



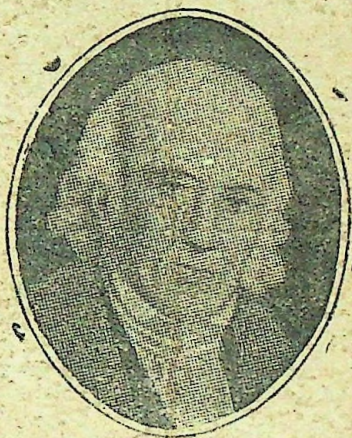
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(Journal of Pure Homoeopathy)

Vol. X.

February, 1950.

No. 11.



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The
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THE HOMŒOPATHIC HERALD.

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Editorial

HOMŒOPATHIC SYMPTOMS.

The business of a Homeopath is entirely different from that of an allopath. The old school physician is always a hasty man ; he comes in haste, examines his patient in haste and goes away in haste. He has no time to hear what the patient has got to say. He deals with objective symptoms or pathological ones. He often takes a single symptom and seeks to combat or if possible to suppress it by medicine. Dr. Hahnemann says "A single one of the symptoms present is no more the disease itself than a single foot is the man himself." Hahnemann advises his followers to examine a case of disease with utmost care and patience. He wants that the whole group of symptoms should be taken down in writing. The Homeopathic physician is to write down accurately all that the patient and his friends tell him in the very expression used by them. He is to examine his patient calmly and for doing this important part of his work he is to allow sufficient time to his patient. There cannot be any haste about his work. Haste kills the possibility of a cure. The consideration of the totality of symptoms is of immense value and it is a distinguishing peculiarity of Homeopathy. His very method of approach to the disease is different. The symptoms or signs are the representation of the disease. The symptoms are, in other words, the very voice of the disease. Homeopaths recognize the diseases through symptoms. This is why a Homeopath

sets so much value to an examination of symptoms. The symptoms lead us to the very remedy which the patient requires for his cure.

The spiritual being or the vital force produces the disease and hence it is not possible for a physician to discover the alteration that occurs in the "invisible interior" without paying due attention to the symptoms. How can naked eyes of physicians reach the "Hidden and unknown interior" of man. Allopaths despise the symptoms which the Homeopaths worship. They follow this difficult path because they find it the only possible means of knowing what is to be cured. It is a supreme path and an unchallengeable truth. In the organon we notice the following quotation. "The physician whose researches are directed towards the hidden relations in the interior of the organism, may daily err, but the homeopathist who grasps with requisite carefulness the whole group of symptoms, possesses a sure guide, and if he succeed in removing the whole group of symptoms he has likewise most assuredly destroyed the internal hidden cause of disease." By the symptoms the disease makes itself known to us and symptoms or the totality of the symptoms are our sole guide to the remedy which the disease requires. Removal of symptoms is the removal of the disease or cure of the disease. It is wrong to suppose that "Homeopathy can remove the symptoms, but the disease remains." Homeopaths are never misguided when they follow symptoms with extreme carefulness. It is a very difficult job but it ultimately pays the laborious worker. It leads to health and not to ruin.

Symptoms may be divided into two main classes, subjective and objective symptoms. "An objective symptom is one which may be recognized by an observer who has the use of all his senses, e.g., color, a murmur, an odor, a taste, heat, coldness, smoothness, roughness etc." Royal. "The objective (symptoms) are those which apply directly to your senses. They are such as you may see, hear, touch, taste or smell." Farrington. "A subjective symptom is one which is perceived or imagined only by the patient himself,

e.g., a pain, an illusion or delusion in regard to sight, hearing or sensation." Royal. "The subjective symptoms are those which the prover himself experiences and which he has to express to you in certain language." Farrington.

"A mental symptom is always a subjective symptom." Royal.

"As I have stated above, we Homeopaths individualize and in this process the mental symptom should be given the highest rank." Royal.

"The state of the disposition of the patient often chiefly determines the selection of Homeopathic remedy." Hahnemann.

"We shall, therefore, never be able to cure conformably to nature, that it is to say, homeopathically, if we do not, in every case of disease, even in such as are acute, observe, along with the other symptoms, those relating to the changes in the state of the mind and disposition." Hahnemann.

Objective and subjective symptoms always make the Homeopathic totality. No true Homeopath can do without proper consideration of both classes of symptoms. No one can give an accurate prescription only with the objective symptoms. And it is also not possible to give a good prescription by considering the subjective symptoms only. It is never true that a master prescriber of the Homeopathic school takes only the subjective symptoms into consideration while he prescribes a medicine for his patient. Of course Homeopathic prescriptions are often made without any reference to the name of the disease. Hahnemann says "From all this it is clear that these useless and misused names of diseases ought to have no influence on the practice of the true physician." To an allopath the name of the disease is absolutely necessary for a prescription. But for a Homeopath it is quite useless while he considers his medicine. It is never safe to give Homeopathic medicines on the strength of a single symptom or of one class of symptoms or with the name of the disease. A Homeopath forgets the name of the disease when he considers his prescription. He can know the name of the disease for

all other purposes but he should never remember it when he thinks of his medicine. Those who assert that consideration of subjective symptoms is dangerous for patients are quite mistaken. The mental symptoms are subjective symptoms and according to Hahnemann mental symptoms should be given the highest rank in an examination of a disease. No prescription is accurate when mental symptoms are disregarded. Mind or moral symptoms are our chief guide to the selection of a remedy. We Homeopaths do always follow the objective as well as subjective symptoms when we consider a medicine for a patient. It is unjust to declare that a pure Homeopath follows subjective symptoms only and that he is a danger to society. A pure homeopath knows well the value of both objective and subjective symptoms and he follows the path shown him by the founder of Homeopathy. A pure homeopath never mixes allopathic drugs and Homeopathic dilutions in his prescription. He aims at one kind of medicine which he thinks is the only rational medicine on earth. A careful study of the Homeopathic organon will show that Hahnemann has instructed his disciples to examine with care both the subjective and objective symptoms for the purpose of an accurate prescription.

N. C. DAS.

—o—

GLEANINGS.

1. Platina has a form of constipation similar to Alumina, i.e., the stools adhere to the anus like soft clay. Nash.
2. The leading characteristic of Digitalis is a very slow pulse. Nash.
3. Three remedies are remarkable for sleepiness, viz: Opium, Tartar emetic and Nux moschata, but aside from this one symptom they are not alike. Nash.

Nash.

4. If the uterus has become prolapsed in consequence of hard labor, the prolapse most generally yields to Nux vom. or Sep.

Jahr.

5. Owing to the rapidity with which Sulphur, Silicea and Hep. have always effected the cure of panaritin in my hands, I have never found it necessary to try other remedies.

Jahr.

6. Suppressed gonorrhœa, with fever, rheumatism, orchitis etc. It will restore the discharge very soon : Gelsemium.

Hale.

7. Diarrhœa, with prolapsus of ani at every stool : Podo.

Hale.

8. Hemiplegia, after Nux vom. failed : Xanthoxylum F.

Hale.

9. Diarrhœa coming on suddenly after midnight, awaking the patient and driving him out of bed : Sulph.

Salzer.

10. Ricinus is one of our greatest acquisition in the homeopathic treatment of cholera. (Painlessness)

Salzer.

11. During sleep biting in the tip of the tongue : Theridion c.

Lippe.

12. Perspiration of the face, especially on the side on which he does not lie : Thuja,

Lippe.

13. Snoring when asleep : Silicea.

Lippe.

14. Pulmonary consumption ; expectoration and breath exceedingly offensive : Sang. c.

Lippe.

15. Rheumatism : pains change rapidly from one part to another, without swelling or redness ; with constant chilliness, worse evening and night : Puls.

Gentry.

17. Soles cold : Coloc. Merc. Sulph. Gentry.
18. Coldness of soles while rest of body is warm : Coloc. Gentry.
19. Epilepsy : bites tongue. Bufo. Op. Caust. Ign. CEnanth. Absinth. Gentry.
20. Stools are covered with mucus or contain shreds of mucus : Graph. Gentry.
21. Fetid leucorrhœa, staining the linen yellow : Nux vom. Lilienthal.
22. Offensive, putrid breath in girls at the age of pubescence : Aur. Met. Lilienthal.
23. Incipient phthisis, attended with fatiguing coughing, the result of obstructed menstruation : Senecio. Lilienthal.
- N. C. DAS.

—o—

CARBO VEGETABILIS*

A. H. GRIMMER, M.D.

H. R. January, 1936.

In presenting a brief sketch of this wonderful remedy my object is to bring out an image of sickness that will not tax the memory with a few scattered symptoms, however valuable they may be.

A long painful list of symptoms must fail to hold interest, for such a list can easily be obtained in any of our many works on materia medica as the need may arise for it. In such a group of symptoms there is a lack of continuity and spirit that relegates it to the category of dead inanimate things.

*Read before I.H.A., Bureau of Materia Medica, June 7, 1935.

When pictures of sick individuals are presented to our mind's eye, living, breathing although suffering, and clothed in the aspects of death, there is that subtle indefinable force that grasps and impresses our consciousness with a lasting imprint; no effort of memory is required to recall the needed remedy of a sick individual when we have absorbed the spiritual, mental and physical aspects of each medicine as an entity. *Materia medica* then becomes an intensely fascinating pastime and ceases to be a difficult and laborious pursuit.

Carbo veg. is one of our many-sided remedies of broad range, corresponding to both acute and chronic states of disease and indicated alike in the complaints of the infant, the child, the adult and the aged. It is a consolation and a boon to the suffering along life's highway from the cradle to the grave.

Often in the delayed or hindered respiration of the new born, where weakness and cyanosis are present rather than the excessive mucus that occurs when *Ant. tart.* is needed, *Carb. veg.* will give the magic touch to start the tides of life pulsating on in the rhythm of health.

And in the early marches of life's battle, when acute diseases or food disagreements have weakened the nutritive side of the organism or the sequelæ of acute disease, especially whooping cough, has left the patient weak and sick, then *Carb. veg.* is the most likely remedy to raise the vital tides to health.

Then later, when the adult has fallen victim to his appetite and dissipation has weakened the body stamina so that, every little strain, every little indiscretion in eating and drinking fills him with suffering and weakness, he becomes sensitive to his environment and cannot adjust his nervous mechanism to even the slightest changes, this remedy has the power to rehabilitate that broken constitution and bring back warmth and strength and hope.

And at the end of life's journey, when racked with suffering and anguish, cold, pulseless, blue and gasping for

breath, he wants to be fanned, that more of the life-sustaining oxygen may be wafted to his air-hungry tissues, what a comfort and power is released in the administration of this remedy !

Even the most desperate states of sickness at the brink of the grave may be restored : surgical shock ; loss of vital fluids ; exhausting debilitating diseases, protracted fevers with exhaustion ; pneumonia with gangrene of the lungs, prune-juice expectoration, cold sweat, cyanosis, complete exhaustion, almost pulseless and wants to be fanned : this is a picture of one of the worst aspects of *Carb. veg.*, yet this picture of terror often is magically changed to one of hope and health by this wonderful remedy.

Carb. veg. is an antidote for many poisoning conditions. Food poisonings from tainted foods, especially tainted fish ; with extreme burning pains, flatulence, extreme distension, weakness, cold sweats, weakened pulse and blueness, yet craves the air and is relieved by fanning. Gas poisoning and noxious fumes of all kinds are likely to need this remedy ; the patient may be unconscious, pulseless and blue, and still *Carb. veg.* can save.

The *Carb. veg.* patient is sensitive to even a very little alcohol, becomes dizzy and flushed with burning at the stomach, and later weak and depressed from only a small amount of wine.

This is one of the remedies for patient's having very feeble reactive power. Their weakness is such they cannot respond to remedy action.

Carb. veg. must be thought of along with *Opium* for the effects of shock and fright and with *Psor.* in the sequelæ and weakness of long lasting chronic or subacute illness ; it may be compared also with *Arnica* and *Rhus tox.* from the ill effects of injuries, strains and bruises. *Cuprum*, *Camphora* and *Veratrum alb.* in cholera-like conditions, are all to be compared with *Carb. veg.* ; *China* should be compared with *Carb. veg.* for the weakness that follows hæmorrhage and

the loss of other vital fluids, with *Sepia* where the woman has never been well since the birth of her child.

The chronic aspect of *Carb. veg.* is very distinctive. An individual slowed down mentally and physically; sleepy and tired even to a state of exhaustion. A venous patient with engorged capillaries giving the face a dark flush or even a purplish hue. One who is sensitive to the two extremes of temperature, whose feet and knees are icy cold and whose head and face hot, except perhaps the nose, which may be cold and dark red with engorged capillaries showing.

Kent calls the *Carb. veg.* patient a venous patient, and varicosities with burning pains is a marked feature. And as one might expect, the heart of the *Carb. veg.* subject is weak and irregular in function, the flabby heart muscles may go on to dilatation either acute or chronic. Acute dilatation following acute digestive troubles with great flatulence and distention with weakness, collapse and even unconsciousness and death may close the scene if this remedy is not recognized and given soon enough.

There are some striking mental symptoms. Timidity, especially the fear of darkness, is very marked. Darkness also aggravates some of the physical states, as the difficult breathing. We have mentioned the mental sluggishness and memory weakness. Fixed ideas, fear of ghosts, especially in the dark. Some of the general aspects of this remedy will remind us of the snake poisons, of *Opium* and *Am. carb.*, especially the sleep aggravations, awakens out of sleep, suffocating and frightened.

This synopsis of this truly wonderful remedy is designed only to stimulate study and research into the materia medica. Such study will be amply rewarded, because this medicine is not used as frequently as it should be by the average prescriber.

DISCUSSION

DR. V. E. BALDWIN: Some years ago I made a trip to California and visited a friend who was supposed to have tuberculosis. Along with many of the symptoms the doctor

mentioned, there was one he didn't mention, and that is painless hoarseness. When I met him at the train, he was not able to speak and I said, "Does your throat feel as bad as it sounds?" He answered me in a whisper.

Largely on that symptom I gave a dose of *Carbo veg.*, and that is ten years ago. He got well of his consumption and has made good since.

DR. A. PULFORD: Dr. Grimmer spoke of some symptoms of *Carbo veg.* and their relation to the snake poisons.

A little while ago I had a lady come to the office with prominent varicose veins at the tip of her nose. It was quite disfiguring to her and made her look as though she were a chronic toper. The doctor didn't happen to mention that symptom along with the others; but what few symptoms I could get led me in that direction, but failed and I replaced *Carbo veg.* with *Crotalus horridus*.

DR. WAFFENSMITH: In conjunction with this remedy I want to call attention to *Medorrhinum*. *Medorrhinum* often comes in as a very useful complement to *Carbo veg.* and very often we overlook this valuable remedy in conjunction with our study of *Carbo veg.*

—o—

INFANTILE PARALYSIS OR ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

By

DR. R. S. RASTOGI, B. A., M. D. (Homœo.).
DEHRADUN. U. P.

It is an acute disease characterised by destructive lesions in the grey matter of the spinal chord and brain; there is degeneration of the cells in the anterior horns. There is inflammation of the leptomeninges, particularly over the anterior fissure of the cord. The cerebral and cerebellar cortex, the basal ganglia and brain stem may also be affected.

Paralysis is not an essential feature of Poliomyelitis. The incidence of paralytic cases gives a very erroneous

impression of the actual prevalence of this disease. The presence of neutralising antibodies in the blood serum of from 50 to 60 per cent adult population indicates that a large proportion of urban dwellers have suffered from an unrecognised or abortive attack of Poliomyelitis.

The disease is caused by a neurotropic virus which is probably transmitted from person to person through the transfer of the secretions of the nose and throat by droplet infection, by fingers and the common use of articles recently contaminated with these secretions. The virus attaches itself to the olfactory hair, ascends by way of the olfactory nerves and invades the nerve cells with more or less extensive spread from brain to spinal cord. There is another and more probable way of communication of the disease in which infection spreads by mouth by infected milk or water and by insect vectors. The virus multiplies chiefly in the walls of the pharynx and small intestine. It passes to the central nervous system through the pharyngo-tonsillar or intestinal mucous membrane, travelling along autonomic nerves to the medulla or spinal cord. The infection may pass along parasympathetic fibres in the 7th., 9th., or 10th. Cranial nerves, along sympathetic fibres to the thoracio-lumbar region, and along parasympathetic fibres to the sacral region.

Carriers and unrecognised or abortive cases play a very important part in the spread of this serious disease.

The virus has been isolated from the naso-pharynx during the third week of convalescence. It is excreted in the fæces, and can be detected in the fæces of patients suffering from the paralytic and the common abortive types of the disease. It may be present in the fæces in convalescence for over three months.

The incubation period appear to vary from 5 to 17 days, the average period being from 9 to 12 days. The patient must be promptly and effectively isolated. Children who have been in contact with the patient should be strictly quarantined and kept under medical observation for a period of three weeks from the date of last contact.

Adults may continue their occupation so long as they can avoid mixing with children, but they should avoid all social activities for a period of three weeks from the date of the last contact; kissing or playing with young children must be strictly forbidden. Where a profession necessitates coming in contact with children (as in the case of nurses and school teachers), even the adults must be quarantined. If a person coming in contact with a case of Poliomyelitis suffers from a febrile catarrh or other symptoms suggestive of an abortive attack of the disease, he should be strictly isolated till recovery. Children should not sleep together in the same bed, nor use a common handkerchief. They should spend as much time in the open air as possible.

During epidemic prevalence of Poliomyelitis, tonsillectomy operations should be postponed as it has on some occasions transformed a mild sub-clinical poliomyelitic infection into a fatal bulbar type of the disease.

THE ONSET AND COURSE OF THE DISEASE.

The patient is taken ill comparatively suddenly, with headache, malaise, fever, drowsiness, pains in the neck, back and limbs, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and perhaps convulsions. Rigidity of the neck and signs of meningeal irritation develop, and the headache may be very intense. Small and uncontrolled movements of the fingers and hands may be noticeable. Hyperaesthesia and fear of pain on handling are usually prominent symptoms. The prodromal stage may be very short or it may last a day or so. Muscular paralysis is noted about the second or third day. It is usually at its highest at the onset, but in some cases may spread rapidly. The legs are more often affected than the arms. There are pains in certain muscles affected by paralysis. A maculo-papular eruption is sometimes seen on the affected limb. The bowels are usually constipated. The deep reflexes are generally sluggish or lost, the abdominal reflexes are abolished, but sensation is normal.

Some of the affected muscles recover completely, others partially while some may be permanently paralysed. The affected limbs have a tendency to emaciate, their bones usually do not grow as well as normal, and so there is a shortening of the affected limb as compared with the healthy one.

PROGNOSIS.

Prognosis is favourable as to life, though death-rate in an epidemic may be between 10 and 30 per cent. If the superficial and deep reflexes are not lost, the patient may recover completely even if all the four limbs are paralysed. Painful and tender muscles are more likely to recover than insensitive muscles. Muscles which respond to faradisation usually recover, but if the reaction of degeneration is present, there are grave chances of permanent paralysis. After a year of the onset of the disease, little improvement may be expected. Most of the improvement may be expected in the earlier weeks or the first few months of the disease. Mortality is very high when the medulla is affected and in spreading type of infection, death resulting from respiratory paralysis or bronchopneumonia.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

Absolute rest and quiet surroundings are essential. Isolation should be strictly enforced and visitors discouraged. The painful limbs should be wrapped in hot dry cotton wool and kept warm by hot water bottles. Great care must be taken to prevent stretching of paralysed muscles. The limbs must be placed in such a position that the affected muscles are relaxed and the position maintained by pillows, sand bags and light splints. Paralysed legs should be kept extended, abducted and rotated in, with the feet kept at right angles to the legs; a small pillow should be kept beneath the knees, and the child kept flat. If the deltoid muscle is paralysed, the arm should be abducted to a right angle with the body. When the respiratory muscles are

affected, artificial respiration has to be carried out for prolonged periods by automatic mechanical respirator. After the temperature has been normal for several days and all muscle tenderness has disappeared, plaster cases and splints should be applied under the guidance of an orthopædic surgeon whose supervision is in fact desirable from the very onset of paralysis. After three or four weeks, the affected limbs should be given daily gentle massage and passive movements, and the local application of radiant heat. Massage and electrical treatment should not be given during the period of active infection. Discharges from nose and throat must be carefully collected on rags or paper handkerchiefs which should be burnt at once ; urine and stool must be disinfected.

TREATMENT.

Much that has been said about this disease in the old school literature is of value only in understanding the nature of the disease and in indicating methods of preventing spread. But so far as the preventive treatment is concerned, or regarding the actual treatment of the disease, much help is not offered. My humble experience goes to show that the severity of the disease has been worse where suppressive treatment like administration of quinine was started from the very beginning under the misapprehension of Malaria. Where from the very onset of fever the indicated homœopathic remedy has been given, the whole aspect of the disease has been very much modified, and often the disease has been aborted. It is in this aborting or nipping in the bud of diseases that Homœopathy has won its greatest laurels, and Poliomyelitis furnishes a good illustration of this aspect of Homœopathy.

Dr. George Royal holds that Aconite, Belladonna and Gelsemium will be the indicated remedies for the first stage in 95% cases. It is seldom that the physician sees the patient early enough to use ACONITE, but if the sudden onset, high fever, rapid pulse, characteristic restlessness.

anxiety and thirst be present, Aconite would do a lot to cut down the violence of the attack.

GELSEMIUM, according to Dr. Royal is the leading remedy for this disease, having a marked affinity for the cells of the motor nerves, producing first congestion, and later destruction, causing paralysis. It nicely covers the symptoms of drowsiness, flushed face, sneezing, irritation in nose and throat, and watery discharges from the nose, in addition to the high fever. The onset is not as sudden as with Aconite and Belladonna.

BELLADONNA. If the onset be rapid, with high fever, throbbing carotids, red face and eyes, *dryness* of eyes, nose and throat (opposite of Gelsemium), severe throbbing headache. with aggravation of the patient's condition by touch, jar, motion and noise, it does not take long to discover that Belladonna is the simillimum.

RHUS TOX. When getting wet or exposure to dampness is the exciting cause, Rhus tox should not be forgotten. It is a much praised remedy for paralysis of the lower extremities in acute as well as chronic cases. Marked pain and restlessness would be important indications.

DULCAMARA is in many respects similar to Rhus tox, though not so suitable in chronic cases.

On the whole, the remedies most commonly indicated in the EARLY STAGES may be from amongst; Acon; *Apis*; *Ars*; *Bell*; Bry; Caust; *Cocculus*; *Dulc*? GELSEMIUM; Lach; Merc. sol; Natr Mur; *Natr Sulph*; NUX VOM; OPIUM; PHOS; *Rhus tox*; *Sulphur*.

WHEN THE DISEASE HAS PASSED THE ACUTE STAGE, and ultimated in chronic paralysis, the remedies to be specially looked into are: *Alum*; *Amm-m*? Bar Carb; Bar Mur; Calc; *Caust*; *Natr Carb*; *Natr Mur*; PHOS; *Pic-ac*? PLUM; Silic; *Sulph*.

PLUMBUM has been very much extolled for the later stages, and indications for it should be closely examined. The symptomatology of *Plumbum* strikingly reveals a general paralytic state, preceded by sluggishness and paresis; the symptoms develop slowly and insidiously.

Progressive muscular atrophy (Chronic Anterior Poliomyelitis); progressive paralysis. Paralysed or painful parts wither. There is paralysis of both extensors and flexors, but especially of extensors where it begins, giving us the wrist-drop. It has an elective affinity for the upper extremities, and Bayes has gone so far as to say that he has not seen any beneficial results from it in paralysis of lower extremities. Paralysis may be preceded by tremor. Constipation with hard lumpy stools may be a high ranking symptom. Retention or suppression of urine may be present.

PHOSPHORUS (according to Dr. George Royal) is called for as it has an elective affinity for the brain and nerves, and causes destruction (fatty degeneration) of those tissues. If and when the symptoms agree.

ALUMINA has paralysis of the lower extremities, especially of spinal origin. Constipation requiring much straining to pass even a soft stool; formication of limbs; patient brushes his face as if trying to remove a cobweb.

Finally, a mention must be made of LATHYRUS SATIVA which presents such a striking picture of typical Infantile Paralysis "symptomatically, pathologically and clinically" as to justify presuming it to be a most effective PROPHYLACTIC against the disease. Dr. A. H. Grimmer claims that clinical application of this remedy as a prophylactic in many thousand cases over a period of thirty years in many epidemics has registered hundred per cent success. He mentions it for "the acute infective and toxic forms of paralysis including infantile", and also puts it in a group of about fifty remedies frequently found indicated for paralytic states in general.

R. S. Rastogi,
Homœopath, Dehradun.

Note:—Single underlining indicates italicised type. Double underlining indicates thick bold type.

A METHOD OF REMEDY STUDY : *ZINC**

JULIA M. GREEN, M.D.

H. R. March, 1936.

This is a fourth attempt to set forth a method of studying the materia medica by building up the general characteristics from a grouping of particular symptoms. The other drugs used were *Kali c.*, *Nat. c.* and *Nat. m.*; this time it is *Zinc*. To my mind there is an additional reason for doing it this way. After telling laymen what provings are and showing them lists of symptoms as they appear in the materia medica, with some idea of generals and particulars, they are confused when we give them descriptions of drugs in the lecture form, even though the characteristics stand out much better that way. Therefore, it seems logical to build up for them the individualizing symptoms, for each drug considered, by showing them groups of particular symptoms which go to make up the generals.

Take, then, the general features of *Zinc* as found in several lectures on the drug and list under each the separate symptoms which justify the generalization, thus :

ENFEEBLEMENT :

Brain-fag from overstudy, from night watching. (Clarke, Hahnemann).

Aversion to labor. (Clarke, Hahnemann)

Weakness of memory ; great forgetfulness. Lippe, Clarke, Hering)

Mental operations very difficult. (Hering, Allen)

Repeats all questions before answering them. (Hering)

Loss of thought and a soporous condition of mind. Hering, Allen)

Great dulness of head : heavy and confused ; obtusion. (Hering, Allen, Hahnemann)

Great cerebral, nervous depression ; stupefaction. (Hering, Allen)

*Read before I.H.A., Bureau of Materia Medica, June 7, 1935.

After a little emotion, trembles for long time. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Weak, sick feeling in eyes, constant weariness. (Hering, *Symptomen Codex*)

Face vacant, earthy as after long illness, pinched. (Hering, Allen)

Weakness of organs of speech ; talks with difficulty. (Hering)

Prolonged desire for stool which is satisfied only after great effort. (Hering)

Emission of urine very slow. (Hering)

Faintness, unconsciousness, prostration. (Hering, Allen, *Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Weariness, sudden exhaustion, heaviness. (Hering, Allen, Hahnemann)

Faintishness when staying up a little too long. (*Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Coma from cerebral exhaustion ; exhausting sleep. (Hering)

Weakness and trembling of hands and feet. (Lippe)

Tremulous weakness in lower extremities, hollows knees. (Allen, Lippe, Hahnemann)

His body feels heavy and his limbs weary. (*Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Extreme malaise unto fainting. (*Symptomen Codex*)

OVER SENSITIVENESS, IRRITABILITY :

Sensitive to others talking and to noise. (Hering, Lippe, Hahnemann)

Sensitiveness to open air and to cold. (Hering, Allen, Hahnemann)

Sensitive to light ; brain affected. (Hering, Clarke)

Dread of the light of the sun. (Hahnemann, Hering)

Intolerable pain in left eye. (Hering, *Symptomen Codex*)

Child screams out whenever it is moved. (Clarke)

Least noise makes her frantic. (Hering)

Intolerance of wine. (Clarke, Hering, Allen, *Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Extreme sensitiveness of vertex to touch. (Allen)

Sensation of soreness of the teeth. (Lippe).

Talking or listening is distressing ; makes him morose.
(Hering, Allen)

Irritable, peevish, terrified, fretful. (Hering, Allen)

Easily angered and very much affected thereby.
(Hering, Allen)

Alternately fretful, irritable, quarrelsome, despondent,
depressed. (Hering, Hahnemann)

Frequently able to laugh excessively over a trifle, just as
easily vexed. (Hering, Allen)

On awaking, fear, cries out, starts, jumps. (Hering)

Tendency to fits of passion. (Clarke)

Easily carried away by anger. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Inclines to internal anger and chagrin. (Hahnemann)

Sobbing on account of vexation without obvious reason.
(Allen)

Extreme sensibility of cartilages of ear and nose. (Hering)

Sensitiveness and painful soreness of upper molars.
(*Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

He would like to have someone upon whom he could
wreak his anger. (Hahnemann)

Trembling : quivering.

Violent trembling all over so that she shook the bed.
(Clarke)

Visible quivering and jerking in muscles. (Clarke)

Long continued trembling after every slight emotional
excitement. (Clarke, Allen, *Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Loud screaming with trembling, continuous moaning.
(Hering)

Trembling of feet with difficulty in raising them. (Hering,
Allen, *Symptomen Codex*)

Tremor of hands when writing. (Hering, Allen, *Sympto-
men Codex*, Hahnemann)

Sensation of general trembling without trembling.
(Hering)

TWITCHING :

General twitching and general trembling. (Clarke)

Twitching and jerking of various muscles. (Allen, *Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Violent muscular twitchings left face. (Clarke)

Twitching of children. Chorea. (Clarke)

Twitching left eyeball, lower lid. (Hahnemann, Hering)

Twitching in back or any portion of body. (Hering)

NUMBNESS :

Numbness of lower limbs, formication. (Clarke, Hering)

Numbness of fingers when rising in morning. (Clarke)

Falling-asleep sensation in shoulder joint. (Hering)

Falling asleep of right leg as far as knee. (Hering)

TINGLING :

Tingling in the limbs. (Clarke)

Tingling at anus as from ascarides. (Hering)

Tingling and resounding in head when speaking aloud. (Allen)

BURNING :

Burning and biting in eyes and lids, with photophobia. (Clarke, Allen, Hering)

Burning, smarting inner surface lower lip ; right corner mouth. (Clarke, Allen)

Burning like heartburn in the throat. (Clarke, Hering)

Burning with pressure when reading, eyelids. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Burning in stomach. (Clarke, Allen, Hering, Hahnemann)

Burning in stomach when fasting. (Hering)

Burning in anus, with itching, during stool. (Clarke, Hering, Allen, Hahnemann)

Burning in urethra after urinating. (Clarke, Hahnemann)

Burning along the whole spine. (Clarke, Hering, Allen)

Burning in chest. (Hering, Allen, Hahnemann, Clarke)

Burning in scapulæ. (Clarke, Hahnemann)

Burning in left forearm. (Clarke, Hering, Hahnemann)

Burning in left axilla. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Burning in flexor surface of finger. (*Symptomen Codex* Hahnemann)

Burning-painful rhagades between two fingers. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Burning stitches in bones of feet. (Clarke, Hering, Allen, Hahnemann)

STITCHING :

Fine, burning stitches in middle vertex. (Allen)

Tearing, pressing stitches in bones of face. Clarke)

Sudden pressing stitch from right zygoma to upper margin of orbit. (Clarke)

Stitches in right eye and tearing stitches in ears. (Hering)

Stitches in left row of teeth and in jaw. (Allen, Hahnemann)

Cough with stitches in head. (Clarke)

Dull stitches in right temple. (Hering)

Sudden violent stitches in left abdomen. (Allen, Hering, *Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Stitches in cervical muscles. (Hering, Allen, *Symptomen Codex*)

Dull stitches beneath right shoulder. (Hering, *Symptomen Codex*)

Tearing stitches in fingers. (Hering, Allen)

Dull stitches from internal ulcer, right side navel. (Hering)

A stitch above right foot when running. (Hering, Allen)

Sharp stitching upper part right scapula. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Stitching, pinching in umbilical region. (*Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

ITCHING :

Itching and sensation of excoriation on scalp ; pimples. (Clarke, Allen)

Frequent sore itching in small spot on right side scalp. (Allen, Hahnemann)

Itching, smarting eyes. (Clarke, Hering, *Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Itching in ears. (Clarke, Hering, Allen, Hahnemann)

Itching left nostril followed by frequent sneezing. (Allen, *Symptomen Codex*, Hering)

Itching margin left upper eyelid. *Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Itching moist eruption both temples. (Allen)

Itching in bends of joints. (Hering, Hahnemann)

Violent itching in all joints in succession. (Hering)

Itching of thighs and hollows of knees in evening.

(Hering, Allen, *Symptomen Codex*)

Pruritus vulvæ. (Clarke, Hering)

Leucorrhœa with much itching. (Clarke)

Itching in anus. (Hering)

Itching in urethra. (Hahnemann)

Itching all over with burning or redness. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Itching about the nipples. (Allen)

Itching herpes on the back. (Lipp)

PRESSURE : TENSION : SENSATION SWELLINGS :

Pressure at root of nose as if would be pressed into the head. (Clarke, Hering, Allen, *Symptomen Codex*, Lippe)

Compressive boring or expansive pressure in head. (Clarke)

Pressive cephalalgia with confusion. (Clarke)

Pressing headache with dulness. (Hering)

Painful pressure at right inner canthus. (Allen)

Pressure in forehead with dulness. (Allen, Hahnemann, *Symptomen Codex*)

Pressive constricting pain in bone beneath and in front of right ear. (Hering, *Symptomen Codex*)

Pressure above right eye, sudden, painful. (Hering)

Swelling of nose, externally and internally. (Clarke, Hering)

Swelling of palate, submaxillary glands. (Hering)

Swelling of the gums. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Tongue swollen, left side, hindering talking. (Clarke, Allen, *Symptomen Codex*)

Sharp pressure, small spot middle forehead in evening. (Hering, Lippe, Hahnemann)

Pain as if stomach was compressed. (Clarke, Hering, Hahnemann)

Hypochondria : pinching griping pressure, small spot. (Hering)

Violent pressure and tension in abdomen. (Clarke, Hering, Allen, *Symptomen Codex*)

Pressive aching in pubic region. (Clarke, Hering, *Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Tensive pain in sternum. (Clarke, Lippe)

Violent pressing pain in right mamma. (Allen, Hering)

Pressive tension and weakness in lumbar and sacral regions. (Clarke)

Tensive pressure, small spot on the back. (Allen, *Symptomen Codex*, Hahnemann)

Pressure in chest extending into throat. (Hahnemann)

Tensive rheumatic pain in spine. (Hering, Allen)

Tension in anterior cervical muscles. (Hering, Allen)

Tension and tearing in both shoulder joints (Hering)

Pressure and heaviness on both shoulders. (Allen)

Rheumatic tension head of left humerus. (Allen)

Tensive pain in bend of knees. (Clarke, Hahnemann)

Tension in borders of right foot. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Tension in right sole as if tendons too short. (Hahnemann)

CONSTRICTION : DRAWING : SPASM :

Drawing in occiput and forehead; gnawing. (Clarke, Hahnemann)

Sensation of contraction and cramp in œsophagus. (Clarke)

Constriction felt especially in the chest. (Clarke, Lippe, Allen)

Sudden, spasmodic bursting sensation about heart. (Clarke)

Spasm in stomach and constriction œsophagus. (Clarke, Hering)

Spasmodic pain in umbilical region. (Clarke)

Sharp pinching pressure left temple. (Hering)

Kind of pinching jerking within the ear. (Hering)

Pinching in root of nose. (Hering)

Pinching and twinging in chest. (Hering, Allen)

Convulsive tightness in chest. (Hering, Allen)

Spasmodic tension of right hand. (Hering, Allen)

Drawing sore pain in muscles of thigh. (Hering)

Cramplike drawing in middle of abdomen. (Allen)

Drawing in all the limbs. (Allen)

Drawing pain in testicles. (Allen)

Drawing down both calves. (Allen)

Drawing in small of back and spine. (*Symptomen Codex*)

Cramplike, strangulating pain in throat. (Hahnemann)

Drawing in both calves from above downward. (Hahnemann)

Drawing pain in lower arm apparently in bone. (Hahnemann)

EFFECTS OF SUPPRESSION : BETTER FROM DISCHARGES :

Too weak to develop exanthemata, menstrual function, to expectorate, to urinate. (Clarke)

Relief to all suffering as soon as menses being to flow, (Clarke)

Orchitis from suppressed otorrhœa. (Clarke)

Suppressed menstruation with painfulness of breasts and genitals. (Clarke)

A running sore was dried up ; at next menstrual period had a convulsion. (Hering)

Puerperal convulsions with suppression of eruption. (Clarke)

(Although much is said of the use of this remedy for the results of suppression and also for relief from discharges, there are only a few hints of this in the provings. This is to be expected because it takes clinical experience to bring out such characteristics. Surely *Zinc*, will unlock many a desperate case when suppression has done its worst.)

AND TO THE FOREGOING PHASES OF THE REMEDY :

Small spots affected in a great many cases.

Worse after dinner and in the evening.

Worse from rest and inactivity ; better from motion.

Great restlessness of legs and feet ; cannot keep them still.

Better from rubbing (a valuable guide).

Aggravation from the least bit of wine.

Here we have something of a dependable, workable picture of one of the most useful remedies in the *materia medica* for affections of the central nervous system, the results of suppression of discharges and eruptions, the bad effects of emotional suppression and baffling of mental ambitions, the results of suppression by strong drugging.

In conclusion, I might report four cases :

1. A case of epidemic influenza which received strong suppressive drugs until it went into pneumonia and on to suppuration in the lungs accompanied by unconsciousness and weak heart action. The guiding gleam here was the cry, "Rub my feet; rub them quick. Rub them again," when he came out of the coma for a brief few seconds.

2. Influenza apparently recovered, then suddenly relapsed with very high fever, pale, sickly face, half stupor with twitchings of muscles of face, shoulders, arms and legs.

3. Suppression of emotions due to oversensitiveness to criticism, also due to unhappy home life; combined with suppression of gonorrhœa with strong drugs used locally; combined with disappointment in the one thing he wanted to do for a living. It went on into delusions of persecution and a general nervous break which changed him prematurely into an old man and made it seem as if a hospital for the insane lay just ahead. Ten months of treatment with a few doses of *Zinc.*, given at long intervals, has changed all that so the patient can see that his persistent thoughts are foolish and imaginary. The general health has improved one hundred per cent.

4. Inveterate asthma from babyhood in a child now twelve years. Convulsions, vicious catarrh, great nervousness and irritability preceded and the asthma was very severe. Constant motion of the feet during the paroxysm pointed to *Zinc.* and results to date are fairly good. This case is not yet cured.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOK USED :

Clarke's Dictionary of the Materia Medica.

Hering's *Guiding Symptoms to the Materia Medica.*

Allen's *Encyclopædia of the Materia Medica.*

Jahr's *Symptomen Codex*

Lippe's *Materia Medica.*

Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases.*

DISCUSSION

DR. GRIMMER : I hate to be up on my feet all the time, but I don't like to see a paper like this go by without comment and discussion. I should like to ask Dr. Green whether the sycotic discharge was reproduced with the remedy in that case of insanity or near insanity. This surely has brought out the great possibilities that are found in the symptomatology and pathogenesis of *Zinc*, and she also shows how sometimes one very strong, guiding symptom which the old men called keynotes, such as the marked restlessness, especially of the extremities, which led here to the enfoldment of this case in the child. These are valuable to us and we would like to hear others relate similar experiences that would help some of the younger men.

—O—

THERAPEUTIC HINTS ON DIABETES MELLITUS & INSIPIDUS.

BY

Dr. R. S Rastogi, B. A., M. D. H., DEHRADUN.

While offering Therapeutic Hints on Diabetes, I am not ignorant of Dr. J. T. Kent's remarks that so long as man is capable of believing that Diabetes and Bright's Disease are diseases, so long will man be insane in medicine as his mind is only directed towards the results of disease. I am using the word Diabetes not in the pathological sense in which it is commonly used and understood but as a word conjuring up before the mind symptom images

of patients commonly believed to be suffering from Diabetes, and this is just for convenience of reference and study. After all it is the patient who must be treated and cured, and his diseased organs and pathological conditions will automatically be made normal.

Diabetes is a constitutional disorder resulting in a disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism, i e. of the normal utilisation and storage of carbohydrates, as evidenced clinically, among other factors, by persistent hyperglycæmia, with or without glycosuria, and characterised by want of nutrition of the whole body as well as of organs. Emaciation general and nervous debility, want of stamina, even Tuberculosis, many eye complications like cataract and retinal hæmorrhages, and numerous skin lesions, boils, carbuncles etc. follow in its wake, accompanied by numerous symptoms and sensations which offer a rich field for homœopathic prescribing.

Diabetes seems to have certain racial affinities, showing a preference for the Jews in Europe and the Hindus in India. The cause of the disease is a combination of ill-balanced rich carbohydrate diet, over-eating, sedentary habits, lack of sufficient physical exercise, and too much of worries and mental and nervous strain. Obesity is in most cases followed by Diabetes. Dr. Lawrence, in his book "The Diabetic Life" has emphasised that to be normal or a little under-weight is an insurance against Diabetes. The treatment would naturally consist of removal of the causes mentioned above, bringing the weight of the patient to normal, or in the case of the obese to a little below normal, and maintaining the weight there by a suitable regulation of diet keeping in view the body requirements with due regards to the nature of work the patient is called upon to do. Combined with this, suitable out-door exercise, avoidance of worry, undue mental strain, and other causes likely to tell upon the general health and vitality must be considered to be at least as much necessary as medical treatment.

Homœo-therapy offers a wide range of medicines affecting the nutrition and metabolism of the body, and all these should prove to be excellent tools in the hands of prescriber for alleviating the Diabetic's sufferings. The following list and the indications are only suggestive and not exhaustive. The remedies marked with an asterisk are Indian remedies which have been proved in very low potencies, though not very satisfactorily and extensively; they deserve thorough provings and clinical verifications.

INSULIN—Though not a cure for Diabetes, it is undoubtedly a great boon for the diabetic, especially in advanced stages, in Diabetic Coma, in the course of acute infections, and when the patient is fast emaciating and running into a decline. As it is a natural hormone, there should apparently be no objection to its use simultaneously with the indicated Homœopathic remedy, if need should arise. As the indicated remedy establishes its curative action, it will be discovered that less and less Insulin will be required till after a time it will no longer be needed. The indicated remedy acts as a powerful Insulin activator. In most cases, especially in early ones, Insulin will not be required at all, and the indicated remedy along with dietetic and general management on the lines discussed above should be quite enough. While using Insulin, overdosing must be guarded against. Dr. Dewey mentions Epileptic convulsions and mental derangements having been caused by hypodermic use of this hormone.

***ABROMA AUGUSTA**.—Diabetes Mellitus and Insipidus; albuminuria. Depressed, irritable, fretful & easily excitable. Great exhaustion. Burning sensations. Excessive hunger & thirst for cold drinks. Flatulence. Weakness of vision. Impotence. Sleeplessness. Boils and Carbuncles. The tincture, 1x, 2x, & 3x have been proved and used with success.

ACID PHOS.—Diabetes caused by excessive grief, worry, mental and nervous overstrain, or by sexual excesses. Mental debility comes much ahead of the physical debility. The patient does not seem to realise or bother

about his condition. Insomnia prostration, emaciation. Pain in the back and region of kidneys. Bruised feeling in muscles. Loss of appetite, excessive thirst. Urine copious, milky or watery, loaded with sugar, phosphates, and oxalates. Marked sexual debility. Patient may be troubled with boils. Tincture to the 200th. have been used. Dr. George Royal recommends 10 to 15 drops of the tincture or the 1st.

ACIDUM LACTICUM.—Chilly, rheumatic, dyspeptic subjects; voracious hunger; costive bowels; waterbrash; nausea better eating. Lump in the throat; keeps swallowing. Trembling of the whole body while walking. Lower dilutions, 1 to 30 are recommended.

ARGENTUM MET.—Has been recommended by Hahnemann in certain forms (insipidus variety) of Diabetes. Urine turbid, frequent, profuse, especially at night, and of sweetish taste and odour.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.—Depression, apprehension and tremulous weakness. Marked flatulence; eructations of gas, painful distension, burning. Ravenous appetite with marked craving for sweets. The patient is sensitive to heat. The 30th. potency has been recommended.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.—Has produced glycosuria in the healthy in both toxic and non-toxic doses. It has an elective affinity for the brain, the nervous system, and the glandular organs, ranging in action from simple irritation to total destruction. It is rich in many diabetic symptoms like weakness, restlessness, emaciation, great thirst, sharp burning pains ameliorated by heat (as often found in Diabetic Neuritis) Diabetic gangrene. Think of it in fastidious persons who are much upset by uncleanliness and disorder.

BRYONIA.—Should not be over-looked. Hepatic disorders, bitter taste, constipation. Patient is languid, morose, dispirited and may lose strength owing to inability to eat.

*CEPHALANDRA INDICA.—Diabetes Mellitus and Insi pidus. Morose, fretful, disinclined to exertion. Giddiness, weakness, and excessive thirst *after urination*. Loss of appetite and increased flatulence. Burning sensations amel. by cold applications. Oversensitive to noise and external impressions.

CHELIDONIUM MAJ.—Dr. C. G. Raue mentions it for cases with enlargement of liver, icteric colour of face, great weakness and emaciation, bloated face. He recommends 10 drop doses of the tincture.

CHIONANTHUS.—Caused sugar to appear in the urine of provers ; also traces of bile. Thirst frequent and copious urine, constipation, with bileless light coloured stools. It suits diabets due to liver disorders. Dull sore pain over the region of the liver. Yellow skin and sclera. Dry sensation in the mouth though filled with saliva. Drowsy, listless, weak.

CUPRUM ARS.—Has been used by Dr. George Royal with frequency and success next to Arsenicum Alb. As ranking symptoms he mentions cramps in the legs aggravated at night and ameliorated by heat, and varicose ulcers with tendency to become gangrenous. Copious urine suddenly becomes very scanty, drowsiness with tendency to coma. The 3rd. potency recommended.

*GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE.—Diabetes Mellitus and Insipidus. Despondent. Weakness by profuse urination. Burning sensations. Thirst for large quantities of water. Impotence. Flow of urine and sugar *increased by sexual intercourse*. Tincture and lower decimal dilutions have been recommended.

HELONIAS DIOICA.—Portrays the picture of a typical class of Diabetics, those enervated by indolence and luxury, or those worn out with hard work. Urine profuse, clear, saccharine, phosphatic, albuminous. Tired ; strained muscles burn and ache. Constant aching and tenderness over kidneys ; back tired, weak, and aching. Great langour and prostration. Numbness of the feet while sitting, going off by motion. Complete impotence. Profound melancholia. Patient feels better by mental diversion and by remaining engaged. Tired, anæmic, backachy females with consciousness of the womb ; menses too frequent, too profuse ; leucorrhœa ; pruritus vulvæ.

IODIUM.—Is similar to the peculiar symptoms of Diabetes Emaciation in spite of ravenous hunger, much thirst, hepatic and gastric troubles, copious secretion of urine. Pulmonary symptoms, tendency to eruptions and furuncles. It has a strong affinity for glands. Patient is melancholy, impulsive, and sensitive to heat.

LAC DEFLORATUM.—Patient feels completely exhausted *even without doing anything*; great fatigue when walking; very unwell from *loss of sleep*. Sad and despondent; desires death; averse to seeing and meeting people. Sick headache. Obstinate chronic constipation where rectum seems paralysed and injections and cathartics have failed; after prolonged straining the stool recedes (cured when Silica failed). Copious, watery, sugary, albuminous urine. *Very chilly* and sensitive to cold. Obesity, fatty degeneration, or emaciation. Only high potencies, 200th. and above have been recommended.

LYCOPodium.—An excellent remedy for the flatulent and dyspeptic with a great craving for sweets like Argentum Nitr. but the difference lies in locations. It has a selective affinity for the liver and the mucous membrane of the digestive tract, while Argentum Nitricum locations are the nervous system and mucous membranes generally. Lycopodium has fullness while eating or soon after it. Constipation; polyuria worse during the night, with practically normal urine during the day. Gouty lithæmia. Urine contains uric acid. Impotence may be a ranking symptom.

NATRUM MUR.—Emaciates in spite of eating well. Craves salt. Unquenchable thirst; aversion to bread; constipation. Ill effects of grief, fright, anger etc. Sad and depressed; consolation aggravates. Sleeplessness from grief or persistent sad thoughts crowding the mind. Greasy skin. Aggravated by heat and worm room.

NATRUM SULPH.—Diabetes of hepatic origin. Excessive secretion of urine loaded with sugar, bile, brick dust. Bitter taste; acid dyspepsia with heartburn and flatulence;

It has a strong action on Hydrogenoid constitutions itching while undressing. Asthmatic patients.

NUX VOMICA.—Thin, nervous, irritable, hypersensitive subjects, easily chilled, averse to open air, addicted to drugs, liquor, and high living. Dyspepsia, constipation, piles, liver complaints. Numbness and paresis of legs and perhaps arms too. Particularly where spinal lesions may be the exciting cause.

PHOSPHORUS.—Tall, slender, narrow chested persons, with thin transparent skin, and persons of a gouty or tuberculous diathesis come particularly under the domain of this remedy. Great thirst for cold water; hunger soon after eating; desire for cold and refreshing things. Cataract. Weak spine. Hæmorrhagic tendency. Irresistible sexual desire but lack of power. Great sensitiveness to external impressions. Marked weakness and restlessness; wants to be rubbed or magnetised.

PLUMBUM.—Considered by Dr. Hering as one of the most important remedies in Diabetes. Nephritis and albuminuria may be present. Arterio-sclerosis. Mental depression, diminution of sight; loss of sexual power; constipation with lumpy stools, or impaction of feces.

PULSATILLA.—Has been used by the writer with marked success in several cases and would seldom disappoint the prescriber if and when the indications are present. The patient, whether male or female, is sensitive to heat, likes open air, and has a gentle, yielding, tearful disposition. Not much thirst. He is generally not disposed to constipation, and often has a tendency to lose motions. May have heart-burn, flatulence and is made worse by fats, cakes, pastries, and food fried in much butter. Legs feel heavy and weary.

SILICA.—Should be strongly related to Diabetes, considering how profoundly it affects nutrition and metabolism. Has shown very good results in many cases. Patient is faint-hearted and has marked lack of self-confidence, want of moral and physical grit; lack of stamina. Sensitive

to cold, with icy cold sweaty feet. Offensive sweat on feet, hands and axillæ. Loss of power in legs. Crippled nails; white spots on nails. Excessive thirst; disgust for meat and warm food; constipation, Felons, carbuncles, prolonged suppurations, diseases of bones, caries and necrosis.

**SYZIGIUM JAMBOLANUM*.—Though not well proved, it is highly extolled for this disease and is a great favourite with those who would rather prescribe for the disease rather than for the patient. Great thirst, weakness, emaciation, large amount of sugary urine with high specific gravity. Small red violently itching pimples; old ulcers. The powdered seeds (10 grs. t. i. d) as well as the tincture and the 1st. have been used.

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HEADACHE

[Continued from page 524]

KALI PHOS.

Woke with pains in occiput and loins, better lying on back, passed off after rising.

Dull headache across eyes, better outdoors, worse left side.

Before menses violent tearing in forehead and sense of fatigue, better lying down, and on menses appearing.

Pain through base of brain from eyes to occiput, worse at night, better eating, gentle motion.

Headache before and during menses; right eye to occiput, better heat, pressure, lying down, eating, gentle motion; worse noise.

Always hungry with headache.

Burning in forehead during stool.

Intense headache from emotions and physical efforts.

Headache morning on awaking, with vomiting of sour phlegm; making eyes unable to bear light.

Pain across forehead and into both temples.

Neuralgic pain at base of brain and upper spine.

Sensation of band round forehead just above eyes.

Heavy dull pain over eyes as if brain would expand but for cranial bones.

Sharp darting pains over left orbit.

Neuralgia over right parietal eminence.

Worn-out nursing mothers.

Worn out professional and businessmen.

CALCAREA PHOS.

Type : Gastric. Menstrual. Rheumatic.

Location : Forehead. Over eyes. Over left eye. Occiput. One side of head. Left side of head. Temples. Vertex.

Character of pain : Bursting, drawing, pressing, pressing asunder, sore, bruised, tearing.

Extension : From forehead to nose or from temple to jaws.

Aggravation : Morning ; morning in bed ; morning on waking ; noon ; afternoon ; night ; open air ; coffee ; during dentition ; after dinner ; after eating ; exertion of body ; pressure of hat ; before menses ; during menses ; after menses ; mental exertion ; motion ; in school-girls, heavily stepping ; stooping ; thinking of pain ; changes of weather.

Amelioration : Cold application ; lying ; mental exertion ; washing head with cold water ; tobacco smoke.

Attending Symptoms : Diarrhœa.

Flatulency in abdomen.

Face and head hot.

Indolence and ill-humour.

Craving for tobacco smoke.

Rheumatic pains in body.

Sensation of coldness and numbness.

Gastric symptoms.

Uterine ailments.

Symptoms : Headache of school girls, diarrhœa.

Headache, worse near the region of sutures, change of weather, of school children at puberty.

Headache with abdominal flatulency ; head hot.

Headache of school boys and girls, now and then increased to violent attacks particularly after mental or bodily exertion, sometimes most severe near the sutures with diarrhœa.

Headache, with gastric symptoms, with uterine ailments or following other sensations, in peevish or forgetful children, worse from change of weather, extending from forehead to nose or from temples to jaw with some..... rheumatic ache from clavicles to wrists.

Worse when thinking about it and in morning, from riding in a railroad car.

Better from cold washing, from mental occupation.

Sensation of coldness and numbness.

Headache of children from going to school, from change of weather ; with other rheumatic pains.

Head compressed, heavy and painful on waking in the morning.

Painful sensation of fullness in the head as if the brain were pressed against the cranium, worse movement, by change of position ; better lying still.

Headache with craving for tobacco smoke which ameliorates.

During the headache face and head hot with indolence and ill-humour.

Headache is worse in open air or stooping.

Headache on vertex, behind ears, with drawing in muscles of neck to nape and occiput.

Headache of school girls with diarrhœa.

Headache with flatulency in abdomen.

CHININUM SULPH.

Type : Neuralgic. Periodical.

Location : Brain. Forehead. Left side of forehead. Over eyes. Occiput. One side of head. Left side of head. Temples.

Character of pain : Throbbing, boring, digging, sore, bruised, stunning, stupefying, dull, aching, expansive, pulsating.

Cause : Malaria.

Extension : Occiput to forehead.

Aggravation : Daytime ; morning ; morning in bed ; morning on rising ; forenoon ; noon ; afternoon ; 4 P. M. 5-6 P. M. evening ; 7 P. M. night ; after dinner ; after eating ; excitement ; emotion ; flatulency ; moving eyes ; rising ; raising head ; reading ; after sleep ; stooping ; exposure to sun ; walking in open air ; at regular hours ; left side, walking in sunshine ; on awaking in night ; turning head ; turning eyes ; moving till evening.

Amelioration : Pressing head against cold things ; cold application ; lying.

Attending Symptoms : Ringing in ears with deafness.

Vertigo.

Heat in face.

Closes eyelids involuntarily.

Whirling in head.

Lassitude.

Yawning.

Drowsiness.

Anguish, sweating.

Trembling in limbs.

Paleness of face.

Violent thirst.

Nausea.

Sparks before eyes.

Increased appetite.

Flatulency.

Pulsation of arteries.

Symptoms : Intermittent headache day after day, week after week, the brain in one continued ache.

Intermittent neuralgia at regular hours.

Ringling in ears with deafness, vertigo, heat in face, closes eye-lids involuntarily from sheer oppression; whirling in head.

Pain in forehead and temples increasing gradually at noon, of malarial origin, with vertigo and pulsation, worse left side.

Inability to remain standing.

Headache extending from occiput to forehead; worse evening, walking in sun-shine, afternoon; occiput, on awaking in night, forehead, orbits, turning the head, turning eyes; morning till evening, temporal region, motion, open air, night, lassitude, yawning, drowsiness, moroseness, deafness, anguish, sweating, trembling of limbs, paleness of face, violent thirst, nausea; better pressing head against things (cold).

COCOULAS.

Type: Hysterical. Nervous. Gastric. Menstrual. Migraine.

Location: Bones. Forehead. Right side of forehead. Left side of forehead. Over right eye. Occiput. One side of head. Temples. Vertex. Brain.

Character of pain: Boring, digging, buring, crushing, cutting, darting, stabbing, pressing, pressing as if in a vise, pressing inwards, stitching, tearing.

Extension: Extends to spine.

Aggravation: Forenoon; afternoon; 7 P. M.; night; cold air; open air; loss of animal fluids: from riding in a boat; coffee; during dentition; drinking; during eating; after eating; excitement of emotions; depressing or sad news; after intoxication; jar; laughing; lifting; light; lying on back; during menses; mental exertion; motion; violent motion; on moving head; noise; during pregnancy; reading; riding in a carriage; riding in cars; after sleep; loss of sleep; late hours; night; watching; stepping heavily; stooping; exposure to sun; talking; tobacco smoke; vexation; walking; cold weather; after eating; smoking; riding

in a train ; working in the sun ; riding through sun in hot sun ; thinking ; at each menstrual period.

Amelioration : Lying on side ; sitting ; warm room ; indoors ; rest ; turning head back ; putting hands to the back of the head.

Attending Symptoms : Sense of emptiness and hollowness of the head.

Opening and shutting sensation especially in occiput.

Trembling of head.

Nausea as if at sea.

Violent vomiting and cramps.

Dysmenorrhœa always followed by hæmorrhoids.

Cramp in stomach after eating and drinking with oppressed breathing.

Excessive hunger.

Repugnance to food accompanied by hunger.

Symptoms : The pain is aggravated after eating, drinking, smoking, and attended with a sense of emptiness and hollowness of the head.

Headache in occiput and neck worse lying on back of head.

Sick headache from carriage riding, cannot lie on back part of head.

Opening and shutting sensation especially in occiput.

Trembling of the head.

Headache in nape and occiput ; extending to spine ; as if tightly bound by a cord ; with nausea as if at sea ; at each menstrual period ; worse on back part of head.

Sick headache from carriage, boat, on train riding.

Nervous and gastric headaches with nausea as if at sea, violent vomiting and cramps,

Sick headache from riding in a carriage boat or train cars.

Headache returns at menses regularly.

Headache from working in the sun, or from riding through sand in hot sun.

Thinking fatigues the head.

Pressing pain in forehead from without inward and outward with nausea.

Dull and undulating sensation in brain.

Pain in head as if something forcibly closed the eyes or as if eyes were being torn out.

Headache in occiput and nape with pain as if they were opening and shutting, is unable to lie on back of head, has to turn to the side; worse mental effort, eating drinking, sleeping, taking, riding in cold air; better indoors, by rest, by turning head back, putting hands to the back of the head.

Menstrual headache or during pregnancy.

PLUMBUM.

Type : Chronic.

Location : Occiput. Forehead. Temples.

Character of pain : Sticking, compressive, shooting, pulsating, throbbing, beating, lancinating. A ball rising from throat to brain, as if.

Aggravation : Morning on awaking.

Attending Symptoms : Giddiness.

Heaviness of head.

Vomiting.

Sensation of intoxication.

Depressed spirits.

Constipation.

Great dryness of hair.

Paralysis with wasting of tissues,

Falling off of hair of scalp, also of eye brows and whisker (moustaches)

Symptoms : Pain as if a ball rose from throat into brain.

Giddiness when stooping, heaviness of head.

Violent headaches with vomiting and sensation of intoxication.

Frequent headache especially in morning when awaking.

Shooting pains across forehead.

Temples feel compressed as if in a vise.

Sticking inwards in upper part of parietal bone.

Pressure in occiput forward towards forehead with feeling as if eyes would close with heaviness.

Chronic dull headaches with depressed spirits and constipation.

Great dryness of hair.

Paralysis with wasting of scalp, also of eyebrows and whiskers (moustaches)

Pulsating pain.

BARYTA CARB.

Location: Forehead. Over eyes. Root of nose. Occiput. Nape of neck. Brain. Vertex. One side of head. Bones. Temples. Right side of forehead. Over left eye.

Character of pain: Boring, digging, burning, bursting, pricking, crushing, drawing, pressing, shooting, sore bruised, stitching, stunning, stupefying, lancinating.

Extension: Extends to forehead, neck, through whole head from neck.

Aggravation: Morning; morning in bed; morning on rising; forenoon; after noon; evening; open air; binding up the hairs; feet becoming cold; coughing; after eating; from becoming heated; from becoming heated by fire or stove; jar; lifting; lying; moving head; moving eyes; noise; external pressure; raising head; shaking head; after sleep; stepping heavily; stooping; summer; exposure to sun; walking; warm room; washing head; yawning; in aged persons; aged people who are childish; heat of stove; mentally and physically dwarfish persons.

Amelioration: Open air; standing; stooping; walking in open air.

Attending Symptoms: Buzzing.

Singing in ears.

Catches cold easily when washes head.

Stiffness of neck.

Bald head.

Loss of hair from the crown of head.

Scalp very sensitive to touch especially on the side on which he lies.

Symptoms : Aching pains in the head principally in forehead, over eyes and the root of the nose or with tension on the occiput towards the nape of the neck.

Pricking lancinating pains in the head especially provoked by the heat of the stove.

Pressure in brain under vertex towards occiput, on waking, with stiffness of neck.

Digging in the head with a sensation of looseness of the brain.

Painful sensibility in the scalp.

Scalp is very sensitive to touch especially on the side on which he lies.

Baldness, loosing hair from the crown of the head.

Headache of aged people who become childish ; sensorium not clear, loss of speech.

Headache in persons mentally and physically dwarfish.

Headache as if head were compressed in a vise.

Pressure in brain under vertex, towards occiput on walking with stiffness of neck, extending through whole head when standing in the sun.

Pressure over forehead and over eyes.

Catches cold easily when washing the head.

Headache with buzzing and singing in ears.

IODUM.

Type : Chronic. Catarrhal. Congestive.

Location : Forehead. Right side of forehead. Left side of forehead. Over eyes. Occiput, One side of head. Right side of head. Temples. Vertex.

Character of pain : throbbing, band-like, sore bruised, pressive, beating, shooting, stitching, stunning, stupefying, tearing.

Aggravation : Morning ; morning on rising ; forenoon ; afternoon ; open air ; fasting ; before menses ; at the commencement of menses ; from mercury ; motion ; quick motion ; moving head ; noise ; riding in a carriage ; lying ; pressing at stool ; talking ; walking ; walking rapidly ; warm room ; wrapping up head ; warm air ; hot air ; fatigue ; in old people.

Amelioration : Open air ; closing eyes ; cold application ; motion.

Symptoms : Chronic headaches.

Dizziness on exertion.

Brain feels as if stirred-around with a spoon.

Head heavy as if foreign substance were in brain ; worse in warm air, by fatigue ; wants to support head.

Throbbing ; rushing of blood and feeling of a tight band.

Chronic congestive headache of old people.

Headache in hot air as well as from prolonged movement of a carriage or from a long walk and worse by noise and speech.

Pain as from a bruise in the brain with want of strength in the body, as from paralysis.

Acute pressive pain in forehead.

Beating in brain.

Headache at if a tape or band were tightly drawn around the head.

Pressure on a small spot above the root of the nose. Throbbing in head with every motion.

Hair falls out.

CIMICIFUGA.

Type : Rheumatic. Hysterical. Nervous. Catarrhal. Menstrual.

Location : Forehead. Brain. Over eyes. Occiput. Right side of head. Left side of head. Left temple. Vertex. Eyeballs.

Character of pain : Boring, digging, bursting, drawing, pressing, shooting, sore bruised, stitching, dull, execruciating.

Extension : Occiput to vertex. Vertex, down both eyes, occiput down spine to eyeballs.

Aggravation : 10 A. M. after noon ; evening 2 A. M. open air ; ascending steps ; before breakfast ; after dinner ; from becoming heated by fire or stove ; lying ; before menses ; mental exertion ; motion ; moving head ; reading ; after sleep ; spirituous liquors ; straining eyes ; warm room ; damp cold weather ; debauch ; indoor ; in students ; in drunkards ; moving eyes ; worry.

Amelioration : Open air ; after breakfast ; external pressure ; walking in open air.

Attending Symptoms : Inability to think.

Sleeplessness.

Hysterical crying.

Brain feels too large for cranium, as if vertex opened and let in cold air.

Soreness of occipital region.

Nervous and hysterical women.

Faintness and sinking at the pit of stomach.

Sleepless from nervous irritation.

Eruclations with nausea and vomiting.

Pain in back and along the spine.

Symptoms : Headache of drunkards and students.

Rush of blood to head, brain feels too large for cranium.

Waving sensation in the brain, top of head feels as if it would fly off.

Aching pain in head, especially in occiput and down the spine or from vertex down both eyes only while indoors, relieved by the open air, increasing during the afternoon and severe in the evening.

Intense pain as if a bolt were driven from neck to vertex, worse at every throb of the heart.

Great pain in head and eyeballs with hysterical crying, increased by slightest motion.

Severe pain in right side of head, back of orbit.

ACETIC ACID.

Type : Gastric. Nervous. Chronic.

Location : Forehead. Right side of forehead. Left side of forehead, Vertex.

Character of pain : Shooting.

Aggravation : Smoking tobacco ; spirituous liquors ; stooping ; abuse of tobacco ; opium ; coffee or alcohol ; chronic gastric irritation.

Symptoms : Headache from abuse of tobacco, opium, coffee or alcohol.

Headache by chronic gastric irritation, nervous cephalalgia.

Heaviness of head with sense of drunkenness, confused, dull aching over frontal region and vertex.

Shooting through temples.

Temporal vessels distended.

Pain across root of tongue.

Nervous headache from abuse of narcotics.

AESCULUS HIP.

Type : Gastric. Hæmorrhoidal. Neuralgic.

Location : Forehead. Over eyes. Occiput. One side of head. Temples. Vertex.

Character of pain : Tearing, bursting, cutting, dull, lancinating, pressing, pressing asunder, stitching, sore bruised.

Aggravation : From a cold ; stooping ; hæmorrhoid ; morning ; sitting ; after sleep.

Attending Symptoms : Drowsiness.

Too weak to walk.

Hæmorrhoids.

Nausea.

Stitches in right hypochondria.

Flying pains in epigastrium.

Hæmorrhoidal pain.

Rectal or sacral symptoms.

Symptoms : Gastric and haemorrhoidal headaches.

Feeling as if a board were on the head, worse rising from a seat.

Severe lancinating headache at the base of brain as if too full.

Dull stupefying pains all over head, neuralgic pains in different parts of head, temples, forehead, occiput, going and coming.

Headache with drowsiness.

Too weak to walk.

Head dull, confused aching as from a cold.

Pressure in forehead with nausea followed by stitches in right hypochondrium.

Pain from occiput to frontal region with bruised sensation of scalp ; worse in morning.

Neuralgic stitches from right to left through forehead, followed by flying pains in epigastrium.

Headache accompanied by Haemorrhoidal, rectal or sacral symptoms.

AETHUSA.

Type : Periodical. Migraine.

Location : Forehead. Left side of forehead. Over eyes. Over left eye. Occiput. One side of head. Temples. Vertex.

Character of pain : Crushing, drawing, jerking, pressing, pulling, shooting, stitching, tearing.

Extension : To spine.

Aggravation : Forenoon ; afternoon ; coughing ; looking ; looking upward ; after sleep ; warm room.

Amelioration : Walking in open air ; discharge of flatus downwards ; bending stiffly backward ; lying down ; pressure ; stool.

Attending Symptoms : Unconsciousness.

Vomiting.

Diarrhoea.

Eyes appear protruded.

Face pale.

Great anxiety.

Restlessness.

Hair feels pulled.

Can't hold head up or sit up.

Symptoms : Violent pain as if brain were dashed to pieces.

Pressing pain in forehead as if it would split, at its acme vomiting and finally diarrhœa.

Headache ceases with discharge of flatus downwards, stitches and pulsations in the head.

Distressing pain in occiput, nape and down the spine, better from bending stiffly backward.

Sensation as if 'she were constantly pulled by the hair.

Hemicrania driving her into open air which relieves.

Desire to have a band fastened tightly around the head. As if there were a tight hoop around the head, the eyes appear protruded and the face is pale, great anxiety and restlessness.

Head feels bound up or in a vice.

Occipital pain extending down spine, better lying down and by pressure.

Head symptoms relieved by expelling flatus and by stool.

Hair feels pulled.

Headache in whole front part of head.

Heaviness in forehead, can't hold head up or sit up.

Looking up aggravates headache.

AGARICUS.

Type : Nervous. Menstrual Hysterical. Neuralgic.

Location : Forehead. Right side of forehead. Left side of forehead. Over eyes. Occiput. One side of head. Temples. Vertex.

Character of pain : Boring, digging, burning cutting, stabbing drawing, pressing, shooting, sore bruised, stitching, tearing, cold-needle-like, nail-like, piercing, beating, throbbing, pulsating, intermittent.

Causes : Over work at desk ; hysteria ; spine affections.

Extension : To root of nose.

Aggravation : Daytime ; morning ; morning in bed ; morning on rising ; morning on waking ; noon ; afternoon ; evening ; night on waking ; about midnight ; after midnight ; 3 A. M. ; coition ; from becoming cold ; after eating ; pressure of hat ; light ; lying ; during menses ; after menses ; mental exertion ; noise ; pressure ; sexual excesses ; sitting ; after sleep ; spirituous liquors ; standing ; straining eyes ; talking ; touch ; overwork at the desk.

Amelioration : Moving slowly about ; moving about ; closing eyes ; motion ; pressure ; walking in open air ; wrapping up head.

Attending Symptoms : Nose bleed.

Thick mucus discharge.

Complete loss of energy.

Muscular twitchings.

Grimaces of lids, face, extremities.

Itching and burning in various parts.

Sensation of constriction of chest.

Chorea.

Dilirium.

Cheeks feel hot and burning.

Sleepiness.

Frequent and violent yawning.

Muscular relaxation and weariness.

Soreness over the entire body, backache.

Sensation as if joints were out of place.

Vertigo.

Frequent slight twitching of the eye-lids or of the facial muscles.

Violent shooting, burning pains deep in the spine.

Painfulness along spinal column when stooping.

Spinal column sensitive to touch worse in morning.

Sensation as if ants were creeping along the spine.

Frequent jumping of muscles in different parts of the body ; general trembling.

People who are subject to chorea or who become delirious in fever or with pain.

Symptoms : Nervous headaches from overwork at the desk etc.

Pain as if sharp ice touched the head or cold needle pierced it.

Pains run from occiput through the eyes or remain confined to some small spot, as left temple.

Pain as if fine splinters were driven into the brain, into cheeks which feel hot and burning.

Head constantly falls backward, as if a weight were attached to the occiput.

Headache of those subject to chorea, who readily become delirious in fever or with pain.

Headache from spine affections, hysteria, muscular twitchings and grimaces of lids face, extremities.

Itching and burning in various parts of body.

Sensation of constriction of chest; worse sitting, better moving slowly about, after stool.

Pressing pain in right temple as if a nail were thrust in, worse sitting, better moving about slowly.

Dull. drawing headaches worse in morning, extending into the root of nose with nose bleed or thick mucus discharge.

Neuralgia with icy cold head.

Desire to cover head warmly.

Head in constant motion.

Beating in vertex with almost furious despair.

Pressure in the head to the bottom of the brain increased by pressure or contact of the hair and accompanied by complete loss of energy.

AGNUS CAST.

Location : Over right eye. Temples. Upper part of head.

Character of pain : Tearing, contracting.

Aggravation : In persons with derangements of womb, ovaries, testicles, or sexual organs in general; in persons

given to sexual excesses or in un-married persons suffering from nervous debility; motion; evening; reading; close damp room.

Amelioration: Looking at one point.

Symptoms: Probably most suitable to headache of persons with derangement of womb, ovaries testicles or sexual organs in general.

Headache of persons given to sexual excesses or subject to seminal emissions or of unmarried persons suffering from nervous debility.

Tearing pains above the right eye and temples as if one had received a blow upon the eye, attended with soreness of touch, worse, motion and in evening.

Melancholia and hypochondriac mood, keeps repeating that she will die.

Contracting headache from reading.

Pain upper part of head as from staying in a close damp room, better by looking at one point.

Contracting headache from sexual debility after excesses, better looking at one point.

ALOE.

Type: Periodical.

Location: Brain. Forehead. Right side of forehead. Over eyes. Occiput. Left side of head. Temples. Right temple.

Character of pain: Boring, pressing, pressing asunder, pressing inward, pressing outward, sore, bruised, stitching, pulsating, throbbing, beating.

Extension: To back, forehead.

Aggravation: Heat; every footstep; winter; after stool, on closing eyes; while constipated; from becoming heated; light; during menses; motion; stepping heavily; stooping; walking; warm room.

Amelioration: Partial closing of the eyelids; cold applications; after complete stool; on closing eyes; after eating; washing with cold water.

Attending Symptoms: Heaviness of eyes.

Nausea.

Alternating with lumbago.

Hair falls out or gets gray in patches.

Symptoms : Headache across forehead with heaviness of eyes and nausea with feeling as if a weight were pressing eyelids down, better from partial closing of the eyelids ; from cold application ; worse from heat.

Headache alternating with lumbago.

Stitches in temples worse by every footstep.

Headache from insufficient defecation with abdominal pains rendering him unfit for mental labour, with perfect relief from complete stool.

Headaches worse in winter, and diarrhoea in summer.

Headache after stool. Dull pressive pain worse from heat.

ALUMINA.

Type : Menstrual. Catarrhal. Periodical.

Location : Brain. Forehead. Over eyes. Occiput. One side of head. Both sides. Right side of head. Left side of head. Temples. Vertex.

Character of pain : Boring, burning, bursting, cutting, darting, stabbing, drawing, dull, jerking, lancinating, pressing, shooting, sore bruised, stitching, tearing, pinching, beating, throbbing, cramping.

Causes : Constipation ; chronic catarrhal flow.

Aggravation : Morning ; morning in bed ; morning on waking ; forenoon ; noon ; afternoon ; evening ; night ; night in bed ; open air ; ascending steps ; going to bed ; while constipated ; after eating ; pressure of hat ; 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. ; looking downward ; lying on right side , before menses ; suppressed menses ; on moving head ; every other day ; after excessive pollutions ; sitting ; after sleep ; from spirituous liquors ; standing ; stepping heavily ; stooping ; touch ; walking ; walking in open air ; coughing ; warm room.

Amelioration : Lying down ; when the menstrual flow begins ; by food ; standing.

Attending Symptoms : Constipation.

Vertigo.

Falling of hair.

Chronic catarrh of head.

Persons of scrofulous habit who suffer from chronic diseases.

Paleness of the countenance and languor.

Inclination to vomit.

Symptoms : Headache from constipation ; from chronic catarrh of head ; better by lying quiet in bed, resting head upon a cushion.

Pale languid face.

Pain in vertex, worse on sitting, burning pain in head with vertigo, worse in morning but relieved by food.

Throbbing headache with constipation.

N. B. Alumen : Headache better drinking cold water. Burning pain and weight in vertex better ice cold clothes pressed on the part.

Burning pain as of weight on the top of the head better by pressure of the hands.

Headache worse on closing eyes.

Location : Forehead. Occiput. Over eyes. Vertex. Temples.

Character of pain : Boring, burning, pressing, shooting, sore, bruised, wandering.

AMBRAGRISIA.

Type : Catarrhal. Periodical.

Location : Forehead. Over eyes. Occiput. One side of head. Left side of head. Temples. Vertex.

Character of pain : Cramping, cutting, stabbing, drawing, lancinating, pressing, shooting, tearing.

Extension : From nape of neck through head towards forehead.

Aggravation : Morning ; evening ; night ; night on waking ; coughing ; with diarrhoea ; after eating ; lifting ; lying ; mental exertion ; motion ; every other day ; after

sleep ; night watching ; stepping heavily ; nocturnal debauch ; every two days ; blowing nose ; music.

Amelioration : Open air ; lying ; walking in open air.

Attending Symptoms : Fear of becoming crazy.

Paleness of face.

Coldness of left hand.

Mental depression.

Hearing impaired.

Hair falls out.

Burning in eyes.

Symptoms : Pressure in forehead with fear of becoming crazy.

Extremely painful tearing on top of head and apparently on the whole upper part of brain with paleness of the face and coldness of the left hand.

Pressive drawing ascending from the nape of the neck and extending through the head towards the forehead, considerable oppression remaining in the lower part of the occiput.

[To be continued.

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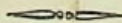
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