon.* *æsc.* *æth.*
Alumina. *ant-c.* *ant-t.* *Apis.* *Arg-n.* *Arn.* *Ars.*
Arum-t. *Bapt.* *Bar-c.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Camph.*

UNCONSCIOUSNESS—cont.

Cann-i. *Canth.* *Carb-v.* *Caust.* *Cham.* *Cic.* **Cocc.**
Coff. *Colch.* *Con.* *Crot-h.* *Cupr.* *Gels.* **Hell.** *Hep.*
Hydro-ac. **Hyosc.** **Ign.** **Lach.** *Laur.* *Led.* *Lyc.*
Merc-c. **Mosch.** *Mur-ac.* *Nat-m.* **Nux-m.** *Nux-v.*
Opi. **Phosph-ac.** **Phosph.** *Plumb.* **Puls.** *Rhus-t.*
Sec. *Sil.* *Stram.* *Sulph.* *ter.* *Verat.* *Zinc.*

AFTER DIARRHŒA : *ars.*

FEVER, DURING : *Acon.* **Apis.** **Arn.** *Bapt.* *Bell.*
bor. *bryo.* *Cact.* *calc.* *Dulc.* *Hyosc.* *Lach.* *laur.*
Nat-m. *nux-v.* **Opi.** *Phosph.* *Puls.* *Sol-n.*
Sulph.

STOOL, BEFORE : *Ars.* *dig.*

DURING : *aloe.* *ox-ac.* *Sulph.*

AFTER : *calc.* *cocc.* *Phosph.* *Ter.*

VOMITING, AMEL : *acon.* *tab.* *tanacetum.*

WEEPING, before stool : *phosph.* *puls.* *rhus-t.*

DURING STOOL : *Æth.* *Bor.* *Cham.* *cina.* *phosph.*
rhus-t. *sil.* *sulph.*

VERTIGO.

VERTIGO : Acon. Agar. Ail. Apis. Arg-m.
Bapt. Bell Bryo. Calc s Cann-i. Chel. Cocc.
Con. Cycl. Dig. Dulc. Gels. Lyco. Nat m.
Nux-v. Op. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Sang. Sec.
Sil. Sulph. Tab. *Verat.*

IN OPEN AIR : *Agar. Bryo. Caust. Kreos. Lach.*
Mur-ac. nicc. Podo. Ran-b. Sep.

AMEL. IN OPEN AIR : *Am-m. Camph. Caust.*
hell. Grat. Mag-m. Puls. Sani. Sulph-ac. Sulph.
Tab.

VERTIGO ON CLOSING THE EYES :
Alumina. alumen. Ant-t Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars.
Chel. Hep. Lach. Phosph-ac. Sep. Sil. Stram.
Ther. Thuja.

CLOSING THE EYES, AMEL : *Alumina. con.*
dig. ferr. graph. pip-m. selen. Sulph. tab. Verat.

COLD APPLICATION, AMEL : *Nat-m.*

DESCENDING, ON : *Bor. coff. con. Ferr. gels.*
mag-m. sanic. stann.

EATING, AFTER : *aloe. bell. bryo. Cham. Cocc. cycl.*
Gels. Grat. Kali-c. Lach. lyco. merc. nat-m. Nat-s.
Nux-v. Petr. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Sulph. Tarent.

AMEL, AFTER EATING : *alumina. arg-n. cinab.*
cocc. dulc. sabad.

ELEVATED, AS IF : *aloe. calc. caon-i. hyper. mosch.*
phosph. rhus-t. sil.

GAS LIGHT FROM : *Caust.*

HEAT FROM : *acon. ptel.*

HUNGRY, WHEN : *dulc. Kali-c.*

LEANING AGAINST ANYTHING : *cycl. Dtg.*

LOOKING WITH EYES TURNED : *Spig.*

LOOKING DOWNWARD : *Alumen. ars. calc. camph. cham. cin. con. ferr. graph. kalm. nat-c. nux-v. ox-ac. Phosph. puls. rhus-t. sep. Spig. Sulph.*

LOOKING EITHER WAY, RIGHT OR LEFT :

Con. oleand. op. Spig. sulph. sumbul. thuja.

LOOKING UPWARDS : *Calc. Caust. Cupr. dig.*

Graph. iod. Lach. mur-ac. Nux-v. Petro.

Phosph. plumb. Puls. sang. sil. stram. Tab.

Thuja.

LYING DOWN, while : *alumen. Apis. ars. aur. bar-c.*

calc. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Con. cycl. dig. Lach.

merc. nat-s. Nit-ac. nux-v. phosph. pic-ac. Puls.

Rhus-t. sep. spig. Samb. Thuja.

MOVING THE HEAD : *Arn. Bell. Bryo. Carb-v.*

Con. Ign. Phosph.

NAUSEA, with : *Acon. Alumen. alumina. Ant-c.*

Arn. Bryo. Chin-s. Cocc. Con. Ferr. Glon

Lach. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Petro. Phosph.

Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sulph. Verat.

RAISING head : *acon. Arn. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v.*

China. clem. coloc. hell. jatro. laur. merc.

Nux-v. Phosph. pic-ac. selen. stan. stram.

RISING, on : *Acon. Bell. Bryo. Caust. Ferr. Lach.*

Nat-m. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Tab.

SINKING, as if : *lach. nat-m. phosph-ac.*

SITTING, while : *æth. Apis. Camph. Carb-v.*

Caust. Chim. Cocc. coloc. Cupr. Phosph Puls.

Rhus-t. Sep. Sulph. Thuja.

STOOPING, when : *Bell. Nux-v. Puls Sulph.*

SWINGING, like : *calad. ferr. Merc. Sulph. thuja.*

zinc

TURNING, as if in a circle : *Bryo. Con. Cycl.*

Phosph. Puls.

VOMITING, before : *nat-s.*

After, amel : *Op.*

With : *Ars. Canth. Chell. Graph. Lach. Merc.*

Nux-v. Puls. Verat.



HEAD.

ACHE : Headache : see Pain.

BORES head in pillow : **Apis.** *arn.* **Bell.** *Bryo.*
camph. crot-t. dig *Hell.* hyper. *Stram.* sulph.

CONGESTION : *Acon.* **Apis.** **Arn.** **Bell.** *Bryo.*
Calc. *Camph.* **Canth.** **Carb-v.** *Cham.* *Chin.* *Cupr.*
Ferr. **Gals.** glon. *Hell.* *Hyos.* **Lach** **Lyco** *Nat-m.*
Nux-v. *Op.* **Phosph.** *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* *Sep.* **Sulph.** *Tab.*
Zinc.

STOOLS, BEFORE : aloe.

DURING : Aloe. *Bryo.* *Nux-v.* *Sulph.*

AFTER : lach. sulph.

ERYSIPELAS : **Apis.** ant-t. *Ars.* *Chel.* *Chin.* cupr.
Graph *Lach.* *Phosph-ac.* *Phyto.* rhus-t. ruta. sulph.
tereb.

FONTANELLES, open : *Apis.* **Calc.** **Calc-ph.**
Merc. *Sep.* **Sil.** *Syph* *Sulph.*

HEAT : *Acon.* *Ant-t.* **Apis.** **Ars.** **Bell.** **Bor.** *Bryo.*
Calc. *Carb-v.* *Crot-t.* **Graph.** *Hell.* *Ipec.* **Lach.**
Nux-v. *Phosph.* *Pod.* **Sil.** *Sulph.* *Verat.*

DURING urging to stool : clem. mag-m. ox-ac.

AFTER : bell. lyco. nat-c.

INFLAMMATION OF BRAIN : *Acon.* *apis.*
Bell. *Bryo.* camph. cina. *Cupr.* *Hell.* *Hyosc.* lach.
merc. nux-v. phosph. plumb. puls. rhus-t. stram.
sulph.

INFLAMMATION OF BRAIN—Cont.

MENINGES, INFLAMMATION OF: *acon. Apis. arg-n. Arn. Bell. Bryo. Calc. canth. Cina. Cocc. Cupr. Gels. Glon. Hell. Hyosc. Kali-br. Lach. Merc. Nat-m. Rhus-t. Sil. Stram. Sulph. Zinc.*

JERKING : see Motion.

MENINGITIS : see Inflam. of Meninges (just above)

MOTIONS OF HEAD, Jerking, Backwards :

alumina. bov. cic. cina. merc. sep. strych.

AND FORWARDS : *ars. sep.*

SIDE TO SIDE : *kali-c. plumb. samb.*

PAINS, moves head to relieve : *chin. kali-c. sec.*

RISING from the pillow, spasmodic : *bell. stram.*

ROLLING HEAD : *Apis. Arn. ars. Bell. Bryo. Cic. cina. colch. crot-t. dig. Hell. Hyosc. Lyco. Merc. Nux-m. Op. phosph. Podo. Sil. Stram. sulph. verat. zinc.*

TOSSES : *Acon. Cocc. Cupr. ign. phosph-ac.*

OILY, FORE-HEAD : *Hydras. Psor.*

OPEN FONTANELLES : see Fontanelles.

PAIN, HEADACHE in general : *acon. Alumina. Ant-c. Apis. Arg-m. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Aur. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chin. Cimic. Cocc. Coff. Coloc. Dig. Diosc. Dros. Dulc. Ferr. Gels. Glon. Graph. Hell. Hep. Hyosc. Iod. Iris. Kali-c. Lach. Merc. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac.*

HEAD

PAIN, HEADACHE—Cont.

Nux-v. Phosph. *Phosph-ac.* Podo. Psor. Puls.
Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. *Sol-n.* Spig. Staph. Sulph. Ther.
Thuja. verat. Zinc.

GASTRIC, HEADACHE : Ant-c. apis. Arn.
Bryo Calc. Caust. Carb-v. Cic. Coff. Eup-per.
Ipec. Iris. Lyco. Nux-v. Phosph. Puls. Sep.
Sil. Sulph. tab.

STOOL, AFTER : bell. carb-a. caust. chel. cupr.
ign. lach. lyco. nat-c. ox-ac. phosph. podo.
sabad sep. sil. spig. zinc.

BEFORE : aloë. ox-ac. merc. Puls.

DURING : apis. cub. ox-ac. sulph.

PROFUSE URINATION, amel : Acon. ferr-p.
Gels. Ign. Kalm. Meli. sang. sil. verat.

VOMITING, amel : ars. asar. calc. cycla. glon.
lach. lyco. mez. nux-v. phyto. sec. sep. verat.

WRAPPING UP, amel : agar. apis. Ars. Aur.
Bell. benz-ac. Bryo. Colch. Con. Cupr. Hep.
hyosc. Lach. Mag-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Psor.
Rhod. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Stront. Thuja.

PERSPIRATION, scalp : Agar. Anac. Ant-t. Apis.
bar-c. Bell. Calc. Calc-p. Carb-v. Caust. Cham.
Chin. Graph. Hep. ip. Kali-c. Lyco. Merc. Mur-ac.
Nit-ac. Phosph. Puls. Rheum. Sil. Stram.

PERSPIRATION, fore-head, during stool :
crot-t. Verat.

After stool : crot-t. ipec. merc. Verat.

ROLLING of the head : see **Motion**.

SWEAT : see **Perspiration**.

TOSSING of the head : see **Motion**.

EYE

ANXIOUS LOOK : See Face, Expression, anxious.

BLUE RING, around : ars. bism. calc-p *Cupr.*
cycl. ign. *Ipec. Jatr lyco. oleand. phosph.*
rhus-t. **Sec** *Staph. sulph.*

BURNING : *Acon. All-c. Alumina Arg-n. Apis.*
Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Cinth. Caps. Carb-v.
Caust. Chel. Chin. Colch. Coloc Con. Crot-t. Gamb.
Hep. Hydras. Ign. Kali c. Lach. Lyco. Merc.
Mur-ac. Nat-m. Nat-s Nicc. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Op.
Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. Rhus-t. Ruta. Sep.
Stan Stram. Sulph-ac. Sulph. Thuja. Zinc.

CONGESTION : see Redness

CONJUNCTIVITIS—see Inflammation.

CORNEAL ULCER : See Ulceration.

DISCHARGES, mucus or pus ; *Agar. ant-c. Apis.*
Arg-n. ars. Aur Bryo. Calc. carb-v Caust. Cham.
Chel. Chin. Con. Euph. ferr. Graph. Hep. Ipec.
Kali-c. Kreos. lach. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Nux-v.
phosph. **Puls.** rhus-t. *Sil. Sulph. Tell. Thuja.*

BLOODY-discharges : ars. carb-v. *Caust. cham.*
Hep. Kali-c. lach. Lyco. Merc phosph. Puls.
rhus-t. *Sil. thuja.*

PURULENT : *Arg-m. Arg-n. Calc. Carb v. Caust.*
Cham. Graph. Hep. Kali-i. Lach. Led. Lyco.
Merc. phosph. *Puls. rhus-t. Sep. Sulph.*

DISTORTED : *Acon.* *Ars.* *Bell.* *camph.* *Cham.*
Chin. *Cic.* *Cupr.* *Hyosc.* *Lach.* *Merc.* *Plat.* *Sil.* *Stram.*
Sulph.

FIXED LOOK : see **Staring**.

FRIGHTFUL look : see **Face, expression**.

INFLAMMATION : *Acon.* *All-c.* *Alumina.* *Ant-c.*
Ant-t. *Apis.* *Ang-n.* *Arn.* *Ars.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Calc.*
Calc s. *Canth.* *Caust.* *Cham.* *Chin.* *Dulc.* *Euphr.*
Gels. *Hep.* *Ipe.* *Iris.* *Lach.* *Led.* *Lyc.* *Merc.*
Nat-m. *Psor.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* *Sep.* *Sil.* *Sulph.*
Thuja. *zinc.*

CONJUNCTIVA. inflammation of : *Acon.*
Alumina *Apis.* *Arg-n.* *Ars.* *Bell.* *bryo.* *Calc.*
Calc s. *Canth.* *Cham.* *Crot-t.* *Euphra.* *Hep.*
Iod. *Ipe.* *Lyc.* *Merc.* *Nat-s.* *Nux-v.* *Puls.*
Rhus-t. *Staph.* *Sulph.* *Thuj.* *zinc.*

JAUNDICE : see **Yellow**.

LACHRYMATION : *Acon.* *Agar.* *Ail.* *All-c.* *Apis.*
Arg-n. *Ars.* *Bell.* *Calc.* *Caps.* *Crab-v.* *Caust.* *Cham.*
cin. *Colch.* *Con.* *Euphra.* *Flu-ac.* *Graph.* *Hep.*
Ign. *lach.* *Lyc.* *Merc.* *Nat-m.* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.*
Opi. *Phosph.* *Psor.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* *Sep.* *Sil.*
Sulph. *Thuja.* *Verat.* *Zinc.*

LOOK, WILD—See **Wild**.

MOVEMENT—rolling : *agar.* *arg-n.* *Bell.* *Bufo.*
Caust. *cham.* *Cic.* *Cocc.* *Cupr.* *Euphr.* *Gels.* *Hyosc.*
kali-br. *merc.* *op.* *Stram.* *Verat.* *Zinc.*

MUCUS : see **Discharge**.

OPEN, half open : *Ant-t. Apis. Ars. Bell. Bryo. Canth Cham Coff. Colch. Coloc. Cupr. Gels. Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Opi. Phosph. Rhus-t. Stram. Sulph Zinc.*

PAIN : *Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Aur. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Caust. Cupr. Gels Hep. Merc. Nat-m. Phosph. Puls. Ruta. Sang. Spig. Suiph.*

PUS : see Discharge.

REDNESS : *Acon. All-c. Apis. Arg-n. Ars. Bell. Euphr. Glon. Nat-m. Nux-v. Stram. Sulph.*

ROLLING : see Movement.

STARING : *Acon. Ant-t. Arn. Ars. Bell. Calc. Camph. Canth. Cupr. Hyosc. Iod. Laur. Lyco. Merc. Nux-v. Opi. phosph. Phosph ac. Sec. Stram. Verat.*

TEARS : see Lachrymation.

ULCERATION, CORNEA : *Agar. Apis. Arg-n. Ars. Aur. Bar-c. Calc. Calc-p. Calc-s. Chin. Cimic. Clem. Con. Crot-t. Euphr. Graph. Hep. Ipc. Kali-bi. Kali-c. Lach. Merc. Merc-c. Merc-i-f. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. podo. Psor. Puls. Rhus-t. Sil. Sulph. Thuja.*

WILD LOOK : *Alumen. Ars. Bell. Camph. Carb-v. Cimic. Cupr. Hyosc. Lach. Nit-ac. Nux-v. op. sec. Stram. Tab.*

YELLOWNESS : *Ars. Aur-m. Bell. bryo. Canth. Card-m. Cham. chel. China. Crot-h. cup-ac. Dig. ferr. Gels. graph. Hep. Iod. Ipe. Lach. lyco. Mag-m. Nat-s. Nux-v. Phosph. Podo. Sep. Verat.*

EAR.

ABSCESS, behind ear : Aur. *Bar-m. Caps. carb-an. kali-c. Nit-ac. phyto. Sil.*

DISCHARGES, purulent : æth. *All-c. Alumina. Ahumen. Aur. Calc. Calc-s Caps Carb-v. Caust. Cham. China. Cist. Con. gels. Graph Hep. Hydras. Kali-bi. Kali-c. Kali-s. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Petr. phosph. Psor. Puls. rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Thuja. Zinc.*

INFLAMMATION, inside of the ear : *Acon. Bar-c. Bell. Calc. Calc-s. Caps. carb-v. Caust. Cham. Con. Graph. Hep. Kali-bi. Lyco Mag-c. Merc. Nit-ac. phosph. Psor. Puls. Sil. Sulph. Thuja.*

PUS : see Discharges. Suppuration middle ear : see Suppuration.

SUPPURATION, middle ear : *bar.c. Calc. Calc-s. Caps. carb-a. Carb-v. Caust. Hep. Kali-bi. Kali-p. nat-m. lyco. Merc. Puls. Sil. Spong. stann. sulph.*

NOSE.

BLEEDING: see Epistaxis.

BORING in with fingers: Arum-t. aur. Cina. con.
phosph. phosph-ac. psor. selen. verat. Zinc.

EPISTAXIS: Acon. Ant-c. Arg-m. Arn. Ars.
Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Caust. Cham.
China Ferr. Ham. Hyosc. Ipec. Lach. Med.
Merc. Mill. Nit-ac. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t.
Sabin. Sec Sil. Sulph.

PICKING NOSE: Arum-t. Cina. con. hell. hyper.
lac-c. nat-p. nux-v. phosph. zinc.

UNTIL IT BLEEDS: Arum-t. Cina. Con. Lach.

CONSTANT DESIRE: lil-t. rumex. stict. ter.

IN BRAIN AFFECTION: Cina. Hell. Sulph.

PINCHED: Camph. Kali-bi. Lyco. Spig. spong. verat.

FACE.

BLUISH, face : *Ars. Aur. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Camph. Carb-v. Caust. Cic. Cin. Con Cupr. Dig. Hep. Hyosc. Ipec. Lach. Laur. Lyco. Morph. Nat-m. Op. Puls. Stram. Tab. Verat.*

BLUISH, lips : *Acetac. Acon. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Aur. Camph. China. Cupr. dig. Hep. Hydro-ac. Ipec. Lach. Lyco Nat-m. Nux-v. Phosph.*

EXPRESSION, ANXIOUS : *Acon. Æth. Ail. Ant-t. Apis. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bor. Calc. Camph. Carb-v. Chin-s. Crot-h. Cupr. Dig. Lyco. merc. naja. nux-v. Plumb. Stram. Sulph. Verat.*

FRIGHTENED EXPRESSION : *Acon. Apis. ars. Bapt. Canth. cimic. Stram. tab.*

HEAT : *Acon. Ant-c. Ant t. Apis. Arn. Bapt. Bell. Brom. Bryo. Calc. Cham. Chin. Cina. Ferr. Gels. Graph. Hep. Hyosc. Ipe. Lach. Lyco. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Rhus-t. Sil. Stram. Sulph. Thuja. Tub. Verat.*

INFLAMMATION, PAROTID GLAND : *Anm-c. Ars. Arum-t. Aur. Bar-c. Bell. Calc. Carb-v. Cham. Cist. Con. Crot-h. Ferr-ph. Hep. Kali-bi. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Phosph. phyto. Puls. Rhus-t. Sil. Right : Calc. Kali-bi. Kali-c. Merc.*

Left : *Brom. Lach. Rhus-t.*

SUPPURATION WITH : *Ars. Brom. Bryo.*

INFLAMMATION—cont :

Calc. Con. Hep. Lach. Merc. Nat-m. Phosph.
Rhus-t. Sil. Sulph-ac.

LOCKJAW : Acon. Arg-n. Arn. aur. bapt. Bell. bryo.
Camph. Canth. Caust. Cic. cina. colch. con. crot-h.
Cupr. Gels. Hep. Hyosc. Hyper. Ipec. lach. Laur. Lyc.
Merc. Nux-v. Op. Plat. Sec. Stram. sulph. Verat.

PALE : Ant-t. Apis. Arg-m. Arn. Ars. Aur. Bell.
Berb. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Carb-v. Caust. Cham.
Chin. Cina. Clem. Cupr. Dig. Ferr. Graph.
Hell. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Lach. Laur. Lyco. Med.
Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Phos-ac. Plumb. Puls.
Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Tab. Verat. Zinc.

PAROTID GLAND, INFLAMMATION OF : see
Inflammation.

PERSPIRATION, COLD : Ant-t. Ars. Aur. Bryo.
Cact. Calc. Camph. Carb-v. China. Cina. Cupr.
Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nux-v. Opi. Puls. Rheum.
Spong. Stram. Sulph. Tab. Verat.

REDNESS : Acon. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Ang-n. Arn.
Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Camph. Cham. China.
Cic. Cina. Crot-t. Cupr. Ferr. Glon. Hell. Hep.
Hyos. Ign. Lach. Naja. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi.
Phosph. Rhus-t. sec. Sep. Sil. Stram. Sulph.
Tab. Thuja. Verat. Verat-v.

SWEAT : see Perspiration.

TRISMUS : see Lockjaw.

MOUTH.

APHTHÆ :—*Æth.* apis. arg-m. **Ars.** *Arum-t.* **Bapt.**
Bor. bryo. *Calc.* *Carb-v.* chlor. *Hell.* *Hep.* *Kali-bi.*
Kali-chl. *Kreos.* *Lach.* *Lyco.* *Mag-c.* **Merc.** **Merc-c.**
Mur-ac. *Nat-m.* *Nit-ac.* **Nux-v.** *Plumb.* **Sulph.**
Sulph-ac.

BLISTERS :—See **Vescicles.**

BURNING, raw, smarting : see **Pain.**

CHEWING MOTION of jaw : *Acon.* *Bell.* **Bryo.**
Calc. cham. cic. gels. *Hell.* ign. lach. *Merc.* nat-m.
Phosph. sep. *Stram.*

DRYNESS : *Acon.* *Alumina.* *Am-c.* *Ant-c.* *Ant-t.* *Apis.*
arg-n. *Arn.* **Ars.** bapt. **Bar-c.** **Bell.** **Bor.** **Bryo.**
Calc. *Camph.* *Canth.* **Caps.** **Carb-v.** *Caust.* **Cham.**
Chin. *Coloc.* *Cupr.* *Dulc.* *Ferr.* *Gamb.* *Gels.* graph.
Hyosc. **Ign.** **Lach.** *Laur.* **Lyco.** **Merc.** *Naja.*
Nat-m. **Nux-v.** **Phosph.** *Puls.* **Rhus-t.** **Sep.** **Sil.**
Sulph. **Verat.**

GUM, BLEEDING from : *Bar-c.* **Bov.** **Calc.**
Carb-v. *Caust.* **Crot-h.** ferr. *Graph.* *Ham.* *Hep.*
Lach. **Merc.** *Nat-m.* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* **Phosph.**
Sec. **Sep.** **Sil.** **Sulph.** **Zinc.**

ODOUR, offensive : *Arn.* **Ars.** *Bapt.* *Bell.* *Bryo.*
Calc. *Carb-ac.* **Carb-v.** **Cham.** **Chel.** *Chin.* *Gels.*
Graph. *Hep.* *Hyosc.* *Kreos.* **Lach.** *Lyco.* **Merc.**
Merc-c. *Mur-ac.* *Nat-m.* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* phosph.
Plumb. *Puls.* *Sep.* *Stann.* **Sulph.** **Tub.**

PAIN, burning, raw, smarting : *Acon. æsc. Apis. Ars. Arum-t. Bell. Caps. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Ign. Ipec. Iris. lyco. Mag-m. Merc. Mez. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Phosph. Psor. Sang. Sep. Spong. Sulph. Verat.*

SALIVA, bitter : *Ars. bapt. Chel. kali-bi. lyco. phosph. sulph. thuja.*

SALIVA BLOODY : *acon. arg-m. arn. ars. Bell. bryo. Bufo. camph. canth. Carb-v. Crot-h. Dros. Hyosc. kali-i. Mag-c. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Rhus-t. Sec. Sulph. thuja.*

FETID : *Dig. Merc. Nit-ac. Petr.*

FROTHY : *Apis. Bryo. cham. Cupr. Hyosc. puls. sulph.*

INCREASED : *Alumina. Am c. ant-c. ant-t. apis. arg-n. ars. Arum-t. Aur-m. Bar-c. Bell. Bor. Calc. Camph. Canth. Caps. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chel. Chin. Colch. Cupr. Flu-ac. Hell. Hep. Iod. Ipec. Iris. Kali-c. Kreos. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Fodo. Puls. sep. Sil. Stram. Sulph. Verat.*

OILY : *æsc. cub.*

ROPY : *ferr. iris. Kali-bi. lach. lyss. phyt. sanic.*

SALTISH : *Ant-c. Cycl. Hyosc. Kali-i. Lyco. Merc. Nat m. Phosph. Sep. Sulph.*

SOUR : *Calc. Ign. Kali-chl. lyco. Nat-m. phosph. podo. sec. Sulph. tarax.*

SALIVA—Cont.

SWEET : *All-sat.* alumen. alumina. *Canth.* Cham.
Chin. *Cupr.* *Dig.* *Kali-i.* *Phosph.* *Plumb.* **Puls.**
Sabad. sep. *thuja.*

YELLOW : *cycl.* *Gels.* *lyco.* *lyss.* *Mancillena.*
Merc-c. *Phyt.* *rhus-t.* *sec.*

SPEECH, difficult : *ant-t.* *arg-n.* *ars.* *Bapt.* **Bell.**
Calc. *Camph.* *Carb-v.* *Caust.* *Cic.* *Con.* *Crot-h.* *Cupr.*
Gels. *Hyos.* **Lach.** *Laur.* *Lyco* *Merc.* *Mur-ac.*
Nux-v. *Opi.* *Phosph.* **Stram.** sulph. tab.

SPEECH UNINTELLIGIBLE : *ars.* *Bell.* *chel.*
flu-ac. *Hyosc.* *lyco.* *Naja.* *Phosph-ac.* *rhus-t.*
Stram. *thuja.* *verat.* *zinc.*

TASTE, (acid see Sour) Bitter : **Acon.** *aloe.* *alumina.*
Am-c. *Am-m.* *Ant-c.* *Apis.* *Arg-n.* *Arn.* **Ars.** *Aur.*
Bell. **Bryo.** *Calc.* *camph.* *Canth.* **Carb-v.** *Caust.*
Cham. *Chel.* **China.** *Colch.* **Coloc.** *cupr.* *Hell.*
Hep. *Ign.* *Lach.* *Lyco.* **Merc.** *Mur-ac.* *naja.* **Nat-m.**
Nux-v. *Phosph.* *Podo.* **Puls.** *Rhus-t.* *Sil.* *Stram.*
Sulph. *Verat.*

BITTER, TASTE after drinking : *acon.* *Ars.*
Bryo. *China.* *Gin.* *ign.* *Puls.*

EVERY THING BITTER except water : *acon.*

METALLIC, TASTE : *Æsc.* *aloe.* *alumina.* *Arg-n.*
Ars. *Calc.* *Canth.* **Cocc.** *Coloc.* *Cupr.* *hep.*
hyosc. *Lach.* *Lyco.* **Merc.** **Nat-c.** *nat-m.*
Nux-v. *phosph.* *Phyto.* *Plumb.* *puls.* **Rhus-t.**
Seneg. *Sep.* *Sulph.*

TASTE—cont.

NAUSEOUS TASTE : *acon. All-c. bapt. Bism.*
bryo. canth. crot-t hyosc. Ipec. lach. lyco.
Puls. sec. Sulph. thuja.

SALTISH TASTE : *Ant-c. Ant-t. Ars. bell. bryo.*
Calc. Carb-v. chin. Cycl. Graph. Hyosc. lach.
lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nux-v. Phosph.
Puls. Sep. Sulph. Tarax. Zinc.

SOUR TASTE : *Alumen. Alumina. Ant-c. Arg-n.*
Ars. bell. bism. Calc. Caps. Caust. Cham.
Chin. Chel. crot-t. cupr. Graph. Hep. Ign.
Lach. Lyco. Mag-c. Merc. Mur-ac. Nat-c.
Nat-m. Nux-v. Ox-ac. Phosph. Phosph-ac.
podo. Puls. rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Stann. Sulph.
tab. verat.

SWEETISH : *Acon. Alumina. Ars. Bell. Bryo.*
calc. chel. Chin. Coff. Cupr. Dulc. Lyco.
Merc. Mur-ac. Phosph. Plumb. Podo. Puls.
rhus-t. Stann. Sulph. Thuja. Zinc.

TASTELESSNESS of food : *Alumina. ant-t. apis.*
arg-n. ars. bell. bryo. Calc. camph. Coich. Hell. Ign.
Nat-m. nux-v. Puls. sil. stram.

TONGUE, APHTHÆ : *ars. aur. Bor. camph. Lach.*
Merc. Mur-ac. Nat-m. nux-v. Phosph. plumb. Sulph.
Sulph-ac. latent. thuja.

BLACK TONGUE : *Arg-n. Ars. Carb-v. Chin.*
Chin-ars. Chlor. cupr. hyos. Lach. Lyc. Merc.
Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. plumb. Sec. stram Verat.

TONGUE—cont.

BROWN TONGUE : ant-t. *Apis. Arn. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Carb-v. Chel. China. Chin-ars. Colch. Cupr. gels. Hep. Hyosc. Kali-ph. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Plumb. Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Sil. Sulph. verat.*

BURNT, AS IF : *Apis, Bell. camph. caust. chin. hyosc. Iris. jatro. Laur. lyco. Mag-m. Merc-c. sep. Thuja. Verat. zinc.*

COLD TONGUE : *acon. Ars. bell. Camph. Carb-v. Colch. cupr-ars. Iris. Laur. merc. Nat-m. naj. opi. Phosph-ac. sec. Verat.*

CRACKED TONGUE : *Apis. Ars. Arum-t. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. camph. Carb-v. Chin. Hyosc. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Mur-ac. Nit-ac. Phosph. Podo. Rhus-t. Sulph. Verat.*

DIRTY TONGUE : *arg-n. calc. Camph. carb-v. China. Kali-chl. Nat-s. syph. zinc.*

DRYNESS : *Acon. aloe. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Calc-ph. Camph. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. China. Cupr. gels. Hell. Hyosc. Ipec Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Mur-ac. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Podo. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Sulph. Verat. Verat-v.*

GLAZED TONGUE, See Shining.

GLISTENING TONGUE, See Shining.

GLOSSY TONGUE, See Shining.

TONGUE—cont.

GREEN TONGUE : calc. caust. cupr-ac. Nat-s.

Nit-ac. Plumb. Rhod.

MAPPED TONGUE : ant-c. *Ars. cham. Kali-bi.*

Lach. lyco. merc. Nat-m. nit-ac. Rhus-t. sulph-ac.

Tarax. Ter. thuja.

MUCUS, collection of, on tongue : *Alumen. arg-n.*

Bell. calc. canth. colch. cupr. Lach. Merc.

merc-c. Nat-m. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls Sep.

Sulph. verb.

PAIN : *Apis. arg-m. ars. Arum-t. bell. Calc. Con.*

Kali-c. lyco. merc. mur-ac. nit-ac. ox-ac. phosph.

plumb. sabad. Sulph. Vesp.

PAPILLÆ, of tongue erect : *Arg-n. apis. Ars.*

Arum-t. Bell. caust. chel. cupr. ham. Hydras.

Lach. lyc. Merc. Merc-c. Nux-m. podo. Phosph.

plumb. Rhus-t. sep. stram. Tab. ter. zinc.

PIMPLES on tongue : *bell. berb. brom. Calc-ph.*

lyco. Nux-v. plumb. tarax.

PROTRUED tongue : *acet-ac. acon. Apis. bell.*

cina. Crot-h. ferr-m. hydro-ac. Hell. hyosc.

Lach. Lyco. Merc-c. nux-v. Opi. Phyto. plumb.

sec. stram. tab.

CANNOT be protruded : *Apis. brom. carb-ac.*

dulc. hyosc. Lyco. Merc-c. Nux-v. Plumb.

sabad.

PUSTULES on the tongue : *ant-t. Hep. med.*

mur-ac. sep. variol.

TONGUE—cont.

RED TONGUE : *Acon.* aloë. ant-c. ant-t. **Apis.** arg-n. **Ars.** aur-m. bapt. **Bell.** *Bism.* bryo. *Calc.* *Camph.* *Canth.* *Carb-v.* *Cham.* *Colch.* *Cupr-ac.* *Gels.* *Hyosc.* *Lach.* *Lyco.* **Merc.** *Merc-c.* mur-ac. nat-m. **Nit-ac.** *Nux-v.* **Phosph.** *Plumb.* **Rhus-t.** *Sulph.* *Verat.*

RED STRIPE down centre : ant-t. arg-m. *Arg-n.* ars. **Bell.** **Caust.** *Cham.* *Kali-bi.* merc-c. **Phosph.** *Phosph-ac.* *Sang.* **Verat-v.**

RED EDGES : *acon.* ant-c. ant-t. **Ars.** *Bapt.* bell. bryo. *Canth.* **Chel.** colch. cupr. *Flu-ac.* *Gels.* *Iris.* *Kali-bi.* *Lach.* *Lyco.* **Merc.** *Nit-ac.* nux-v. opi. **Phosph.** *Plumb.* *Rhus-t.* sec. sep. sulph.

RED TIP : *Apis.* **Ars.** **Arg-n.** chel. ferr. flu-ac. *Lach.* *Lyco.* *Nit-ac.* **Phyto.** **Rhus-t.** stram. sulph.

SHINING, smooth, glazed, glistening, glossy : *Apis.* *Arg-n.* ars. carb-ac. *Crot-h.* cupr. gamb. *Glou.* ipe. **Kali-bi.** **Lach.** mur-ac. *Nat-m.* *Nux-v.* **Phosph.** *Plumb.* *Pyrog.* *Sec.* stram. *Sulph-ac. ter.*

SMOOTH, see Shining.

SORE TONGUE : *Agar.* aloë. ant-c. *Apis.* arn. ars. *Arum-t.* *Bapt.* bell. benz-ac. *Calc.* *Carb-v.* caust. **Chel.** *Crot-h.* *Dig.* *Gels.* *Glou.* graph. ipe. kali-c. *Lach.* *Lyco.* *Merc-c.* mur-ac. nat-m. **Nit-ac.** nux-v. rhus-t. *Sabad.* *Sep.* *Thuja.*

TONGUE—cont.

SWELLING of tongue : *Acon. ant-t. Apis. arg-n. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Calc-ph. Camph. Canth. Chin. Cinic. Con. Crot-h. Hell. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Naja. Nat-m Op. Phosph. Podo. puls. sec. sil. stram. ter. thuja. verat*

TREMBLING TONGUE : *Agar. Apis. arn. ars. Aur. Bell. bryo. Camph. Canth. Crot-h. cupr. Gels. Hell. Hyosc. Ign. Lach. Lyco. Merc. mur-ac. Opi. phosph. Phosph-ac. Plumb. rhus-t. sec. sil. stram. tab. Tarax.*

WHEN PROTRUDING IT : *apis. Bell. crot-h. ferr. Gels. Hell. Hyosc. ign. Lach. merc. Plumb. stram.*

ULCER : *aloe. ant-t. Apis. Ars. Aur. Bapt. Caps. Calc. Chin. Dig. Flu-ac. Kali-bi. Kreos. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Mur-ac. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Psor. sil. Staph. Sulph.*

VESICLE, TONGUE : *Am-c. ant-c. Apis. Arg-m. Ars. Bell. Canth. Caps. Caust. Hell. Lach. Lyco. Mur-ac. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Rhus-t.*

WHITE TONGUE : *Acon. Æsc. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bism. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Cham. Chel. Chin. Colch. Coloc. cupr. Ferr. Gels. Hyosc Kali-bi. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Mur-ac. naja. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Podo. Psor.*

TONGUE—cont.

Puls. *Rhus-t.* *Sabad.* *Sep.* *Sil.* **Spig.** *Stann.*
Sulph. *Taren.* *verat.*

MILKY WHITE : *Ant-c.* *Bell.* *Glon.* *Merc-cy.*

YELLOW : *Æsc.* *aloe.* *Ant-c.* *ant-t.* **Apis.** *Arn.*
Bapt. *Camph.* *Carb-v.* **Chel.** *Cham.* *Chin.* *Cocc.*
Colch. *Coloc* *Crot-h.* *cupr.* *Gels.* *Hell.* *Hep-s.*
Kali-bi. *Lach.* *Lept.* *lyco.* **Merc.** *Nat-ars.*
nat-m. *Nit-ac.* **Nux-m.** *Nux-v.* *Phosph.* *Phyto.*
Plumb. *Podo.* *Psor.* *Puls.* **Rhus-t.** **Spig.** *Stann.*
Sulph. *Verat.*

ULCER MOUTH : *Alumina.* **Ars.** *Bapt.* *Bor.* *Canth.*
Caps. *Cic.* *Dulc.* *Flu-ac.* *Graph.* *hell.* *hep.* *Iod.* *Iris.*
Kali-chl. **Kali-i.** **Lach.** *Merc.* *Merc-c.* **Mur-ac.**
Nat-m. **Nit-ac.** *Nux-m.* *Phosph.* *Phyto.* *Staph.*
Sulph-ac. *tab.* *ter.* *thuja.*

VESICLES, mouth : *Anac.* *ant-t.* **Ars.** *Calc.* *Canth.*
Chel. *cupr.* *hell.* *Kali-ars.* *Mag-c.* *Merc.* *Nat-m.*
nux-v. *phosph.* *rhus-t.* *Staph.* *Sulph-ac.* *Thuja.*

TEETH.

ACHE : Toothache see Pain.

BITE TOGETHER, desire to : acon. camph. cann-i.
caust. cupr. *Hyosc.* laur. *Lyc.* nux-v. **Phyto.** *Podo.*

CARIES : **Ant-c.** *Bar-c.* **Bell.** **Bor.** *Calc.* *Calc-ph.*
Carb-v. *Cham.* *Chin.* **Flu-ac.** *Hep.* *Hyosc.* *Kreos.*
Lach. *Lyc.* **Merc.** **Nat-c.** *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph.*
Phosph-ac. **Plumb.** *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* **Sep.** **Sil.** **Staph.**
Sulph. *Tarax.*

CARIES, premature in children : *Calc.* **Calc-fi.**
Calc-ph. *coff.* *Flu-ac.* *Kreos.* **Staph.**

CHATTERING : *bar-c* *calc.* *cocc.* *ipe.* *kali-ph.* *phosph.*

GRINDING of teeth during sleep : *Acon.* *Ant-c.*
Ars. **Bell.** *Bryo.* **Cann-i.** *caust.* **Cina** : *Coff.* *colch.*
Con. *Crot-h.* *Hell.* *Hyosc.* *Ign.* *Kali-br.* *Merc.* *Plumb.*
Podo. *psor.* *Sint.* *sep.* *Stram.* *Verat.* *Zinc.*

PAIN, toothache : *Acon.* *Ant-c.* *Arg-n.* **Bell.** **Bryo.**
Cham. *China.* *Coff.* *Glon.* *Hell.* *Hep.* *Hyosc.*
Kreos. *Lach.* *Mag-m.* *Merc.* **Nat-c.** *Nat-m.* *Puls.*
Rhod. *Rhus-t.* **Sep.** **Staph.** *Sulph.* *Zinc.*

SORDES : *Ail.* *Apis.* **Ars.** **Bapt.** *Bryo.* *Cact.* *Camph.*
Carb-v. *Chin.* *Geis.* *Hyosc.* *Iris.* *Merc.* *mur-ac.*
Phosph. **Phosph-ac.** *Plumb.* *Pyrog.* *Rhus-t.* *Stram.*
Sulph-ac.

THROAT.

CHOAKING, constriction : *Acon. Æsc. Alumen. Alumina. Arg-m. Ars. Bell. Cact. Calc. Cic. Colch. Cupr-ac. hyosc. Ign. Kali-c lyc. lyss. Merc c. naja. Nat-m. nit-ac. Phosph. sabad. stram.*

DRYNESS : *Æsc. Apis. Ars. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Canth. Carb-v. Caust. Gels. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Iris. Kali-bi. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Stram. Sulph. Verat.*

FOREIGN BODY, sensation of : *Ant-c. Apis. arg-n. arn. bryo. carb-v. con. Crot-t. Lach. Merc. Nux-m. phosph. plumb. sulph.*

GURGLING, drinking when, *Œsophagus* : *arn. Ars. Cina. Cupr. elaps. Hell. Hydro-ac. Laur. sil. thuja.*

HAIR, sensation of : *ars. carb-s. coc-c. Kali-bi. Sil. Sulph. thuja.*

LUMP, sensation of : *Ant-c. Arg-n. ars. Asaf. bell. bryo. Cina. Gels. Hep. Ign. Lach. merc. Nat-m. Nux-v. Psor. Sep. Sil. Sulph.*

SPASMS, spasmodic constriction of *œsophagus* : *Alumina. Arg-n. Ars. Bapt. Bar-c. Bell. Calc. Carb-ac. carb-v. Cocc. Cupr. Gels. Hyosc. Ign. Lach. Laur. Merc-c. Naja. Nux-v. Phosph. Plumb. Stram. Sulph.*

SUFFOCATIVE sensation : *Apis. caust. Lach. lyss. nux-v.*

SWALLOWING, difficult : *Acon. Am-c Apis. Arg-n. Ars. Bapt. Bar-c. Bell. Canth. Corb-o. China. Colch. Con. Cupr. Gels. Hell. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Kali-c. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nit-ac. Opi. Rhust. Sep. Stram. sulph. Tab. Thuja.*

ULCERS : *Apis. Ars. Hep. Nit-ac. Sulph.*



STOMACH.

APPETITE, diminished : aloe. ant-t. *Arg-n.* ars. *Aur.*
carb-v. *Caust.* *Cina.* *Coff.* *Coloc.* *Con.* *Ferr.* *Gels.*
Lach. *Lyc.* naja. *Pic-ac.* *Psor.* tab. verat.

EASY SATIETY : *Caust.* *Chin.* *Colch.* *Gels.* *Ign.*
Lyc. *Nux-v.* *Opi.* *Phosph.* *Plat.* *Podo.* *Rhod.*
Sep. *Sil.* *Sulph.* *Thuja.*

EXCESSIVE, ravenous, canine : *Alumina.*
Am-c. *Arg-m.* arn. *Ars.* *Aur.* *Bryo.* *Calc.*
Calc-s. *Cann-i.* carb-v. *Caust.* *China.* *Cina.*
Colch. *Coloc.* *Con.* *Ferr.* *Graph.* *Ign.* *Iod.* *Lach.*
Lyc. *Nat-m.* *Nux-v.* *Oleand.* *Opi.* *Phosph.*
Podo. *Psor.* *Puls.* *Sabad.* *Sec.* *Sep.* *Sil.*
Sulph. *Thuja.* *Verat.*

WANTING : *Acon.* *Ant-c.* *Arg-n.* *Ars.* *Bapt.* bell.
Bar-c. *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Carb-v.* *Caust.* *Cham.* *Chel.*
China. *Cycl.* *Ferr.* *Ipec.* *Iris.* kali-bi. *Lyc.*
Nat-m. *Nux-v.* *Phosph.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* *Sabin.*
Sep. *Sil.* *Sulph.*

AVERSION to acids : *Bell.* *Cocc.* *Ferr.* *Ign.* merc.
nux-v. phosph-ac. *Sabad.* *Sulph.*

BREAD : *Chin.* *Con.* *Cycl.* ign. *Kali-c.* lach. *Lyc.*
Nat-m. *Nat-ph.* *Nat-s.* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph.*
Phosph-ac. *Puls.* sep.

BROTH : arn.

DRINKS : aloe. *Apis.* arn. *Bell.* *Canth.* chin.

AVERSION—cont.

Ferr. **Hyosc.** ign. lach. *Lyss.* *Nit-ac.* **Nux-v.**
Puls. sec. *Stram.*

EGGS. *Ferr.* kali-s. nit-ac. sulph.

EVERYTHING : alumina. am-m. caps. cupr.
hyosc. ipec. lyco. merc. nux-v. *Puls.* sep. sulph.
ther, thuja.

FATS AND RICH FOOD : *Ars.* bell. *Bryo.* calc.
Carb-an. carb-v. **Chin.** *Colch.* *Cycl.* hell. *Hep.*
Merc. *Nat-m.* **Petr.** phosph. **Ptel.** **Puls.**
rhus-t. *Sep.* *Sulph.*

FISH : *Colch.* **Graph.** nat-m. *Phosph.* sulph. *Zinc.*

FOOD : *Acon.* *Alumina.* *Ant-c.* ant-t. apis. *Arg-n.*
Arn. **Ars.** bapt. *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Canth.* **Chin.**
Cocc. *Colch.* *Coloc.* **Ferr.** *Hell.* *Ign.* *Iod.*
Ipec. *Kali-c.* *Lil-t.* *Mag-c.* *Merc.* **Nux-v.** *Op.*
Podo. *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* *Sep.* *Staph.* *Tub.*

MEAT : *Alumina.* *Arn.* *Ars.* *Aur.* *Bryo.* **Calc.**
Carb-v. **Chin.** *Ferr.* **Graph.** *Ign.* *Kali-c.*
Lyco. *Merc.* **Mur-ac.** *Nat-m.* *Nit-ac.* **Nux-v.**
Petr. *Phosph.* **Puls.** *Rhus-t.* *Sep.* **Sil.** **Sulph.**

MILK : *Æth.* am-c. *Ant-t.* *Arn.* bell. *Bryo.* *Calc.*
Carb-v. *Cina.* *Ign.* **Lac-d** **Nat-c.** nat-p. nux-v.
Phosph. *Puls.* *Sep.* **Sil.** *Sulph.*

MOTHER'S MILK : ant-c. *Cina.* lach. merc.
Sil. stann. stram.

POTATOES : alumina. thuja.

RICH FOOD : see Fats.

AVERSION—cont.

SALT FOOD : acet-ac. *Carb-v.* card-m. **Cor-r.**
Graph. *Nat-m.* *Selen.* *Sep.* sil.

SWEETS : *Ars.* bar-c. **Caust.** Graph. lac-c. *Merc.*
nit-ac. *Phosph.* *Sulph.* *Zinc.*

TEA : carb-an. *Phosph.*

TOBACCO : acon. ant-t arn. bryo. **Calc.** *Camph.*
Canth. *Carb-an.* cimic. con. *Ign.* *Lach.* *Lyc.*
Nat-m. **Nux-v.** *Opi.* *Phosph.* *Puls.* *Sulph.*
thuja. zing.

WATER : *Apis.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Calad.* *Canth.* coloc.
hell. *Hyosc.* *Lyss.* *Nat-m.* **Nux-v.** *Puls.*
Stram.

BALL, SENSATION OF ; *Bell.* *Coc-c.* lach. senecio-a.

BURNING PAIN : acon. *Æsc.* *Anthr.* ant-c. ant-t.
Apis. arg-n. arn. *Ars.* *Bell.* *Bism.* *Bryo.* *Camph.*
Canth. **Caps.** *Carb-v.* **Caust.** *Cham.* *Chel.* chin.
Cic. *Colch.* *Coloc.* *Con.* *Cupr.* *Hep.* *Ign.* *Iris.*
Jatr. *Kreos.* *Laur.* *Merc.* *Nat-m.* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.*
Phosph. *Sabin.* *Sec.* *Sep.* *Sil.* **Sulph.** verat.

COLDNESS : acon. **Ars.** *Bell.* *Calc.* **Camph.** **Caps.**
Carb-v. *Chin.* *Colch.* *Hipp.* *Lach.* *Nat-m.* *Petr.*
Phosph. *Rhus-t.* *Sil.* *Sulph-ac.* *Tarax.*

DURING DIARRHŒA : nat-m. ptel.

CRAMPING PAIN : *Æth.* *Alumina.* *Ant-c.* *Arg-n.*
Ars. *Bism.* *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Carb-v.* **Caust.** *Cham.*
Chel. *Cocc.* *Coloc.* *Con.* *Cupr.* *Diosc.* *Gels.* **Graph.**
Hyosc. *Ipec.* *Iris.* *Jatro.* *Lyc.* **Mag-ph.** *Nat-m.*

CRAMPING PAIN—cont,

Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Podo. Puls. sec. Sep. Sil. Stann. Verat.

CUTTING PAIN : *Abrot. aloë Arg-n. Ars. Bell. Calc Cham. Coloc. Diosc. Ign. Kali-c. Lyco. Merc. Nat-c. Opi. Phosph. puls. sep. Sil. Sulph.*

DESIRES, Acids ; alumina. *Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arn. Ars. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Cham. Con. Cor-r. Ferr. Flu-ac. Hep. Ign. Kali-c. Lach. Mag-c. Nat-m. Phosph. Podo Puls. Sec. Sep. Stram. Sulph. Verat.*

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS : *Ars. Asar. Caps. Crot-h. Hep. Lach. Lyco. Mur-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Puls. Sep. Staph. Sulph.*

ALMONDS : cub.

APPLES : aloë. ant-t. guaj. sulph. tell.

BITTER DRINKS : acon. dig. *Nat-m. ter.*

BITTER food : dig. *Nat-m.*

BREAD : aloë. *Ars. Aur. bell. cina. Coloc. ferr. hell. ign. Mag-c. Merc. Nat-m. Plumb. puls. sec. sil, stront.*

CHALK see Lime.

CHARCOAL : *Alumina. Cic. con. nit-ac. nux-v.*

COLD DRINKS : *Acon. Alumen. Ant-t. Arg-n. Ars. Bell. Bism. Bryo. Calc. Caps. Caust. Cham. China. Cina. Cupr. Eupper. Hell. Lyco. Merc. Nat-c. nat-m. Nat-s. nux-v. Phosph. Podo. puls. Rhus-t. Thuja. Verat.*

DESIRES—cont.

COLD FOOD : *Ant-t.* cupr. nat-m. Phosph. Puls.
sil. Verat.

EGGS : *Calc.* hydr-ac. nat-ph.

BOILED EGG : *Calc.*

FARINACIOUS FOOD : lach. *Nat-m.* sabad. sumb.

FAT : ars. hep. Nit-ac. *Nux-v.* Sulph.

FISH : *Nat-m.* nat-ph, phosph

FOOD : see Highly seasoned food.

FRUIT : aloe, *Alumina.* *Ant-t.* ars. chin. hep. *Ign.*
lach, *Mag-c.* nat-m. Phosph-ac. puls. *Sulph-ac.*
ign. Verat.

ACID FRUITS : *Ars.* calc. chin. *Cist.* cub.
thuja. Verat,

HIGHLY SEASONED FOOD : Chin. *Hep.*
Nux-v. Phosph. puls. *Sang.* sep. Sulph. tarent.

ICE : *Elaps.* *Med.* merc-c. nat-s Verat.

ICE-CREAM : *Calc.* *Eup-per.* Phosph. verat.

INDIGESTIBLE THINGS : *Alumina.* bell. bryo.
Calc. *Calc-ph.* cycl.

JUICY THINGS : aloe. nat-ars. Phosph-ac. puls.
Sabad. verat.

LEMONS : ars. benz. verat.

LEMONADE : Bell. calc. eup-per. *Jatr.* Nit-ac.
puls. *Sabin.* sec.

**LIME, SLATE PENCIL, EARTH, CHALK,
CLAY &c.** *Alumina.* *Calc.* ferr. nat-m. Nit-ac.
Nux-v.

DESIREs—cont.

MEAT : aloe. aur. canth. ferr. *Ferr-m.* graph. hell,
Kreos. Lil-t. *Mag-c.* merc. nat-m. sulph.

MILK : *Apis.* *Ars.* *Aur.* bapt. *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Chel.*
Elaps. mag-c. *Merc.* *Nat-m.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph-ac.*

Rhus-t. *Sabad.* *Sil.* *Staph.* *Stront.* sulph.

COLD MILK : *Phosph.* *Rhus-t.* *Tub.*

WARM MILK : *Bryo.*

MUSTARD : ars. *Cocc.* colch. hep. nicc.

ONIONS, RAW : *All-c.* cub.

ORANGES : cub. elaps. med. ther.

OYSTERS : apis. *Bryo.* *Calc.* **Lach.** *Lyco.* *Nat-m.*
Rhus-t

PLUMS : sulph-ac.

POTATOES : nat-c.

PUNGENT THINGS : ars. *Cist.* *Flu-ac.* *Hep.*
Lac-c. nat-ph. phosph-ac *Sang.*

RICE, DRY : *Alumina.* ter.

SALT THINGS : *Aloe.* *Arg-n.* *Calc.* *Calc-ph.*
Carb-v. *Caust.* cocc. *Con.* *Cor-r.* *Lyss.* *Med.*

Nat-m. *Nit-ac.* *Phosph.* *Plumb.* sulph. **Verat.**

SEASONED FOOD HIGHLY : see Highly sea-
soned food.

SOUR : see Acids.

SWEETS : *Am-c.* *Arg-n.* *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Carb-v.*
China. *Ipec* *Kali-c.* *Lyco.* *Mag-m.* *Med.* *Nat-c.*

nat-m. *nux-v.* op. *Plumb.* *Rheum.* *Rhus-t.* *Sabad.*

Sec. *Sep.* **Sulph.**

DESIRES—cont.**SUGAR** : am-c. Arg-n. Calc. kali-c. Sec.**TEA** : Calc-s. hep. Hydras.**TOBACCO** : bell. kreos. nat-c. nux-v. plat. plumb;
*Staph. Tab. ther. thuja.***TOBACCO SMOKING** : calad. carb-an. card-m.
glon. ham. led. lyco. ther.**TONICS** : aloe. carb-ac. caust. *Cocc.* nux-v. *Rhus-t.*
Phosph-ac. Puls. rheum. sulph-ac. *Valer.***VEGETABLES** : *Alumina.* ars. calc-s. carb-an.
cham. *Mag-m.***WARM DRINKS** : Ars bell. Bryo. *Chel. Lac-c.*
*Lyco. Sulph.***DISORDERED STOMACH, AFTER ACIDS** ;
*Ant-c. Caust. ferr. Sep.***BREAD AFTER** : bryo. **Caust.** lyco. *Merc. nat-m.*
*Sep.***COLD, AFTER A** : *Ant c. Bryo.***EGGS AFTER** : chin-ars.**EXITEMENT, AFTER** : bryo. *Cham.* chin. coloc.
nux-v. phosph-ac. staph.**FAT FOOD, AFTER** : *Caust.* nat-ph. ptel. *Puls.*
*Sep.***FISH** : chin-ars.**FRESH, MEAT** : *Caust.***FRUIT, AFTER** : *Bryo. Chin. Lyco.***HEADACHE, FROM** : Ant-c, Ipe. *Iris. Lyco.*
Nux-v. Puls. Sang.

DISORDERED—cont.

MENTAL EXERTION : *arn. calc. cocc. Lach.*
Nux-m. Nux-v. Puls. Sulph. verat.

MILK, AFTER : *Alumina. ars. Bryo. Calc. Chin.*
Iris. Lyco. Nit ac. Nat-c. Sep. Sulph.

OYSTERS : *Bryo. lyco.*

VEXATION, after : *Cham. Ipec.*

DISTENTION : *ant-c. ant-t. apis. Arg-n. Bell. Bryo.*
Calc. Carb-v. Cham. Chin. Cic. Colch. Con. Gels.
Hell. Hep. Ign. Kali-c. Lach. Lyco. Nat-m.
Nux-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Puls. Rat. sec. sep. Stram.
Sulph. thuja.

ERUCTATIONS, AMEL : *Arg-n. Carb-v. mag-c.*
Nat-s.

ERUCTATIONS do not amel : *Chin. lyco.*

EMPTYNESS, weak feeling, faintness, goneness,
hungry feeling : *Ant-c. Arg-n. Ars. Bapt. Calc.*
Camph. Caps. Caust. Chin. Cina. Cocc. Coloc.
Dig. Gels. Hydras. Ign. Lach. Merc. Nux-v.
Petr. Phosph. Podo. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Stann.
Sulph. Tab. Verat. Zinc.

DIARRHŒA, WITH : *Flu-ac. Lyco. Petr. Stram.*
Sulph.

NOT RELIEVED BY EATING : *Ant-c. Arg-m.*
Ars. calc. Carb-v. Cina. Ign. Lach. Lyco. Merc.
Mur-ac. Phosph. Sep. Staph. Teucr. Verat.

EATING AFTER : *Cina. Lyco. puls. sil. thuja.*
Verat.

EMPTYNESS—cont.

STOOL, after : aloe. diosc. flu-ac. Petro. *Puls.*
Phosph-ac. Sep. sulph.

ERUCTATIONS : Acon. *Æsc.* Ant-c. Ant-t. Arg-n.
Arn. Ars. Bell. Bism. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Canth.
Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chel. Chin. Cocc. Con.
Cupr. Gels. Hep. Ign. Iod. Ipec. Kali-c. Lach.
Lyc. Mag-c. Merc. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac petr.
Phosph. *Phosph-ac.* Psor. Puls. Rhust Sep.
Sil. Sulph. Thuja. Verat.

ACID : see Sour.

AGGRAVATE : agar. cann-s. Cham. Chin. Cocc.
Lach. phosph. *Rhus-t.* sep. stann. Sulph.
zinc.

ALTERNATING with Hiccough : agar. sep.
wyeth.

AMELIORATE : Acon. aloe. Ant-t Arg-n. Aur.
Bar-c. Bryo. Canth. Carb-v. Chel. Graph.
Ign. Kali-c. Lyc. Nat-c. Nit-ac. *Nux-v.* opi.
phosph. Sang. *Sil.* Sulph.

BITTER : aloe. am-c. ant-c. ant-t. *Apis.* Arn.
bell. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Chel. Chin. cupr.
hyosc. Ign. Lyc. Merc. nat-c. Nat-s. *Nux-v.*
opi. phosph. *Phosph-ac.* Pic-ac. Podo. Puls. *Sep.*
stann. sulph. verat.

FATS, after : Ferr. Puls. Sep. thuja.

FOOD, tasting like : aloe. Ant-c. *Apis.* ars. bell.
Bryo. Calc. Carb-an. carb-v. Caust. Con.

ERUCTATIONS—cont.

Ferr. graph. *Ipec.* lach. lyco. **Nat-m.** nux-v.
Phosph. Puls. rhus-t. *Sulph.* *Thuja.*

FOUL : ant-c. *Ant-t.* ars. **Asaf.** *Bism.* *Carb-v.* *Cocc.*
Dig. *Ferr.* *Merc-c.* *Graph.* *Hep.* *Kali-bi.* naja.
nat-m. nux-v. phosph. *Psor.* Puls. *Sep.* *Sulph.*
Sulph-ac.

HICCOUGH LIKE : ant-t. calc. cycl. mez. plat.
sars. sulph.

LOUD : acon. ant-c. **Arg-n.** arn. **Asaf.** *Bism.*
Carb-v. caust. *China.* *Coloc.* lach. merc. *Phosph.*
Plat. Puls. *Sil.* sulph. tab. verat.

SOUR : aloe. *All c.* ant-t. *Arg-n.* *Ars.* *Bryo.* **Calc.**
Canth. **Carb-v.** *Caust.* *Cham.* **Chel.** **Chin.** cina.
coloc. cupr-ac. *Diosc.* *Ferr.* *Gels.* *Graph.* *Hep.*
Ign. *Iod.* iris. *Kali-c.* **Kali-s.** *Lach.* **Lith.** **Lyco.**
Mag-c. **Nat-c.** **Nat p.** **Nat-s.** *Nit-ac.* **Nux-v.**
Opi. *Phosph.* *Podo.* *Psor.* Puls. **Rob.** *Sep.* *Sil.*
Sulph **Sulph-ac.** verat.

STOOL, before : sumb.

DURING : cham. con. dulc. *Kali-c.* *Merc.* Puls.
ruta.

AFTER : æsc. anac. *Ars.* bar-c. *Calc-s.* cob.
Coloc. merc. sil.

WATER-BRASH : *Alumen.* *Am c.* *Am-m.* ant-c.
Ant-t. *Apis.* **Ars.** **Bar c.** bell. *Bism.* **Bryo.**
Calc. **Caps.** **Carb-v.** *Caust.* *China* *Cina.* cupr.
hell. *Hep.* *Ign.* *Ipec.* *Kali-c.* **Lyco.** *Merc.* **Mez**

ERUCTATIONS—cont.

*Nat-c. Nat-m. Nux-v. Petro. Phosph. Puls.
Rhus-t. Sabad. Sang. sec. Sep. Sil. Staph.
Sulph. Sulph-ac. Verat.*

FAININESS—see Emptiness.

FERMENTATION : acet-ac. apoc. *Caust. Chin. croc.
graph. Plat.*

GURGLING—see Thirst.

HEART BURN : *Æsc. Alumina. Am-c. Apis. Ars.
Bryo. Calc. Canth. Caps. Carb-v. Caust. Chel. Chin.
Cic. Con. Croc. crot-t. Ferr-ph. Hep. Iris. Lach.
Lyc. Mag-c. Merc. Nat-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Podo.
Puls. Sep. Sil. Sulph.*

HICCOUGH : acon. *Agar Alumina. Am-m. ant-c.
ant-t. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bryo. Calc. carb v. Cham.
China. Cic. Coff. colch. cupr. Cycl. Diosc. Dros.
Gels. Hyosc. hep. Ign. Iod. Lach. Lyc.
Mag-ph. Merc. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nicc. Nux-m.
Nux-v. Opi. Psor. Puis. Sec. Stram. sulph. Teucr.
Verat.*

DAY TIME : nit-ac. petro. phosph.

MORNING : all-c. apoc. cann-s. kali-n. verat.

FASTING, WHILE : kali-n.

RISING, AFTER : gamb. graph. mag-c.

FORENOON, eating after · bar-c. nat-s.

11. A. M. ox-ac.

NOON : kali-c. sil. sulph.

AFTER NOON : agar. canth. *Ign.*

HICCOUGH—cont.1. P. M. bov. *Verat-v.*2. P. M. tarent. *Verat-v.***EVENING** : æth. graph. kali-bi. *Kali-i.* *Lob.* nat.c.
nat-s. Nicc. petr. rhus-t. sil. zinc.**BED, IN** : nat-m. nicc. sil.**FASTING**, while : sulph.

5 to 8 P. M. physo.

6 P. M. ham. nat-c. sars.

NIGHT : ars. bell. **Hyosc.** merc. merc-c. puls.
sulph-ac.**SLEEP, DURING** : puls.**MIDNIGHT** : bell.**ALCOHOLIC DRINKS**, after : *Ran-b.***BED, IN.** nat-m. nicc. sil. *Sulph.***BREAD AND BUTTER**, after : nat-s.**BREAKFAST**, after : tarent. zinc.**CHILL**, after : am-c.**COLD TAKEN**, after : phosph.**CONVULSIONS**, with : bell. *Cic.* cupr. **Hyosc.**
*Ran-b.***CONVULSIVE** : æth. ars. bell. *Mag-ph.* nux-v.
ran-b. stram. tab.**COUGH**, during : tab.After cough : **Tab.****DINNER, BEFORE** : mag-m. mur-ac. nux-v.**DURING** : cycl. grat. *Mag m.* nat-c.**AFTER** : alumina. am-m. arn. carb-ac. carb v.

HICCOUGH—cont.

graph. grat, hyosc. *Mag-m. Mur-ac.* phosph,
sars. teucr.

DRINKING, AFTER : *Ign. lach. merc-c. Nux-v.*
Puls. sulph ac.

COLD WATER, AFTER : thuja.

HOT DRINKS, AFTER : *Verat.*

DRUNKARD, IN : *Ran-b.*

EATING, before : bov. *Phosph. sil.*

WHILE EATING : cycl. mag m. merc.
teucr.

AFTER EATING : acon. *Alumina. ars. bell.*
bor. *Bryo. Carb-an carb-v. cycl. Graph.*
hep. **Hyosc.** *Ign. lyc. mag-m. merc. nat-c.*
nat-m. *Nux-v. phosph, psor. Sep. sil. staph.*
Teucr. thuja. sulph. verat.

ERUCTION, after : bryo. cycl. til.

ERUCTION ALTERNATING with hic-
cough : see Eructation.

EXERCISE, after : carb-v.

FEVER, during : crot-h. *Mag-ph.*

AT THE HOUR when the fever ought to
come : **Ars.**

INTERMITTENT hiccough : caust.

LOUD : cic.

MOTION, on : carb-v. merc-c.

PAINFUL : *Acon. Cimex. mag-m. Nicc. Phosph.*
Rat. Sulph-ac. tab. teucr. Verat-v.

HICCOUGH—cont.

PREGNANCY, during : *Cycl. Opi.*

QUININE, AFTER : *Nat-m.*

READING ALOUD, WHILE : *cycl.*

SLEEP, DURING : *cina, Merc-c.*

SMOKING, while : *ambr. ant-c. arg-m. calad. ign. lach. psor. Puls. ruta. selen. sep. stann. Staph. sulph-ac. verat.*

SPASM BEFORE : *cupr.*

SUPPER, AFTER : *alumina. cob. con. lyc. sep. staph.*

THINKING ABOUT IT, ON : *ox-ac.*

TYPHOID IN : *phosph.*

UNCONSCIOUS, WHEN : *cupr-ac.*

VIOLENT : *Am-m. calc-fl. chin-s. Cic. cycl. lob. Lyco. Mag-p. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nicc. Nux-v. rat. Stram. stront. teucr. verat.*

VOMITING, WHILE : *cupr. merc-c.*

AFTER VOMITING : *bry. Verat.*

HUNGER, SEE APPETITE.

INDIGESTION : *Alumina. anac. Ars. Bar-c. Bar-m. Bism. Calc. Calc-s. Carb-an. Carb-v. Chel. Chin. Coff. Ferr-ph. Graph. Hep. Hydro. ign. Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Mag-m. Merc. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nux-v. Oleand. op. Petr. Phosph-ac. Ptel. Puls. Sep. Sulph.*

BADWATER, AFTER : *All-s. Ars. Podo.*

CHEESE, AFTER : *ptel.*

INDIGESTION—cont.

COFFEE, AFTER : æth. Cham. Cycl. Nux-v.

COLD FOOD, AFTER : alumina. Ant-c. Bryo.
Phosph-ac.

EGGS : chin-ars. colch. ferr. ferr-m.

FISH, AFTER : Chin-ars.

FRUIT, AFTER : Chin. Ipec.

ICE-CREAM : Ars. Carb-v. ipec. Puls.

MILK, AFTER : Æth. Ant-c. Chin. Calc. Iris.
Mag-c. Mag-m. Nux-v.

POTATOES, AFTER : Alumina.

LOATHING OF FOOD : Ant-c. Ant-t. Arg-n.
Arn. Ars. Bell. Bryo. Canth. Carb-v. Cham.
Chel. Chin. Chin-s. Cocc. Colch. cupr. Ferr.
Hydras. Ipec. Kali-ars. Kali-c. Laur. Mag-c.
Merc. Nux-v. Phosph. Puls. rhus-t. Sabad. Sec.
Sep. Sil. Sulph. Sulph-ac. thuja.

LUMP, sensation of : Ant-c. Bryo. Hep. Nux-v
Puls. Rhus-t. Sanic. Sep.

NAUSEA : (see also Retching) Acon. Æsc. Æth.
Ant-c. Ant-t. Arg-n. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bism.
Bryo. Calc. Camph. Canth. Carb-v. Caust. Cham.
Chel. Chin. Cimic. cina. Cocc. Colch. Coloc. Con.
Cupr. Diosc. Dulc. ferr. Gamò Gels. Hell. Hep. Ign.
Ipec. Iris. Kali-c. Lach. Laur. Lob. Lyco. Nat-c.
Nat-m. Nux-v. Ox-ac. Petr. Phosph. Phosph-ac.
Podo. Psor. Puls. Rhus-t. Sang. Sep. Sil. Sulph.
Sulph ac. Tab. Ter. Valer. Verat. Zinc.

NAUSEA—cont.

ABDOMEN, on pressing : asar.

BREAK FAST, before: arg-n. *Calc. Lycop.*
Nit-ac. Sep. Tub.

DURING : carb-an. naja. zinc.

AFTER : alumina. bell. calc-ph. *Cham. sabin.*
sarsa. zinc.

DEATHLY nausea : all-c. arg-n. *Ars. Cadm.*
Camph. Crot-h. Dig. Ipec. Tab.

DRINKING, while : bryo.

AFTER : ant-t. arn. *Ars. Bryo. chin. Cocc. Lach.*
lyco. *Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Puls.*
rhus-t. sil. teucr.

AMELIORATION, after drinking : *Bryo.*
lob. *Phosph. samb.*

EATING, amelioration : acon. alumina. arg-n.
bryo. cham. chel. *Kali-bi. Lacc. Lob. mag-c*
Nat-c. phosph. Sep.

EGGS, smell of : *Colch.*

FATS, after eating : *ipec. nit-ac. puls.*

FEVER, during : arg-n. *Ars. Bryo. Carb.v. cham.*
Cimex. Eup-per. Ipec. lyco. Nat-m. nit-ac.
Nux-v. opi. phosph. sang. sep. thuja.

AFTER FEVER : *Ars. drös flu-ac.*

FISH, after : *nat-m,*

SMELL of : *Colch.*

FOOD, on Looking at : ant-t. *Colch. Kali-bi.*
Kali-c. Lycop. Phosph-ac. sabad. spig,

NAUSEA—cont.

SMELL OF FOOD : *Ars. Cocc. Colch. Dig. Ipec. Sep. Thuja.*

THOUGHT OF : *Ars. bryo. Chin. Cocc. Colch. graph. mag-c. sars. Sep. sulph. Thuja.*

FRUIT, after : *Ant-t. Ipec. nat-c.*

ICE-CREAM, after : *Ars. Ipec. Puls.*

MEAT, after : *Carb-an. Caust. cupr. lyss merc. ter.*

MILK, after : *Calc. crot-t. lach. Nit-ac. Puls.*

MOTION, on : *Arn. Bryo. Cocc. Eup-per. hep. Ipec. Kali-c. Lac-c. Opi. sep. sulph. Tab. Verat. Zinc.*

ODOURS, from : *Colch. Dig. Sep.*

PRESSURE on stomach : *ant-t. ars. hyosc. sulph.*

STOOL, before : *acon. ant-t. bryo. calc. chel. cimic. cycl. dulc. grat. hell. ipec. Merc. Podo. Rhus-t. ruta. Sep. Verat.*

DURING STOOL : *ant-t. apis. Ars. bell. cham. chel. coloc. crot-t. hell. Ipec. jatr. Kali-ars. Merc. Nit-ac. podo. Puls. Rhus-t. Sil. Sulph. Verat.*

AFTER STOOL : *ant-t. Caust. crot-t. kali-bi. mag-c. mag-m. mur-ac. Nat-m. nit ac. Sil. ter. verat.*

AMELIORATION after stool : *con. ferr. raph. sang.*

PAIN : *Acon. Æsc. Æth. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-m-*

PAIN—cont.

Arg-N. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bism. Bryo. Calc. Camph.
 Canth. Carb-v. Caust. Chin. Cin. Cocc. Colch.
 Coloc. Cupr. Diosc. Gels. Graph. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec.
 Iris. Laur. Lyco. Mag-c. Merc. Nat-m. Nit-ac.
 Nux-v. Phosph. Plumb. podo. Puls. Sec. Sil.
 Stann. Stram, Sulph. Tab. Verat.

STOOL, before : alumina. ars. Coloc. nat-c. rhus-t.

DURING STOOL : bell. con. diosc. kali-c.

Lyco. mag-m. puls. ran-b. rhod. sars.

AFTER : calc. calc-s. con. ferr. Puls. sulph.

AMELIORATION AFTER STOOL ; Chel.

RETCHING : Acon. Esc. Ant-t. Arg-n. Ars. Bell.

Bryo. canth. Carb-v. Cham. Chel. Chin. Cocc.

Colch. Cupr. Eup-per. Hep. Ipec. Lach. Lyco.

merc. naja. Nat-c. nat-m. Nux-v. Plumb. Podo. Puls.

rhus-t. Sec. Sulph. Tab. Verat.

DURING DIARRHŒA : Arg-n. crot-t. Cupr.

STOOL DURING : Cupr. Ipec. Nux-v.

VIOLENT ; Ars. asar. brom. cadm. dig.

STITCHING, pain : Acon. ant-t. Ars. Bell. Bism.

Bryo. calc. Carb-v. Cham. chin. colch. coloc, Gamb.

Ign. lach. Lyco. Mag-c. Nit-ac. Phosph. podo. Puls.

Rhus-t. Sulph. Zinc.

STONE, sensation of : acon. Ars. Bar-c. Bryo.

Calc. Cham. Merc. Nat-c. Nux-v. Rhus-t. sec.

TENDERNESS : Acon. aloë. ant-c. ant-t. Apis. Arn.

Ars. Bar-c. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Carb-v.

TENDERNESS—cont.

Chin. Colch. Coloc. Crot-t. Cupr. Gamb. Kali-c.
Lach. Lyco. Mag-c. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nux-v.
Phosph. podo. Puls, Sec. Sulph. Verat.

THIRST : Acet-ac. Acon. Ant-c. ant-t. apis. Arg-n,
Arn. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Canth
Caps. Carb-v. Cham. China. Cina. Colch. Coloc.
Cupr. Hell. Hep. Lach. Laur. Merc-c. Nat-m.
Nux-v. Op. Phosph. podo. Rhust. Sec. Sulph.
Verat.

CHILL, before : arn. Ars. Caps. China. Eup-per.
Hep. Lach. nat-m. Nux-v. Puls. sep. sulph.

DURING : Acon. Apis. Arn. ars. Bryo.
Calc. camph. Caps. Carb-v. Cina. Eup-per.
Ferr. Ign. Lach. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi.
Pyrog. Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Tub.
Verat.

AFTER : Ars. canth, China. Dros. Nat-m.
Puls. Sabad. Sep. sulph. thuja.

DREAD of liquids with : arn. Bell. cann-i. Canth.
Caust. Cocc. Hell. Hyosc. Lach. Lyco. merc.
nat-m. Nux-v. rhus-t. Stram. tarent.

EXTREME THIRST : Acet-ac. Acon. *Æsc.*
Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bell.
Bryo. Calc. Camph. Carb-v. Caust. Cham.
Chel. China. cina. Colch. Coloc. Crot-t. Cupr.
Dig. Eup-per. Ferr. Graph. Hell. Hep. Ipec.
lach. Laur. Lyco. Mag-c. Merc. Merc-c.

THIRST—cont.

Nat-m. *Nux-v.* Phosph. *Podo.* puls. Pyrog.
Rhus-t. Rob. *Sep.* Sil. Stram. Sulph. *Ter.*
 Verat.

GURGLING, when drinking : arn. *Ars.* cina.
 Cupr. Hydr-ac. laur. thuja.

HEAT, DURING : Acon. ant-c. arn. *Ars.* Bell.
 Bryo. *Calc.* *Canth.* *Cham.* *China.* cina.
Coloc. Con. Eup-per. *Gels.* *Hep.* *Hyosc.* *Ipec.*
 lach. lyco. Nat-m. *Nux-v.* Phosph. *Podo.*
Psor. Puls. Pyrog. *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* Sil. sulph
 thuja. Tub.

AFTER : *Chin.* nux-v. opi. puls. pyrog. sep.
 stram. tub.

LARGE QUANTITIES, FOR : Acon. *Ars.* Bryo.
 camph. *China.* Eup-per. ferr p. Merc-c. Nat-m.
 Phosph. Stram. Sulph. Verat.

SMALL quantities but often : acon. ant-t. apis.
 arum-t. *Ars.* Bell. cact. *Chin.* *Coloc.* eup-per.
 hyosc. lac-c. lyco. puls. rhus-t. Sulph. verat.

STOOL, before : *Ars.* bryo. cham, chin. dulc.
 hell. mag-c. podo. sulph.

DURING : ars. bryo. cham. chin. dulc. hell.
 lit-t. mag-c. sulph.

AFTER : alumina. ant-t. Caps. cin. dulc.
 lyco. ox-ac. sulph. thromb.

UNQUENCHABLE : *Acet-ac.* Acon. æth. aloë. *Apis.*
Ars. *Bar-c.* Bell. Bryo. *Calc.* *Camph.* cham.

THIRST—cont.

crot-h. cupr-ac. dulc. **Eup-per.** *Ferr.* hyosc.
Lach. Merc. merc-c. nat-c. *Nat-m.* nicc. *Opi.*
Phosph. phosph-ac. *Rhus-t.* stram, *Sulph.*
 tarent. *Verat.*

THIRSTLESS : *Æsc.* *Am m.* *Ant-c.* **Ant-t.** **Apis.**
Arg-n. *Ars.* *Bell.* bryo. *Camph* canth. caps. caust.
 chel. **China.** cimic. colch. *Con.* crot-t. cycl. diosc
 ferr. **Gels.** **Hell.** hep. Hydro-ac. ign. *Ipec.* iris.
Kali-c. *Lyco.* **Meny.** merc c. mur-ac. nat-m nit-ac.
Nux-m. nux v. *Oleand.* op. phosph. **Phosph-ac.**
Puls. **Sabad.** *Samb.* *Sep.* *Staph.* sulph. tab. thuja.
 verat.

THIRSTLESS, during heat : *Æth.* *Alumina.*
Ant-c. *Ant-t.* **Apis.** arg-m. bar-c. *Calc.* camph
Caps. *Carb-v.* *Caust.* chin. **Cina.** cycl. *Dros.*
Ferr. **Gels.** hell. *Ign.* *Ipec.* *Kali-c.* led. lyco.
Mur-ac. *Nit-ac.* *Nux-m.* opi. *Phosph-ac.* *Puls.*
 rhus-t. **Sabad.** samb. **Sep.** *Sulph.*

VOMITING : *Acon.* *Æsc.* *Æth.* alumen. **Ant-c.**
Ant-t. **Apis.** **Arg-n.** *Arn.* *Ars.* bap. *Bell.*
Bism. *Bor.* **Bryo.** *Calc.* *Camph.* *Canth.* **Cham.**
Chel. **China.** cic. *Cimic.* *Cina.* cocc. **Colch.**
Con. *Cub.* **Cupr.** *Cupr-ars* *Dulc.* *Eup-per.*
Ferr. **Gamb.** gels. graph. *Hell.* *Hep.* *Hyosc*
Ign. *Ipec.* *Iris.* **Kreos.** *Lach.* *Laur.* **Lob.**
Lyco. *Merc.* *Merc-c.* naja. **Nat-m.** *Nit-ac.*
Nux-m. **Nux-v.** opi. *Ox-ac.* **Phosph.** **Plumb.**

VOMITING—cont.

Isor. Puls. rhus-t. *Sec.* *Sep.* Sil. Sulph. Tab.
ter. ther. tub. verat.

CAUSES, CONCOMITANT AND CHARACTER OF VOMITING.

CHILL, before : apis. arn. *Ars*, chin. *Cina.*
Eup-per. *Ferr.* lyco, nat-m. puls. sec.

DURING : alumina. arn. *Caps.* *Cina.* *Dros.*
Eup-per. ferr. gamb. *Ign.* *Ipec.* lach. lyco.
Nat-m. nux-v. *Puls.* rhus-t. sep. thuja.
Verat.

AFTER : ant-t. *Bryo.* *Carb-v.* *Eup-per.* *Ipec.*
kali-c. *Lyco.* *Nat-m.* rhus-t.

DIARRHŒA, before : ars. colch. crot-t. lach.
phosph. phyt.

DURING : æth. ant-c. apis. arg-m. **Arg-n.**
Ars. *Bell.* bism. chin. *Colch.* coloc. crot-t.
Cupr. dulc. *Ipec.* kreos. lach. merc. merc-c.
phosph. plumb. *Podo.* *Puls.* sep. sulph. tab.
Verat.

DRINKING, after: *Acon.* **Ant-c.** *Ant-t.* *Arn.* **Ars.**
bell. *Bism.* **Bryo.** calc. camph. canth. cham.
chel. chin. *Chin-ars.* *Cina.* *Colch.* *Cupr-ac.*
Dulc. *Eup-per.* hep. *Ipec.* *Kreos.* *Lyco.* merc.
Nat-m. nit-ac. *Nux-v.* *Opi.* **Phosph.** puls. rhus-t.
Sec. Sil. sulph. **Tab.** **Verat.**

VOMITING—cont.

VOMITING, immediately after Drinking,
 apoc. Ars. Bism. Bryo. Cadm. crot-t.
Eup-per. Nux-v. sep. Zinc.

VOMITING soon as water becomes warm
 in the stomach. Phosph. *Pyrog.*

EASY, ant-t. Ars. *Calc-ph.* Cham. colch. *Ferr. Ign.*
 jatro. *Nux-v. Phosph. sec. Tab. zinc.*

EATING, after; *Ant-c. Ant-t.* Ars. Bryo. *Calc.*
Carb-v. chel. Chin. Chin-ars. Cina. Cupr.
Ferr. Gamb. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Iris. Kali-bi.
Kreos. Lyco. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Puls.
 Sep. Sil. Sulph. Verat.

EGG, after : *Ferr. ferr-m. sulph.*

FAT food : *Puls.*

FEVER ; see Heat.

HEADACHE, during : *Æth. ant-t. Apis. Bell.*
Bryo. Calc. Gels. Ipec. Iris. Meli. Nat-m.
Nux-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Puls. Sep. Sil. Stram.

HEAT, during : *Ant-c. Ant-t. Ars. Bryo. Cham.*
Cina. Eup-per. ign. Ipec. lach. Lyco. Nat-m.
 nux-v. puls. verat.

AFTER, heat : calc, *Eup-per.*

MILK, after : *Æth. Ant-c. ant-t. Ars. bar-c. bell.*
Calc. carb-v. Iod. Iris lach. merc-c phosph.
Phosph-ac. Podo. Sep. Sil. sulph. Valer.

MOTHER'S MILK, after : ace-ac. *Ant-c. calc.*
Nat-c. Phosph-ac. Sanic. Sil. valer.

VOMITING—cont.

MOTION, on : *Ant-t.* Ars. Bryo. bufo. Cadm.

Colch. Cupr. Ferr. iod. Kali-bi. Kalm. Lac-d.
Lach. Lob. Nux-v. Petr. stram. Tab. ther.
Verat. zinc.

ODOUR of food : stann.

OPIUM, after : Cham.

PUTTING HANDS in warm water :

Phosph.

RAISING the head : *Ars. Bryo. colch.*

Stram.

RIDING in a carriage, while : *Ars. bell.*

Carb-an. Cocc. Colch. Ferr. Hyosc. Petr.
phosph. Sil. Tab.

RINSING mouth, when : *Cocc.*

SMOKING, from : *agar. bufo. calad. clem. cocc.*

Ipec. nat-s. tab.

STOOL, before : *ars. dig. glon. ipec. ox-ac. pod.*

verat.

DURING : *apis. Arg-n. Ars. bryo. Cocc.*

colch. crot-t. Cupr. dulc. elat. Ipec. Merc.
ox-ac. stram. Verat.

SUDDEN · *Cupr-ac. sec.*

TEETHING, children in : *calc. bism. hyosc.*

VIOLENT vomiting : *aeth. ant-t. Ars. bell.*

bism. Cic. Cina. Colch. Crot-t. Cupr. cupr-ac.
Fer. Iod. Ipec. Jatro. lach. merc. nux-v. Phosph.

Plumb. Tab. verat.

CHARACTER OF VOMIT.

VOMITING—cont.

ACID : see Sour.

ACRID : arg-m. *Ars* bufo. calad. coloc. colch. con. crot-t. ferr. *Hep.* ipec *Iris.* **Kreos** Sang. thuja. zinc.

ALBUMINOUS : ars. ipec. *Jatro.* *Merc-c.* *Plumb.* *Verat.*

BILE : *Acon.* *Ant-c.* ant-t. *Apis.* *Arg-n.* **Ars.** *Bell.* *Bism.* **Bryo.** *Calc.* camph. canth. carb-v. **Cham.** **Chel.** *Chin.* *Cic.* cina. *Coff.* **Colch.** *Coloc.* *Crot-h.* *Cupr.* *Dig.* **Eup-per.** *Ferr.* *Grat.* hyosc. *Ign.* *Iod.* *Ipec.* *Iris.* jatr. *Lach.* lept. *Lyc.* mag-c. **Merc.** *Merc-c.* **Merc** cy. *Morph.* *Nat-m.* **Nat-s.** nit-ac. **Nux-v.** **Opi.** **Phosph.** *Podo.* **Puls.** *Pyrog.* rhus-t. *Sabi.* **Sang.** *Sec.* **Sep.** *Sulph.* *Verat.*

VOMIT OF BILE, before **Chill** : cina. *Eup-per.*

DURING : *Ant-c.* arn. *Ars.* *Cham.* *Cina.* chin. *Dros.* **Eup-per.** ign. ipec. lyco. *Nux-v.* *Puls.* verat.

AFTER : **Eup-per.** kali-c. **Nat-m.**

BITTER : *Acon.* ant-c. ant-t. *apis.* *Ars.* **Bryo.** calc. *Cham.* colch. *Coloc.* *Crot-t.* cupr. *Eup-per.* *Grat.* lyco. *Merc.* *Nat-m.* **Nux-v.** *Petr.* **Phosph.** **Puls.** **Sang.** *Sep.* *Stann.* *Sulph.* *Verat.*

BLACK : acon. ant-t. *Arg-n.* **Ars.** **Cadm.** *Caic.*

VOMITING—cont.

camph. *Chin. Chin-ars. Con. Crot-h. Hyosc, Ipec. Lach. Lyc. Nat-s. Nux-v. Phosph. Plumb. Sec. Sulph. Verat.*

BLOOD : *Acon. aloë. ant-t. arg n. Arn. Ars. Bryo. Cact. Calc. Canth. Carb v. Caust, Chin. Cic. coloc. Crot-h. Cupr. Ferr. Ferr-ph. Ham. Hyosc. Ipec. Lach. Merc-c. Mill. Nux-v. Phosph. Podo. Puls. rhus-t. Sabin. sec. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Verat.*

BROWNISH : *arg-n. Ars. bism. colch. cupr. Nat-s. nit-ac. opi. ox-ac. phosph. Plumb. sec. sulph. tab. zinc.*

COFFEE GROUNDS, like : *Arg-n. ars. brom. Cadm colch. Con. Cupr. lyco. lyss. Merc-c. mur-ac. Nat-m Phosph. plumb. sulph-ac.*

FOOD : *acon. Ant-c. Ant-t. Arn. Ars. Bell bism. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Cham. Chel. Chin. Cinu. Colch. Cupr. Eup-per. Ferr. Ferr-ars. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec Iris. Kreos. Lach. Laur. Lyc. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Plumb. podo. Puls. rhus-t. Sang. Sec. Sulph. Verat.*

FROTHY : *Æth. Apis. Canth. Con. Ipec. Kreos. Lyco. Merc-c. Nux-v. Podo. Puls. Verat.*

GREEN : *Acon. Arg-n. Ars. Hell. Hep. Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nux-v. Phosph. Puls. Verat.*

MILK, : *Æth. Ars. Calc. carb-v. Iod, Iris. lach. merc-c. Podo. sil. sulph.*

VOMITING—cont.

MILK, curdled : *Æth. Ant-c. an-t. Calc. merc-c.*

Nat-m. Sil. Sulph. Valer.

MUCUS : *Acon. Ant-c. Apis. Arg-n. Ars. Bell. bryo Carb-v. cham. Chell. Chin. Cina. Dros.*

Dulc. Hyosc. Ipec. Iris Kali bi. Lach. Lyc.

Mag-c. Merc. Nat-m. Podo. Puls. Sec. Sil.

Sulph. Verat.

OFFENSIVE smelling : *Ant-t. Ars. bell. bism.*

Bryo. Canth. Cocc. Cupr. Ipec. merc. Nux-v.

Opi. Phosph. Plumb. podo. sec. Sep. Sulph.

verat.

RICE water : *colch. Cupr. kali-bi. Verat.*

SALTY : *benz ac. Iod. mag-c. Nat-s. puls. sil.*

sulph.

SOUR : *Ant-t. arg-n. Ars. Bell. Bor. bryo. Calc.*

Camph. Carb-v. Card-m. Caust. Cham. Chel.

China. Ferr. Grat. Hep. Ipec. Iris. Lyco.

Mag c. Nat-m. Nat-p Nux-v. Opi. Phosph.

Phosph-ac. podo. Psor. Puls. sec. Sulph.

Sulph-ac. Tab. Verat.

STRINGY : *alumina. Arg-n. ars. bar-m Chel.*

Cor-r. Dros. Kali-bi. Kreos. Merc-c. Nat m.

Nit-ac. Plumb. Sil. verat.

SWEETISH : *cupr. kali-bi. Kreos. plumb. psor.*

WATERY : *Acon. Æth. ant-t. apis. Arn. Ars. Bell.*

Bism. Bryo. Camph. Caust. Chin. Coloc. Cupr.

Cupr-ars. Grat. Ipec. Iris. Jatro. Kali-bi. Kreos.

VOMITING—cont.

lyco. merc. *Nat-m.* *Nux.v.* Phosph. puls. **Rob.**
Sec. Sil Stann. Stram. Sulph. Tab. Thuja.
Verat.

WORMS: *Acon. ars. Cina. Ferr. hyosc. merc.*
nat-m. Phyto, sabad. Sang. Sec. verat.

YELLOW: *æth. apis. arn. Ars. bryo. camph. cina.*
Colch. Coloc. Con. Dulc. Grat. Iod. Ipec. kali-bi.
merc. merc-c. Phosph. plumb. ter. Verat.

WATERBRASH—see Eructations.

ABDOMEN.

ACHING: see Pain.

BALL, as if, ascending to throat: *Arg-n.* raph.

ROLLING in abdomen: aur-s. lach. *Lyc.* sep.

BRUISED: see Pain.

BURNING: see Pain.

COLDNESS, in the: aloe. **Ambra.** arg-n. *Ars.* belli
Calc. *Camph.* *Hell.* *Kali-bi.* *Lach.* *Laur.* *Merc.*
Phosph. *podo.* *Puls.* *Sec.* *Sep.* *Sulph.* *Tab.* ter. **verat.**

COLIC: see Pain.

COVERING, aggravation: *camph.* *Sec.* *Tab.*

CRAMP: see Pain.

CUTTING: see Pain.

DIARRHŒA, after a normal stool: *Iod.* *Kali-s.*
phosph-ac. *Sep.* *Sulph.*

DISTENSION, tympanitic: (see also **Flatulence**)
æth. ant-c. *Ant-t.* *Arg-n.* *Arn.* **Ars.** bell. *Bryo.*
Calc. *Canth.* **Carb-v.** **Cham.** **China.** **Cocc.** *Colch.*
Coloc. *Cupr.* *Eup-per.* *Graph.* **Hyosc.** *Kali-bi.* *Kali-ph.*
Kreos. **Lach.** **Lyc.** *Merc.* *Morph.* *Mur-ac.* *Opi.*
Phosph. *Phosph-ac.* *Podo.* *rhust.* *Sec.* *Stram.*
sulph. **Ter.** *Thuja.*

STOOL, before: *arn.* *flu-ac.* *phyto.*

DURING: *stram.*

DISTENSION—cont.

AFTER : agar. ars. asaf. *Carb-v.* *Graph.* **Lyc.**
nat-m. sulph.

AMELIORATION : alunina. am-m. asaf.
calc-ph. corn-c. nat-m.

EMPTINESS : *Agar* ant-c. arg-n. arn. *Calc-ph.* *Carb-v.*
Cham. *Cina.* **Cocc.** *Coloc.* gels *Lach.* *Merc.*
Mur-ac. *Nat-ph.* **Phosph.** *Phosph-ac.* *Podo.* *Psor.*
Puls. *Sep* **Stann.** *Sulph-ac.* *Tab.* *Verat.*

ENTERITIS : see Inflammation.

FERMENTATION : *Bryo.* calc. carb-v. **Chin.** *Hep.*
Lyc. *Nat-m.* *Phosph.* rhus-t. *Sars.* sulph.

FRUIT, after : **Chin.**

FLATULENCE : (compare Rumbling) æsc. æth.
aloe. *Ant-c.* ant-t. *Apis.* Arg-n. **Ars.** **Calc.** **Carb-v.**
Cham. **Chin.** **Colch.** *Coloc.* *Diosc.* *Gels.* **Graph.**
Hydras. *Lach.* **Lyc.** **Mag-c.** *Merc.* *Mur-ac.*
Nat-m. **Nit-ac.** *Nux-v.* **Opi.** *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.*
Pic-ac. *Podo.* *Psor.* *Puls.* rhus-t. *Sep.* **Sil.** **Sulph.**
Thuja. **Verat.**

ACIDS, after : *Phosph-ac.*

FRUIT, from : **Chin**

MILK, after : carb-v. merc. *Nat-c.* *Nat-s.* sulph-ac.

STOOL, Before : flu-ac. gels. hep. **Lyc.** *Opi.*
phel. sumb.

DURING : *Crot-t.* dig. fagopyrum. nat-m.
phellandrium. staph.

AFTER : calc-c. **Lyc.** **Pic-ac.** plumb.

FLATUS : see Rectum.

FULNESS, sensation of : Aloe. ant-c. ant-t. *Apis*.
ars. *Bapt.* bell. calc. camph. Carb-v. Chin. colch.
coloc. *Crot-t.* Gels. Graph. Kali-c. Lach. Lyco.
mur-ac. Nux-v. opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. puls.
rhus-t. Sulph. tab.

GURGLING : acon. Aloe. ant-t. *Ars.* bryo. *Crot-t.*
ferr. graph. hyosc. lach. *Lyco.* *Nat-m.* *Nux-v.*
Oleand, opi. *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.* Podo. *Psor.*
Puls. rhus-t. Sulph. tab.

STOOL, before : acon. Aloe. coloc. merc. Oleand.
Podo. rat.

DURING : Calc-ars.

AFTER, bryo.

HEAT : Acon. aloe. *Ars.* Bell. Camph. Cupr. Kali-c.
lach. Laur. Podo. puls. Sec. Sil. Tab.

INFLAMMATION (Enteritis) : Acon. Ant-t. *Apis.*
Arn. *Ars.* *Bapt.* Bell. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Cham.
Colch. Coloc. cupr. Gels. Hyosc. *Ipec.* Lach. Laur.
Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. *Nux-v.* *Opi.* Ox-ac. Phosph.
Puls. Pyrog. Rhus-t. Sil. Sulph. Fer. Verat.

PAIN, aching, dull pain : (see also Character of
pain) Aloe. Alumina. ant-c. ant-t. *Apis.* arg-n. *Ars.*
Bell. Bryo. Calc. camph. Canth. Carb-v. Cham.
Chel. Chin. Cina. Colch. Coloc. Cupr. Cupr-ac.
Graph. hyosc. *Ipec.* Iris. Kali-c. lach. Laur. lyco.
Mag-m. Merc-c. *Nat-m.* Nat-s. *Nux-v.* *Opi.* Phosph.
Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Sil. Sulph. thuja. Verat.

PAIN—cont.

BENDING double, ameliorates : aloe. *Bell.*
Caust. China. Coloc. Colch. Iris. Kali-c. Lach.
 lyco. mag-ph. nux-v. phosph. podo. **Puls.** *Stann.*
 sulph.

CHARACTER of pain : see below.

COLIC : see Pain Cramping.

COLIC, during diarrhœa : aloe. ant-t. *Arg-n.*
Ars. Bell. Bryo. calc. carb-v. Cham. Chin.
Colch. Coloc. cuor. Diosc. Gamb. gels. Ipec.
Kali-c. Lyco. Mag-c. Nat-s Nux-v. phosph.
 plumb. Podo. *Sulph. tab. Verat.*

DIARRHŒA, colic during : see above.

FRUIT, after : *Calc-ph. China. Coloc. mag-m.*
Merc-c Puls. Verat.

ICECREAM, after : *Ars. calc-ph. Puls. sep.*

LEAD, from : Alumina. Alumen. *Ars. Coloc.*
 nat-s. Opi. *Piat. Plumb. podo, Sulph-ac. Zinc.*

LYING ON ABDOMEN, ameliorates : aloe.
Bell. Bryo. Coloc. Phosph. plumb. rhus-t
Stann.

MOTION, on : ant-t. *Bell. Bryo. colch. Gels.*
Ipec. merc. nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. puls. Rhus-t.
 sep. stann, *Sulph. thuja. zinc.*

MOTION, ameliorates : aur-m. bov. cycl.
 kali-n. *Petro. phosph. ptel. rhus-t. sulph.*

POTATOES, after : alumina *Coloc. mag-c. merc-c.*

RESPIRATION, on *Anac. aig-m. ars. Bell.*

PAIN—cont.

Bryo. Coloc. hyosc. kreos. lyco. mag-c. Stann. sulph. Thuja.

STOOL, before : *æsc. Aloe. alumina. Am-c. Am-m. Arg-n. ars. Bar-c. bell. Bryo. calc. camph. carb-v. cham. Chin. colch. Coloc. Crot-t. cupr. gels. hell. hep. Kali-c. Mag-c. merc. Mur-ac. Nat-c. nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Podo. Psor. Puls. Rheum. rhus-t. Sep. stann. Sulph. Thuja. Verat.*

DURING DIARRHŒIC STOOL : *Æth. Agar. aloë. alumina. Arg-n. arn. Ars. canth. Cham. Cocc. Colch. Coloc. Crot-t. cupr. Gamb. iris. Merc. Merc-c. Nux-v. opi. plumb. Podo. rhus-t. Sulph. Thuja.*

AFTER STOOL : *aloe. arg-m. Carb-v. China. colch. Coloc. crot-t. cupr. diosc. grat. ipsc. kali-c. lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Nit-ac. opi. Pic-ac. Podo. Puls. Rheum. Sulph. Sulph-ac. Zinc.*

AFTER STOOL, AMELIORATION : *aloe. ars. bapt. bryo. Calc-ph. Calc-c. Colch. Coloc. gels. grat. Nat-s. Nux-v. Rheum Rhus-t. sil. thuja.*

URINATION, before : *Puls. sulph-ac.*

DURING : *bar-c. bry. cham. chin. Merc. nat-m. plumb.*

AFTER : *ars. chin. clem. mag-c. phosph-ac.*

PAIN—cont.

PREVENTS : *Cham.*

WALKING, amelioration : chin coloc. *Cycl.*
diosc. ferr. mag-c. *Puls.* sulph.

WARM DRINKS, AMELIORATION : acon.
Chel. Mag-ph. Spong.

WARMTH AMELIORATION : æth. alumina.
Ars. Bar-c. Carb-v. Cham. Coloc. cupr.
Mag-ph. Nux-m. Nux-v. plumb. Podo. Puls.
Rhus-t. Sabin. Sep. Sil.

PAIN, CHARACTER OF :—

ACHING, dull pain : see Pain.

BURNING : acet-ac. Acon. aloë. ant-t. *Apis. arn.*
Ars. Bell. bryo. Calc. Calc-ph. Camph. Canth.
Caps. Carb v. Caust. cham. cupr. Cupr-ars.
euphr. gamb. gels. ign. *Kreos. lach. Laur. Lit-t.*
lyco. merc. *Merc-c. Nat-m. Nux-v. Phosph.*
rhus-t. *Sec. Sep. stann. Ter. Verat.*

CRAMPING, GRIPING : *Acon. æth. Agar.*
Aloe. Alumina. Alumen. Am-m. Ant-c. Ant-t.
Apis. Arg-n. Ars. Bell. Bism. Bryo. Calc.
Carb-v. Cham. Chel. China. Cic Cina. Colch.
Coloc. Crot-t. Cupr. Diosc. Gels. Grat. Hell.
Hep. Hyosc. Ign Ipec. Iris. Laur. Lyco.
Merc. Merc-c. Mag-m. Mag ph. Mur-ac.
Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Plumb.
Podo. Puls. Rheum. Rhus-t. Sil. Stram.
Sulph. tab. Thuja. Verat. Zinc.

PAIN, CRAMPING—cont.**FLATUS**, passing of, ameliorates : *Acon.**Am-c. Con. Graph. lyco. mag-c. merc-c.**Nat-m. nux m. sil. spong. squil. sulph***FRUIT, AFTER** : calc-ph. *China. Puls.***HYSTERICAL** : ars. bell. bryo. *Cocc. Ipec.**Mag-m. Mosch. nux v. Stann. Stram. Valer.***STOOL, before** : Aloe. Am-c. ars. bell. *Bryo.*calc. camph. canth. **Chin.** *Crot-t. cupr.**Gamb. gels. grat. ign. Mag-c. Merc. nat-m.**Nux-v. opi. phosph. Podo. puls. rhus-t.***Sulph. Thuja. Verat.****DURING** : Aloe. *Apis. bapt. canth. colch.*crot-t. ferr. grat. hep. iris. lil-t. *Merc.**Nux-v. opi. phosph. podo. puls. rhus-t.*sec. **Sulph.****AFTER** : Aloe. Am-c. *Ars. Carb-v. Coloc.*cupr-ac. grat. lyco. *Nat-m. nit ac. opi.***Sulph.****AFTER STOOL**, amelioration : **Coloc.***Gamb. Gels. Mag-c. naja. Nat-s.**Nux-v. puls. sulph. Verat.***UMBILICAL** region : Aloe. ant-c. ant-t. *Bell.**Bryo. Camph. Chel. China. Coloc. Crot-t.***Diosc. Gamb. grat. hyosc. Ipec. Laur.**lyco. *Mur-ac. naja. Nat-c. Nux-v. phosph.**Phosph-ac. Plumb. Sulph. Verat. Zinc.***CUTTING** pain : Acon. aloe. alumina. *Ant-c.*

PAIN, CUTTING—cont.

Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Ars. bapt. Bryo. Calc. Canth. carb-v. Cham. Chel. Chin. Cina. Colch. Coloc. Cupr. Diosc. elat. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Iris. Kali-c. Lach. Laur. Mag-c. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nat-s. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Sulph. Verat.

STOOL, before : *Aloe. ant-c. Ant-t. Ars. Bryo. Coloc. Dulc. gamb. gels. laur. Mag-c. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. nux v. Puls. rheum, Rhus-t. sulph. verat.*

DURING : *Aloe. Arn. Canth. cham. coloc. dulc. iris. laur. merc. merc-c. nit-ac. plumb. rheum. rhus-t. sec. Sulph.*

AFTER *Am-c. ars. Canth. Coloc, gels. lept. Merc. Merc-c. Podo. rheum. Sulph.*

AFTER STOOL, amelioration : *am-m. bryo. caust. hell. mur-ac. nat-m. Nux v. plumb. Rhus-t. sulph.*

SORE, BRUISED, TENDERNESS : *Acon. æsc. aloe. Alumen. ant-t. Apis Arg-m. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Canth. carb-v. Cham. chel. China. Colch. Coloc. Cupr. Diosc. Ferr. Gels. Hyosc. ipec. iris. jatr. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Podo. Puls. Rhust. Sep. Sulph. Ter. Verat.*

PAIN, TWISTING.

TWISTING : ant-t. ars. calc. diosc. grat. lyco.
mag-s. merc. mez. plumb. rhus t. staph. **Verat.**

RUMBLING : *Acon.* **Agar.** *Aloe.* alumina. *Ant-t.*
ap'is. *Arg-m.* *Arg-n.* *Arn.* *Ars.* *Bell.* *Bism.* *Bryo.*
Calc. *Canth.* *Carb-v.* **Caust.** *Cham.* **China.** *Cic.*
Colch. *Coloc.* *Crot t.* **Diosc.** **Gamb.** **Gels.** **Hell.**
Hep. *Ign.* **Jatr.** *laur.* **Lyco.** *Mag-c.* *Merc.* **Nat-s.**
Nux-v. *opi.* **Phosph.** **Phosph-ac.** *Plumb.* *Psor.*
Puls. *sec.* **Sil.** **Sulph.** *Verat.*

BEFORE DIARRHŒIC STOOL : ant-t. *Bryo.*
cycl. *iris.* *kali-n.* *mag-m.* *mag-s.* *nat-m.* *Sulph.*

DURING DIARRHŒIC STOOL : *crot-t.* *glon.*
hyosc. *iris.* *kali-c.*

AFTER DIARRHŒIC STOOL : *cainca.* *nat-c.*

SORE : see **Pain.**

TENDERNESS : See **Pain Sore.**

RECTUM.

BURNING : see Pain,

CHOLERA : see Pathological names.

CONSTIPATION : *Æsc. Æth. Alumina. Alumen. Apis. Arg-m. Arg-n. Ars. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Caust. Chin. Ferr. Graph. Ign. Iris. Lach. Lyco. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Plumb. Podo. Puls. rhus-t. Sec. Sil. Sulph. Tab. Thuja. Verat.*

DIARRHOEA : (see also Causes of diarrhoea &c. p. 3.)

DAYTIME ONLY : *arg-n. bapt. Bryo. canth. cina. Cocc. Con. crot-t. Elaps. flu-ac. Form. Gamb. Hep. Kali-c. mag-c. Nat-m. Nux-v. Petr. squil.*

AND NIGHT : *kali-c. merc-c. sil.*

MORNING : *Agar. Aloe. ant-c. ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Ars. Bov. Bryo. Cact. chin. Caps. Diosc. Ferr. Gamb. Grat. Iod. Kali-bi. Lyco. Mag-c. Mur-ac. nat-m. Nat-s. Nux-v. Petr. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Podo. Puls. rhus-t. Rumex. Sulph. Tab. Thuja. Verat.*

FORE NOON : *Aloe. apis. Cact. gamb. Nat-m. Nat-s. Podo. Sulph. Thuja.*

AFTER-NOON : *aloe. Ars. Bell. Bor. calc. Chin.*

DIARRHEA—cont.

Chin-ars. dulc. ferr. hell. laur. lyco. mag-c.
mag-s. phosph. sulph. sulph-ac. ter. zinc.

REGULARLY AFTER-NOON · ferr.

EVENING : *Aloe.* *Bov.* bryo. *Calc.* canth. caust.
colch. gels. ign. ipec. *Kali-c.* lach. merc. mur-ac.
nat-m. *Phosph-ac.* *Phosph.* puls. sulph. ter.
thuja. verat.

NIGHT : acon. aloe. ant-c. ant-t. **Arg-n.** *Arn.* **Ars.**
Aur. *Chel.* **China.** *Chin-ars.* *Cinnab.* *Crot-t.*
Ferr-ars. *Gamb.* *Grat.* *Hyosc.* ipec. iris. jalap.
Kali-ars. **Lach.** **Merc.** **Nat-ars.** *Nat-c.*
Nux-m. *Phosph.* *Podo.* **Psor.** **Puls.** *Rhus-t.*
Sil. **Sulph.** *Tab.*

AFTER MID NIGHT : aloe. *Arg-n.* **Ars.**
Chin. *Chin-ars.* dros. ferr-ars. gamb. iris.
Kali-ars. lyco. merc-c. nat-m. *Nux-v.* sec.
Sulph.

ALTERNATE days, on : *Alumina.* **Chin.** dig.
flu-ac nit-ac.

BILIOUS : see **Stool.**

COLD, AGGRAVATION : ant-c. **Ars.** *Carb-v.*
Dulc. *Lyco.* *Nat-s.* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph-ac.*
Puls. *Rhus-t.* sulph-ac.

AMELIO : **Phosph.**

PAINLESS : *Aloe.* *Apis.* arg-n. **Ars.** **Bapt.** bell.
Bism. **Bor.** bryo. *Calc.* *Camph.* *Cham.* *Chel.*
Chin. *Crot-t.* *Dulc.* **Ferr.** **Gels.** *Grat.* **Hep.**

DIARRHŒA—cont.

Hyosc ipec. iris. jab. *Lyco.* Nat-m. Phosph.

Podo. *Psor.* *Rhus-t.* Sil. Squill. Sulph. verat.

SLEEP AMEL ; alumina crot-t. *Phosph.*

DYSENTERY see Pathological names.

EXCORIATION FROM STOOLS : Aloe. Apis.

Ars. *Bapt.* coloc. *Kreos,* *Merc-c.* mur-ac. Nit-ac.

nux-m. *Nux-v* rheum. *Sulph.*

FLATUS : Agar. All-c. Aloe. ant-c. *Ant-c.* Arg-n.

Arn. *Ars.* Bell. *Bism.* *Bryo.* calc. Carb-v. *Caust.*

Cham. *Chel.* Chin. Colch. Coloc. *Crot-t.* Diosc.

Ferr. Gels. Graph. *Hep* Ign. *Lach.* *Lyco.* *Mag-m.*

Merc. Nat-m. *Nux-v.* opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac.

Pic-ac. Plumb. Podo. Puls. Sil. *Stram.* Sulph.

Teucr. Verat. Zinc.

DIARRHŒA, DURING : Agar. Arg-n. *Bryo.*

Calc-ph. Carb-v. Chin. Coloc. cupr-m. Diosc.

Lach. *Lyco.* *Mur-ac.* Nat-s. nux-v. Oleand.

Phosph. sil. tab.

HOT : acon. Agar. Aloe ant-t Carb-v cham. diosc.

phosph. plumb. *Psor.* Puls. *Staph.* Sulph.

Teucr. Zinc.

LOUD : Aloe. Arg-n. *Caust.* *Lach.* Mez. Nat-s.

Phosph. *Teucr.* Zinc.

STOOL, during : Aloe. Nat-s. *Phosph-ac.* thuja.

SPLUTTERING : Aloe. Nat-s.

ODOURLESS : Agar. arg-n. Bell. carb-v. lyco.

Phosph. Sulph. Thuja.

FLATUS—cont.

OFFENSIVE : *æsc.* Aloe. Arn. Ars. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Caust. China. Coloc. crot-t. Ign. Lach. lyco. mur-ac. Nat-m. Nat-s. Nit-ac. Nux-v. phosph. Phosph-ac. Plumb. Psor. Puls. Sil. Stram. Sulph. Teucr.

STOOL, before : aloe. *Apis.* arg-n. colch. Crot-t. ferr. gels. nat-m.

DURING : Aloe. Arg-n. Bryo. Chin. Collinsonia. Coloc. Crot-t. Ferr. gamb. gels. Iris. Nat-s. Nit-ac. oleand. Phosph-ac. Podo. Psor. Sec. Staph. Thuja.

AFTER : aloe. colch.

HÆMORRHAGE : Acon. *Æsc.* Aloe. Alumen. Ant-c. *Apis.* Ars. Bar-c. Bell. Bism. Cact. Calc. Canth. Caps. Carb-v. Cham. China. Collinsonia. Coloc. Ferr. Ham. Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Podo. Puls. rhus-t. Sep. Sulph. verat.

STOOL, during : alumen. ambra. Am-c. Carb-v. Hep. lyco Nat-m. Nit ac. nux-v. Puls. rheum,

AFTER : Aloe. Alumina. Am-c. Carb-v. chel. grat. lach. merc. nat-m. phosph. sulph.

INVOLUNTARY stool : Aloe. ant-t. *Apis.* arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Carb-v. Chin. Cina. Colch. Coloc. Crot-h. Ferr. gels. Hyosc. iris. Kali-c. Lach. Laur. Nat-m. Nat-ph. Nux-v. Oleand. Opi. petr. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Plumb.

INVOLUNTARY—cont.

Psor. Puls. Pyrog. Rhus-t. Sec. Sulph. sulph-ac. tab. Verat.

FLATUS, ON PASSING : *acon. Aloe. Apoc. bell. Carb-v. Caust. ign. jatr. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nat-p. nux-v. Oleand. Phosph-ac. Podo. sulph. Tub. Verat.*

SLEEP, DURING : *Arn. Ars. arum-t. bell. Bryo. chin. colch. Con. Hyosc. lach. laur. Mur-ac. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Podo. Puls. Rhus-t. Sulph. Tub. verat.*

URINATION, DURING : *Aloe. bell. carb-ac. Hyosc. Mur-ac. nat-s. phosph. squill. verat.*

VOMITING, during : *arg-n. ars.*

PAIN, BURNING : *Æsc. Agar. Aloe. Apis. arg-n. Ars. Berb. Bryo. Calc. Caps. Carb-v. Chin.. Coloc. ctot-t. Duk. Gamb. Graph. Hep. Iris Kali-ars. Kali-c. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Mur-ac. Nat-ars. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Petr. Phosph. Psor. Puls. Sil. Sulph. Thuji. verat.*

DIARRHŒA, DURING : *Aloe. alumina. Ars. Aur. bryo. canth. Caps. caust. chin. Duk. Gamb. grat. iris. Kali-c. Merc. Sulph.*

STOOL, before : *Berb. diosc. iod. Nat-m. Oleand. Rat. Sulph. verat.*

DURING : *Aloe. Ars. Bryo. Calc. Canth. carb-v. chin. coloc. Con. Iris. Lach. Lyco. merc. Merc-c. Mur-ac. Nat-m. Opi.*

PAIN—cont.

Phosph. Puls. rhus-t. Sil. Sulph. Sulph-ac. Verat. Zinc.

AFTER : *Æsc. Aloe. Apis. Ars. Bryo. Calc. Canth. Carb-v. Caust. Coloc. crot-t. Gamb. Graph. Iris. Kali-c. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Puls. rhus-t. Sil. Thuja.*

CUTTING PAIN, before stool : *Asar. sep. sulph. verat-v.*

DURING STOOL : *ant-t. ars. canth. carb-v. Mur-ac. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Phosph. Pic-ac. Puls. Sars. sep. Sulph.*

AFTER STOOL : *Æsc. Aloe. calc. chel. Nit-ac. Nux-v. pic-ac. Puls.*

STITCHING PAIN, before stool : *Berb. Con. gamb. Kali-c. phosph. plat. sulph-ac.*

DURING STOOL : *Berb. Carb-v. caust. chin. Graph. Ign. ipec. laur. nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Sep. Staph. sulph-ac.*

AFTER STOOL : *Aloe. Berb. canth. laur. nat-m. Nit-ac. Thuja.*

TENESMUS before stool : *acon. Agar. arn. cham. Coloc. Merc. Merc-c. Nux-v. plumb. Sulph. verat.*

DURING STOOL : *Acon. Æth. Aloe. Agar. ant-t. apis. Arn. Ars. bell. calc. caps. caust. Col-c. Coloc. Cupr. ferr. Ipec. iris. laur.*

PAIN,—cont.

Mag-c. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac.
Nux-v. Opi. Podo. Rhus-t. Sulph. tab.
verat.

AFTER STOOL: *Æth. Agar. ant-t. Apis. ars.*
Bell. canth. Caps. Cocc. Colch. gamb. Ign.
Mag-c. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Podo. Puls.
Rhus-t. Sulph. tab. Thromb.

AFTER STOOL, amelioration: *acon. aloe.*
ant-t. arn. ars. bapt. bryo. canth. cham.
colch. Coloc. Gamb. Nux-v. Phus-t.

PROLAPSUS, before stool: *Podo. Ruta.*

DURING STOOL: *Ant-c. bell. Bryo. Calc. colch.*
crot-t ferr. flu-ac. Gamb. Ign. Lyco. Nux-m.
Podo. Rhus-t. Ruta. Sep. Sulph.

AFTER STOOL: *Æsc. ant-c. ars. canth. carb-v.*
crot-t. Hep. iris. lach. Merc. Nat-m. Nit-ac.
Phosph. Podo. Sulph.

TENESMUS see Pain :

URGING, CONSTANT: *Crot-t. Merc. Merc-c.*
Nux-v. Sulph.

BEFORE STOOL: *Aloe. grat. hell. Podo. Sulph.*

DURING STOOL: *æsc. æth. Ant-c. bryo. calc.*
gamb. hep. iris. nicc. nit-ac. rhus-t. sil. Sulph.
tab.

AFTER STOOL: *Æth. aloe. ars. bryo. camph. cic.*
colch. crot-t. grat. ign. iris. lach. lyco. Mag-m.
Merc. Merc-c. nit-c. nux-v. Rheum. Sulph.

WORMS, ASCARIDES : acon. ant-t. **Bar-c.** calc.
chin. cina. *Ferr.* grat. *Ign.* *Mag-s.* merc. *Nat-m.*

nux-v. phosph. **Sabad.** *Sep.* *Spig.* *Sulph.* *Teucr.*

LUMBRICOIDES : acon. bell. calc. cham. chel.
Cina. *Ferr-s.* graph. hyosc. lyco. mag-c. nat-m.

nux-v. rhus-t. sabad. sil. **Spig.** **Sulph.**

TÆNIÆ : *Ail.* **Calc.** *Carb-v.* *Filix.* form. *Graph.*

Nat-c. nux-v. phosph. *Puls.* *Sabad.* *Sep.* *Sil.*

Stann. thuja.

URINARY ORGANS.

BLADDER.

BURNING : see Pain.

FULLNESS, without desire to urinate : *Ars. calad, Caust. hell. Opi. Phosph. Stram. verat.*

INFLAMMATION : *Acon. Ant-t. Apis. Arn. Ars. Bell. Calc. Canth. Caps. Caust. Gels. Heli. Hyosc. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Puls. Rhust Sars. Sep. Sulph. Ter. thuja.*

PAIN, BURNING, before urination : *Apis. Berb. bryo. calc. Canth. Caps. chel. clem. colch. Flu-ac. lach, thuja.*

DURING URINATION : *aloe, Canth. caps. cham. eup-per. kali-bi. lyco. nux-v. phosph. rheum. Ter.*

AFTER : *alumina. apis. Berb. calc-ph. Canth. flu-ac. lyco. sep. sil. thuja.*

CUTTING PAIN : *æth. Berb. Canth. caps. Coloc. Kali-c. lach. Lyco. nux-v. Puls. Ter.*

SORE TENDER : *acon. all-c. Arn. Ars. Bell. Benz-ac. berb. Calad. Calc-p. cann-s. Canth. Carb-v. Equis. lith. Merc. Puls. Sars. Sec. Sep. sulph. Ter.*

PAIN,—cont.

STITCHING, STINGING : acon. ant-t. *Berb.*
canth. chel. clem. *Con.* *Kali-c.* *Lyco.* *Nat-m.*
Sulph. *thuja.*

TEARING : *Kali-c.* *berb.* *bryo.*

RETENTION of Urine : *Acon.* *Am-c.* ant-t. *Apis.*
Apoc. *arg-m.* *Arn.* *Ars.* *Bar-c.* *Bell.* *Calc.* *Camph.*
Canth. *Caps.* *Caust.* *Cic.* *Coloc.* *Con.* *Cupr.* *Gels.*
Hell. *Hep.* *Hyos.* *Iod.* *Ipec.* *iris.* *Laur.* *Lyco.* *Nit-ac.*
Nux-v. *Opi.* *Pareira.* *phosph.* *Plumb.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.*
Sars. *Sec.* *Stram.* *Sulph.* *Tarent.* *Ter.* *Verat.*

CHOLERA, in : *Camph.* *Canth.* *lach.* *opi* *Verat.*

TENESMUS : *Acon.* *Agar.* *Alumina.* *Ant-c.* *Apis.*
Arn. *Ars.* *Bell.* *Camph.* *Canth.* *Caps.* *Coloc.* *Cupr.*
Dig. *Gels.* *Ipec.* *Lach.* *Lil-t.* *Lith.* *Lyco.* *Merc.* *Merc-c.*
mur-ac. *Nux-v.* *Pareira.* *phosph.* *Plumb.* *Podo.*
Puls. *Rhus-t.* *Sil.* *Ter.* *Thuja.* *verat.*

URGING, ineffectual : *Acon.* *Apis.* *Apoc.* *arg-n.*
Arn. *Ars.* *Bell.* *Calc.* *Camph.* *Canth.* *Caust.* *Cham.*
China. *Coloc.* *Con.* *Cupr.* *Dig.* *gels.* *Hell.* *Hyosc.*
Ipec. *Kali-c.* *Lach.* *Laur.* *Lyco.* *nat-m* *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.*
Opi. *pareira.* *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.* *Plumb.* *podo.*
Puls. *rhus-t.* *Sars.* *Sec.* *Stram.* *verat.*

PAINFUL URGING : *Acon.* *Agar.* *ant-t.* *Apis.*
Cann-s. *Canth.* *hell.* *Lyco,* *Nux-v.* *Pareira.*
Puls. *Sulph.* *verat.*

URINATION, dribbling (by drops) *Agar.* *All-c.*
ant-c. *ant-t.* *apis.* *Arg-n.* *Arn* *ars.* *Bell.* *bryo.*

URINATION—cont.

Camph. *Canth.* *Caust.* *chel.* *Clem.* *colch.* *Con.*
Gels. *Hyosc.* *lach.* *Lil-t.* *Lyc.* *Merc.* *Nux-v.*
Pareira. *phosph.* *Plumb.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* *Stram.*
Sulph. *tab.* *Ter.*

URETHRA

HÆMORRHAGE : ant-c. ant-t. *Arg-n.* *Ars.* bell.
bryo. *Camph.* *Canth.* *Caps.* *Caust.* *China.* *Ham.*
Ipec. **Merc-c.** *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph.* *Puls.* *Sec.*
Sulph. *Ter.*

PAIN, BURNING : acon. *All-c.* aloe. *Ant-c.* *Ant-t.*
Apis. *Arg-n.* **Ars.** **Berb.** *Bryo.* *Calc.* **Camph.**
Cann-s. **Canth.** *Caps.* carb-v. *Caust.* *Chin.*
Colch. *Lyco.* **Merc.** **Merc-c.** *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph.*
Phosph-ac. **Puls.** rhus-t. **Sil.** **Sulph.** **Thuja.**

URINE.

ACRID : ant-t. Arn. Benz-ac. Calc. Cann-s. canth. caps. Caust. Cupr. Hep. ign. Laur. Lith. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Phosph. rhus-t. sars. Sulph. Thuja.

ALBUMINOUS : acon. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Ars. Aur-m. Calc. Calc-ars. Canth. Carb-v. Chin. Colch. Cupr. Hell. Hep. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Plumb. Rhus-t. Sec. Sulph. Ter.

BILE, CONTAINING : Acon. Chel. Chion. Con. Cupr-s. Mag-m. Merc. Nit-ac. phosph. Sep. Sulph.

BLOODY : Acon. aloe ant-c Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bell. Berb. Calc. Camph. Cann-s. Canth. Caps. Carb-v. Caust chin. coc-c. Colch. Con. Cop. ferr. Ipec. jatr. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Mill. Nat-m Nit-ac Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Plumb. Puls. Rhus-t. Sabin. Sec. Sep. Squill. Sulph. Ter.

BURNING (includes hot : Acon. Aloe. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Ars. Bell. Benz-ac. Berb. Bor. Bryo. Calc-ph. Camph. Cann-i. Cann-s. Canth. Caps. Cham. Colch. Con. Cub. Ferr. Hep. Ipec. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-ars. Nat-c. Nat-s. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Petro. Phosph-ac. Puls. Rhus-t. Sulph. Thuja.

CLOUDY : *Acon. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arn. Ars. Bell. Berb. Bryo. Calc. Cann-s. Canth. Carb-s. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chel. Chin. Cin. Colch. Coloc. Con. Cupr. Graph. Hep. Ipec. Kali-c. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. Sabad. Sep. Sulph. Thuja.*

COLOUR, BLACK : *Ars. Canth. Carb-ac, Cina. Colch. Dig. Hell. Kali-c. Lach. Nat-m. Pareira. Phosph. Ter.*

DARK : *Acon. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arn. Ars. Bell. Benz-ac. Bryo. Calc. Canth. Carb-ac. Carb-v. Chel. Chin. Colch. cupr. Hell. Hep. Hydras. Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Plumb. Podo. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Sel Sep. Sulph. Ter. Verat.*

PALE : *Ars. Bryo. Carb-v. Cham. Chin. Colch. Coloc. Con. Hep. Ign. Kali-n. Lyco. Merc-c. Mur-ac. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. Rhus-t. Sars. Sec. verat.*

RED : *Acon. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Bell. Benz-ac. Bryo. Camph. Canth. Carb-v. Chel. Colch. Hep. Kali-c. Lith. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Stram Sulph. Ter.*

YELLOW : *Aloe. Ant-c. Aur. Bell. Cham. chel. Hyosc. Lach. Sep. verat.*

COPIOUS : *Acet-ac. Acon. Aloe. Arg-m. Arg-n. Ars. Bell. Camph. Cann-i. Canth. Caust. Cham.*

COPIOUS—cont.

Chin. Colch. Coloc. Gels. Ign. Iris. Kreos. Lact-ac. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Mosch. Mur-ac. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nat-s. Nux-v. Petros. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Podo. Puls. Rhus-t. Spig. Squil. Sulph. Verat. Verb.

MILKY : *Apis. Aur. Calc. Carb-v. Cin. Coloc. Hep. Lyco. Mur-ac. Nit-ac. Phosph-ac. Sep. Sulph.*

ODOUR, Offensive : *Apis, Arg-m. Arn. Ars. Bapt. Benz-ac. Calc. Carb-ac. Carb-v. Caust. Lyco. nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Petr. Phosph. Puls. Sep. Sulph. Ter.*

PUNGENT : *Asaf. Bor. Calc. caust. Flu-ac. Lyco. merc. Nit-ac. rhus-t*

SCANTY : *Acon Æsc. Alumina. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Arum-t. Bapt. Bell. Berb. Canth. Carb-ac. Chin. Clem. Colch. Con. Cupr. Dig. Graph. Grat. Hell. Hep. Hyosc. Lact-ac. Lach. Lil-t. Merc. Merc-c. Merc-d. nat-m. Nat-s Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Petr. Phosph. Pic-ac. Plumb. Podo. Psor Puls. Rhus-t. Ruta, Sars. Sel. Sep. Staph. Sulph. Ter. verat.*

SEDIMENT, cloudy : *Berb. bryo. carb-v. caust. cham. chin. lach. laur. merc. phosph. Phosph-ac. Thuja.*

COFFEE GROUNDS, like : *Ambra. Apis. Hell. Lach. Ter.*

FLOCCULENT : *acon. Alumina. Benz-ac. Berb.*

SEDIMENT—cont.

calc. *Cann-s.* **Canth.** *Cham* *Chel.* *Cina.* *Chin.*
Clem. coloc grat. hell. *Hep.* laur. *Merc.* *Merc-c.*
Mez *Petr.* *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.* *Plumb.* rhus-t
Sars *Thuja.*

GELATINOUS : *Berb.* *Coca* **Coloc.** crot-h.
Dulc. *Pareira.* phosph-ac. *Puls.*

MUCOUS : *Aloe.* *Ahumen.* *Ant-c.* *Arg-n.* *Aur.* bell.
Benz-ac. *Berb* *Bryo.* calc. *Canth.* *Carb-v.*
Chel. **Chim.** *Cimic.* *Clem.* *Colch.* *Coloc.* *Dulc.*
Ferr. *Hydras,* *Kali-c.* *Merc.* **Merc-c.** *Nat-m.*
Puls. **Sars.** **Sep.** sulph. *Thuja.* *Ter.* verat.

RED : *Arn.* *Ars.* *Benz-ac.* *Berb.* *Camph.* *Carb-v.*
 caust. *Dig.* *Lyc.* *Merc-c.* *Nat-m.* **Phosph.**
Sep. *Sil.* **Tarent.**

YELLOW : *Aloe.* *Cham.* *Chin.* *Cupr.* *Lyc.*
Phosph. **Sep.**

WHEY-LIKE : agar. *Arg-m.* hyosc. opi. *Phosph-ac*
 nat-s.

To be inserted between pages 130 and 131
of the second part.

SUPPRESSION OF URINE : Acon. *Æth.* Ail.
Anthr. Apis. apoc. Arn. Ars. *Ars-i.* *Arum-t.* Bell.
bism. bufo. *Cact.* calc. *Camph.* **Canth.** carb-ac.
Carb-v caust. Cic. *Colch.* *Crot-h.* *Cupr.* *Dig.* *Elat.*
Hell. hep. *Hydr.* *Hyos.* iod. kali-bi. kali-chl. *Lac-c.*
Lach. **Laur** lil-t. **Lyc.** merc. *Merc-c.* *Morph.*
nit-ac. nux-v. *Op.* *Phosph.* *Plumb.* *Podo.* puls. **Sec.**
Sil. **Stram.** *Suiph.* tab. terebinth. **Verat.** zinc.

CHOLERA, in : Ars. camph. *Carb-v.* *Cupr.* sec.
verat.

CONVULSIONS, with : **Cupr.** dig. hyos.
Stram.

FEVER, with : Arn. Ars. Bell. *Cact.* *Canth.*
colch. *crot-h.* *Hyos.* *Op.* *Plumb.* *Sec.* *Stram.*

PERSPIRATION, with : acon. Apis. arn. ars.
camph. *Canth.* hyos. *Lyc.* **Op.** puls. stram.
sulph.

STUPOR, with : dig. plumb.

VIOLENT : cic. *Cupr.* cycl. sulph.

LARYNX AND TRACHEA.

HOARSENESS : see **Voice**.

PAIN, Larynx, on Coughing : *Acon.* **All-c.** *arg-m.*
Bell. *Brom.* *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Carb-v.* *Caust.* *Chel.*
chin. *Hep.* *Kali-bi.* *Kali-c.* *Lach.* *Phosph.* *Puls.*
Stann.

SPEAKING, on : *Acon.* *coc-c.* **Phosph.**

SWALLOWING, on : *bapt.* *Bell.* *calc.* *hep.* *ign.*
lyco. *Merc-c.* *phosph.* **Spong.** *Sulph-ac.*

SORENESS : *alumina.* *Arg-m.* *ars.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *calc.*
Calc-s. **Carb-v.** *Caust.* *chin.* *cina.* *hep.* *ign.*
lach. *lyco.* *Nux-v.* **Phosph.** *sep.* **Stann.**
Sulph.

VOICE : (see also **Speech** under **STOMACH**)

HISSING : *bell.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph.*

HOARSENESS : *Acon.* *Æsc.* **All-c.** *Alumina.*
Ant-c. *Ant-t.* *Apis.* *Arg-m.* *Arg-n.* *Ars.*
Arum-t. *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Camph.* *Canth.*
Caps. *Carb-v* *Caust.* *Cham.* *Chin.* *Colch.*
Cupr. *Ferr.* *Gels.* *Lach.* *Merc.* *Nat-m.*
Nux-v. *Opi.* *Phosph.* *Rhus-t.* **Spong.** **Stann.**
Stram. *Sulph.* *Verat.*

HUSKY : *Acon.* *aloe.* *bell.* *calc.* *camph.*
Chin. *Dros.* *Lyc.* *merc.* *nat-m.* **Phosph.**
Sulph.

VOICE—cont.

LOST : *Acon. Alumina. Alumen. Ant-c. Ant-t.*
Arg-m. Arg-n. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Carb-v.
Caust. Cina. Cupr. Gels. Hep. Hyosc. Ign.
Lach. Merc. Naja. Nat-m. Nux-v. Phosph.
Puls. Rhus-t. Stram. Sulph. Verat.

HYSTERICAL : *Hyosc. Ign. Nux-m. plat. sep.*

RESPIRATION.

ACCELERATED : Acon. Ant-t. Ars. Bell. Bryo.
Camph. Canth. Carb-v. Cham. Chel. China. Cina.
Colch. Cupr. Gels. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Lyco.
Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Stram.
Sulph.

ANXIOUS : Acon. *Apis. Arn. Ars. Bell. bryo.*
Camph. Cham. Chel. Coloc. cupr. Hep. Hyosc.
Ign. Ipec. Lach. Laur. Nat-m. Opi. Phosph.
Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Stram. verat.

ARRESTED : *apis. ars. Bryo. Calc. Camph. carb-v.*
Caust. Cic. cina. Cupr. Ign. Lach. Lyco. Opi.
Phosph. Puls. Sulph. Verat.

ASPHYXIA : Ant-t. *Camph. carb-v. chin. Opi.*
rhus-t. tab.

CHOLERA : *Hydro-ac. Laur.*

CATCHING : *Arg-n. Calc. Caust. cina. gels. nit-ac*
Phosph. Sil.

DEEP : *Acon. ant-c. ant-t. ars. Aur. Bryo. Calc.*
Camph. Caps Caust Hep. hydro-ac. Ign. Ipec.
Lach. Lyco. Mur-ac. nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Rhus-t.
Sil. Stram. Sulph. tab.

DIFFICULT : *Acon. ant-c. Ant-t Apis. Arg-n. Ars.*
Bell. Bryo. Caic. Camph. Caps. Carb-v. Caust.
Chin. Cin. Coloc. Cupr. Cupr-ars Ferr. Hep.
Ign. Ipec. Lach. Laur. Lyco. Merc-c. Naja.

DIFFICULT—cont.

Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. podo. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Sil. Sulph. Tab. Verat.

GASPING : *Acon. Ant-t. Apis. Ars. camph. canth. Cic. Colch. Coloc. cupr. gels Hell. Hydro-ac. Ipec. Laur. Lyco. Naja. Phosph. puls. Stram. Tab.*

GROANING : (See Moaning.)

LOUD : *acon. Calc. Carb-v. Cham. China. Colch. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Lach. nux-v. Opi Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Stram. Sulph. Verat.*

MOANING : *acon. Ant-t. Ars. bell. cina. colch. Hydro-ac. Lach. Mur-ac. Opi phosph. Puls. rhus-t. tab.*

PANTING : *acon. Ant-t. ars. Bryo. camph. chin. cina. hyosc. Ipec. Lyco. Nit-ac. Phosph. stram.*

RATTLING : *Acon. Ant-t. Apis. Ars. Bell. bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Caust. Chin. Cin. Cupr, Hyosc. Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. Stram. Sulph. Verat.*

SIGHING : *Acon. apis. Arg-m. Ars. bell. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Dig. Gels. Ign. Ipec. lach. Lyco. Opi. Phosph. podo. Puls. sulph. tab.*

SOBBING : *acon. æth. ant-c. Aur. Bryo. Calc. Cupr-ac. gels. Ign. laur. Merc. stram.*

STERTOROUS : *acon. Am-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arn. Ars. Camph. Chin. cupr. Gels. hydro-ac. Lach. Laur. Lyco. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. phosh. Puls. Stram. tab.*

SUFFOCATIVE : see *Difficult.*

CHEST.

CONSTRICTION, tightness : *Acon. Esc. ant-t. Arn. Ars. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Carb-v. Colch. Coloc. Cupr. Hyosc. Ign. Lach. Lyco. Naja. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Stram. Sulph. Tab. Verat.*

HEART : *æth. Arn. Ars. calc. Dig. Ign. Iod. Lach. Lil-t. lyco. Naja. Nat-m. nit-ac. nux v. phosph. Plumb. verat.*

OPPRESSION : *Acon. æsc. æth. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Aur. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. China. Cina. Colch. Coloc. Cupr. Cupr-ars. Ferr. Gels. Ign. Ipec. Lach. laur. Lyco. Merc. Naja. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. pod. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sulph. Tab. Thuja. Verat.*

HEART, Oppression of : *Acon. Apis. Ars. Aur. Aur-m bapt. bell. bryo. Cact. Carb-v. Caust. cham. China colch. cupr. Gels. Ipec. Lach. Laur. Merc. Naja. Nux-v. phosph. Puls. Tab. ter.*

PAIN, burning : *Acon. ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bism. Calc. Canth. Carb-v. Caust. Cera. Gels. Lach. lyco. Merc. Nit-ars. Nux-v. Phosph. puls. rhus-t. Sulph. Ter.*

STITCHING, pain : *Acon. aise. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bryo. Calc. Canth.*

PAIN—cont.

Caps. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chin. cina. Colch. Coloc. Ign. Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nux-m. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Sulph. Tab. Thuja.

PALPITATION, heart : *Acon. aesc. æth. Agar. Alumina. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-m. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Aur. Bell. Bism. Bryo. Calc. Camph. canth. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chin. Colch. Crot-h. Cupr. Dig. Ferr. Gels. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Lach. Laur. Lyco. Merc. Naja. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Podo. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Stram. Sulph. Tab. Thuja. Verat.*

STOOL, during : *Ant-t. cycl. nit ac. petr. Sulph.*

AFTER STOOL : *Ars. caust. Con. grat.*

SPASMS of : *acon. Arg-n. Ars. Bell. Calc. camph. Cham. chin. Cic. Colch. Cupr. Elat. Ferr. Gels. Hyosc. Ipec. Lach. Laur. Lyco. Merc. Mosch. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph-ac. Phosph. Puls. Stram. Sulph. Verat.*

BACK.

PAIN, before stool : bapt. cic. kali-n. *Nux-v.* petr.
puls.

DURING STOOL : apis. *Ars.* colch. coloc. cupr.
Dulc. ferr. *Lyco.* nux-v. phosph. *Fodo.* *Puis.*
rheum. sulph. tab.

AFTER STOOL : æsc. aloë. alumina. caps. colch.
Ferr. nat-m. podò. *Puls.* rheum. tab.

AMELIORATION AFTER STOOL : Ox-ac.
nux-v. puls.

ACHING : *Æsc.* *Aloë.* ant-c. apis. *Ars.* *Bapt.*
Bell. *Bism.* *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Cupr-ars.* *Eup-per.*
Gels. **Graph.** *Ipec.* lach. **Mur-ac.** *Nat-m,*
Nux-v. *Phosph.* **Puls.** *Rhus-t.* **Sep.** *Sulph.*
Ter.

EXTREMITIES.

ABDUCTED, Fingers, Spasmodically : *Glon. Sec.*
TOES, In, Spasms : *camph. Glon.*

COLDNESS : *Acon. Ant-c. Ant-t. Apis. Ars. Calc.*
Camph. Canth. Caps. Carb-v, Cham. Cic, Colch.
Coloc. Cupr. Dig. Gels, Hyosc. Iris. Lach. Laur.
Lyc. Merc. Mur-ac. nat-m. nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi.
Phosph-ac. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Secale. Stram.
sulph. Tab. Verat.

CONVULSION : *Acon. Agar. ant-c. ant-t. Ars. Bell.*
bism. Calc. Camph. Caust. Cham. Cic. Cina. Cocc.
Con. Cupr. Cupr-ars. Hyd-ac. Hyosc. Lach. Lyc.
Merc-c. Mosch. Nux-v. Opi. Plumb. Puls. Sec.
Stram. Sulph. tab. Verat.

ALTERNATELY EXTENDED AND FLEX-
ED : *Cupr. Tab.*

HICCOUGH, After: *bell.*

CRAMPS : *Ars. Bell. Calc. camph. Caust. Cocc. colch.*
Coloc. Con. Cupr. Diosc. Dulc. Graph. Hell. Hyosc.
ign. Jatr. Lyc. Merc. Mur-ac. nat-m. Nit-ac.
nux-v. Opi. Petr phosph. Plat. Plumb. Rob. Rhus-t.
Sec. Sep. sil. Sulph. Tab. Verat. Zinc.

HAND, in cholera : *Cupr. Sec.*

FINGERS, in cholera : *Colch. Cupr. sec. Verat.*

CALF, in cholera : *Ant-t. Camph. Colch. Cupr.*

Jatr, Kali-p. Mag-p. Sulph. Verat.

FOOT, in cholera : *Cupr. sec. Verat.*

PAIN, Hand, burning. Agar. ant-t. apis. arg-n. *Ars.*
bryo. Calc. canth. carb-v. caps. cham. flu-ac. hep.
hyosc. lyco. **Med.** merc. nat-m. nux-v. *Petr.* *Phosph.*
Puls. *Rhus-t* *Stann.* **Sulph.**

BURNING SOLE : æsc. aloë. Calc. *Canth.* *Carb-v.*
Caust. *Cham.* *Coloc.* *Cupr.* *Lach.* **Lyco.** *Phosph-*
ac. *Phosph.* *Plumb.* *Puls.* sil. **Sulph.**

SLEEP.

CHILL DURING : ant-c. act-t **Apis.** gels. lyco. merc.
Mes. *Nat-m.* *Nux-m* nux-v. **Opi.** pod. psor. sil.

COMATOSE, acon. *Ant-c.* **Ant-t.** *Apis.* **Arg-n** *Arn.*
Ars. **Bapt.** **Bell.** *Bryo* *Camphor.* *Caust* cham.
China. *Cic.* *Colch.* coloc. *Con.* **Croc.** *Cupr.* *Hell*
Lach. *Laur.* *Lyco.* *Nat-m.* **Nux-m.** **Opi.** *Phosph-ac.*
Phosph. *Plumb.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* *Stram.* sulph.
Verat.

ALTERNATING WITH DELIRIUM : plumb.

ALTERNATING WITH SLEEPLESSNESS :
Camph.

SUPPRESSED ERUPTION, after : *Zinc.*

DEEP : *Ant-t.* *Apis.* **Arg-n.** *Arn.* *Ars.* *Bapt.* **Bell.**
Bryo. *Calc.* *Camph.* **Carb-v.** *Caust.* *Chin.* *Cic.* *Cina.*
Colch. **Con.** *Cupr.* *Gels.* **Graph.** *Hell.* *Hep.* *Hyosc.*
Ign. *Lach.* *Laur.* *Merc-c.* *Naja.* *Nat-m.* **Nux-v.** **Opi.**
Phosph-ac. *Phosph.* *Plumb.* *Pod.* **Puls.** *Rhus-t.*
Sec. *Sulph.* **Verat.** *Zinc.*

CHILL, during : *bell.* *Hep.* *laur.* *Nat-m* **Opi.**

CHILL, AFTER : *Ars.*

CONVULSIONS, AFTER : *canth.* *Hell.* *Hyosc.*
Lach. **Nux-v.** **Opi.** plumb. sec. tarent.

HEAT, DURING : *All-c.* **Apis.** *Arn.* *ars.* *con.*
ign. *laur.* *Nux.v.* **Opi.** *Phosph,* sep.

VOMITING, WHEN : *crot-t.*

DISTURBED : acon. *Apis*. *Ars*. bell. *Calc-ph*. cupr-ars.

Graph. *Laur*. naja. nat-m. opi. puls. sep. **Sulph**.
tab.

BY DREADFUL VISION : bell. calc. *Carb-an*.
carb-v. merc. *Nux-v*. sil. sulph.

DREAMS, accidents : ant-c. arn. **Ars** bell. cham.
chin *Graph*. lyco *Nux-v*. puls. thuja. sulph.

ANIMALS : aloe. **Arn**. bell. cham. hyosc. lyco.
Nux-v. *Phosph*. *Puls* sil. sulph.

DEAD, of the : *Arg-n*. *Arn*. **Ars**. calc. *Graph*.
lyco. **Mag-c**. *Med*. *Phosph*. sil. *Sulph*. **Thuja**.

PERSPIRATION, during : arn. *Ars*. bell. china.
cic. cina. ferr. hyosc. ign. mur-ac. nit-ac. nux-v. **Opi**.
posph. phosph-ac. **Podo**. *Puls*. **Rhus-t**.

SEMI-CONSCIOUS : **Bell**. bryo. calc. gels. ign.
kali-c. oleand. ruta.

SLEEPINESS : *Acon*. *Æth*. *Aloe*. **Alum**. **Ant-c**.
Ant-t. *Apis*. *Arn*. *Ars*. **Bapt**. **Bell**. *Bryo*. *Calc*
Camph. **Cann-i**. *Canth*. **Carb-v**. **Caust**. *Cham*.
China. *Colch*. *Coloc*. *Con*. *Gamb*. **Gels**. *Graph*. *Hep*.
Hyosc. **Lach**. *Laur*. *Lyco*. **Merc-c**. *Nat-m*. **Nux v**
Opi. **Phosph-ac**. **Phosph**. **Pic-ac** **Podo**. **Puls**.
Rhus-t. *Sep*. *Sil*. *Stram*. **Sulph**. *Sulph-ac*. **Thuja**.
Verat.

HEAT, during the, *Ant-c*. *Apis*. **Calad**. ca'c.
camph. chin. **Eupper**. **Gels**. *Hell*. ign. **Lach**.
laur. **Lyco**. **Mez**. *Nat-m*. *Nux-m*. **Opi**.
Phosph-ac. *Phosph*. **Podo**. *Puls*. **Samb**. *verat*.

SLEEPINESS—con.

AFTER-STOOL : æth. bryo. colch. coloc. *Nux-m.*
Sulph.

SLEEPLESSNESS : *Acon. Aloe. Apis. Arg-n. Arn.*
Ars. Aur. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Canth.
Carb-v. Caust. Cham. China. Coff. Coloc. Cupr.
Cycl. Ferr. Gels. Hell. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. iris.
Kali-ars. Kali-c. Kreos. Lach. Lyco. Med. Merc.
Merc-c. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph-ac. Phosph.
Plumb. Puls. Rhus-t. Rumex. Sep. Sil. Stann.
Staph. Sulph. Syph. Tab. Tarent. Thuja.

UNREFRESHING Sleep : *Alumina. apis. Arg-n.*
Ars. bell. calc. carb-v. China. colc. Lach. Lyco.
Mag-c. Mag-m. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Petr.
Phosph. Podo. Puls. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

YAWNING : *Acon. æsc. Ant-t. Apis. Arg-n. Arn.*
Ars. bell. Bryo Calc. Caust. Chel. Cina. Croc.
Cupr. Graph. hep. Ign. Kali-ars. Kreos. lach.
Laur. Lyc. Mur-ac. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph.
Puls. Rhus-t. Sii. Staph. Verat.

STOOL, before : formica.

After : anac. opi.

CHILL.

(See also Fever.)

CHILLINESS : acon. *Æsc.* *Apis.* *Arg-n.* Arn. *Ars.*
Bapt. Bar-c. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Carb-v.
Caust. Cham. Chel. Chin. colch. Euphr. Ferr.
Gels. Graph. Hep. Ign. *Ipec.* Laur. Lyco. *Merc.*
Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-m. Nux-v. *Petr.*
Phosph. Plumb. Puls. *Rhus-t.* Sep. Sil. Sulph.
Tarax. Teucr.

STOOL, before : ars. bapt. bar-c. benz-ac. calad.
dig. *ipec.* *Merc.* Mez. nat-c. phosph. puls.
verat.

DURING STOOL : *æsc.* bell. calc-s. mag-m.
mez. rheum. stann. verat.

AFTER STOOL : bufo. grat. mag-m. *Plat.*

DIARRHŒA, during : aloe. ambr. *apis.* kali-n.
sulph.

SHIVERING, trembling : acon. *Agar.* Anac.
Ant-t. *ap's.* arn. ars. bell. bryo. calc. canth. cham.
chin. *Eup-per.* ferr. *Led.* merc. nat-m. nux-v. phosph.
Plat. psor. *Puls.* rhus-t. Sil. stram and sulph.

UNCOVERING, undressing : *Acon.* *Agar.* *Arg-n.*
Arn. *Ars.* Bell. Calc. canth. *Cap's.* Cham. Chin.
colch. Cycl. *Eup-per.* Ferr. Hep. Nux-v. *Phosph.*
Puls. Rhus-t. *Sep.* Sil. Stram. *Thuja.*



FEVER.

HEAT IN GENERAL : Acon. ant-c. Ant-t. Apis.
Arn. Ars. *Arum-t.* *Bapt.* Bell. Bryo. Calc. Canth.
Camph. Cham. Chin. Cina. Colch. Con. Dulc.
Eup-per. Ferr. *Ferr-p.* Gels. Hell. Hep. Hyosc.
Ign. Ipec. Lach. Laur. Lyco. Merc. *Merc-c.* *Mur-ac.*
Nat-m. *Nit-ac.* Nux-v. *Opi.* *Phosph-ac.* Phosph.
Podo. Psor. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. *Sep.* Sil. Stram.
Sulph-ac. Sulph. Verat.

MORNING : Apis. Arn. ars. bell. Calc. Caust. Cham.
chin. eup-per. Hep. ign. kali-c. lach *Nat-m.* *podo.*
Rhus-t. Sulph.

CHILLINESS, with : Apis. arn. Ars. caust. cham.
coff kali-bi. kali-c. kali-i. sulph. thuja.

FORENOON : *Am-c.* ars. *Bapt.* bryo. calc. caps. Cham.
Eup-per. gels. kali-c. lyco. *Mag-c* Nat-m. *Nux-v.*
Phosph. *Rhus-t.* sil. sulph. thuja. verat.

ALTERNATING WITH CHILL : calc. cham.
thuja.

CHILLINESS WITH : ars. *Bapt.* Cham. kali-c.
sil. sulph. thuja.

NOON : ars. ferr-i. merc. spig. stram. sulph.

AFTER NOON : acon. ant-t. Apis. arg-n. Ars. Bell.
Bryo. calc. Canth. China. cina. Colch. Gels. hep.
hyosc. Ign. iris. Lach. Lyco. *Nat-m.* *Nit-ac.* nux-v.
Phosph. *podo.* Puls. rhus-t. *Ruta.* *Sep.* Sil. *Staph.*
stram. sulph.

AFTER NOON—con.

ALTERNATING WITH CHILL : Calc.

CHILLINESS WITH : Apis. Ars. caust. coff.
Colch. hyosc. kali-c. Podo. Rhus-t. sil,
sulph.

EVENING : Acon. Æsc. ant-t. apis. arg-m. arn. Ars.
bapt. Bell. bryo. Calc. Carb-v. caust. Cham. Chel.
Chin. Cina. hell. Hep. Hyosc. ign. ipec. Lach.
Lyco. Merc. mur-ac. nat-m. nit-ac. nux-v. Phosph.
Phosph-ac. Psor. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Sulph.
Thuja. verat.

CHILLINESS, WITH : Acon. apis. arn.
ars. bapt. carb-v. caust. Cham hep, kali-c.
nat-m. Sil. sulph. thuja.

NIGHT : Acon. Alum. ant-c. ant-t. Apis. Ars. arum-t.
Bapt. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Canth. Carb-v. Cham.
Cina. Colch. Dros. Gels. Graph. Hep. ign. Lach.
Lyco. Merc. Mur-ac. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph.
Phosph-ac. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Stram. Sulph.
Tub. verat.

CHILLINESS. WITH : acon. apis. Ars. bapt.
carb-v. caust. cham. Colch. Graph. Kali-bi.
Rhus-t. Sil. Sulph.

DRY BURNING HEAT : Acon. Ars. Bell.
Bryo. Cina. Colch. Nux-v. Phosph. Puls.
Rhus-t.

MIDNIGHT : Ars. lyco mag-m. nux-v. Rhus-t. sep.
Stram, sulph. verat.

ALTERNATING with Heat and Chill : acon.
 Am-m. *Ant-t.* arn. *Ars. Bapt.* Bell. Bryo. Calc.
 Cham. Chin. cupr. *Hell.* Hep. *Hyosc.* Ign. *Ipec.*
 Laur. Lyco. Merc. nat-m. **Nux-v.** *Phosph.*
Phosph-ac. *Psor.* *Rhus-t.* *Sec. Sep.* Sil. sulph. *Verat.*

ANTICIPATING : **Nux-v.**

BURNING HEAT : Acon. ant-t. **Apis.** *Ars. bapt.*
 Bell. *Bryo.* *Carb-v.* Cham. chin. *Cina.* *Con. Dulc.*
Gels. *Hep.* ign. *ipec.* lach. *Lyco.* *Merc-c.* nat-m.
Nux-v. **Opi.** *Phosph.* **Puls.** *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* stram.
 sulph **Tub.**

THIRST WITH : *Acon.* **Ars.** *Phosph.*

CEREBRO-SPINAL, fever : acon. æth. ant-t. **Apis.**
Arg-n. arn. *ars. bapt.* Bell. bryo. camph. canth. cupr.
Gels. hell. *hyosc.* *Ign.* lyco. *Nat-m.* **Nat-s.** *Nux-v.*
Opi. *Phosph.* *Rhus-t.* verat-alb. **Verat-v.**

CHILL, absent. (fever without chill) : acon.
 acet-ac. ant-c. **Apis.** arn. *Ars. Bapt.* Bell. Bryo.
Calc. carb-v **Cham.** *Chin.* *Cina.* eup-per. *Ferr.*
Gels. hep. *Ipec.* lach. *Lyco.* nat-m. *Nux-v.* *podo.*
puls. **Rhus-t.** *Stram.* *Thuja*

CHILL with : Acon. ant-c. **Ars.** Bell. *Bryo.* Calc.
 carb-v. Cham. chel. coloc. *Dig.* *Dros.* *Ferr.* *Graph.*
Hell. Ign. *ipec.* lyco. *Merc.* nat-m. *Nit-ac.* **Nux-v.**
 phosph. plumb. *Podo.* *Puls.* **Rhus-t.** *Sep.* *Stram.*
 Sulph. *Thuja.* *Verat.*

CHILLINESS, with : acon. **Apis** *Arn.* *Ars.* bapt.
 Bell. Calc. carb-v. *Caust.* Cham *Colch.* **Coñ.**

CHILLINESS—cont.

Kali-bi. *Kalic.* lach. *Merc.* nat-m. phosph. *Podo.*
 Puls. pyrog. sep. *Sulph.* *Thuja.* *Tub.* *Verat.*

CONTINUED fever, including Typhoid fever :

apis. arg-n. arn. **Ars.** **Arum-t.** **Bapt.** **Bryo.** calc.
 camph. canth. caps. **Carb-v.** **Chin.** *Chin-ars.*
Colch. **Gels.** *Hell.* **Hyosc.** **Lach.** *Lyco.* **Mur-ac.**
Nit-ac. *Opi.* **Phosph.** *Phosph-ac.* *Psor.* puls. **Rhus-t.**
Sec. **Sil.** **Stram.** sulph. *Sulph-ac.* ter. verat.

ABDOMINAL : ant-t. apis. arn. *Ars.* *Bapt.* **Bryo.**
 canth. caps. **Colch.** ipec. *Lyco.* *Mur-ac.* *Nit-ac.*

Phosph. *Phosph-ac.* **Rhus-t.** *Sec.* *Sulph.* *Ter.* verat

CEREBRAL · *Apis.* arn. *Bapt.* *Bryo.* canth. *Gels.*

Hyosc. *Lach.* *Lyco.* nux-m. *Opi.* *Phosph.*
Phosph-ac. *Rhus-t.* **Stram.** verat.

DRY HEAT : *Acon.* *Apis.* *Arn.* **Ars.** **Bell.** **Bryo.**

Calc. *Cham.* *Chin.* *Colch.* *Dulc.* *Ferr.* *Lyco.* *Merc.*
Mur-ac. *Nux-v.* *Opi.* **Phosph.** **Puls.** *Rhus-t.* *Sec.*
Stram. *Sulph.*

GASTRIC FEVER : *Acon.* *Ant-c.* *Ant-t.* ars. *bapt.*

Bell. **Bryo.** carb-v. *Cham.* *Chel.* chin. colch. coloc.
 cupr. *Gels.* ign. *Ipec.* iris. *Merc.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph.*
Podo. **Puls.** *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* *Sulph.* *Verat.*

HEAT, long, lasting : see. Long, Lasting.

HECTIC fever : *Acet-ac.* arn. **Ars.** **Calc.** **Caps.** *Carb-v.*

Chin. *Chlor.* cupr. hep. *Iod.* ipec. *Kali-ars.* *Kali-t.*
Lach. *Lyco.* *Merc.* *Nit-ac.* *nux-v.* **Phosph.** *Phosph-ac.*
Puis. *Sang.* *Sep.* **Sil.** *Stann.* *Sulph.* *Tarant.* *Tub.*

INFLAMMATORY fever : *Acon.* *apis.* *arn.* *ars.* **Bell.**
Bryo. *canth.* *Cham.* *chin.* *Colch.* *con.* *Gels.* *hep.*
hyosc. *ipéc.* *Lach.* *Lyco.* **Merc.** *nit-ac.* *nux-v.* *Phosph.*
Puls. *Rhus-t.* *sep.* *sil.* *Sulph.* *verat.*

IRREGULAR stages : (see also Paroxysms) **Ars.**
Bryo. *Ipec.* *Nux-v.* *opi.* *Sep.*

LONG lasting heat : *acon.* *Ant-t.* *apis.* *Arn.* *Ars.*
Bell. *Cact.* *Caps.* **Cham.** *chin.* *colch.* *Ferr.* **Gels.**
Hep. *lach.* *laur.* *lyco.* *nat-m.* *Nux-v.* *Sec.*
Sulph.

PAROXYSMS, irregular : *Ars.* *carb-v.* *Eup-per.* *ign*
Ipec. *Meny.* *Nux-v.* **Psor.** **Puls.** **Sep.**

LONG CHILL, little heat, no thirst : **Puls.**

ONE STAGE wanting : *Apis.* **Ars.** *bov.*
camph. *dros.* *led.* *lyco.* *meny.* *mez.* *verat.*

SHORT CHILL, long heat, no thirst : **Ipec.**

REGULAR : *Chin.* **Chin-s.** *cina.*

PERSPIRATION absent : *acon.* *Apis.* *arg-n.* *arn.*
Ars. **Bell.** **Bryo.** **Cact.** *calc.* *caps.* *Cham.* *chin.*
colch. *Eup-per.* **Gels.** *Graph.* *Hyosc.* *ign.* *Ipec.* *lach.*
Lyco. *nat-m.* **Nux-m.** *nux-v.* *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.*
Phumb. **Psor.** *puls.* *Rhus-t.* *sec.* *sil.* *Sulph.*

HEAT, with : **Alumina.** *Ant-c.* *ant-t.* *apis.* **Bell.**
bryo. *Calc.* **Caps.** *Cham.* *chin.* *cina.* *colch.*
Con. *Dig.* **Hell.** *Ipec.* **Merc.** **Mez.** **Nat-c.**
Nux-v. *opi.* **Phosph.** *Podo.* **Psor.** **Puls.**
Pyrog. *Rhus-t.* *Sep.* **Stann.** **Staph.** **Stram.**
Sulph. **Sulph-ac.** **Tub.** *Verat.*

PUERPERAL fever : *Apis. Arg-n. Arn. ars. Bapt.*
bell. Bryo. cham. coloc. Echi. Ferr. gels, hyosc. ign.
ipéc. Lach. Lyco. nux-v. opi. phosph. Puls. Pyrog.
Rhus-t. sec. sil. Sulph. verat.

FROM SUPPRESSED LOCHIA : *Lyco. mill. puls.*
Sulph.

REMITTENT : *Acon. Ant-t. Arn. Ars. bapt. Bell.*
Bryo. Cham. chin. coloc. eup-per. Gels. ign. Ipec.
Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nat-s. Nux-v. phosph, Podo
puls. rhus-t. sep. stram. Sulph. verat.

MORNING : *Arn. bryo. mag-c podo. Rhus-t. sulph.*

AFTER NOON : *Ars. Bell. Bryo. chin. ign. Gels*
Lach. Lyco. nux-v.

EVENING : *Acon. Arn. Bell. Bryo. chin. lach.*
Lyco. merc. mur-ac. nux-v. Phosph phosph-ac.
puls. Rhus-t. Sulph.

NIGHT : *acon. ant-t. Ars. bapt. cham. lyco.*
Merc nux-v. phosph-ac. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t.
Sulph.

SHIVERING, with : *acon. ant-t. Apis. Arn. Bell. bryo.*
Calc. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. chin. cina. Eup-per.
Gels. Hell. Hep. Lach. Nux-v. Podo. Rhust-t.
Sulph. verat.

ALTERNATING with heat : *acon. ars. bell.*
Bryo. calc. caust. chin. hep. Ipec. lach. merc.
Nux-v. phosph-ac.

STOOL, before : *calc. crot-t. cupr. Mag-c. Merc.*
Phosph. samb. verat.

STOOL—cont.

DURING STOOL : ars. cham. puls. rhus-t. sulph.

AFTER STOOL : ars. bryo. caust. nux-v. rhus-t.
selen.

SUCCESSION OF STAGES :

CHILL FOLLOWED by heat : **Acon** *Alumina*.
ant-c. *Ant-t.* apis. *Arn.* ars. bapt. bell. bryo.
calc. camph. **Caps.** *Carb-v.* caust. cham. *China*.
Cina. *Colch.* *Eup-per.* hell. *Hep.* **Hyosc.** **Iod.**
Ign. **Ipec.** lach. laur. **Lyco.** *Merc-c.* **Nat-m.**
Nux-v. *opi.* *Phosph.* **Puls.** **Rhus-t.** *Sec.* *Stram.*
Sulph. *Verat.*

ALTERNATING WITH, then sweat : **sabad.**

CHILL FOLLOWED BY HEAT, then sweat :
apis **Ars.** bell. *Bryo.* caps. carb-v. caust.
cham. cina. **China.** dros. *Eup per.* gels. *Graph.*
hep. **Ign.** **Ipec.** *Lach.* lyco *Nat-m.* nat-s. nit-ac
Nux-v. *opi.* **Puls.** *Rhus-t.* sabin. *Spong.* **Sulph.**
Verat.

WITH INTERNAL CHILL, then heat and
sweat : phosph.

CHILL FOLLOWED by heat with sweat :
Acon. ant-t. **Bell.** bryo. *Caps.* carb-v. **Cham.**
Chin. cina. *Ferr.* graph. hell. *Hep.* ign. nat-m.
nit-ac. **Nux-v.** **Opi** phosph. *Puis.* **Rhus-t**
sulph.

CHILL THEN SWEAT, without intervening
heat : *Bryo.* **Caps.** carb-v. **Caust.** cham. chel.

SUCCESSION OF STAGES—cont.

dig. hell. hyosc **Lyco.** merc merc-c. **Mez.** nat-m.
 nux-v. *Opi.* Petr. phosph. *Rhus-t.* **Thuja.** *Verat.*

HEAT FOLLOWED by chill: apis. *Bell.* *Bryo.*
Calc. *Caust.* chin. coloc. *Hell.* ign. lyco. merc.
 nat-m. *Nit-ac.* **Nux-v.** *Phosph.* Puls. Sep.
Stann. *Sulph.* thuja. *Tub.*

HEAT FOLLOWED by chill then sweat :
 am-m. ant-c. ant-t. **Ars.** bell. bryo. calc.
Carb-v. **Cham.** cin. *China.* **Coff.** hell. hep. *Ign.*
Ipec. lach. lyco. nit-ac. *Nux-v.* puls. **Rhus-t**
Sil. sulph. **Verat.**

PERSPIRATION alternating with chilliness :
 ant-c. calc. nux-v.

SUMMER hot season: ant-c. *Ars.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Calc.*
Caps. carb-v. china. cina. *Gels.* *Ipec.* lach. nat-m.
 puls. *Sulph.* verat.

SUN, in heat of: *Ant-c.* *Bell.* *Cact.* *Glon.* nat c
 puls. sep.

WALKING in : ant-c.

TYPHOID : see Continued fever.

UNCOVERING, aversion to: acon. *Arg-n.* ars. **Bell**
Calc. *Camph.* *Colch.* *Gels.* *Graph.* *Hell.* *Hep.* **Mag-c.**
 nat-c. **Nux-v.** phosph. Puls. **Psor.** *Rhus-t.* *Sil.*
Squill. **Stram.** **Tub.**

CHILLINESS from uncovering: acon. agar.
Apis. Arn. *Bell.* *Calc.* cham. **Chin.** *Chin-s*
Nux-v *Psor.* **Rhus-t.** *Sep* squill. **Tub.**

UNCOVERING—cont.

DESIRE FOR uncovering: **Acon.** **Apis.** *Arn.*
Ars. bryo. calc. cham. **Chin.** *Chin-ars.* *Coff.*
Euph. **Ferr.** *Hep.* **Ign.** *Lach.* lyco. *Mag-c.*
Mur-ac. **Nat-m.** *Nit-ac.* **Opi.** **Petr.** *Phosph.*
Puls. rhus-t. **Sec.** **Staph.** *Sulph.* *Verat.*

VEXATION, heat from: *acon.* *Cham.* nux-v. *Petr.*
 phosph. phosph-ac. **Sep.**

WALKING in open air, after: *ars.* caust. *petr.*
Ran-s. *Rhus-t.* sabin. *Sep.*

WARM COVERING, AGG: *acon.* **Apis.** calc. *Cham.*
ferr. **Ign.** led. lyco. *mur-ac.* nux v. *Petr.* **Puls.** rhus-t
 sulph. *verat.*

WARM ROOM, Agg: *Am-m.* **Apis.** *Bryo.* *Ipec.*
Lyco. mag-m. nat m. *nicc.* **Puls.** *Sulph.* sulph-ac.
 zinc.

WARMTH agg: **Apis.** bryo. **ign.** **Puls.** opi, staph.

PERSPIRATION.

ANXIETY, during : ant-c. *arn.* **Ars.** *Bryo.* **Calc.**
Carb-v. *Caust.* **Cham.** **Chin.** **Ferr.** **Flu-ac.** *Mag-c.*
Merc. *Merc-c.* *Nat-ars.* *Nat-c.* *nat-m.* *Nux-v.*
Phosph-ac. *Phosph.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* **Sep.** *sil.* *stram.*
Sulph. *Thuja.*

CLAMMY : *acon.* *ant-c.* *Ant-t.* *apis.* *arn.* **Ars.** *Calc.*
Camph. *canth.* *carb-v.* **Cham.** *chin.* *colch.* *cupr.*
Ferr. **Ferr-ars.** **Ferr-ph.** *Hell.* *Hep.* *hyosc.* *lach.*
Lyc. **Merc.** *Merc-c.* **Nux-v.** **Phosph-ac.** **Phosph.**
Phumb. *Psor.* *Sec.* *Sulph-ac.* *Tub.* **Verat.**

COLD sweat : *Acon.* **Am-c.** *Ant-c.* *Ant-t.* *apis.* *Arn.*
Ars. *Aur-m.* *bell.* *Bryo.* *Calc.* **Camph.** **Carb-v.**
canth. *caps.* *cham.* **China.** **Chin-ars.** *cina.* *cupr.*
Dros. **Ferr.** *Hell.* **Hep.** *Hyosc.* *Ign.* **Ipec.** *jatr.* *Lach.*
Lyc. *Merc.* *Merc-c.* *nat-m.* *Nux-v.* *opi.* *Phosph.*
podo. *Psor.* *Puls.* *Ruta.* **Sec.** *Sep.*

STOOL DURING : *merc.* *sulph.* *thuja.* *verat.*

CONVULSIONS, during : *ars.* *Bell.* *camph.* *nux-v.*
opi. *sep.*

COUGHING. from : *antc.* *antt.* **Ars.** *bell.* *bryo.*
Calc. *Carb-v.* *caust.* *cham.* *chin.* *Dros.* **Hep.** **Ipec.**
merc. *Nux-v.* **Phosph.** *Rhus-t.* **Sep.** *Thuja.* *Verat.*

COVERED parts : **Acon.** **Bell.** **Cham.** **Chin.** **Ferr.**
Nit-ac. *nux-v.* *Puls.* *sec.* *Thuja.*

DIARRHOEA, with : *Acon.* *con.* *sulph.* **Verat.**

DISPNEEA, with : *Ant-t.* apis. **Ars.** **Carb-v.** *Lach.*
lyco. sil. sulph. thuja. verat.

FEVER, after the : ant-t. **Ars.** bell. bryo. calc. carb-v.
coloc. *China.* *Chin-ars.* *Cupr.* *Ferr.* *Gels.* graph. hell.
Hep. *Lach.* *Lyc.* *Nux-v.* *Phosph.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.*
tab. thuja.

HEAD, general sweat except the head : bell.
merc. nux-v. **Rhus-t.** **Samb** *Sec.* *Sep.* **Thuja.**

HOT : **Acon.** *Æsc.* *Bell.* bryo. calc. *Carb-v.* **Cham.**
chin. **Con.** **Ign.** **Ipec.** nat-c. **Nux-v.** opi. phosph.
Psor. puls. *Pyrog.* **Sep.** *Stann.* *Stram.* *Sulph.* verat.

LONG-LASTING : am-c. am-m. **Ars.** **Caust.** con.
cupr. **Ferr.** ferr-ars. *Gels.* **Hep.** *Led.* **Samb.** *Verat.*

ODOUR, OFFENSIVE : aloe. apis. **Arn.** **Ars.** **Bar-m**
Bapt. bell. *Carb-v.* *Ferr.* *Flu-ac.* **Graph.** **Hep.**
Kali-c. *Lach.* **Lyc.** **Merc.** **Nit-ac.** **Nux-v.** **Petr.**
Phosph. *Psor.* **Puls.** *Rhus-t.* **Sep.** **Sil.** *Staph.* **Sulph**
Tell. **Thuja.** *Verat.*

SOUR : **Acon.** **Arn.** **Ars.** **Bryo.** calc *Carb-v* *Caust.*
Cham. **Colch.** *Flu-ac.* *Graph.* **Hep.** **Hyosc.** ign.
Iod *Ipec.* **Lyc.** **Merc.** nat-m. **Nit-ac.** *Nux-v.*
Psor. puls. *Rhus-t.* **Sep.** **Sil.** **Sulph.** *Thuja.*
Verat.

URINE, like : berb. **Canth.** caust. coloc. **Nit-ac.**

OILY : arg-m. **Bryo.** calc. **Chin.** **Mag-c.** **Merc** nux-v.
Sil. **Stram.** sumb. **Thuja.**

PAINS, from : acon. *Ant-t.* bell. *Bryo.* calc. caust.
Cham. *Chel.* chin. *Coloc.* *Hep.* hyose. **Lach.** lyco.

PAINS—cont.

Merc. Nat c. *Podo.* *Rhus-t.* Sep. stram. *Sulph.* *Tab.*
verat.

PROFUSE : *Acon.* ant-c. **Ant-t.** apis. arg n. **Ars.**
Aur-m. *Aur-m-n.* bapt. **Bell.** *Bryo.* **Calc.** *Camph.*
Caps. **Carb-v.** **Caust.** *Chin.* *Colch.* coloc. elat. **Ferr.**
Gels graph. *Hep.* hyosc. *Ipec.* **Kali-bi.** **Kali-c.** *Lach.*
Lyco. **Merc.** *Nat-m.* *Nit-a.* *Nux-v.* *opi.* *Phosph.*
Phosph-ac. *Psor.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* *Sep.* **Sil.**
Sulph. *Thuja.* *Verat.*

DEBILITATING : *bryo.* *Chin* chin-s. gels. *Merc.*
Phosph-ac. *Phosph.* rhod.

STOOL, before : *Acon.* ant-t. *Bell.* *bryo,* calc. caps.
caust. dulc. kali-c. **Merc.** *opi.* phosph. rhus-t.
Verat.

DURING STOOL : *acon.* ars. bell. calc. carb-v.
cham. chin. crot-t. **Dulc.** ferr. hep. ipec. **Merc.**
nat-m. rhus-t. sep. *Stram.* *Sulph.* *Verat.*

AFTER STOOL : *Acon.* aloe. ars. calc. camph.
carb-v. **Caust.** chin. crot-t. kali-c. lach. *Merc.*
phosph. rhus-t. *Sel.* sep. sulph. **Verat.**

UNCOVERED, desire to be : *Acon.* calc *Camph.*
ferr. iod. **Led.** mur-ac. *Nat-m.* *Opi.* **Sec.** verat. *Zinc.*

WARM, on fore head : cham. merc-v.

SKIN

BLUISH : see Discolouration.

BURNING : Acon *Anthra.* ant-c. **Apis.** *Arg-m.* *Arn.*
Ars. **Bell.** bism. **Bryo.** *Calc.* *Caps.* *Carb-v.* *Caust.*
Cic. *Crot-t.* cupr. *Euph.* ferr. hell. *Hep.* *Hyosc.* *Ign.*
Lach. **Lyc.** *Merc.* *Mez.* *Nat-m.* nit-ac. *Nux-v.* *Opi.*
Phosph. *Puls.* **Rhus-t.** *Sep.* *Sil.* *Squil.* *Staph.* **Sulph**
verat.

COLDNESS, icy (coldness) : ant-t. *Ars.* cadm. *Calc.*
Camph. **Carb-v.** cupr. hell. *Nat-m.* *Sec.* tarent.
Verat.

DISCOLOURATION, Bluish : acon, *Ant-t.* *Apis.*
Arg-n. *Ars.* *Bapt.* *Bell.* bryo. calc. *Camph.* **Carb-v.**
chin. *Cupr.* **Dig.** gels. *Hydro-ac.* **Lach.** *Laur.* **Nux-v.**
Opi. phosph phosph-ac. puls. rhus-t. *Sec.* *Stram.*
Tarent. **Verat**

YELLOW, JAUNDICE : Acon. *Aloe.* *Am-m.*
Ant-t. *Ars.* *Aur.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Calc-ph.*
Canth. *Carb-v.* *Caust.* *Cham.* **Chel.** **Chin.** **Con.**
Crot-h. *Dig.* *Ferr.* *Hep.* *Ign.* **Iod.** iris. **Lach.**
Lept. **Lyc.** **Merc.** *Merc-c.* *Nat-m.* *Nit-ac.*
Nux-v. *Opi.* **Phosph.** **Plumb.** *Podo Ptel.* *Puls.*
rhus-t. *Sec.* *Sep.* *Sil.* *Sulph.* verat.

DRY : Acon. *Anthr.* *Ant-t.* *Apis.* *Arn.* **Ars.** **Bell.**
Bism. **Bryo.** *Calc.* *Camph.* *Carb-v.* **Cham.** *Chel.*
Chin. **Colch.** *Crot-h.* **Eup-per.** *Ferr.* *Graph.* hell.

DRY—cont.

hep. *Hyosc.* hydro-ac. *Ipec.* *Lach.* *Led.* *Lyc.* *Merc.*
Nat-m. *Nit-ac.* **Nux-m.** nux-v. *Opi.* *Petr.* *Phosph.*
Phosph-ac. **Plumb.** *Psor.* *Puls.* *Rhus-t.* **Sec.** *Sep.*
Sil. *Squil.* *Staph.* **Stram.** **Sulph.** *Teucr.* *Verat.*

ERUPTIONS, Boils : *Ant-c.* *Apis.* *Arn.* *Ars.* *Bar-c.*
Bell. *bryo.* *Calc.* carb-v. chin. *Con.* *Crot-h.* *Graph.*
Hep. *Hyosc.* *Iod.* *Lach.* *Lyc.* *Merc.* *Nat-m.*
Nit-ac. *Nux-v.* *Petr.* *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.* *Phyto.*
Psor. *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* *Sep.* *Sil.* **Sulph.** *Thuja.*

ERYSIPELAS : *Acon.* *Anthr.* *Apis.* *Arn.* *Ars.* *Aur.*
Bell. *Bryo.* *Calc.* *Camph.* *Canth.* carb-v. *Cham.* *Chin.*
colch. *crot-h.* **Graph.** *Hep.* *Iod.* *Ipec.* *Lach.* *Lyc.*
Merc. *nat-m.* *Nit-ac.* *Phosph-ac.* *Phosph.* *Puls.*
Rhus-t. *Sil.* *stram.* *Sulph.* *Ter.* *Thuja.*

FOLD, remaining, when pinched : *Verat.*

INFLAMMATION : *Acon.* *Apis.* *Arn.* *Ars.* *bell.* *bryo.*
calc. **Cham.** *cina.* **Hep.** *hyosc.* **Merc.** *Nit-ac.* *Puls.*
Rhus-t. *Sil.* *sulph.*

ITCHING : *Ant-c.* *Apis.* *Ars.* *Carb-v.* *Caust.* *Chel.*
Graph. *Lyc.* *Merc.* *Mez.* *Nat-m.* *Psor.* *Puls.*
Rhus-t. *Sep.* *Sil.* *Staph.* *Sulph.* *Tarent.* *Thuja.*
Urt-u.

JAUNDICE : see Discolouration, Yellow.

UNHEALTHY : *Apis.* *Bor.* *Calc.* *Carb-v.* *Caust.*
Cham. *Flu-ac.* **Graph.** *hell.* *Hep.* *Lach.* *Lyc.*
nit-ac. *nux-v.* *Petro.* *Phosph.* *Psor.* *puls.* *Rhus-t.*
Sep. *Sil.* *sulph.*

WAXY : Acet-ac. Apis. Ars. chin. *Cupr.* Ferr.
Ipec. lyco. *Phosph.* Sil.

WRINKLED : *Ant-c* Ars. Bor. bryo. calc. camph.
cham. Con. *Cupr.* graph. hep. *Lyco.* nux v. phosph.
Rhus-t. **Sec.** *Sec.* *Sep.* *Sulph.* *Verat.*

GENERALITIES.

DAYTIME : *Alumina. cimic. Ferr. nat-m. Nit-ac. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sulph.*

MORNING : *Acon. Agar. Aloe alumina. Am-m. Ant-c. Apis. Arg-m. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Aur. Bapt. Bryo. Calc. Calc-ph. Canth. Caps. Carb-v. Caust. Cham. Chel. Cina. Con. Croc. cupr. Eup-per. Euphr. Ferr. Gels. hell. Hep. Ign. ipec. Kali bi. Lach. laur. lyco. Nat-m. Nit-ac Nux-v. Opi. Petr. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Podo. Psor. Puls Rheum. Rhus-t. Rumex. Sabin. Sel. Sep. Sil. Squill. Stram. Sulph. Thuja. Verat.*

FORENOON : *aloe. alumina. ant-c. ant-t. Arg-m. ars. bell. Bryo. calc. canth. Carb-v. caust cham. chel. chin. coloc. cupr. hell. ign. ipec. Laur. Nat-m. Nux-m. nux-v. Podo. puls. Rhus-t. Sabad. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Sulph-ac.*

AMELIORATION : *alumina. Lyco.*

NOON : *alumina. apis. Arg-m. ars. carb-v. cic. Nux-m. phosph. Stram. sulph. Valer. Zinc.*

AFTERNOON : *acon. Aloe. Alumina. Ant-c. ant-t. Apis. Arg-m. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bism. Bryo. calc. Canth. carb-v. caust. cham. Chel. Cic. Cimic. cina. colch. Coloc. Dulc. gels. hell. hyosc. Ign. ipec. Kali-n. Laur. Led. Lyco. Merc. Mur-ac. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Ptel. Puls. Rheum. Rhus-t. Rumex. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Thuja. Zinc.*

EVENING : *Acon.* aloë. **Am-c.** **Ant-c.** Ant-t. apis.
Arg-n. **Arn.** *Ars.* *Bapt.* **Bell.** **Bryo.** **Calc.** camph.
Caps. **Carb-v.** **Caust.** **Cham.** chin. **Colch.** *Coloc.*
Euphr. *Ferr.* *Gamb.* *Graph.* **Hell.** *Hep.* **Hyosc.**
Ign. *Ipec.* **Lach.** *Laur.* **Lyco.** **Merc.** **Mez.** **Nat-m.**
Nit-ac. *Nux-v.* opi. **Phosph.** **Phosph-ac.** **Plumb.**
Psor. **Puls.** rheum. *Rhus-t.* **Ruta.** **Sep.** **Sil.** **Sulph.**
Sulph-ac. *Thuja.* verat.

NIGHT : acet-ac. **Acon.** aloë. *Ant-c.* *Ant-t.* **Arg-n.**
Arn. *Ars.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* **Calc.** **Calc-ph.** *Camph.*
Canth. **Caps.** **Carb-an.** *Carb-v.* **Caust.** **Cham.** *Chel.*
Chin. *Cina.* **Colch.** *Coloc.* **Con.** *Cupr.* *Ferr.* *Gamb.*
Hell. *Hep.* **Hyosc.** *Ign.* *Ipec.* *Kali-bi.* **Kali-carb.**
Lach. *laur.* *Lil-t.* **Lyco.** **Mag-c.** **Mag-m.** **Merc.**
Merc-c. *Mur-ac.* *Nat-m.* **Nit-ac.** *Nux-v.* opi.
Phosph. *Phosph-ac.* **Plumb.** *Psor.* **Puls.** *Rheum.*
Rhus-t. **Rumex.** *Sec.* **Sep.** **Sil.** **Sulph.** *Sulph-ac.*
Tell. *Thuja.* verat.

MID-NIGHT, BEFORE : *Ant-t.* apis. **Arg-n.**
 arn. *Ars.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* **Carb-v.** **Caust.** **Cham.**
 chel. china. **Coff.** colch. *Cupr.* *Hep.* ign. *Lach.*
Led. **Lyco.** *Merc.* *Mur-ac.* nat-m. *Nit-ac.* *nux-v.*
Phosph. *Psor.* **Puls.** *Rhus-t.* **Rumex.** sulph.

MIDNIGHT, AFTER : *acon.* *ant-c.* *ant-t.* **Ars.**
bell. *Bryo.* **Calc.** carb-v. caust. cham. *Chel.* chin.
Cupr. **Dros.** *Ferr.* *Gels.* *Ign.* **Kali-c.** *Merc.* **Nat-**
ars. nat-m. *Nux-v.* **Phosph.** *Phosph-ac.* **Podo.**
Puls. **Rhus-t.** **Sil.** *Squil.* stram. **Sulph.** *Thuja.*

ABSCESSSES : ant-c. ant-t. ars. *Bryo.* calc. Calc-s. caps. *Carb-v.* Hep. Lach. Merc. nat-m. *Nit-ac.* nux-v. puls. *Pyrog.* Sec. Sil. *Stram.* Sulph.

GLANDS : bar-m. *Bell.* calc. Calc-s. carb v. *Dulc.* Hep. hyosc. ign. *Lach.* *Lyc.* Merc. nit-ac. *Phosph.* *Rhus-t.* Sil. Sulph. *Stram.* *Syph.* *Tub.*

AIR, open, aversion to (cold air see Cold) : Am-c. Bapt. *Beil.* *Bryo.* Calc. Calc-ph. camph. canth. carb-v. *Caust.* Cham. *Chin.* Coff. *Hep.* Ign. ipec. **Kali-c.** *Lach.* *Lyc.* Merc. **Nat-c.** *Nat-m.* **Nux-v.** Petr. *Plumb.* *Psor.* *Rhus-t.* *Sep.* Sil. Sulph. *Sulph-ac.*

AIR COLD : see Cold air.

DESIRE, for : *Ant-c.* *Apis.* *Arg-n.* *Arn.* *Ars.* **Aur.** *Bryo.* **Carb-v.** *Hell.* **Iod.** **Kali-i.** **Kali-s.** *Lach.* *Lyc.* *Mag-c.* *Mag-m.* *Nat-m.* *Nat-s.* opi. phosph. *Ptel.* **Puls.** *rhus-t.* *Sec.* *Stram.* **Sulph.** *Tab.*

OPEN AIR, AGGRAVATION : *Acon.* ant-c. *Ant-t.* *arn.* *Ars.* *Bell.* *Bryo.* Calc. Calc-ph. canth. *Carb-v.* *Caust.* Cham. **Chin.** *Coloc.* *Ferr.* *Graph.* *Hum.* *hell.* Hep. hyosc. ipec. **Kali c.** *Lach.* *Lyc.* Merc. *Merc-c.* *Mur-ac.* *Nat-c.* *nat-m.* **Nit-ac.** **Nux-m.** **Nux-v.** opi. *Phosph.* *Phosph-ac.* *Psor.* puls. *Rhus-t.* *Rumex.* Sil. *Stram.* **Sulph.** *verat.*

OPEN AIR AMELIORATION : *Acon.* *Aloe.* **Alumina.** *Ant-c.* *Apis.* *Arg-m.* *Arg-n.* *arn.* **Ars.**

AIR—cont.

Aur. Bryo. Calc-s. Camph. Cann-i. canth. Croc. Diosc. Flu-ac. gels. Hell. Hyosc. Iod. Ipec. Kali-bi. Kali-i. lach. laur. Lyco. Mag-c. Mag-m. nat-c. Nat-m Nats opi. Phosph. phosph-ac. Puls. Rhus-t. Sabad. Sabina. Sec. Sep. Sulph. Tab.

ANÆMIA : *Arn. Arg-n. Ars. Bor. Bryo. Calc. Calc-ph. Carb-v. Caust. Chin. cina. Cocc. coloc. Con. Crot-h. Ferr. Ferr-ars. Graph. Hell. Ign. Kali-ars. Kali-c. Kali-ph. Lach. lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Plumb. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. sil. Squill. Staph. Sulph. Sulph-ac. verat.*

HÆMORRHAGE, AFTER : *Calc. Carb-v. Chin. Ferr. Lach. Nat-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Sulph.*

ANXIETY, general physical : *acon. Ant-t. Arg-n. Ars. Bryo. Calc. Camph. Canth. carb-v. Cham. Chin. Colch. Cupr. Dig. Ferr. Ipec. Lyco. nat-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. rhus-t. Sec. Sep. stram. Sulph. Teucr. Verat.*

CHANGE, of position, aggravation : *acon. Bryo. Caps. Carb-v. caust. Chell. Con. Euph. Ferr. Lach. Lyco. phosph-ac. Phosph. plumb. Puls. rhus-t. sil.*

AMELIORATION : *ars. Cham. Ign. Nat-s. Phosph-ac. puls. Rhus-t. teucr. valer. zinc.*

CLOTHING, intolerance of : *Am-c. Apis. Arg-n Bryo. Calc. Caps. Carb-v. Caust. chin. Crot-h. Graph. Hep. ign. Lach. Lyco. Nat-s. Nux-v. opi. Puls. Sep. Spong. sulph.*

LOOSENING, amelioration : *arn. Bryo. Calc. Caps. Carb-v. Caust. chin. Hep. Lach. Lyco. Nit-ac. Nux-v. opi. Puls. Sep. Spig. Sulph.*

COLD AIR, aggravation : *Acon. æsc. All-c. Alumen. ant-c. arn. Ars, Aur. Bar-c. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Calc-ph. Camph. Carb-v. Caust. cham. chin. Cimic. Cist. Colch. Coloc. Dulc. Ferr. Graph. Hell. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Kali-c. Lyco. Mag-ph. Merc. Mosch. nat-m. nit-ac. Nux-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Psor. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. stram. Sulph. Verat*

COLLAPSE : *Am-c. apis. Ars. Camph. Carbs. Carb-v. cina. Cupr. Cupr-ars. hell. iod. Med. merc. merc-c. morph. naja. opi. Phosph. plumb. Sec. stram. sulph-ac. tab. Verat.*

DIARRHŒA, or cholera after : *Ars. Camph. Carb-v. Verat.*

VOMITING, after : *Ars. lob. phys. Verat*

CONVULSION, errors in diet : *Cic.*

URÆMIC : *apoc. crot-h. Cupr. cupr-ars. Dig. hydro-ac. merc-c. mosch. Plumb. Ter.*

WORMS FROM : *Cina. Hyosc. Ign sil. Stann. Ter.*

CYANOSIS : *acon. alumina. ant-c. Ant-t. Arg-n. arn. Ars Bell. bryo. Camph. Carb-v. cham. chin.*

CYANOSIS—cont.

Cupr. Dig. hep. hyosc. *Ipec.* Lach. Laur. lyco.
Naja. nat-m. Opi. phosph. *Rhus-t.* Sec. sulph.
 Verat.

EATING, after, aggravation : Aloe. ant-t. *Apis.*
Arg-n. Ars. Bell. Bism. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Caust.
Cham. Chin. cina. Coloc. Con. *Crot-t.* Ferr. *Hyosc.*
 Kali-bi. Lach. Lyco. Nat-m. *Nit-ac.* Nux-v.
 Phosph. *Phosph-ac.* Podo. Puls. *Rheum.* *Rhus-t.*
 Rumex. Sep. Sil. Sulph. *Thuja.* verat. Zinc.

FAINTNESS, diarrhœa, before : ars. sulph. sumb.

After ; ars.

FEVER, during : *Acon.* Arn. bell. *Nat-m.* nux-v.
 opi. *Phosph.* Sep.

STOOL, before : Ars. dig. glon. puls. sars.

DURING : aloe. coll. dios. ox-ac. puls. sars.
Sulph.

AFTER : Ars. calc. *Cocc.* colch. Con. diosc.
 lyco. morph. nat-s. phosph. Podo. sulph.
Ter. Verat.

VOMITING, after : Ars. dig. elaps. *Gamb.*

FOOD, (see also Causes) bread aggravation :
 Bryo. Caust. *Nat-m.* *Nit-ac.* Nux-v. phosph. Puls.
Rhus-t. Sep. *Sulph.*

CABBAGE, aggravation : Bryo. Chin. Lyco.
Nat-s. Petr. Puls. verat.

COLD DRINK, aggravation : *Alumina.* Ant-c.
Apoc. Ars. Bell. *Canth.* Carb-v. Ferr. *Graph.*

FOOD—cont.

Ign. Lyco. Mag-ph. Nux-v. Phosph-ac. puls.
Rhus-t. Sil. Sulph. Sulph-ac. Teucr. verat.

(See also Causes of Diarrhœa.)

HÆMORRHAGE : *Alumina. Ant-c. Apis. Arg-n.*
Arn. Ars. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Calc-s. Canth. Caps.
Carb-v. Cham. China. Coloc. Crot-h. Cupr. Ferr.
Ham. Hyosc. Iod. Ipec. Kreos. Lach. Lyco. Meli.
Merc. Merc-c. Mill. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v.
Phosph. Phosph-ac. Psor. Puls. Rhus-t. Sabina.
Sec. Sep. Sil. Stram. Sulph. Sulph-ac. Ter. thuja.

HEAT, flushes of : *apis. Arn. bell. bryo. Calc.*
Carb-v. Chin. Colch. coloc. crot-t. Ferr. Glon. Ign.
Kali-c. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Nit-ac. Nux-v.
Phosph. Psor. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Sulph-ac.
Thuja.

LACK OF VITAL HEAT : *Æsc. Ant-c. Ars.*
Bar-c. Calc. Calc-ph. Camph. Carb-an.
Carb-v. Caust. Chin. Hep. Kali-c. Lach. Lyco.
Mag-ph. Merc. nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v.
Phosph. Phosph-ac. Rhus-t. Sil. sulph.

INFLAMMATION OF GLANDS (See also Swelling) : *Acon. Alumen. Arn. Ars. Bar-m. Bell. Bryo.*
Calc. Camph. Carb-an. carb-v. Cham. Con. Dulc.
Hep. Kali-c. Lyco. Merc. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph.
Phyt. Puls. Rhus-t. Sil. Sulph. verat.

LASSITUDE : *Acon. Alumina. ant-c. Ant-l. Apis.*
Aran. Ars. Bapt. Bell. bryo. Calad. Calc. Camph.

LASSITUDE—cont.

Caps. Carb-v. Caust. Chel. Chin. Colch. Coloc. Con. Cupr. Ferr. Gels. Graph. Hep. Ign. Laur Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Pic-ac. Rhus-t. Ruta. Sil. Sulph-ac. Teucr. verat.

LYING aggravation : *Acon. Ant-t. Apis. Ars. Aur. Bapt. Bell. Bryo. calc. camph. Caps. carb-v. Cham. chin. colch. coloc. Con. Ferr. Hell. Hyosc. Lach. Lyco. Mur-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Plat. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sulph.*

LYING AMELIORATION : *Bell. Bryo. Calc. camph. Carb-v. Colch. cupr. Ferr. Glon. Graph. Nat-m. Nux-v. Pic-ac. rhus-t. Squil. Sulph.*

LYING ON RIGHT SIDE AGGRAVATION : *acon. Alumina. Am-m. Bor. bryo. caust. cina. ipec. lyco. Merc. Nux-v. Phosph. Spong. sulph. thuja.*

LYING ON LEFT AGGRAVATION : *Acon. ant-t. Arg-n. bryo. Colch. ipec. lyco. Nat-m. Phosph. Puls. Sep Sulph. Thuja.*

LYING ON PAINFUL SIDE AGGRAVATION : *Acon. Ant-t. Ars. Bapt. Bar-c. Bell. Calad. calc. carb-v. caust. Chin cupr. Graph. Hep. hyosc. Iod. Lyco. Merc. Nit-ac. Nux-m. Nux-v. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Rheum. Rhus-t. Ruta. Sil. stram. verat.*

LYING—cont.

LYING ON PAINFUL SIDE AMELIORATION : *arn. bell. Bryo. Calc. carb v. Cham. Coloc. ign. lyco. nux-v. Puls. rhus-t. Sep. sulph.*

MALAISE : (see Lassitude).

PAIN, burning, externally : *Acon. aloe. Anthra. ant-t. Apis. Arn. Ars. Arum-t. Bapt. Bryo. calc. Calc-ph. camph. Canth. Caps. Carb v. Caust. Chel. Coloc. Con. crot-h. crot-t. cupr. Euphr. Ign. Iris. Lach. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Sil. Stann. Sulph. verat.*

INTERNALLY : *Acon. Apis. Arg-n. Arn. Ars. Arum-t. Bapt. Bell. Berb. Bryo. Calc. Canth. Carb-v. Caust. Chin. Colch. Coloc. Cupr. Graph. hell. hep. hyosc. ipec. Iris. Kali-bi. Lach. Laur. Lyco. Merc. Merc-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Sil. Sulph. verat.*

PERIODICITY : *acon. Alumina. Ant-c. Arg-m. Arn. Ars. bell. bryo. Calc. Canth. Carb-v. Chin. cina. colch. cupr. Ign. Ipec. Lach. Lyco. Mag-c. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Phosph. Plumb. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Verat.*

POSITION, (see Change of).

PRESSURE, aggravation : *acon. ant-c. Apis. Arg-m. Ars. Bapt. Bar-c. Bryo. calc. camph. Carb-v.*

PRESSURE—cont.

chin. **Cina.** Hep. Iod. Lach. Lyco. *Merc.* **Merc-c.**
Nat-m. *Nit-ac.* *Nux-v.* *Opi.* phosph. puls. **Sil.**

AMELIORATION : *Apis.* *Arg-n.* **Bryo.** **China.**
 Coloc. Con. Dros. *Graph.*, ipec. laur. *Lach.*
 Lil-t. Mag-m. *Mur-ac.* **Nat-c.** *Nat-m.* *nux-v.*
Phosph-ac. Plumb. Puls. *Rhus-t.* *Sep.* **Sil.**
 sulph. verat.

PULSE, frequent, accelerated, elevated, exalted,
 fast, innumerable, rapid : **Acon.** *Æth.* aloe.
Ant-t. *Apis.* *Arg-n.* **Arn.** **Ars.** **Aur.** *Bapt.* **Bell.**
Bryo. calc. *Camph.* carb-v. *Cham.* chin. *Cina.* **Colch.**
 coloc. Con *Crot-h.* **Cupr.** Dig. *Ferr.* **Gels.** **Glon.**
Hell. *Hyosc.* *Ign.* Iod. *Lach.* *Laur.* lyco. **Merc.** *Naja.*
Nat-m. *Nit-ac.* **Nux-v.** *Opi.* Phosph. Phosph-ac.
Puls. *Rhus-t.* *Sec.* *Sep.* **Sil.** **Stram.** **Sulph.** *Tab.*
Verat. **Verat-v.** **Zinc.**

IMPERCEPTIBLE : **Acon.** ant-t. **Ars** **Carb-v.**
 chin. **Colch.** coloc. *crot-h.* **Cupr.** hell. *hyosc.*
lach. *Ipec.* *Merc.* *Naja.* *Opi.* phosph. puls. *Sec*
Sil. sulph. **Verat.**

IMPERCEPTIBLE, almost : **Acon.** ant-t. *Apis.*
Ars. bell. **Camph.** chin. **Gels.** *Ipec.* *Lach.*
Laur. *Merc.* *Naja.* *opi.* phosph. *Podo.* *Puls.*
Rhus-t. *Stram.* *Tab.* *Verat.*

INTERMITTENT : *Acon.* *æth.* aloe. *apis.* *Ars.*
Aur. *Bryo.* *Camph.* *Canth.* *Carb-v.* **China.**
Colch. Dig. **Gels.** *Hep.* *hyosc.* iod. *Lach.* *Laur.*

PULSE—cont.

Merc. naja. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Opi. Phosph-ac.
Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Stram. Sulph. Tab. verat.

IRREGULAR : Acon. aloë. Ant-c. ant-t. apis.
Arg-n. Ars. bapt. bell. Bryo. calc. camph. carb-v.
Chin. Colch. Dig. Gels. Hep. Hyosc. Lach.
laur. Merc. Merc-c. Naja. Nat-m. Opi.
Phosph-ac. Phosph. Rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Sil.
Stram. Sulph. Tab. Verat. Verat-v.

SLOW PULSE : Acon. ant-c. Ant-t. arn. ars. bapt.
Bell. Camph. Canth. chin. Cupr. Dig. Gels.
Hell. Kalm. Lach. Laur. merc. Naja. Opi.
phosph. Podo. puls. rhus-t. Sec. Sep. Stram.
Tab. Verat.

SOFT PULSE : Acon. Ant-t. Ars. bapt. bell.
bryo. camph. Carb-v. chin. Colch. Cupr. Dig.
ham. hyosc. ipec. Lach. laur. Merc. Mur-ac.
Naja. rat-m. Opi. Phosph. rhus-t. Stram. Tab.
Ter. Verat.

WEAK PULSE : acon. aloë. Ant-t. Arn. Ars.
Aur. Bryo. Camph. Canth. Carb-v. Crot-h.
Cupr. Dig. Gels. Glon. Ign. Iod. Ipec. Lach.
Laur. Merc. Merc-c. Mur-ac. Naja. nat-m.
Phosph-ac. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Sec. Stram.
Tab. verat.

REACTION, lack of : Alumina. Ambra. Am-c.
Ars. bryo. Calc. Camph. Caps. Carb-v. cham. Chin.
Con. Cupr. Ferr. Gels. Hell. Hydro-ac. hyosc.

REACTION—cont.

Ipec. Lach. Laur. Lyco. Merc. Mur-ac. nat-m. Opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Plumb. Psor. Sec. Sep. Stram. Syph. Sulph. Verat.

SLEEP, before, aggravation: ant-c. arn. **Ars. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Carb-v. Caust. Chin. Merc. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sulph.**

DURING, Aggravation: *Acon. Ant-t. Apis. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bryo. Cham. Chin. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Lyco. Merc. Mur-ac. Nat-m. Nit-ac. nux-v. phosph-ac. phosph. Opi. Puls. Sil. Stram. Sulph. Zinc.*

AFTER, AGGRAVATION: *Acon. Apis. Arn. Ars. bell. bryo. Camph. Carb-v. Ferr. Hep. Lach. Lyco. naja. Opi. Phosph. Phosph-ac. Puls. Sel. Sep. Spong. Stram. Sulph. Verat.*

AFTER, AMELIORATION: *Ars. chin. ipec. Merc. Nux-v. Phosph. puls. Sep. thuja.*

SUN, from exposure to: *Agar. Ant-c. Arg-m. Bell. Bryo. calc. Camph. Euphr. gels. Glon. graph. ign. ipec. Kalm. Lach. Lyss. Nat-c. Nat-m. Nux-v. Psor. Puls. Sel. sulph.*

SWELLING, inflammatory: *Acon. Apis. Ars. Bell. Bryo. Calc. Canth. Caust. Con. cupr. Iod. Kali-bi. Kali-c. Lyco. Merc. Nat-m. Nit-ac. Phosph. Puls. Rhus-t. Sep. Sil. Sulph.*

SYCOSIS: ant-t. *Apis. Arg-m. Arg-n. Aur-m. Calc. carb-v. Caust. cham. Ferr. Flu-ac. Graph. Iod.*

To be inserted between pages 170 and 171
of the second part.

SIDE, RIGHT : *Acon. Æsc. Agn. Alumina. Am-c.*
Apis. Arg-m. Arn. Ars. Aur. Bapt. Bell. Bism.
Bor. brom. Bry. Calc. Calc-p. cann-i. Canth caps.
Caust. cham. Chel. chin. Cocc. Colch. Coloc. Con.
crot-h. Dros. dulc. euphr Hep. Ign. Ipec. Iris.
kalm. kreos. Lith. Lyco. Mag-m. Mang. Merc. Mez.
mosch. Nat-c. nit-ac. Nux-m. Nux-v. op. Pall Petr.
phyt. Plumb. Podo. Puls. Ran-b. Rhod. Sabad.
Sabin. Sang. Sars. Sec. Sil. spig. Staph. stront.
Sulph. Sulph-ac. tell. Teucr. thuj viol-o. Zinc.

THEN LEFT : *acet-ac. acon. aspar. bell. Lyco.*
mez. sang. spong. sulph.

LEFT : *acon. All-c. aloë. Am-br. Anac. Ant-c. Ant-t.*
Apis. Arg-m. Arg-n. Arn. arum-t. Asaf. Asar.
Berb. bism. Brom. Bryo. Calc. can-s. canth.
Caps. caust. Cham. Chel. Chin. Cina. Clem.
cocc. Colch. Coloc. Croc. Crot-t. Cupr. Dulc.
Euphorbium. Euphr. Ferr. ferr-p. gels.
Graph. hep ign. ipec. iris. kali-chl. Kreos.
Lach. Lith. Merc. Merc-c. Mez. mosch.
Mur-ac. naja. nat-s. Nit-ac. nux-m. Olnd.
Phosph. plumb. ran-b. Rhod. Sabin. sal-ac.
Sel. Sep. Sil. Spig. Squil. Stann. staph.
Sulph. sulph-ac. tab. Tarax. teucr. ther. Thuj.
viol-o. xanth.

THEN RIGHT : *acon. aloë. Colch. dulc. kali-c.*
kreos. Lach. naja. phytø. rhus-t.

WARM aggravation : *Agar. All-c. Alumina. Ant-c*
Ant-t. Apis Arg-n. arn. Ars-i. Aur-m. Bism. Bryo.
Camph. carb-v. cham. cina. Coc-c. colch. coloc. Dros.
Dulc. gels. Glon. Graph. Iod. Ipec. Lach. Led. Lyco.
Merc. mur-ac. Nat-m. Opi. Phosph. Puls. Sec. Sep.
Sulph. Verat.

WEAKNESS from diarrhœa : *Alumina. Apis. Ars.*
bryo. Chin. coloc. Ferr. Graph. Iod. Iris. Nat-s.
Nux-v. Oleand. Opi. Phosph. Pic-ac. Podo. Sec.
Sil. Tab. Verat.

BEFORE STOOL : *hydras. mez. Rhus-t. Verat.*

DURING STOOL : *æsc. apis. bell. Bor. colch.*
crot-h. lach. pic-ac. Plat. Sec. Verat.

AFTER STOOL : *æth. Aloe. nat-t. apis. arn.*
Ars. bism. Calc. Carb-v. caust. chin. colch.
coloc. Con. Graph. Iod. Lach. Lyco. Merc.
nat-m. Nit-ac. Nux-v. Petro. Phosph. Pic-ac.
Podo. Sec. Sep. Sulph. Ter. thuja. Verat.

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REPERTORY

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12	3	afraid or	afraid of
24	12	corresponds	correspond
25	9	Ars All	Ars alb
29	22	Eruca'ion	Eructation
31	15	and.	and
39	1	ALOE	ALOE
41	22	diarrhæa	diarrhœa
44	17	whit	white
48	18	theabdomen	the abdomen
50	13	drown	down
51	10	Drowiness	Drowsiness
52	16	swcaling	swelling
"	"	brights	Bright's
54	14	irrilable	irritable
"	15	restles	restless
"	16	week	weak
"	19	Head face	Head, face
"	19	during	during
60	23	attempts	attempts
67	16	casay	easy
71	18	present	present
72	10	rrrested	arrested
76	24	undigisted	undigested
77	8	vescicle	vesicle
"	23	canthris	cantharis
78	20	degeted	dejected

PAGE	LINE	INCORRECT	CORRECT
80	10	askes	asks
83	3	geven	given
86	3	spitetul	spiteful
92	15	herd	hard
94	4	effection	affection
96	10	(Nux-mus)	(Nux-mos)
"	16	vera-alb	verat-alb
98	15	veratrun	veratrum
102	24	occumulation	accumulation
107	11	speach	speech
"	25	accelarated	accelerated
108	6	speach	speech
108	13	Head face	Head, face
"	28	Vomating	Vomiting
"	29	suppressoin	suppression
"	"	whether	weather
110	16	anp	and
112	1	EUPHCRBIA	EUPHORBIA
114	28	speach	speech
115	26	ratling	rattling
116	29	impared	impaired
117	23	allopathc	allopathic
"	24	tincture	tincture
122	19	oryellowish	or yellowish
"	21	buring	burning
"	23	stools	stool
123	22	naval	navel
124	19	anurea	anuria
126	5	Defferentiation	Differentiation
128	8	suger	sugar
129	21	speach	speech
130	23	laquacious	loquacious

PAGE	LINE	INCORRECT	CORRECT
130	28	jealous.	jealous,
145	27	adbomen	abdomen
146	8	disinclinatoin	disinclination
151	16	ls	is
"	28	frequet	frequent
155	25	hishealth	his health
157	14	or washings	washings
159	7	greef	grief
161	20	floculent	flocculent
166	20	may b	may be
174	26	tne	the
177	24	se aright	set aright
196	23	petient	patient
197	28	casliy	easily
198	2	Belladona	Belladonna
198	7	"	"
199	4	yollow	yellow
"	27	ftom	from
202	6	Belladona	Belladonna
204	4	toxæmic	toxæmic
206	7	Belladona	Belladonna
207	2	he mouth	the mouth
208	17	Belladona	Belladonna
"	19	"	"
"	27	mehods	methods
221	10	invriable	invariable
222	25	plurisys	pleurisy
228	17	papascent	papescent
229	15	rachetic	rachitic
237	24	imperceptible	imperceptible
243	14	sephanus	saphenous

PART II.

PAGE	LINE	INCORRECT	CORRECT
1	9	ver-alb	verat-alb
„	16	jatraph	jatroph
4	29	Mere-v	Merc-v
10	24	crab-v	carb-v
12	6	byo	bryo
„	28	Nico	Nicco
29	17	cugenia	eugenia
31	4	Benzac	Benzac
61	20	Ipc	Ipec
65	21	Ang-n	Arg-n
69	25	tatent	tarent
71	8	collecion	collection
84	21	EXITEMENT	EXCITEMENT
91	24	Hydro	Hydrastis
93	12	AFTR	AFTER
95	9	rhus-t	rhus-t
107	5	alunina	alumina
116	2	DIARRHEA	DIARRHŒA
117	10	<i>Ant-c</i>	<i>Ant-t</i>
138	12	Hyd-ac	Hydro-ac
142	2	con	cont
142	14	colc	coloc
145-	2	con	cont
158	6	<i>Sec. Sec</i>	Sec.
172	15	nat-t	ant-t
173	35	uncouscious (2nd column)	unconscious
180	23	Lassivousness (1st column)	Lasciviousness
180	24	Lascitude (Do)	Lassitude
„	46	deltirium	delirium
i	23	concomittent	concomitant
ii	18	Generalitis	Generalities

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