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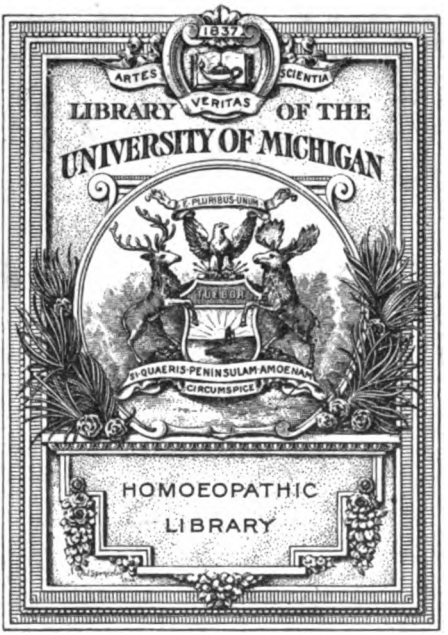
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Manual of homoeopathic theory & practice ...

Arthur Lutze

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MANUAL

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF

Physicians and Families.

BY ARTHUR LUTZE, M. D.

Man can what he wills,
But he must have faith and trust!

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN, WITH ADDITIONS,

BY CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D.

FROM THE SIXTIETH THOUSAND OF THE GERMAN EDITION.



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TO

His Highness

THE

REIGNING DUKE BERNHARD,

OF

SAXE-MEININGEN.

Although I have not the honor to be one of your Highness' subjects, yet you are so generally known and admired as a promoter of the Homœopathic Healing Art, and you occupy such an eminent position in the history of Homœopathy that it affords me the highest honor and delight to be permitted to dedicate to your Highness my Manual of Homœopathy.

Would that many reigning Princes might follow your Highness' example, and protect and promote the new Healing Art fraught with blessings.

With deep respect, I am your Highness'

Faithful and obedient servant,

ARTHUR LUTZE.

Cöthen, August 10th, 1860.

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THE PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. LUTZE'S work on the Theory and Practice of Homœopathy is the most popular treatise on this science which has yet been published in Europe. No less than sixty thousand copies of this work have been sold at the present moment. No physician in Europe can boast of a larger and more lucrative practice, or of a larger number of patients of the highest social standing and education than Dr. Lutze. He adheres with the utmost rigidity to Hahnemann's original doctrines, and his practice is crowned with undeniable and, in many respects, unparalleled success. In one particular Dr. Lutze deviates in the treatment of inveterate chronic diseases from the established rule of homœopathic practitioners; we allude to a combination of remedies. This proceeding is, however, applied only to a few remedies, and then only in chronic maladies.

The section where the use of combined drugs is explained, does not form an integral part of this work; but, in order not to omit any thing of the original text, the publisher has deemed it advisable to insert this section of Lutze's work in this Announcement, together with the letters to and from Hahnemann where the discovery of a combination of drugs is sanctioned by the author of Homœopathy as a legitimate development of the homœopathic healing art. This innovation, however,

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need not shock the orthodox reader; it is never alluded to in the body of the work; all that need be said in reference to this matter is that in chronic cases, Dr. Lutze, instead of alternating drugs, frequently gives the two remedies, each of which is supposed to be homœopathic to the case, in combination. The reasons which have prompted him to innovate thus far upon the general practice of homœopathic physicians, are fully stated in Section VII. of his work, which is here transcribed for the benefit of the American reader.

Section VII.

"An important subject is the combination of remedies. As in acute cases we often have to give two remedies in alternation, because the symptoms of the case are not always covered by one, so in chronic cases two remedies may be given not in alternation, *but in combination*, three to four globules of each remedy being dissolved in the same tumbler of water, and a spoonful of this solution being taken morning and night for several days in succession. In a case of tetter, for instance, or debility from loss of blood, *Sulphur* and *China* may be given in combination. Sulphur for the psora, China for the debility, and the result shows that this combination cures much more effectually than either of these drugs, if given singly. In cardialgia the symptoms of which are covered by *Nux*, I give Nux and Sulphur in combination, if an eruption had existed previously. In tetter which breaks out after suppressed itch or syphilis, I give *Mercurius* and *Sulphur* in combination.

In making such a combination I have to warn against using drugs each of which is not homœopathic to the

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existing case. This, however, is a matter of course, for no cure can be expected of a remedy which is not homœopathic to the case.

Any two remedies may be combined, if highly potentized, even antidotes. Experience shows that, if two antidotes are indicated in a case, they produce striking effects, *if given in combination.* The explanation of this phenomenon is not difficult. I suppose that the process of mixing does not apply to higher potencies, but that the two may assist each other in their mutual effects; but even this fact does not extend to antidotes which repel each other, and each of which pursues its own action to the end of the cure.

This important discovery of the combination of drugs was first announced twenty-four years ago, by Doctor Julius Aegidi, at that time physician to the Princess Frederica of Prussia, and now medical counsellor. This discovery was communicated to Hahnemann in the year 1833, corroborated by two hundred and thirty-three cures with combined remedies, and was joyfully received by Hahnemann, but kept secret from the public by the imbecility of the foes of truth, whereas the worthy discoverer was insulted and derided by those who were unworthy of unloosening his shoe-strings.

Read Hahnemann's reply to Aegidi's letter where he announces his discovery, and relates the history of two hundred and thirty-three cures with remedies administered in combination. The letter bears date May 15th, 1833.

"DEAR FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE:

"Do not suppose that I reject any thing good from mere prejudice, or because it might lead to modifica-

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tions in my doctrine. All I desire is the truth, and I know that this is all you care for. I am rejoiced that you should have had such a happy thought, at the same time confining its execution to proper limits. Two remedies should only be given in combination, in a highly potentized form, provided each is, in its own way, homœopathic to the case. In such a case, this proceeding is an advantage to our art which should not be repudiated. I shall take the first opportunity of making a trial, and I doubt not that it will be successful. I am likewise glad to hear that Bœnninghausen approves of this plan. I believe that two remedies may be given in combination, which we do even now when *Sulphur* and *Calcarea* are given in combination in the form of *Hepar sulphuris;* or *Sulphur* and *Mercurius*, when Cinnabaris is administered. Permit me to communicate your discovery to the world, in the fifth edition of the Organon which is soon to appear. Until then please keep this discovery to yourself, and request Dr. Jahr, whom I esteem very highly, to do the same. At the same time I shall protest and earnestly warn against the arbitrary combination of any two drugs indiscriminately.

"Truly yours,

"S. HAHNEMANN."

In another letter to Dr. Aegidi, Hahnemann writes, under date of June 19th, 1833:

"——— I have devoted a special paragraph to your discovery of a combination of drugs, in the fifth edition of my Organon, the manuscript copy of which was sent last night to Arnold, with a request that the work should be printed very speedily and that my likeness

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should be placed in front of the title-page. The rivalry for priority is a most anxious chase. Thirty years ago I, too, had the weakness of wooing it. But for a long time past I have not felt any other desire than that the world should know the best and most useful truth, whether through me or any body else."

These are the words of the master, and we now ask, What has become of this paragraph? We search the Organon from the first page to the last, *without finding it!*

Here is the explanation. Hahnemann laid the new discovery which he had kept secret heretofore, before the meeting of homœopathic physicians on the 10th of August, 1833. Their number was as yet small, but instead of meeting with open hearts, he found stubborn minds that were incrusted with old prejudices, and, instead of accepting the blissful truth, assailed it with all sorts of persecutions, comparing it to the mixtures of allœopathic practitioners, and persuading Hahnemann to abandon the publication of this discovery and even to allow one of his friends, while passing through Dresden, to suppress the paragraph which had already been printed.

Thus it is that the world has been robbed of a most important discovery these twenty-one years; for Aegidi's publication of his discovery in the 14th volume of the Archive, 1834, was assailed in such a shameless manner by a number of enemies, that it was soon forgotten by those who only heed the cry of the multitude, and that the worthy discoverer preferred remaining silent to exposing himself to abuse and to the assaults of an imbecile crowd.

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I do not know the persons who have perpetrated this robbery against humanity, nor do I care to hear their names mentioned; most of them may be in their graves, and the balance are already judged; therefore we will not condemn them any further, but pray for them: Father, forgive them, for they knew not what they were doing.

The time of requital has come; the hitherto suppressed discovery rises like a phenix from its ashes, and the name of its author, *Julius Aegidi*, shall be snatched from oblivion. I am thankful for the privilege I enjoy of wresting the new truth from its slumber, not like a feeble infant, but grown up to manhood and armed with the sword of intelligence and power, which will enable it to resist the persecutions of darkness.

In comparing the use of *combined remedies* to the mixtures of allœopaths, the opponents of this discovery showed most conclusively that they have neither apprehended the essence of homœopathy nor the meaning of potentization. If a medicine is selected *homœopathically*, or in conformity with the law of similarity, every arbitrary proceeding which prevails in allœopathic practice, ceases; an arbitrary compounding of drugs cannot be compared with a combination of remedies based upon law. In the next place, the term mixture only applies to coarse materials, but not to high dynamisations which are deprived of their material constituents, and have been converted into purely spiritual powers by means of which the most astonishing effects can be produced, such as the instantaneous cure of a violent toothache, by simply smelling of the appropriately-selected agent; thousands of cases illustrate these marvellous effects. Spiritual forces can be mixed

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no more than mental productions received into the storehouse of the mind; a proof of this is our memory in which thousands of objects, whether acquired or invented, are ranged side by side without being mixed; if this should take place, it shows mental disease, derangement, insanity.

Mesmerism exhibits a form of *combined medicines*. If a person has a headache in both sides of the forehead or in both temples, and I first make a pass over the right side of the forehead, the pain disappears in this region; if, then, I make a similar pass over the left side, the pain there disappears likewise; we know this from experience. In making simultaneous passes with both hands down both sides of the forehead, the pain disappears in both sides at the same time. Who will assert that this is not in strict accord with the requirements of art? On the contrary, any one who is acquainted with mesmerism, will proceed in this very manner, and will obtain striking results. This is the case with *combined remedies*.

I do not mention this by way of an explanation, but my intention has only been to illustrate my position by analogous facts; for no fundamental or elementary phenomenon can be explained.

Hahnemann commits a slight mistake by ranging Hepar sulphuris and Cinnabaris with combined remedies; the difference is, that the former are mixed in their crude elements, and then potentized and proved as identical units; whereas combined remedies consist of two high dynamizations acting side by side with each other, *each in its specific manner*.

Three or four years ago the discoverer first acquainted me with the combination of remedies; having had thou-

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sands of opportunities of trying them in my clinic, it is useless to deny their efficacy. But I must request my colleagues who are anxious to institute similar experiments, to do so with carefully prepared potencies. Our excellent Bœnninghausen has informed me orally, that he has obtained equally fortunate results with the high potencies, and every honest experimenter will be able to achieve a similar success.

I made my first experiments in Berlin, on the very day when the discovery of a combination of remedies was first made known to me. It was in the case of a lady who had been operated on for cataract by Jûngken nine months ago, and who had been suffering since then with such a violent ophthalmia and such intense pains in the eyes that she prayed for death, since Jûngken was unable to order any thing for her relief except leeches to the temples, a stupid remedy which had the effect of determining the blood to the head more and more. As soon as she heard my steps, she exclaimed: Oh, relieve me of my boundless misery, else I shall prefer death! I at once mixed 3 globules of *Aconite* and 3 of *Belladonna* in a small tumblerful of water, and ordered a dessertspoonful every hour. Half an hour after the first dose she felt relieved; in two hours the pains had left her, and in twenty-four hours pains and inflammation had disappeared. Now she was for the first time able to enjoy the benefit of the operation which had otherwise been performed with perfect success. Homœopathy has converted ophthalmic surgery into a true blessing; I can show numbers of cases where I have operated without the least inflammation supervening; for immediately after the operation I give *Aconite* 30 in water every two hours, and if the patient complains of

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pains in or over the eyes, I give *Belladonna* 30 in alternation or combination with Aconite.

I will now relate a few cases which I have treated in my clinic:

2. Antonia D., aged 25 months, was thrown down by a cat jumping against her, with such violence that her head was knocked against a chair, and she trembled with fright. Half an hour after she commenced to stutter, which grew worse from day to day. I gave a solution of *Arnica* 30, and *Opium* 30 *in combination*, a dessertspoonful every morning and night, for four days in succession (Arnica for the concussion, and Opium for the effects of the fright). After a trifling aggravation the child improved, and, in a fortnight, talked with her usual ease.

3. Mrs K. had pulmonary phthisis for some time past. Cough with expectoration of yellow mucus, having a saltish and sometimes a bitter taste. Hoarseness, faint sound of the voice. Slight fever without thirst, oppression of the chest, palpitation of the heart, whining mood. Complete suppression of the menses for the last three months, they had been scanty and watery for a long time previous. Great debility, constant night-sweats. Every other day all the symptoms were worse. Gave *Pulsatilla* 30 and *China* 30 in water, in combination, for four days as above. Eight days after commencing the treatment the menses became regular and a general improvement set in. Cough and expectoration likewise disappeared. She was cured in four months.

4. Mrs. K., 40 years old, had been affected for many years with violent pains in the abdomen, especially when the menses happened to be suppressed, which took

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place very irregularly in consequence of severe confine ments. The menses had been suppressed for six months. The pain in the abdomen set in with so much chilliness that the limbs trembled, and the pain affected the whole body. In the right side of the abdomen a hardness was sometimes perceived, which disappeared again. Stool generally hard, attended with great pain. In consequence of great weakness the patient had almost always to keep her bed; when she attempted to rise, the pain grew worse. It lasted from three in the morning until evening. When a child, she had the itch which was removed by means of an ointment. I gave *Nux* and *Sulphur* 30 in combination. Six weeks after, I received the following report: "After the first dose the pains ceased, the menses returned in a fortnight, and I feel quite well except a little weak."

5. Augusta F., 12 years old, had been afflicted with vomiting of the ingesta since her birth, except bread. She could not even retain her mother's milk, so that she had to be brought up on bread; afterwards she was unable to keep any thing on her stomach except dry bread. After having employed several physicians, among whom some homœopaths, she applied to me. I ascertained that she was occasionally troubled with an eruption in the face, and that her fingers were covered with small warts. I gave *Sulphur* and *Ipecac.* 30 in combination, dissolved in water, morning and evening, for four days, Sulphur for psora, Ipecac. for the vomiting. Three days after taking this medicine she was seized with such violent vomiting for three days, that even the dry bread was rejected; after this she was able to keep every thing on her stomach, even water, and any kind of nourishment. The vomiting ceased en-

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tirely, the warts diminished in size from week to week, disappeared first on the left hand, in eight weeks after likewise on the right (because Sulphur first acts upon the left side), so that a single dose of this combined remedy effected a cure.

6. Mr. W., 29 years old, after every slight cold was attacked with chilliness, followed by pains in the head, chest and back which continued for some time. The pain then extended throughout the whole head and was most violent on the top. During the attack the bowels remained costive for three or four days, he had no appetite, his sleep was restless and disturbed by anxious dreams. In his 17th year he had spitting of blood and pains in the chest; he had occasional attacks of congestion of blood to the chest, so that he had to tear his clothes open. In his youth he had a tetter on the legs which was removed by an ointment. This was followed by swelling of the knee joints, sour, nauseous taste in the mouth on waking in the morning, frequent itching of the hands. Gave *Nux* and *Sulphur* in combination. A fortnight after, he had another attack, and another in four weeks which only lasted one day, after which the attacks ceased entirely, even when he took a violent cold.

7. Mr. F., 32 years old, had a fall six years ago, which caused a contusion of the testicles, in consequence of which *hydrocele* developed itself which increased continually. He complained of constant pain in the testes, especially in stormy weather. I gave *Arnica* and *Rhod.* 30 in combination (Arnica for the contusion, Rhod. on account of the influence of stormy weather). The pains abated after the first dose, and disappeared entirely in four days, without ever returning. The hydrocele was cured in six weeks.

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8. Mrs. L., 35 years old, was afflicted with spasmodic attacks which recurred several times a day. They were attended with distortion of the mouth, trembling of the hands and feet, paralysis of the tongue, flow of mucus from the mouth, sweat on the whole body. The paroxysms lasted half an hour, and were worse in the evening than in the morning. Delirium after the paroxysms. Suppression of the menses for the last three months, pains in the small of the back, stinging in the rectum. Gave *Bellad.* and *Pulsat.* 30 in combination. On the second day after taking the medicine, the menses reappeared normally, but the spasms grew worse, especially on the third day; they were much less on the fourth and fifth day, ceased on the sixth, and on the seventeenth the patient only complained of a feeling of dullness in the head, which disappeared very speedily.

9. Miss S., 19 years old, took a violent cold, in consequence of which she had almost lost her voice for eight days past. She felt a dryness and heat in the throat, sensation as of a foreign body having lodged in the throat, which cannot be raised. Painful feeling when moving the throat. Menses scanty, but occurring every three weeks. Gave *Chamom.* and *Sepia* 30 in combination (Chamomilla for the hoarseness, Sepia for the scanty menses). The patient took her first dose in the evening, slept well, and was able, after taking her second dose in the morning, to answer a question with a clear and ringing voice; every painful feeling in the throat had disappeared, and she was cured. Afterwards the menses appeared every four weeks and a little later.

10. Frederick, aged 18 years, had been troubled with ulcers for two years past, one of which at least broke out on the arms, legs or back, and caused violent pain.

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The patient was so feeble that he sometimes was scarcely able to stand. This weakness was the result of masturbation which he had practiced for four years. I gave *Hepar* and *China* 30 in combination. Eight days after taking the medicine a large ulcer broke out on the thigh; this was the last that ever troubled him; the weakness likewise disappeared, and he soon felt better than he had ever done.

11. Julius, aged three years, had had several attacks of tertian fever, for which nothing had been taken. The child had not much chilliness or sweat, but a good deal of dry heat, and some breaking out around the mouth. He took *Aconite* and *Sulphur* 30 in combination. He had another violent attack, which was the last.

12. Mrs. H., 24 years old, was attacked with violent stitches in both breasts after weaning her infant, dry heat and vertigo so that she had to hold on to something to prevent her falling. I gave *Acon.* and *Bell.* in combination. A few minutes after the first dose, pain, stitches, etc, disappeared completely.

13. Mr. S., 75 years old, had been hard of hearing of the right ear since his infancy. The ear discharged a yellow, fetid pus, as is sometimes the case after scarlet-fever. For four weeks past he did not hear well of the left ear where I observed a good deal of indurated, dark-brown cerumen. The itch had been suppressed on him in his youth. I gave *Bell.* and *Sulphur* 30, in combination. On the twelfth day, on waking, he heard the ticking of the watch: he had recovered the hearing of both ears.

14. Mr. W., aged 23 years, had been affected with figwarts for some years past; they were cauterised, cut, tied, but they invariably broke out again. Three weeks ago, syphilis had supervened. He took *Thuja* and

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Mercurius 30, in combination; in a fortnight the fig-warts fell off, and the syphilitic symptoms disappeared in a month; several years after, he assured me that he never enjoyed such good health as after my treatment.

15. The most remarkable case is that of the stocking-manufacturer Harnisch, of Hoheneck in Saxony. This case is so remarkable that the prime-minister von Gossler, examined the patient, and Drs. Moldenhawer and Loewenstein, who attend my clinic, were instructed to relate the case officially. The patient sent me the following report: Is 44 years old, has had caries of the left leg for thirteen years and a-half, which had six suppurating sores. The leg was one and a-half inches shorter than the other, so that he had been limping for fourteen years. The many physicians whom he had consulted, had never been able to heal the sores which had discharged four pieces of bone. Owing to his exertions in walking, the right thigh had likewise become affected, so that he frequently complained of tearing pains and stiffness in the hip-joint. Every year he had been bled two or three times for a rush of blood to the head; he hadbeen practising this for twenty-five years past, and had been much weakened by it. I gave him *Sulphur* and *China* 30, in combination, the former for the psora, the latter for the weakness from loss of blood. Six weeks after the treatment he sent me the following report: "After the first dose I had ease in my leg, so that I was able to sleep for three nights, which I had not been able to do for the four weeks past in consequence of the tearing pain, and the anxiety. After that, I was again attacked with burning, especially in the right hip, and colicky pains, with distention of the abdomen. On the twelfth day I experienced a stretching in the legs, which, however,

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made me feel stronger, so that I desired to stretch all the time In the night from the 13th to the 14th, this desire was very strong, and when I arose, behold! *both legs had the same length.* Those who did not see me, would not believe it, nor could the physicians account for this change, for they had seen me limp on a stick for fourteen years, whereas I was now able to walk erect like a soldier. The weakness in the hip-joint has likewise left me, so that I am now able to walk for ten hours on a stretch, whereas, formerly, I was hardly able to walk a mile."

This case created quite a sensation in Saxony, and brought daily from fifty to sixty people to my clinic who expected to be cured in the same striking manner. Harnisch who visited me every few weeks, brought me some thirty or forty reports of cases at each visit, and this case has converted many persons to homœopathy who did not believe in it previously. It is interesting to every friend of homœopathy that a single dose of a combined remedy effected this cure in a fortnight. Every physician will want to know how it happened that the shortened limb acquired its natural length back again. Upon examination I found that the bones of the left leg were not shortened, and that only single splinters had been detached by the ulcerative process; the pus had become healthy, and the pain had disappeared. The inequality could not, therefore, be owing to any defect in the left leg, but must depend upon the right leg being abnormally elongated. The patient indeed recollected that, fourteen years ago, previous to the breaking out of the sores, he experienced a violent pain in the right hip. I infer from this that he was then affected with coxitis or coxarthrocace (hip-

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disease,) which was arrested in the first stage of elongation of the limb, in consequence of the morbid process developing itself in the left limb, and terminating in ulceration. My deeply-penetrating combined remedy re-excited the former ailment and cured it. I have several cases of inveterate coxarthrocace, where a cure was effected and where both limbs were restored to the normal size and length. The difference is that in some cases it takes years to effect a cure, whereas twelve days were sufficient in Harnisch's case.

These cases point out the method I pursue, with sufficient clearness to any one who chooses to understand it. To him who does not choose, a thousand additional cases would afford no light.

The following is my formula for prescribing two remedies in combination. I unite them by means of this sign &, and moreover by the sign + placed underneath the former, and a ⌣ thus: *Acon.* $\overset{\&}{\underset{\smile}{+}}$ *Bell.*"

The reader will see at a glance that this work is an eminently practical treatise, and that both laymen and beginning practitioners may derive great benefit from its use. Dr. Lutze uses throughout the 30th potency of Hahnemann. The publisher has deemed it sufficient to make this general statement in his Announcement, instead of repeating it on every page. The translation has been carefully prepared by competent hands, and all that now remains for the publisher to do is to plead in justification of his undertaking his firm conviction that Lutze's work will prove a most useful and interesting addition to the popular literature of our School.

WM. RADDE, JR.

1861, *Philadelphia.*

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PREFACE.

THERE are still many who have not the remotest idea of Hahnemann's true greatness and of his doctrine. Some only know him as a great physician and discoverer of a new system of cure, others as a medical reformer whom they range side by side with other reformers of the sciences and believe to have sufficiently honored by comparing him to Newton, Galiläi, Copernicus, etc. But what have all these discoverers accomplished in comparison with Hahnemann?

They have indeed discovered new laws, conquered old prejudices, removed abuses, and announced unknown truths; but they were enabled to continue that which had been begun by their predecessors, and to improve existing knowledge.

Hahnemann, on the contrary, had to overthrow the present and was not even able to make use of the ruins of the past; he had to create every thing anew, and, like a phœnix above the ashes, his new doctrine hovers over the ancient chaos of errors, prejudices and fatal abuses

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which have tortured poor humanity for nearly two thousand years, and have prepared premature graves for thousands of victims.

Finally Hahnemann's doctrine affects the very life of the whole human race. It not only blesses a few, a certain class, the learned, but *all men;* learned and unlearned, rich and poor, kings and beggars, even animals, enjoy the fruits of Hahnemann's discovery. Hahnemann nurses and promotes the belief in God, and in his inscrutable Providence by showing that even the smallest and almost imperceptible quantity of a medicine may produce great and astonishing results.

Samuel Hahnemann has discovered the irrefutable law, which proves true without exception, in every science and in all our relations of life. *Like* can only act upon and promote *like*, in speech, act or medicine. This law pervades all nature like a shining meteor.

We see how only animals and plants that are alike, support and fecondate each other, how only like forces and passions combat each other: a teacher can only teach with effect, if he accommodates his instruction to the capacities of his pupils; a preacher can only exercise a powerful effect upon the minds of his hearers, if his discourse is adapted to the nature and comprehension of his hearers; even the mechanician and the naturalist can only act with forces that are alike; only similar poles can attract each other, only like hearts can realize a happy union.

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That which is entirely dissimilar, opposite, like the same poles of a magnet, repels its contrary, and may even produce disaster and ruin like the allœopathic practice of medicine which ignores or denies the universal law of homœopathy.

But what would avail all theory in medicine; of what use would it be to the world and to the human race, if the theory were not confirmed by the brilliant achievements of experience.

Our practice and theory go hand in hand, and it is because our accumulated and brilliant cures furnish the most indubitable evidence of the truth of Hahnemann's discovery: that it becomes our sacred duty not to be idle spectators of this new order of things, but to institute active inquiries until we too are favored with a knowledge of the truth which remains hidden from no one who earnestly seeks it.

To many minds it is both a problem and a stumbling-block that the infinitesimal, imponderable and imperceptible, but highly refined doses should act more *powerfully*, more *intensely* and more *penetratingly* than the crude material of these same drugs; but let us consider that the nervous system likewise is refined and enfeebled; that a sound, a blow, even the ticking of a clock may cause one to start, and may excite a feeling of fright and anxiety; how much more powerful are the most refined homœopathic doses than these vibrations of the air, true *nothings to the healthy organism, but*

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the causes of considerable aggravations, and even of death in severe diseases.

By curing a number of otherwise incurable sufferings, homœopathy furnishes the proof that every disease has its main seat and origin in the nervous system; a medicine is to act upon the nerves, this exceedingly subtile fluid which has never yet been perceived by the senses. Should we not, then, operate with the most refined medicinal preparations which are most adapted to the nerves, and has not the discoverer of homœopathy realized these preparations?

It is only such exceedingly minute doses that are assimilable to the affected nerves; a cure can only take place where such an assimilation exists; in the same way nutrition can only take place by the food being assimilated to the digestive organs. The digestive process is to food what potentization is to drugs.

ARTHUR LUTZE.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE law of Homœopathy, "*similia similibus*," or "*like by like*," has been verified since its discovery by Samuel Hahnemann in the year 1790, in all the departments of life, as an irrefutable *law of nature*, one of those laws which enable us to look into the internal economy of nature, and to observe the connection between cause and effect. It is a sad thing that this great law which should not only govern the treatment of diseases but social life, and more particularly the education of children, is still comprehended and acknowledged by such a small number. But since the homœopathic healing art is spreading so rapidly, it may be supposed that the law of homœopathy will likewise become more and more deeply-rooted in life, although the progress of the law has so far been comparatively slow and is still retarded by imbecility, indolence and arrogance until, like the sun piercing the mist, it shall conquer all obstacles and illumine the horizon like a shining star. Lichtenberg says: "When Pythagoras had discovered his theorem, a hundred oxen were sacrificed to the gods; since then all oxen tremble at every new discovery."

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Section II.

Any one who is still unacquainted with the meaning of homœopathy, may read my "*Hahnemann's Todtenfeier*," (Hahnemann's funeral solemnities,) where the homœopathic doctrine is explained in a popular manner. After that, *Hahnemann's Organon* may be studied, which is instructive to physicians and teaches the science of homœopathy.

Section III.

After having mastered the principle of homœopathy and comprehending the truth that a disease can only be cured by a remedy which is capable of producing a similar disease in healthy organisms, it then becomes a matter of importance to learn the symptoms of the different remedies

The first provings of our drugs are found in Hahnemann's "Materia Medica Pura," and in his "Chronic Diseases." But inasmuch as the student of homœopathy is fairly inundated with symptoms in these works, and the symptoms of the various drugs are so frequently alike, that it is almost impossible to find out the characteristic action of each drug, it has frequently happened that these difficulties have caused physicians to abandon the study of homœopathy which they had commenced.

For this reason I have extracted the characteristic symptoms of every drug, so that they can be studied and remembered without difficulty. Any one who has mastered this knowledge, will find it easy to study further; but it is only in this way that these studies can be continued with success and advantage.

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Section IV.

If I have not arranged the symptoms of the most approved remedies according to the parts of the body, it is because it was my design to premise the most important particulars in the case of each drug; in the case of Aconite, for instance; "*vascular erethism, dry heat,* alternate chilliness and heat (fever), *restlessness, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, irritable mood.*" If these few symptoms were all that we know of Aconite, they would be of the utmost importance, since no remedy has been found more adapted to vascular erethism and inflammation than Aconite. Nux vomica commences with "*cardialgia, oppression of the stomach with sour eructations, sour vomiting,* water in the mouth, *distension of the abdomen, backache,* costiveness," etc. For among one hundred cases of cardialgia, eighty are cured with Nux, because this agent acts principally upon the nerves of the stomach, back and abdomen, and this simple knowledge is sufficient to cure numbers with Nux. In the case of Pulsatilla we read first: "*Menses retarded and scanty; suppression of the menses, especially in consequence of taking cold; chlorosis; irregular menstruation,* pains and cramps in the abdomen, previous to or during the appearance of the menses;" for most uterine derangements are cured with Pulsatilla, and these few symptoms make it one of our most important remedies. Sulphur commences with these words: "*Principal remedy for psora; herpes and eruptions of every kind; itch;*" these few statements contain the gist of the remaining 1079 symptoms; for Sulphur is required in all diseases depending upon or connected with psora, and it alone secures their radical and comprehensive cure.

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These are the reasons of my arrangement, and which could not operate in the case of new drugs, such as mancinella, pyrocarbon, etc., with which I myself am but imperfectly acquainted.

The "*Characteristic Symptoms*" owe their existence to the fact that a physician who studied homœopathy under my direction, requested me to make him acquainted with the most thoroughly tested effects of drugs, and which I dictated to him in my leisure hours from memory. The polychrests have been marked with an *.

Section V.

If the beginner has mastered these particulars, and should desire to have a more detailed knowledge of each drug, he may obtain it by studying Bœnning hausen's "Affinities of Homœopathic Medicines," and the more comprehensive treatise: Possart's "Characteristics of Homœopathic Medicines." After this work has been studied, "Jahr's Symptomen-codex"† may then be consulted, and "Bœnninghausen's Therapeutic Manual;" these works will enable one to get along in the most complicated cases.

For the treatment of *acute diseases* the beginner is in need of a treatise like the present one, where the course of every disease is described and the appropriate remedies are fully indicated, previous to using which the whole image of the disease has to be fully considered and the most strictly corresponding drug to be chosen with great care.

† Both works may be had in English, with considerable additions, of W. Radde, 635 Arch St., Philadelphia.

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My first resource was Hering's Domestic Physician, first edition, and I am thankful to Providence that such a genuine homœopath has been my first teacher, for to him I am indebted for my first reputation as physician. What I then missed so keenly, I have endeavored to add in the present work, I mean the size and repetition of doses, concerning which I offer the following general remarks:

Section VI.

We have to distinguish *acute* and *chronic* diseases.

1. *Acute* diseases, violent, breaking out suddenly, and frequently endangering life, running a rapid course, such as inflammations, croup, cholera, acute fevers, etc. In all such cases I give the medicine in water, which has been found advantageous even at Hahnemann's time. I fill a clean tumbler with one or two cupfuls of well-water, into which I drop from three to five pellets of the appropriate remedy. I stir the mixture with a horny spatula or a silver spoon which should be carefully wiped after being used; the tumbler is covered with a clean saucer or plate. The solution should be kept in a cool place.

The repetition of the dose is regulated by the violence of the disease. In acute fevers I give a teaspoonful or a swallow every hour or two hours; in croup every ten or fifteen minutes; in cholera every five minutes; in erysipelas every two to four hours; if an improvement takes place, the repetition is less frequent. In fever-and ague I give the remedy morning and evening, during the apyrexia, for four or five days, after which I discontinue the medicine, for, if the remedy is properly

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chosen, the disease will either be arrested at once, or will disappear in the course of eight or twelve days

I may mention that violent pains are sometimes very speedily relieved by *simply smelling* at a vial containing a few pellets of the appropriate remedy. In this way toothache for instance, is cured in a very speedy manner, also headache, or violent pains caused by contusions or wounds. If smelling should only produce temporary relief, the same medicine may then be given in water.

If it should be inconvenient to take the medicine in water, when traveling, for instance, the pellets may be taken dry on the tongue, placing no more than one pellet on the tongue and allowing it to dissolve.

In all diseases beginning with *dry heat. glowing cheeks, hurried respiration, full pulse,* restlessness and anxiety, we first give ACONITE in water, as stated above, one teaspoonful every hour or even more frequently. If another remedy is indicated whose symptoms are not covered by Aconite, the two may be given in alternation.

This alternation of drugs in acute diseases is very convenient, provided both drugs are indicated at the same time; in typhus, for instance, Byronia and Rhus; in pneumonia, Aconite and Bryonia; in meningitis, Acon. and Belladonna, or Acon. and Hyoscyamus; in cholera, Cuprum and Veratrum, or Veratrum and Arsen.; in croup, Acon. and Hepar, Hepar and Spongia, Brom. and Iodine, or Acon., Hepar and Bromine; as the stages of a disease can never be sharply circumscribed, but lap over into each other, so the remedies which are administered in alternation, form the transition from one stage into another, even to a cure.

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2. It is different in the cases of *chronic diseases*, or diseases which run a long course, have existed for years, and deeply taint the organism; for instance: deafness, blindness, gout, paralysis, old eruptions, open sores and old ulcers, fistulæ, herpes, curvatures of the back and bones, caries of bones.

In such chronic affections the medicine should never be frequently repeated, nor should the same medicine be given twice in succession. Each dose should be allowed sufficient time to develop its full effect, since it is the subsequent action of the drug that achieves a cure.

Formerly I gave a pellet of the indicated remedy, and in two or five months thereafter a pellet of some other remedy; but it seemed that also in chronic cases the medicine acted more penetratingly, if given in water, which may be accounted for by the fact that the medicinal water presents a more extensive surface of contact to the absorbent mucous membranes, and the torpid nerves are more frequently and hence more permanently touched by the repeated administration of the drug.

On this account I have adopted the practice of dissolving three to five pellets of the thirtieth potency in a cupful of fresh water, of which I give a swallow morning and evening for four or five days, after which I allow the medicine to act for three or four months, sometimes even for five or six months, or even longer, if the improvement continues; if it should cease, and three months should have elapsed, I then give another remedy.

The reason why I do not give another remedy under three months (except in case acute symptoms supervene,) is because I have noticed that the primary action of the drug is sometimes not developed under two or

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three months, after which a cure takes place, which could not have been accomplished, if I had not waited a sufficient length of time to allow the medicine to manifest its full action, or if I had interfered with it by the untimely repetition of the dose.

The curative process should not be viewed as materially as it is very frequently done. The *properly selected remedy starts the cure, the natural curative power finishes it.*

If the pendulum of a clock is once set in motion, it keeps moving as long as the clock is wound up; if we kept starting the pendulum every now and then, its vibrations would soon become disordered, and would finally be arrested. If I hide an apple-seed in the ground, it will germinate and sprout in due time, will penetrate to the light of day, and slowly but surely will grow up to the tree, according to Nature's behest. If man, becoming impatient, should undertake to lay one seed above the other, the former would become choked, no tree would grow, because Nature had been interfered with by short-sighted man.

This remark applies to chronic diseases which generally arise from some acrid matter, from some hereditary or externally inoculated *dyscrasia.* In order to expel this, the natural curative power of the organism only requires *to be started,* after which this power achieves the cure as certainly as earth and sun accomplish the unfolding of the tree from the seed. If we unwisely interfere with these mysterious rulings of Nature, a cure can no more take place than a tree can be developed from the seed.

Although Hahnemann has taught these truths most satisfactorily, yet we only become fully conscious of them, if we have experienced them in our own practice.

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Years ago I had adopted the practice of not giving another dose in chronic affections under several months; but the following case taught me a different lesson.

Louise B., of H., 16½ years old, of a scrofulous habit, became so distorted after a fall which she had in her seventh year, that the cervical vertebræ stood out in an almost horizontal direction, and the sternum had assumed a similar direction in front, the head was twisted backwards. She had continual pain in the spine, sternum, and in both thighs. The latter had become weaker and weaker ever since her eighth year. At first she was only able to drag her lower extremities, but gradually she lost the use of her limbs entirely and had to be carried like a child. In this condition she was brought to my clinique where the treatment was commenced with a pellet of *Sulphur* 30. The mother returned in two months and a-half, stating that the pains had considerably increased. I gave a pellet of *Silica* 30. In three months and a-half I was informed that the sufferings of the patient had gone on increasingly. On Dec. 30th, 1847, I gave a pellet of *Calcarea* 30. No change having occurred in three months, I began to suspect that I had given my remedies too soon one after another, thus destroying the primary effect of each. I now gave powders of sugar of milk, and a favorable change took place, and continued from month to month. The pains abated more and more, the spine became straighter, the limbs more vigorous, so that, six months after taking the Calc., she was able to be led a few steps. Eight months after the cure, the father wrote: "Last Friday my daughter Louise walked a few steps alone, without being sup-

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ported." A few months afterwards a tumor formed under the right scapula which terminated in an abscess and discharged after *Hepar* 30. The pus being thin and fetid, I gave *Asafetida* 30, after which it soon became yellow and thick. The suppuration weakened the patient so much that she again lost the use of her limbs; but the psoric poison having been removed from her organism, she was enabled to go to church with her parents in the spring of the same year, and to take short walks. At the end of May she took a pellet of *Lycopodium* 30, after which she improved so rapidly that she was able to walk for miles in the summer, and to do the housework; she considered herself cured. A cure would probably have been effected more rapidly, if I had allowed the former remedies to act more fully. I trust that this case will prove a warning to my colleagues, and that every one who only gives low doses, will ask himself whether he has ever performed such a cure by means of them.

Another case. Mr. H., from Holstein, had been suffering for years. He sought my advice in writing. Age 40 years. Almost constant pains in the left side of the chest; frequent yawning, sneezing and eructations. Occasional pain and swelling in the pit of the stomach, empty eructations when pressing upon this region. Deaf of the left ear from his infancy. Swelling at times of the left cheek, at other times of the mouth, nose and eye. Stiffness in the nape of the neck. Drawing pains in the left thigh. Weakness of the stomach and nerves. In former years, inflammation of the glands and lungs. He had the itch when young, which had been removed with an ointment. I sent him four powders, to be taken in eight weeks, No. 1 contain-

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ing four pellets of *Sulphur* 30, which were to be dissolved in a cupful of water, a swallow to be taken morning and night for four days. After eight weeks the following report was sent to me: A few weeks after taking the medicine, all the symptoms grew worse, but in three weeks a general improvement set in. The left ear began to discharge again, which had not been the case for years, and the flatulence and pains in the chest have abated, so that the patient feels much better. I sent four powders of sugar of milk, for the effect of Sulphur now first began to show itself. The next report being still more favorable, I continued the non-medicinal powders. Twelve months after the commencement of the treatment I received the following report: The hearing of the left ear which had been deaf these thirty-two years, is restored, and I am cured except a small swelling near the left eye, and some stiffness of the nape of the neck. Another non-medicinal dose completed the cure. One dose of *Sulphur* 30, did all this in the space of four months.

Another case is Lady H., 67 years old. For forty years this patient had attacks of hemicrania which deprived her of her senses for three and more days every two or three weeks. She felt as if her brain were torn and sore. She constantly complained of nausea, rush of blood to the head, throbbing and shooting pain in the temples, towards the ear, worse on one side. Roaring and whizzing in the head and ears, so that she was not able to hear during the attack, and was unable to open her eyes in consequence of the extreme sensitiveness of her eyes. She was, moreover, affected with backache, and pains in the limbs, hæmorrhoidal tumours and such an obstinate constipation that very frequently she had

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only a hard and painful stool every fortnight in spite of all injections.

After a careful examination I considered *Sulphur* 30 the best remedy, and gave her one pellet, informing her at the same time that the medicine would probably excite former ailments, the first of which was an obstinate constipation which lasted a fortnight, and was followed by regular stool. This, however, may have been promoted by the magnetized water which is very apt to remove such difficulties. In the fourth week she had an attack of hemicrania, where every symptom was most intense, but I gave no medicine, confident that I must allow the Sulphur full time to act. Every two or three weeks some former ailment made its appearance. Ten years ago the patient had had violent pains in the left side; these set in for two days, after which they disappeared. Four weeks later the patient was troubled with asthmatic complaints which she had had fifteen years ago; these, too, disappeared again in a few days. Now an inflammation of the liver showed itself which had troubled the patient twenty years ago for eight weeks, and had brought her to the brink of the grave. The inflammation increased to such an extent that I had to give her two pellets of *Aconite* in water, after which the inflammation disappeared in two days. Two months after this time she was attacked for two days with coxagra, an attack of which she had twenty years ago. Soon after she had a pain at the left elbow which had preceded the former complaint during the first attack. In the mean while the attacks of hemicrania became less frequent and violent, until during the sixth month, she had an eruption about the head and on other parts of the body, after the removal of which, she was per-

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fectly cured seven months after the beginning of the cure.

What is interesting to know in this case is that this patient had had nothing but homœopathic treatment for twenty years past; but her physicians had not cured her because they did not allow the medicine to develop its full effect. At a consultation of homœopathic physicians it had been agreed that Sulphur was the right remedy, and Dr. Rau had ordered her to take one pellet every fourth evening. This had no effect for the simple reason that one dose destroyed the other, and the frequent repetition of the same medicine prevented the natural remedial power of the organism from improving the start imparted by the appropriate remedy for the purpose of achieving the cure.

This precaution being duly observed, Sulphur not only developed its full curative power, but likewise excited all her previous ailments which had only been suppressed heretofore, and gradually effected a perfect cure in the space of seven months.

It seems as though every physician of intelligence and good-will should feel disposed to follow this example.

These cases show that no second dose of a remedy should be given as long as the first dose has not exhausted its action, and in cases where no effect is observed, as in the case of deaf and dumb patients, to allow a dose to act at least for three to five months, since it is impossible to know what is going on in the interior of the organism, and it is so easy to injure the salutary action of a drug by the untimely exhibition of another remedy, of which we have had repeated instances in the case of externally perceptible ailments.

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Section VIII.

In answer to the question, how such a small dose can produce such wonderful effects, I repeat what I wrote in 1849, for I have nothing better or clearer to offer:

Explanation

Of the efficacy of homœopathic potencies by means of animal magnetism.

Nobody has known heretofore how it happens that homœopathic potencies act so powerfully, and the most diversified theories have been offered in explanation. Some years ago I made the discovery, and have since verified it by repeated observations, that animal magnetism is the vivifying, efficient power of our potencies.

Every one who frequents my clinic, has seen that the most violent pains often yield to a pass with my hand, to a breath, to a mere word, hence to the *power of the will;* that even ailments which had lasted for years, frequently cease suddenly and even permanently.

This is a gift of God which cannot be acquired by study or comprehended by the reason, but which has a real existence although depending upon faith and the will. We have to believe that man is capable of such a power, and that it is bestowed upon him by God's omnipotence. If this faith is accompanied by the firm will of relieving an afflicted brother, I may then either impose my hand or make a pass, or simply extend the hand, or breathe upon him, or only speak a word, and the pain will cease.

If relief is not procured, it must be because the magnetiser was deficient in faith or will-power, or he

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must have felt that he ought not to have afforded any help in this case; powerfully-magnetic individuals are conscious of this, as though it were whispered to them by an invisible power.

The zoo-magnetic power may likewise be transmitted to natural objects, pure water, pulverised sugar, wood, etc. I have the most striking proofs showing that a powder of sugar upon which I had breathed, or a glass of water which I had touched *purposely*, has produced the most marvelous effects.

A most striking example is afforded by Mr. Moses Philipps, of Dessau, aged 72 years. For the last six months he had vomited whatever food he swallowed, first after the lapse of twenty-four, then after twelve, and finally after six hours, and for the last eight days immediately after swallowing food, so that he was unable to walk in consequence of his debility, and the most distinguished physicians gave up the thought of saving his life. He was brought to me in this condition, and said: "I am a dead man unless you help me, I know you can help me!"

I took a glass of water in my left hand, magnetised it with my right by placing it upon the tumbler, and told him to drink it. To his astonishment he kept the water on his stomach, whereas he had rejected even fluids heretofore; soon after he experienced hunger, and I had him eat a plate of soup with some wheat bread; this, too, was retained, and he was able to eat more solid food and never vomited after this. The violent cardialgia with which he had been constantly afflicted, had likewise disappeared; and in a fortnight he returned to Dessau quite well. A few years after his return he wrote me that he continued in excellent

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health, that he was able to digest the heaviest aliments and that he had grown quite stout.

This and many other similar cures induced me to draw the following inference: If mere water, by a mere imposition of hands, is rendered so medicinal that it will cure at once a severe affection of years' standing, how much more must this medicinal power be imparted to a properly attenuated agent whose peculiar effects we have become acquainted with by experience and provings upon the healthy, by continued shaking with the hand!

This inference seems quite plain, but it would have remained problematical, if daily experience had not demonstrated its correctness.

The thing happens in this wise:

The noxious constituents of the drug, for instance of poisons, is removed by attenuation; but the peculiarly specific principle which constitutes, so to say, the soul of the drug, remains, and is wonderfully excited during the shaking by the magnetic influence, and by it is rendered capable of curatively affecting the disordered nerves, which would have been overwhelmed by the coarse material.

The selection of the appropriate remedy in a given case depends upon the law that the drug must be capable of producing in its coarser form, on healthy individuals, the very symptoms which the potentized agent is expected to cure. This is the law of similarity which Hahnemann has discovered, and which has given rise to the name homœopathy. Even Paracelsus makes mention of this law, and Hippocrates alludes to it in this proposition: Fevers are sometimes most readily cured by remedies which induce fever.

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This affords an explanation why the improperly-selected remedy has no injurious effect upon the body. By virtue of the law of similarity the remedy can only act upon a condition of the nervous system analogous to the drug; where this analogy is wanting, the highly potentized remedy can hurt no more than a magnetic pass hurts a person in health, which will sometimes cure a diseased individual in an instant.

Many persons may have rejected homœopathy because they were unable to comprehend its law. We have furnished an explanation and support it with undeniable facts.

Although the phenomena of animal magnetism cannot be accounted for, yet its effects are seen, and are only denied by a small number.

Every body possesses it more or less;* for what else is it but the vital power which is extinguished only by death. It is undermined by irregular and licentious living, by excesses of the body or mind. It is preserved and fortified by a careful observance of the laws of health, by self-control, and by an increasing consciousness that the body is only the envelope of an immortal spirit.

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* Hence any body may prepare homœopathic medicines; but their power will depend upon the degree of magnetic power which he possesses. This is probably the reason why some who use my preparations, assert that the medicines prepared by me, act more powerfully than those prepared by other persons. This seems to have been verified by a number of experiments. The experiments which I have instituted with Jenichen's high potencies in chronic affections, have satisfied me that they act less intensely than my own preparations, without accomplishing any more; and that in the case of all potencies the main point is to *allow each dose to act to the end.* I use throughout the 30th potency which I prepare with 60 strokes of the arm.

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It is in us that the divine spark slumbers which enables us to attain by faith and will to whatever is not beyond the boundaries of Nature.

He who believes and wills this, and steps to his sick brother's bedside with a loving heart, will behold, not without amazement, the wonder of fulfilment.

SECTION IX.

I have shown that in *acute* diseases the dose may be repeated quite frequently, and in chronic diseases much less frequently; and that a change in the symptoms, in the case of acute diseases, necessitates a change of remedy, or the alternate use of two remedies. In acute cases it is generally more expedient to alternate than to combine remedies, because one may be withdrawn and another substituted in its stead. In meningitis, for instance, with dry and burning heat, I give *Acon.* and *Bell.* 30 in alternation, every hour or half hour; but as soon as the heat is over, and sweat sets in, I discontinue the *Acon.*, and give *Bell.* alone, or alternate this remedy with *Bryon.*, in case the patient should move the jaws as when chewing; if the sweat should cease, and the burning heat should return, I have again recourse to *Acon.* In this way the dangerous symptoms of a violent disease may be controlled speedily and safely; but care must be had not to give too much of a remedy, and not to continue it after it has removed the symptoms for which it was selected.

I have likewise shown that an entirely different method has to be pursued in chronic cases; that the trifling incidental symptoms of an acute character need not be considered, and that the totality of all the symp-

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toms has constantly to be kept in view, if a cure is to be effected. This proceeding is followed by many of my colleagues who admit that they had failed in obstinate cases until they pursued the course indicated by me. A homœopath of 20 years' standing who had been in the habit of repeating the dose, or changing the remedies in four or eight days, writes as follows: "I am more and more confirmed in the conviction that remedies should be allowed full time in all chronic affections to exhaust their action. I am now curing a case of salt-rheum where the pains under the former rash change of remedies inflicted the most excruciating sufferings upon the patient. After returning from your clinic I again besought the patient to accept my help. I gave her 5 pellets of *Sulphur* 30 in water, and this dose has already been acting for four months. At first the pains disappeared entirely; an itch-like eruption has made its appearance (she had the itch in former times), and the sores are healing perceptibly, so that this affection which has lasted for years, will yield to one dose."

I have likewise given a chapter on the combination of remedies, which is so important in chronic cases, and I have endeavored to account for the action of high potencies by means of the influence of animal magnetism.

Although this may enable the beginner to determine the size and repetition of the dose in a given case, yet he is not yet acquainted with the best method of selecting the appropriate remedy.

Much, and in many cases every thing, depends upon the similarity of the morbid symptoms to those of the drug, but it is likewise important to find out the more immediately-existing cause of the disease, and to keep

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in view the constitution, the age, temperament and disposition of the patient.

A young girl, for instance, had bilious vomiting for several months past, with violent pains in the stomach, which were moderated by gentle exercise. The menses were scanty and retarded; stool normal, sometimes papescent, slimy; little appetite; no thirst, gloomy mood. Feeble frame, face pale. Gentle disposition.—The first cause of the vomiting was a violent attack of anger.

The symptoms as far as the first dash correspond with *Pulsatilla;* frame, disposition and age indicate this drug; but the cause points to *Chamom.* which likewise cures vomiting of bile. *Puls.* and *Cham.* 30 would therefore have to be given in alternation, and such a case would speedily and radically yield to such alternate remedies.

It is therefore important that a physician should first be acquainted with the characteristic symptoms of drugs, and that he should gradually obtain a knowledge of all our remedies, because in many cases we neither know the cause of the disease, nor the other points upon which the selection of a remedy depends.

In the next place, a physician should have a ready knowledge of the remedies which correspond with the most common exciting causes of diseases, such as Opium for fright; Coffee for a joyful surprise; Aconite for fright and anger; Cham. for anger; Nux vomica for violent indignation; Ignatia and Phosph. ac. for silent grief, unfortunate love, suppressed mortification; Hyoscyamus for jealousy and homesickness; for a violent cold: Acon., Nux vom., Dulc., Bell., Cham.; for exposure in water or dampness: Calc. carb. or Rhus tox.; for the

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consequences of a blow, shock or concussion generally: Arnica or Rhus tox.; for loss of animal fluids, China.

If the physician knows the exciting cause, which should always be inquired into, the remedy which is in relation with this cause, should always be given first; or else, if it does not cover the totality of the symptoms, the remedy which is indicated next, or the two in alternation.

In the third place, in selecting a remedy the physician should have regard to the patient's constitution. He has to observe whether the patient is scrofulous, distorted, in which case Sulphur should never be omitted; likewise, whether the patient is now or has been afflicted with eruptions, tetter, ulcers, itch, caries, in which case Sulphur has always to be given alone, or in alternation with some other remedy. If the patient is bloated, inquiry has to be made whether the bloat is the result of dropsy (*China, Arsen.,*) or of an excessive deposit of fat (*Calc. carb.*) In a case of emaciation *Ars.* and *China* have to be given; heat in the head requires Bell.; pregnancy points to *Sepia, Ipecac., Bell., China.*

In the fourth place the patient's age has to be considered, and in the case of infants the experienced physician will first think of *Acon.* and *Cham.;* in the case young girls between the ages of 13 and 17, *Puls.* and *China* are very frequently required; in the critical age, between the years of 46 and 52, *Sepia* and *Lachesis* are required; old age is benefited by *Bar. carb.* and *Opium.* Of course, age is no criterium for the selection of a remedy; in comparing remedies, these remedies should not be overlooked, if they are otherwise indicated by the symptoms.

Fifthly, the temperaments and disposition have to be

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considered. In the case of gentle and quiet, and generally also in the case of pale, blond, blue-eyed persons, we generally think of *Puls.*, *Chin.*, *Lach.*; in the case of violent, irascible, and dark-complexioned persons, with red and full faces, we think of *Nux. vom.*, or *Bell.*; in the case of persons who are disposed to weep, of *Ignat.*, *Puls.*, etc.; these indications, however, are not binding, but may suggest a remedy; they are only to be followed, if other marked symptoms are wanting, and a choice is to be made between two remedies of an opposite character.

A lady of a sanguine temperament, for instance, who had been full of life and of a vehement disposition, lapsed into a derangement of the mind which induced a constant disposition to weep; all the other bodily functions were carried on with regularity, and no precise exciting cause could be discovered. I gave *Nux vom.* because it was indicated by the temperament (and Nux. has "weeping" among its symptoms); if the patient had been of a quiet or gentle disposition, I should nave given *Puls.* or *Ignat.*; she was speedily restored.

Every patient should furnish his physician an exact description of his symptoms, either orally or in writing. The latter should not content himself with a superficial statement of the case, for in our practice the most trifling accessory symptoms are sometimes of the utmost importance. In a case of *hemiplegia*, for instance, without any more precise indications, I should be unable to prescribe, unless I knew whether the left or right side is affected; for if the right side is affected, I give *Causticum*, *Crotalus* or *Rhus tox.*; if the left side, *Lachesis* or *China*.

It is likewise of importance to know when and by what

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cause a symptom is made worse or better; *aggravation*, for instance: in the evening (Puls.) or in the morning (Nux), at night (Sulph., Merc.), or in the day-time after a meal (Nux vom.), in the open air (Nux vom.), or in a warm room (Puls.), during rest (Rhus tox.), or during motion (Bry.), in the warmth of the bed (Sulph., Rhus tox., Merc., Lyc.), by dampness and wet (Calc. carb., Rhus tox., Chin.); *improvement*, in the warmth of the bed (Caust., Nux vom., Bry.), in the open air (Puls.), etc.; again, improvement or aggravation by certain kinds of food, work, exertions, mental exertions, (Nux vom.), or bodily (Arn., Rhus tox), and other similar indications which are of the utmost importance to the genuine homœopath.

Next to the history of the disease and all the accessory symptoms, the ordinary bodily functions have to be considered, such as stool and urine, appetite and thirst, sleep, respiration, cutaneous exhalations, catamenia; the absence or presence of one of these functions frequently determines the selection of the remedy. The catamenia constitute in most cases the characteristic symptom. Deafness or hardness of hearing, for instance, if no other accessory symptoms are known, or the exciting cause cannot be ascertained, can only be cured in the case of females by ascertaining all irregularities in the sexual sphere and selecting the remedies which are indicated by them. In general, this point should never be overlooked in selecting a remedy, otherwise we might be unable to effect any satisfactory result.

In order to facilitate the examination of a case, I have established the following seven points which I send to all patients at a distance who have sent me an imperfect report, and who are desirous of obtaining my advice.

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A FEW HINTS TO PHYSICIANS AT A DISTANCE REGARDING THE MANNER OF TAKING DOWN THE TOTALITY OF THE SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASE.

1. *Name, age, condition, residence, street, number of the house;* if the patient resides in a village, the mail-station has to be indicated from which letters are sent to the village.

2. *Correct description of the disease,* duration and probable exciting cause of the same. If pains exist, the seat of the pains should be correctly indicated, indication of the period when the pains are either less or worse, whether in the day-time or at night, in the morning or evening, by cold or warmth, during rest or motion, etc.

3. *Temperament* and disposition, whether cheerful or gloomy, gentle or vehement, disposed to weep, etc., whether this has always been the case, or has set in with the disease.

4. *Frame of body,* whether tall or small, stout or thin, robust or delicate, with red cheeks or pale and sickly.

5. *Bodily defects:* hernia, prolapsus, defects of hearing or sight, whether distorted, lame, etc. Causes thereof.

6. *Stool* and *Urine,* appetite and thirst, sleep, respiration, cutaneous secretions; chilliness, heat, sweat (fever); in a case of fever and ague, whether and when thirst is present; whether the menses appear regularly; duration of the same, color, consistence (pale, red or dark); coagulated, tenacious; profuse or scanty, with or without pain; leucorrhœa, its character

7. Whether *an eruption* has ever existed, even in infancy, glandular swellings, herpes, ulcers, itch or any

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other acrid humors; whether the patient has been guilty of self-abuse or other excesses.

It should be ascertained whether the patient had been bled frequently, had taken much calomel or china, etc., or had indulged in coffee, wine, brandy, etc.

In examining a patient, this order of questions should never be departed from.

The patient should first be allowed to relate his case without interruption; cross-questions are very apt to cause patients who have not much power of concentration, to forget various points which may be of great importance to a physician, and which would have to be ascertained at the next visit. Let the patient speak slowly so that every thing can be noted down. After he has said every thing, he may then be questioned more specifically, but in such a manner that the answers are not suggested to him; for instance: he should never be asked, have you headache? but, have you any other painful sensations? If he should say: Yes, I suffer with headache, we should not ask: in the temples or forehead, stinging or boring? but we should say: describe the headache more minutely. After this, we do not ask: is it worse in the evening or morning? but: at what time of the day or night is it worse? Again, we do not ask: is it made worse by cold or heat, by sitting or moving about, by loud talking, etc., but: by what influences or changes in the temperature is the headache made better or worse?

We should never omit inquiring into the condition of the sexual sphere; this can be done without any difficulty by a physician who knows how to win his patient's confidence by an earnest and sympathising manner. The physician should know most positively

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whether the patient had been guilty of masturbation. Every apparently trifling symptom is important to the proper selection of a drug; the statements of hypochondriac and hysteric patients, however, should be subjected to a careful criticism.

Every thing bearing upon the case is to be carefully noted in this manner, and to be transferred to the clinical journal which every physician should keep with conscientious care. Any one who applies for it, can obtain such a paper from me, containing seven divisions: 1. The number of the journal; 2. Date; 3. Name, condition, residence, age; 4. Symptoms of the disease; 5. Remedy, potency and prescription; 6. Result; 7. Particular remarks. I have kept such a journal for six to eight years; but my practice increasing so much that I had to employ several assistant physicians and secretaries for my foreign correspondence, I arranged a so-called flying journal. I had sheets, of the size of a third part of a common sheet of letter paper, printed as follows:

To be avoided during the treatment.

Coffee, tea, strong beer, wine, gin, rum, acids, spices, herbs and roots, fat pork, fat meat and vapors of sulphur. All other ordinary aliments are permitted.

Dissolve a powder in a cupful of fresh water, and keep it well covered. First. No. 1.	Take every day, morning and evening, a dessertspoonful, so as to finish the whole in four days; then wait seven days.	In dissolving the powder, stir the mixture with a horny spatula, or a goose-quill, but no metal-spoon.

This paper has to be preserved, and brought or sent to me at every consultation.

Cœthen. DR. ARTHUR LUTZE.

My clinic is open every day, except Sunday, from 8 to 1 o'clock and from 4 to 7 in the afternoon.

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In the middle space I write the date, name, condition and residence of the patient. On the reverse blank page are found the symptoms of the patient, his age, the duration of the malady, a general description of the same, and finally the most particular symptoms. The symptoms of the disease of which, if sent in writing, the assistant physicians make an extract, are followed by my prescription, which is inclosed in the paper, after which the whole is sent off by mail, or handed to the patient if present.

Example: Mrs. F., 31 years. Cardialgia for seven years past, caused by a cold. A spasmodic pain commences in the stomach, extends to the small of the back, and upwards between the shoulder-blades. These symptoms are accompanied by sour eructations, gulping-up of sour water, sometimes vomiting. Worse in the morning and after eating. Violent temperament, irascible; slender and looking well. Stool hard, every two or three days. Little appetite, restless sleep. Menses regular, profuse and dark. Had never any eruption. *Nux vom.* 30., $\dot{4}\,\overline{P}$.

This last expression signifies that only the first powder contains five pellets, and that the other powders are non-medicinal. If the two first powders contained medicine, I should express it thus: Nux vom. $\ddot{4}\,\overline{P}$.

When sending off medicine, I wrap these four powders in the printed envelop, so that they fill exactly the middle space, and in six weeks the report and the envelop are sent back to me; the case is continued in the same paper; as soon as this paper is filled, a second paper is attached to it, and the flying journal is composed of these papers, which every patient takes good care of, for he knows that they are important.

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This arrangement has enabled me to make in the year 1853 eighty thousand prescriptions by mail, and twenty thousand to thirty thousand in my clinic. This fact has been doubted, until physicians came to my clinic and convinced themselves by ocular demonstration of the truth.

Let no beginner neglect to read Hahnemann's Organon, §§ 84–99, where the investigation and description of the symptoms of a case are more particularly explained.

Section X.

One of the most important chapters is that of *diet;* for a cure may not only be promoted, but also prevented by it.

As a general rule, the following articles should be absolutely forbidden, both during and some time after a homœopathic cure: coffee, vinegar, lemon-juice, pungent and aromatic condiments in food or drink, wine, spirituous beverages, strong and stupefying perfumes or odors, such as the smell of sulphur and phosphorus in lighting matches.

As regards *coffee*, it is generally known that it excites the nerves, but few are acquainted with the fact that coffee is the cause of most of the ruling ailments, especially among females. All sorts of cardialgia and abdominal complaints, hæmorrhages, headache and toothache, sur-excitation of the senses and nerves, owe their existence to the abuse of coffee. This beverage should never be used by children and women, more particularly if they are affected with rush of blood to the head and chest.

Every homœopathic physician should prohibit coffee

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from the following three reasons· First, because it is more or less hurtful in every case; second, because it antidotes most of our homœopathic preparations; third, because the patient who is anxious to recover his health should be willing to suffer a trifling privation, in order to be placed in possession of this precious gift of God. Such a privation will induce him to be very particular in following the directions of his physician; he ought to be carefully reminded of the fact that he is sick, for an ever present consciousness of this fact will keep the desire of recovering his health keenly alive in his heart, and will facilitate the operations of the medical adviser. These are the moral reasons, imposed by common sense and duty, why coffee should be avoided.

As regards *tea*, I do not prohibit the absolute use of it, but I allow the so-called black tea, which is not injurious to homœopathic preparations, except *China* and *Pulsatilla*.

But even black tea should be strictly forbidden, if patients are not accustomed to its use; for it excites the nerves, especially those of females; whence it may be inferred that the use of tea has a deleterious effect upon the nerves of those who experience the least stimulating influence from it; such persons should abstain from the use of tea altogether.

Instead of coffee and tea, fresh milk should be used immediately after it is drawn; this is a most wholesome and natural beverage, more particularly for children.

A beverage prepared from roast corn and sweet carrots may likewise prove a good substitute for coffee. Pure chocolate or ground cocoa may likewise be resorted to, but not the so called prepared chocolate with-

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out the oil, which is recommended by ignorant traders, but is of difficult digestion. Cocoa-shells likewise afford a wholesome and pleasant beverage, or a plain soup, such as our ancestors were in the habit of eating at breakfast or supper, and is still used in many parts of Germany and France.

Vinegar and *lemon-juice* are forbidden because they interfere with the action of most homœopathic preparations. If not under treatment, mild acids may now and then be used with the food by persons in health; such acids should be used very sparingly by children, but should be rigorously avoided by chlorotic girls, or by girls of a chlorotic habit of body, who have frequently a strong desire for acids, which should not be gratified, inasmuch as such gratifications may be followed by disastrous results.

Sourkrout, without vinegar, may be eaten by chronic patients whose digestive organs are in good condition; curd may likewise be eaten by those who are not incommoded by it.

Sharp and *aromatic spices* heat the blood, on which account both healthy and sick persons should abstain from them, but especially the latter. The custom of spicing the food so as to cause the mouth to burn for hours has been very generally abandoned; it is a most unwholesome practice.

Cinnamon causes a tendency to hæmorrhage, and should be prohibited; *parsley* excites the urinary organs, and *celery* the sexual organs; for this reason these two articles should be avoided in affections of these organs respectively; on the other hand, in chronic affections of other organs, a cure is not interfered with if patients should now and then eat a little parsley or cel-

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ery, or some other simple herb, in the soup or vegetables.

Wine should be prohibited during homœopathic treatment; it interferes with the operation of many drugs, stimulates the circulation, and is more especially prejudicial to *rheumatic* and *arthritic* individuals.

Healthy persons should use wine in moderate quantities, if they do not wish to be injured by it. This is particularly advisable in the case of young persons. The proper way would be to drink wine only on extraordinary occasions of rejoicing, when it may contribute to promote hilarity; it should not be used as a common beverage.

It may do good when drank after eating heavy or fat food, on journeys, more particularly when the weather is cold and damp; at such times a little wine is craved by the natural instinct, which should always be obeyed by persons in health.

Wine proves *true medicine* after debilitating diseases, such as typhus. In such cases a teaspoonful of it should be taken at a meal. Wine, taken at dinner, proves invigorating to old people.

On the other hand, wine will prove injurious to health if used immoderately, without due regard to hygienic laws.

Spirituous beverages, such as brandy, rum, grog, punch, liquors, etc., should not only be rigorously abstained from by patients, but likewise by persons in health, for such things destroy life and peace.

It has been ascertained by recent investigations that all fermented liquors contain alcohol, which does not act as a sudden poison, but slowly and very gradually undermines health and weakens the vital power. Most

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drunkards die of delirium tremens, and some are even said to have perished by spontaneous combustion. This termination of a drunkard's fate occurs so rarely that its occurrence is doubted by many. The Prince E. Gagarin, of Odessa, has assured me that he has witnessed several such casualties with his own eyes.

An examination of the stomachs of recently-deceased drunkards has shown that the inner coat of these organs has a reddish color, arising from the congested condition of the capillaries. The stomach of a drunkard who gets intoxicated several times a week has a blueish appearance, and the blood-vessels are very much distended with blood. The stomach of a drunkard is intensely inflamed, and scarcely able to retain food; the stomach of one who died of delirium tremens, or of schirrus of the stomach induced by drinking, has an offensive look. He who considers these things must be aware that even the moderate use of brandy is not innocuous, as is supposed by many ignorant persons, who fancy that brandy is necessary to those who are exhausted by hard labor. All that brandy accomplishes is to excite the nervous system, and inasmuch as these artificial stimulations lead to excessive waste, every drop of brandy is destructive to health and life. Instead of spending money for the deleterious brandy, even poor people might procure for themselves strength and comfort, if they would buy meat instead of liquor.

Sensible people should constantly endeavor to impress these teachings upon the minds of the uneducated masses, who could easily be made to understand such a simple and important matter.

Look at a drunkard: not only his physical strength is ruined, but likewise his moral energies. All his finer

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feelings are blunted; the sense of honor and shame, the love of that which is great and good, have disappeared; the only desire that is not extinguished in his soul is the desire for brandy. Hufeland says: "I do not know anything that is more capable of begetting a character of beastly brutality, and of destroying the divine features in man's nature, than the abuse of brandy. Other vices still leave the hope of improvement, but the vice of drunkenness ruins man throughout, for the reason that it destroys his sensibility. It seems to me that these considerations should engage the attention of the public authorities, and should induce them to devise measures to diminish the consumption of brandy, instead of allowing gin-shops and brandy-distilleries to be multiplied. A country where this vice becomes universal must perish, for industry, virtue, humanity, sobriety, moral sentiment, and all the other qualities without which no country can preserve its existence and growth, are banished by this horrid vice. History shows that the introduction of brandy among savage tribes is the beginning of their physical weakness and degradation, and that this disastrous gift by the white man secures their subjugation much more readily than gunpowder and artillery."

The best evidence of the correctness of these statements is furnished by the following words addressed years ago by a delegate of many Indian tribes to the President of the United States: "We pray thee to grant us ploughs and other tools, and to send us blacksmiths who can teach us to mend them. But, my father, whatever we undertake will prove without avail, unless the assembled Congress of the sixteen States forbids the sale of brandy and other spirituous bever

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ages to the red man. Father, the sale of this poison has been forbidden in our fields, but not in our cities where many of our hunters not only sell their furs for this poison, but likewise their rifles and blankets, and return to their families in a state of nudity. Father, thy children are willing to labor, but the introduction of this deleterious poison keeps them poor. Thy children have not yet learnt to govern themselves as thy people have. When our white brethren first came to our country, our ancestors were numerous and happy; but since the arrival of the white man, and since the introduction of this deleterious poison they are less numerous, and less happy."

What a joyful message it must be to the unfortunate victims of the vice of drunkenness, that the new healing art offers means of salvation even to them, not by secret remedies, but by enabling man to mend his ways by his own free will; for man's feeble strength can only be supported and his ruin can only be prevented, if he is willing to accept help. I have frequently succeeded in saving a poor unfortunate from the consequences of drinking; even two years ago I rescued the father of a family whom the vice of drunkenness had well nigh led to the brink of ruin; since then he has not touched a drop of brandy, and the members of this family now form a happy and comfortable group.

In regard to *ale*, I have been in the habit of forbidding it, because it is most generally mixed with a little alcohol, especially when brought from a distance, for a little alcohol is then added by the brewer in order to secure its better preservation; but pure beer made from malt and hop may be drank in moderate quantities without injuring the medicine.

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A Bavarian brewer once informed me that he had been in the habit of mixing his beer with quassia, lolium temolentum, centaury, and even nux vomica; although these poisonous ingredients are only added in small quantity, yet their continued use must necessarily have a deleterious influence upon the human body. In more than one case of insanity, it has been traced to the constant use of this adulterated ale.

The public authorities in every country should see to it that such adulterations do not take place.

Although fresh water is undoubtedly the most wholesome beverage, yet a glass of pure beer need not be interdicted; more particularly in the case of an industrious laborer who uses beer as a substitute for brandy. Children, however, should abstain from beer, or should drink it only exceptionally.

Cider had better be avoided by persons under treatment; if perfectly pure and not acid, it may be drank occasionally by chronic patients whose digestive organs are not affected by it.

All strong and stupefying odors should be carefully avoided. Nevertheless it is unnecessary to follow this rule with pedantic anxiety. Nobody, for instance, need be afraid of the perfume of flowers in the open air; fragrant flowers, however, should not be kept in a close room, much less in a bed-room, because the exhalations emitted by such flowers may cause death. The perfuming of rooms and linen, which fashionable persons were formerly in the habit of resorting to, is likewise injurious to the nerves which are weakened by such influences. Fumigations in rooms for the purpose of dispelling bad odors, are likewise condemnable; they only tend to increase the bad air. The only proper

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mode of purifying the air in rooms, is to ventilate them, more especially sick-rooms the windows of which should be opened several times a day, if such a thing is feasible, and currents of air should be induced by large fans.

In lighting matches, care must be taken to avoid the vapors of sulphur and phosphorus which are even injurious to persons in health. The best place to light matches is in the stove or fire-place, where the vapors can ascend into the chimney without affecting the atmosphere in the rooms. In public rooms, bar-rooms, etc., a little flame should be kept burning with paper-matches; the common phosphor-matches are especially to be avoided when lighting cigars or pipes.

Tobacco injures the health on account of its narcotic power. Persons with weak nerves are even affected by the smell of tobacco; they, as well as those who are suffering with sore throat, pulmonary and ophthalmic complaints, should avoid the use of tobacco as much as possible.

Chewing tobacco is a bad practice which should never be permitted.

Smoking not only induces a waste of saliva, but spoils it, and deranges the natural process of digestion. Hence tobacco will prove injurious to persons affected with abdominal and nervous complaints.

Nicotine, the active principle of tobacco, when prepared from fresh leaves, destroys life almost as speedily as prussic acid; yet the vapors of such a poison are inhaled by the mouth and nose.

The action of homœopathic medicines is impaired by smoking and taking snuff; hence tobacco should be strictly avoided during treatment.

Patients whose physician permits them to smoke,

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should not smoke cigars, which are always injurious, but should use pipes with long stems, and smoke light tobacco, but never immediately before or after a meal.

Smoking is very much abused now-a-days by young persons. Even boys are seen walking about the streets with cigars in their mouths. Parents and guardians should put a stop to this reprehensible practice which enfeebles the rising generation, and gives rise to the diminutive stature, and to the many pulmonary affections of young people, that were never so frequent in former times.

Hufeland who was as humane as he was experienced, writes: "Smoking spoils the teeth, dries up and emaciates the body, causes paleness of the face, weakens the sight and the memory, causes determinations of the blood to the head and lungs, predisposes to head and chest-affections, and may cause hæmoptysis and pulmonary phthisis in those who have a hectic habit of body. Moreover the habit of smoking is an additional want, and the more wants a man has, the more his freedom and happiness are limited. For this reason, I warn every body of the vile practice of smoking, and shall deem myself happy, if my remarks should contribute ever so little to its decrease.

Taking snuff is not much better, and much worse in point of uncleanliness. Moreover it irritates the nerves, weakens them in the end, and gives rise to headache and sore eyes.

What increases the injury caused by smoking and taking snuff, are the acrid and often poisonous ingredients which are mixed up with the tobacco by the venders of this weed, for the purpose of increasing the desire for it by artificial means. I am unable to com

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prehend why life-insurance companies which institute such rigorous inquiries into all other things that may prove injurious to health, are not more particular in regard to the use of tobacco, for in the end it is the same whether a person is poisoned by swallowing or by smoking and snuffing up poison. Let me instance a single fact, the occurrence of which is well known to me. It was the custom in a snuff-factory to mix up the tobacco leaves with vermillion, in order to impart to them a beautiful red color, and an increased weight. In this case the persons who used this snuff, snuffed up every day a quantity of the most deleterious, but slowly-acting poison. Is it to be wondered, if many kinds of snuff induce incurable blindness, nervous disorders, (instances of which have occurred to me,) and is it not time to expose these dangerous adulterations, and not to permit the sale of snuff or smoking tobacco until it has undergone a chemical examination, and has been declared pure and innocuous by the public authorities?"

Symptoms of lead-poisoning have occurred from snuff being packed in lead-foil (staniole).

So far I have only mentioned the articles which should be forbidden during treatment; these constitute the smaller number, for as a general, rule, patients may be guided by this proposition:

During homœopathic treatment patients may use all ordinary articles of diet, both solid and liquid, not mixed up with forbidden spices, condiments, acids.

I shall afterwards allude more especially to particular articles of food.

As a matter of course every body should pay attention to that which agrees or disagrees with him, since

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different organisms, especially when sick, are differently affected by different aliments.

In all dietetic regulations it is a supreme law:

Never eat unless thou art hungry, and stop eating as soon as the hungry stomach ceases to crave food.

Never eat from habit, or from fear of offending by refusing the proffered food. This is foolish politeness; so is the custom of drinking with each other at table, which is only kept up among uneducated people.

We should endeavor, by obeying the laws of Nature, to re-awaken the instinct which man seems to have lost, and which should be obeyed whenever it prompts us to abstain from any kind of food or beverage.

The stomach is not only deranged by mixing up quantities of food, but such a derangement may even be caused by eating a single morsel which is repulsive to the stomach. It should not be touched, nor should the least effort be made to eat it.

This rule should likewise be followed in the education of children. They should be accustomed to regularity, but should never be compelled to eat if they are not hungry; for this might make them sick. All eating between meals, especially cakes, candies, etc., should be prohibited.

It is well known that meat is more nourishing and heating than vegetables. For this reason meat should be eaten sparingly by persons of a plethoric, bilious habit, and irascible temperament; and is especially adapted to chlorotic, cold, lax, phlegmatic and nervous individuals.

The best method is to eat a proper admixture of meat and vegetables; however it is easier to live exclusively on vegetables than meat, an excess of which deterior-

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ates the fluids. In the war against Spain, after the vegetables, bread, etc., had all been eaten, and the army had to live on meat alone, the first consequence was that the soldiers were attacked with diarrhœa, after which a most devastating putrid fever set in, which continued until vegetables and bread were procured.

Full-grown chickens, and all kinds of flying fowl, if not too old and tough, or too young, are comparatively of easy digestion; young pigeons, for instance, are not advisable.

Rabbit and *deer-meat*, if tender, is very digestible and nourishing.

Likewise tender and young *beef*.

Mutton is not quite as digestible, but wholesome, and is especially useful when a disposition to diarrhœa prevails.

Veal should only be used if the calves are large and not too young; but it is neither as digestible nor as nourishing as mutton; if too young, it frequently causes diarrhœa and cardialgia.

Pork is more difficult to digest than any other kind of meat; if eaten in too large a quantity, it causes impurities; hence it should be strictly avoided by all those who are affected with phlegm, acridities, eruptions, ulcers, etc. Persons of a nervous temperament, and those who take much active exercise in the open air, such as day-laborers, digest it more readily than others.

These remarks likewise apply to goose-flesh, whereas duck is rather more digestible.

Eggs contain the nutriment matter in a concentrated form. A fresh and soft-boiled egg is equivalent to one-third of a pound of common boiled beef. Hard-boiled eggs are hard to digest, constipating, and less nourishing

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baked in butter, they are the most indigestible. Bad eggs may cause a good deal of mischief.

Milk, especially when fresh from the cow, is a most wholesome beverage, and exceedingly nourishing and easily digested. It may be said to occupy a mean rank between meat and vegetables. It is particularly useful to children, enfeebled persons, consumptive individuals, and persons who are inclined to cough and other chest affections. It is less suitable to hypochondriacs and to persons with acid stomachs, unless such individuals take much exercise in the open air. Trifling ailments which may be caused by the use of milk, may be removed by homœopathic medicines.

Cheese is nourishing when fresh, but old cheese is indigestible, and irritates rather than nourishes. If eaten in quantity, it causes much phlegm, constipation, acrid humors, diseases of the skin and kidneys. Old cheese has often caused symptoms of poisoning; in overloading the stomach, it may act as a medicine; hence it may prove useful after a copious dinner.

Fresh butter is the mildest of all kinds of fat, but is easily digested only if a thin layer of it is spread on bread. Old or fried butter is hard to digest, acrid, and should be avoided by all persons under homœopathic treatment.

Cold-blooded animals, such as fish and conchylia, are less nourishing and generally harder to digest than the meat of warm-blooded animals. The most wholesome kind of fish is that which lives in flowing water, with a bottom of sand or gravel; fish from stagnant water is less wholesome. Sea-fish is more nourishing than fresh-water fish.

The more easily the flesh of fish is crumbled between

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the fingers the more easily it is digested; the fatter and more tallowy the flesh, the harder it is to digest. The most wholesome kinds of fish are trout, young pike, cod-fish, haddock, perch, shad, black-fish, white-fish from Lake Michigan, carp, flounders, etc. Halibut and salmon are not adapted to delicate stomachs.

The flesh of fish being easily decomposed, it should always be eaten fresh, and sufficiently salted, especially by persons under homœopathic treatment. Boiled fish should be eaten with fresh butter and potatoes. Otherwise it might prove very indigestible, and cause fever and ague, especially in those whose stomachs are turned by eating this kind of food. For this reason it is not well to make a meal exclusively of fish.

Fresh oysters are easily digested and nourishing, and may be eaten by patients, but without lemon-juice. Fried or baked oysters are hard to digest.

Vegetables, being less nourishing and heating than meat, they should be recommended to all robust, plethoric individuals of sanguine temperament and irascible disposition.

Vegetable-diet favors a mild disposition, meat-diet a vehement and irascible temper.

Vegetable-diet is less favorable to putridity, and should be chiefly resorted to by all who are inclined to scurvy, carcinoma, etc. On the other hand, vegetables are more flatulent, and give rise to acidity more readily than meat and eggs; for this reason vegetable diet has to be used cautiously by hypochondriacs and by persons who are disposed to acidity.

In summer, and in hot climates, people should live chiefly on vegetables and fruit, whereas the people of

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the North require meat, especially during winter. These facts are even taught by an unsophisticated instinct.

Section XI.

The duty of a physician not only consists in prescribing the necessary medicines, but likewise in regulating the diet adapted to each case. This includes not only the diet, but the whole mode of life, clothing,* distribution of the day's work, rest, etc.

But even this does not limit the functions of a true physician; on the contrary, after all this has been attended to, the most important matter still remains to be done—watching the state of the mind. If all these various duties are properly attended to, the physician will be able to fulfill the highest object of his calling, which is *to prevent diseases.*

All truly humane physicians seek to accomplish this noble task. In this respect physicians should go hand in hand with teachers and ministers. Among the ancients the priests were likewise physicians; it was only at a later period when medicine ceased to be limited to a knowledge of a few popular remedies, and became a vast reservoir of nauseous decoctions and health-perverting poisons, that physicians became a distinct class. Homœopathy, which is destined to upset the whole allœopathic plunder, will likewise restore the union between medicine and theology, for a physician should attend to the welfare of the soul as well as the body, both of which are inseparable.

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* How often has too tight lacing laid the foundation of incurable diseases, affections of the heart, etc.!

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Even if physicians and ministers still constitute two distinct classes, yet every true physician is anxious to ascertain whether the soul is in any manner involved in the production of the bodily disease; this knowledge may be the first indispensable stepping-stone to a cure

How often do both mental and physical derange ments arise from a want of faith and love!*

It is the duty of the physician as well as of the minister to kindle these living fires in the patient's soul, the extinction of which may cause diseases and death.

To be a true physician, one must understand and do these things.

As love is the alpha and omega of Christianity, which induces the apostle Paul to say: "If I had faith, and could remove mountains, and had not love, I should be nothing;" so love should be the main motive of a physician's doings. It is only when the patient knows and feels this that he will follow his physician's instructions with perfect confidence; he will even listen to kindly-meant censure, and the physician will become both the helper and the friend of his patient.

Physicians whose hearts are full of love, are honored with a confidence which is alone capable of restoring health.

I must not omit to mention an instance which has frequently incited me, at a time when I was not yet accustomed to physical fatigue, to make renewed efforts in behalf of poor sufferers; for the poor are more in need of advice than those who are more fortunately endowed.

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* Insanity, for instance, is very frequently caused by anxious care, grief, religious scruples, pride, greediness, etc.

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One evening when old Dr. Heim had retired to rest before his accustomed hour, the bell rang; his wife who was anxious not to disturb the doctor's rest, sought to send the inquiring invalid away; but the old doctor who had heard the sound of the bell, called out: "Who is there?" His wife replied: "Never mind, the old watchman is sick, and his wife may call in some other physician." "No," said Heim, "nobody will visit this poor man at night, he is an old patient of mine, I must get up and see him." He rose from his bed, and visited his poor patient. In return for his many acts of kindness Heaven has blessed him with a long life and a happy age.

This example should be an admonition to every physician to go and do likewise.

If this truly Christian feeling which is not manifested by turning up the eyes, by praying and fasting, but by deeds of love, and by a firm and unshakeable faith that nothing can happen to us which is not ordained by the Providence of God, shall have penetrated the hearts of men; then these two important offices of the ministry and medicine, will be again filled by the same person, *for every pastor should be a physician, and every physician a pastor.*

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CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

***Aconitum Napellus.** (Monk's-hood, wolf's-bane.)

A remedy for the blood. *Vascular* excitement, dry and burning heat, alternate chills and heat (fever). Restlessness, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, excitement; consequences of sudden chagrin and fright, such as: trembling, inflammations of every organ, where the treatment is always commenced with Aconite, such as: pneumonia, pleurisy, etc.; *croup;* measles, purple-rash, jaundice, stye; violent *rheumatic pains* in the limbs, with sensations in the whole body as if bruised, after taking cold, with heat and chilliness, or only heat (stiffness of the limbs); gout, with feverish symptoms. Arthritic, rheumatic and nervous *toothache,* with restlessness and anxiety, vertigo and fainting fits. Short and hurried breathing. Paroxysms of anxiety and suffocation. *Asthma; apoplexy; pulmonary hæmorrhage,* with frequent pulse, anxiety, expectoration of fluid blood when hawking, the blood comes up with a sensation of scraping or burning in the chest. Short and dry, or hollow and hoarse cough, especially in the case of children after taking cold, also with fever. Vomiting, especially of drinks, cardialgia, constipation, colorless stools. *Anxious urging to urinate.* Suppression of the urinary secretions. Brown, dark, burning, scanty urine.

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Uterine hæmorrhage, miscarriage with fever; typhoid fever, with dry skin and burning heat (together with Bell., Bry. and Rhus.); burning swelling of injured parts; unquenchable thirst; intermittent fever with heat and thirst prevailing (in the case of scrofulous individuals give Silicea); *sleeplessness*, owing to mental anxiety, also with wandering of the mind. Anxiety and restlessness, even until the patient is beside himself. Apprehensive mood.

If fever is present, Aconite should be given in every case, and should invariably initiate the treatment.

Agaricus muscarius. (Bug-agaric.)

Rheumatic tearing pains in the limbs, worse during rest, less during motion (in conjunction with Rhus); ailments which break out cross-wise, for example; in the right arm and left leg; epilepsy; aversion to work; feeling of icy-coldness on top of the head (together with Calc. carb. and Sepia); contraction of the eye-lids which seem less widely apart; twitching of the eyelids; short-sightedness, also with dimness of both eyes, as through a gauze; *muscæ volitantes;* cold urine; many symptoms are worse after singing.

Agnus castus. (Chaste-tree.)

Deficiency of milk, in the case of lying-in women (in conjunction with Pulsat.); chronic distortions of the joints (after Arn. and Rhus); arthritic nodes; sadness, apprehension of near death; swelling and induration of the spleen; chronic gonorrhœa, with suppression of the sexual instinct and deficient erections; swelling

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and induration of the testes, also after suppression of gonorrhœa; sterility.

Alumina. (Argilla, oxide of alumen.)

Trembling of the extremities; involuntary motions and twitching of the limbs; humid scurfs and spreading herpes; inability to think coherently; falling and dryness of the hair; cold feeling in the eyes; squinting of the eyes; vibrations and sparkling before the eyes; purulent discharge from the right ear; swelling and redness of the nose; sore and scurfy nostrils, with discharge of a thick, yellowish mucus; ulceration of the Schneiderian membrane; tubercular blotches in the face; swelling and cracking of the lips, also with blisters and crusts on the same; painfulness of the teeth when chewing, the teeth feel loose and elongated; swelling and bleeding of the gums; sore throat when swallowing, and pressure under the sternum when swallowing, as if the œsophagus were contracted; potatoes cause unpleasant symptoms; protrusion and incarceration of existing hernia; constipation of pregnant females and infants; fluent piles; premature, scanty and short-lasting menses; acrid leucorrhœa during and after the menses. The skin on the hands is rough, chapped, bleeds readily. Whitlow. At night the legs go to sleep.

Ambra grisea.

Ailments of old people (in conjunction with Baryta and Opium); tearing or crampy pains in the muscles, also in the joints, often on one side of the body only.

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In the evening, when lying down, or in the warmth the pains are worse; they abate during a walk in the open air or by lying on the affected part; talking fatigues. The skin feels numb all over; *itching and burning of the skin,* as from the itch; *brings the suppressed itch and tetter out again*; burning herpes; disconsolate loathing of life; aversion to talking and laughing; embarrassed manners in company; rush of blood to the head when listening to music; the hair feels sore when touched, it falls out; roaring, whizzing in the ears; drawing pains in the teeth, especially in *hollow* teeth, worse by eating warm food, abating when touched by cold things, disappearing after eating; fetid breath; sore throat; sour mouth after eating milk, hiccough after smoking; sour or suppressed eructations; tasting of the ingesta; nausea and vomiting; burning pressure and spasm in the stomach; pressure in the region of the liver; pressure, crampy or cutting pains, cold feeling in the bowels; urging to urinate, inability to retain the urine, secretes three times as much urine as the quantity of liquid taken followed by dull pains in the region of the kidneys; sour odor of the urine; premature menses; discharge of blood between the catamenia; lucorrhœa; spasmodic cough, especially in the case of thin persons; nightly trembling in the chest; stiffness of the small of the back, after sitting; the arms incline to go to sleep, especially when lying upon them; tearing and drawing in the arms, trembling of the arms; continual coldness of the hands; tearing in the legs: unpleasant coldness of the legs; cramp in the legs, almost every night; swelling or coldness of the feet burning of the soles

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Ammonium carbonicum. (Carbonate of Ammonia.)

Stinging and tearing, abating in bed (with Causticum); pains in the joints as if sprained; glandular swellings; chronic rash; the skin is scarlet-red; scarlet-fever (after Bell.); warts; nightmare when about to fall asleep; dreams of death and dead bodies; anxiety every afternoon as if one had committed a crime; loathing of life; fearful disposition; forgetfulness, inability to collect one's ideas; throbbing headache; falling off of the hair; ophthalmia, nightly agglutination of the lids; diplopia at a distance, shortsightedness, catarrh; hardness of hearing; nosebleed, especially when washing in the morning; chronic dryness of the nose; itching eruption in the face; ulcerated corners of the mouth; chapped lips; dullness or long-lasting looseness of the teeth; even sound teeth fall out; blisters on the tongue; swelling of the tonsils, rendering deglutition difficult; aversion to milk; excessive desire for sugar; cardialgia; burning, boring stitches, pressure and soreness in the region of the liver; when stepping, pain in the abdomen as from shaking; excoriating and sore hæmorrhoidal tumors; discharge of blood from the anus during and between stool; flowing piles; wetting the bed at night, especially when occurring towards morning; frequent emissions, almost every night; menses premature and profuse, the discharge taking place principally at night, in lumps; toothache during the menses; acrid leucorrhœa; dry cough, excited by titillation in the windpipe; cough with expectoration of mucus, especially in the morning in bed; shortness of breath, especially when going up stairs; numbness of the arms and finger; the legs go to sleep; swelling of the feet.

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Anacardium. (Malacca-bean.)

Pressure in various parts of the body, as from a plug; sensitive to cold and to currents of air; the skin is insensible to external stimuli; deep and long sleep, finds it hard to wake in the morning; dreams of fire; apprehensive for the future, dread of men; the moral sense seems blunted; sensation as if mind and body were disconnected; pain in the back part of the head, when making a wrong step; dimness of sight, as from cobwebs and spots before the eyes; hardness of hearing, roaring in the ears; discharge of brown pus from the ears; pale complexion, sickly look; fetid breath; excited sexual instinct; cough, with vomiting of the ingesta; hæmoptysis; trembling of the hands; burning of the soles.

Antimonium crudum. (Crude antimony.)

Lienteria; eructations tasting of the ingesta; nausea, vomiting of bile and mucus (together with Ipec and Puls.,) cardialgia, derangements caused by overloading the stomach; mucous hæmorrhoids; fungus articularis; intermittent fever with mucous diarrhœa and gastric ailments, especially in the morning; twitching pain in decayed teeth; indurated, horny skin; adiposis (after Calc.); spongy swelling of the knee.

Apis mellifica. (Honey-bee.)

Consequences of suppressed, repelled or imperfectly developed acute eruptions, such as measles, scarlatina, urticaria, etc. Consequences of stings of insects espe

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cially of bees; ophthalmia; obscuration and cicatrices of the cornea; staphyloma; styes; fistula lachrymalis; œdematous swelling of the face; erysipelas of the face, especially of a pale, livid color; inflammation and swelling of the tongue; ulcers on the tongue; carcinoma of the tongue; inflammation of the palate, mouth, fauces; inflammation of the abdominal organs; diabetes; gonorrhœa; affections of the ovaries and uterus, especially dropsy of these organs, without thirst; menstrual difficulties, swellings of the labia; miscarriage; metrorrhagia; induration of the mammæ; hydrothorax; pericardia; rheumatism, nodous gout; œdema of the extremities; swelling of the knees; furuncles, etc.

Vertigo when standing, sitting, lying, closing one's eyes, with obscuration of sight, nausea, headache, sneezing; fullness, heaviness; pressure in the head, especially when rising from a sitting or lying position, worse in a warm room, less when compressing the head; sharp, stinging pains in the temples; headache, with sensitiveness to the light or redness of the eyes; weakness of the eyes, with dread of straining them; twitching of the eye-ball, especially at night; heaviness, fullness and pressure in the eyes and lids; cutting, burning and redness of the eyes. Weeping of the eyes, and sensation as if they were full of mucus; agglutination and swelling of the lids; dropsical, erysipelatous swelling around the eyes; itching, redness and swelling of the nose; burning stinging in the face, with sensation of fullness, heat and redness, desire for cold water; livid, blueish-red color of the face; swelling of the lips; tongue as if scalded, especially along the edges, where it is blistered; the blisters burn and sting; dryness, fiery redness, burning stinging and swelling of the tongue;

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dry mouth, fauces and throat, with pain as if scalded; ptyalism; difficult deglutition, with burning, excoriating and stinging sensation; inflamed, swollen and painful tonsils; no appetite; absence of thirst in dropsy, with dryness of the throat, and heat; eructations tasting of the ingesta, worse after drinking water; nausea, vomiting, with dizziness, fainting, prostration, when these symptoms accompany other ailments; pressure, stinging, soreness and burning in the stomach; contused feeling under the ribs; colic, in the morning, with urging to stool; burning and soreness in the abdomen which is sensitive to the least pressure; greenish-yellow, watery or mucous diarrhœa, without pain, especially in the morning; scanty or suppressed secretion of urine, very painful; increased urination, day and night; burning and smarting in the urethra as if scalded; pains in the ovaries as if strained, or cutting, drawing, stinging pains, with pressure downwards; pressing downwards in the uterine region, as if the menses would appear; swelling of the labia; metrorrhagia, with expulsion of the fetus; hoarseness, with sensitiveness in the larynx, roughness in the throat, dryness; slow and difficult respiration, with constriction of the throat; fullness in the chest, obliging one to sit up; pressure in the chest, especially in the upper part; stitches, especially in the left side of the chest; coldness and heat in the chest; stitching pains in the region of the heart, impeding respiration; pulse hurried, full and strong, or hard, small and quick; pains under the scapulæ, worse during motion; stiffness in the small of the back; pains from the shoulders through the arms, drawing pains to the tips of the fingers; the arms go to sleep; burning and stinging of the hands, with

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redness, heat and swelling; itching, burning and chapping of the hands; the nails seem loose; falling off of the finger and toe nails; lupus; pains in the knee, or swelling of the knee, with burning and stinging; burning of the feet and toes; swelling of the feet; itching blotches in the joints; excessive sensitiveness of the flesh to pressure; the symptoms are made worse by warmth; cold water diminishes the pains in the inflamed parts; this agent chiefly affects the left side.

Argentum foliatum. (Silver-foil.)

Tearing and drawing in the bones, with pressure; profuse nose-bleed, especially after blowing the nose, or preceded by tickling and creeping in the nose; mercurial sore throat; nocturnal emissions; affections of the larynx, in the case of preachers, teachers, actors, singers; the pains are worse every day at noon.

Argentum nitricum. (Nitrate of silver.)

Aching or stinging, semi-lateral pains; epilepsy with dullness of mind; semi-lateral paralysis; dropsy depending upon affections of the liver; itch-like eruptions; catarrhal and syphilitic ophthalmia; fiery bodies and flashes before the eyes; black, carious teeth; the sound teeth are exceedingly sensitive to cold water; loose, readily bleeding gums; colicky pains in the case of hypochondriac or hysteric persons; thin brown stools having a foul smell; bloody and mucous diarrhœa; inflammation and stricture of the urethra; hæmaturia; deficient sexual desire, with shrinking of the parts; chancrous ulcers on the prepuce; cough induced by

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violent titillation in the larynx; nightly palpitation of the heart.

***Arnica montana.** (Leopard's bane.)

Hæmorrhage and injuries of internal and external organs, by blows, a fall, strain, sprain, contusion; ecchymosis, boils, varices, (in alternation with Puls.,) arnica may be used externally as a lotion; bed-sores, (externally and internally;) nose-bleed; cough after every exertion, after crying; paroxysms of whooping-cough, commencing with crying; violent coughing fit ceasing after eating; sensation of tenesmus in the rectum, after stool; anasarca and ascites (after Acon.;) cardialgia, pleuritis after a strain or an effort; intermittent fever after abuse of cinchona, with rheumatic pains in the limbs, aggravation by motion, talking or noise; aggravation or supervention of the pains when exposed to the vapor of coal.

***Arsenicum album.** (Arsenious acid.)

Burning pains in internal and external parts; *sudden prostration of strength;* watery diarrhœa, painless or else with burning in the bowels and anus; fetid diarrhœa, with constant coldness; white diarrhœic stools, bloody, also with tenesmus, brown and black; violent vomiting of the ingesta and of liquids, also of brown and black substances; aversion to farinaceous food; *Burning pains in the stomach,* relieved for a short time by warm drinks; gastritis, carcinoma of the stomach; Asiatic cholera, last stage, with cold breath or pains in the region of the spleen (after Cuprum or Veratrum;) anasarca, ascites,

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hydrothorax, especially after abuse of cinchona; constriction of the chest during motion, with dyspnœa; dry titillating cough during a walk in the open air, as if caused by the vapors of sulphur; spasmodic asthma; nocturnal palpitation of the heart, with great anguish; *Ichorous ulcers,* with burning pains, or with everted margins, having a foul smell, (carcinoma;) warts, surrounded by an ulcerated circle with hard, everted border; anthrax; gray tetter; greenish complexion; spontaneous limping; intermittent fever, with absence of thirst during the chill, great prostration, trembling or also paralysis of the extremities, or dropsical bloat of the body, especially after abuse of cinchona; with intense thirst and burning heat, *frequent drinking,* though little at a time; typhus; extreme *emaciation;* atrophy of children with large abdomens and glandular swellings; affections of the spleen and liver, after abuse of cinchona; phthisis laryngea (in connection with Carbo veg., Hep., Phosph., Spong;) mucous phthisis (in connection with Stannum;) illusions of smell, as if one smelled pitch: the pains are made worse by smoking, relieved by eating a copious meal; consequences of animal poisons that have been introduced into the stomach or have become absorbed into the blood.

*Asafœtida.

Ulcers and caries, with thin, fetid ichor; hysteric complaints; intermittent, pulsative, stinging, tearing pains, they are felt from within outwards and are changed to other pains by contact; bone-pains after suppression of syphilis, aggravated by the warmth of the bed; cough with expectoration tasting of onion

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Asarum europæum. (Common asarabacca.)

Headache with nausea, even unto vomiting, made worse by thinking; hemicrania on the left side, every afternoon at five o'clock; burning in the eyes, in the evening, with continual lachrymation; inflamed, weeping eyes; constant nausea; unsuccessful efforts to vomit, causing all the pains to be worse; vomiting, with great anxiety, or accompanied by diarrhœa, or vomiting of mere water; soreness in the region of the spleen; lienteria, potatoes are passed undigested; discharge of thick, black blood at stool; protrusion of the rectum; Menses premature and long lasting, with black blood; stitches in the lungs, especially when drawing breath; some symptoms abate while washing one's face.

***Aurum foliatum.** (Leaf-gold.)

Hernia, prolapsus of the uterus (after Nux v., in connection with Bell., Kreas., Lyc., Plat., Sep., Sil.;) *nightly bone-pains;* caries; syphilitic and mercurial affections of bones; ulcerated nose, with fetid discharge; swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands; induration or swelling of the testes; melancholy, longing for death, oppressive anxiety, especially in the præcordia, as if one should die; mania of suicide; jumping of the heart, palpitation during motion; feels better in the open air.

Baryta carbonica. (Carbonate of baryta.)

Affections of old people (in connection with Ambra and Opium;) scrofulous ailments; atrophy of children, with large bowels and glandular swellings; paralysis

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after apoplexy; nocturnal twitching of the muscles; swelling and induration of glands; warts; steatoma, sarcoma; tearing, stinging, twitching, throbbing in the head, especially in the forehead, over the eyes (in connection with Bell.;) falling off of the hair; baldness (with Graph. and Lyc.;) humid and dry scaldhead; inflammation of the eyes and lids, especially in the case of scrofulous persons, with photophobia; muscæ volitantes; eruption on and behind the ears; scurfs under the nose; eruption in the face; inflamed throat, with suppuration of tonsils, especially when frequently recurring after the use of the other remedies; weak digestion; violent singultus; pressure in the stomach as from a stone, even after eating the least quantity of food; *weakness of the male organs;* aversion to sexual intercourse (in females, with Caust.;) painful stiffness of the back and nape of the neck; rheumatic tearing in the limbs; ulcers on the legs; fetid sweat on the feet; the pains are chiefly felt in the left side of the body, when sitting, they pass off during exercise in the open air.

***Belladonna.** (Deadly night-shade.)

A medicine acting chiefly on the brain Vertigo, meningitis, hydrocephalus (after Acon.;) delirium; screaming of children, without any apparent cause, all the time, when carried or lying; headache, over the eyes, stitches in the temples; headache, with sensation as if the brain were balancing to and fro; hemicrania, especially on the right side; prosopalgia, toothache, with heat and swelling of the cheek, or gums, the pains are lancinating or tearing, affecting the whole side,

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sometimes it is impossible to point out the affected tooth, the pains extend to the temples, cold air, contact, chewing or hot drinks aggravate the pains, the teeth feel elongated; *hot, red, shining swelling,* erysipelas, especially of fleshy parts; *scarlatina* and sequelæ, such as hardness of hearing, otorrhœa, difficulty of speech, stuttering; *glandular swelling,* especially with heat and stinging, also stiffness of the neck and nape of neck, glandular indurations; chilblains, with bright-red, erysipelatous appearance; ophthalmia (after Acon.;) swelling of the eyelids, aversion or bleeding of the lids, thickening of the conjunctiva, spots, obscuration of the cornea; *weak sight;* dilated pupils; *diplopia;* hemeralopia; amaurosis; rush of blood to the head and chest; apoplexy; paralysis; *palpitation of the heart;* oppression of the chest, angina pectoris; convulsions, spasms, epilepsy with screams, delirium, laughter, worse by the least contact; tetanus; *chorea;* mental derangement after a fright or chagrin, illusions of the fancy, insanity; spasmodic cough as if the head would burst; paralysis of single parts; stitches and lameness of the hip-joint (with Caust.;) wetting the bed; intermittent fever, with delirium, headache over the eyes, or setting in in the afternoon, with violent chilliness and thirst, aversion to drink; discharge of blood between the menses; fetid metrorrhagia; prolapsus and induration of the uterus the pains improve while the patient is lying on a hard couch, or when looking out in a straight line; this remedy is particularly adapted to stout, plethoric individuals.

Borax.

Ailments in consequence of taking cold during damp

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and chilly weather; unhealthy skin; tetter; twisting of the hair as in plica polonica; inflammation of the eyes, and especially of the lids, with inversion of the lids; the eyes are sensitive to the light of lamps or candles; otorrhœa; tearing pains in decayed teeth, in cold and damp weather; the gums are swollen and bleed readily; aphthæ, as in stomatitis; hiccough, especially of infants; vomiting of sour phlegm; menses premature and profuse; chronic, corrosive leucorrhœa; sterility; galactirrhœa; cough, with musty expectoration; the pains are worse during a dance or when swinging.

Bovista. (Puff-ball)

Humid, scurfy tetter; objects seen nearer than they are; chronic fetid diarrhœa; scurfy nostrils; eruption in the corners of the mouth; scrofulous swelling of the lips; drawing, digging, boring pains in decayed teeth; chronic backache, with stiffness after stooping; the pains are made worse by the vapors of coal.

Bromine.

Very drowsy in the day-time; starting during sleep; violent chill, with stretching of the arms, as during an attack of fever and ague; sensation of burning in the whole body, as if surrounded by hot vapor; small, accelerated pulse; cool and damp hands; sweaty palms; small, moveable glandular swellings on the neck and nape of the neck; goïtre; vertigo when crossing a stream; hemicrania on the left side; headache after drinking milk; lachrymation, also with sensitiveness of the eyes to the light; photophobia, with pressure in

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the eyes when moving them; stitches in the ears, with heat in the same; soreness and scurfs in the nose; pains in decayed teeth, they are sensitive to cold water; inflammation of the fauces and uvula; sore throat, with swelling of the tonsils, difficult deglutition, pains when swallowing a drink; pains in the stomach, made worse by pressing upon the part; pains in the region of the liver, especially when pressing upon the same, also when riding in a carriage; slimy or papescent, diarrhœic stool; menses premature and too copious, preceded by frontal headache and accompanied by pain in the small of the back; *stitching constriction in the larynx; inflammation of the larynx and trachea; hoarseness, feeble low voice; rough, hollow, dry cough, with weariness, or with paroxysms of suffocation, or with wheezing sound and rattling breathing; or with croupy sound; croup,* even in the last stage; swelling of the mammæ; stitches in the chest, especially on the right side, during a rapid walk, worse during an inspiration; violent palpitation of the heart, especially in the evening, not permitting one to lie on the left side; the pains are worse in the evening until midnight, they abate during a walk in the open air.

*Bryonia alba. (White bryony.)

Acts chiefly upon the joints. Erysipelas of joints; rheumatic and arthritic pains in the joints, especially with redness of the affected parts, aggravated by motion, relieved by rest; stitches and rigidity of joints; rash, especially of lying-in females and infants, also miliaria alba (with Arsen.;) purpura hæmorrhagica; *intermittent fever,* especially quotidian and tertian, with chilliness

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prevailing, thirst during the chilly and hot stage, and *dry cough with stitches in the chest;* typhus with burning heat and thirst, dryness of the skin (after Acon.;) delirium, especially on waking; throbbing headache, worse during motion; meningitis (after Acon. and Bell.; *cough,* with *pleuritic stitches,* worse when entering a warm room and drawing a long breath; *pneumonia, pleurisy* (after Acon., Arn., Nux. vom.;) cardialgia when walking; *ascites* (after Acon.;) difficulty of breathing when walking fast, with continual disposition to draw a long breath; obstinate constipation (after Nux vom.;) *nose-bleed* in the place of the menses; *toothache,* aggravated by warm food, relieved by lying on the affected side, momentarily relieved by cold water, the teeth feel as if loose, worse in a warm room, in the evening and at night, or when walking; the pains are less in gloomy weather.

***Calcarea carbonica.** (Carbonate of lime.)

Acts chiefly upon the bones (with Silicea;) tearing and stitching in the limbs, the limbs incline to go to sleep, liability to feeling strained, the pains are worse during a change of weather, by working in the water, washing; *caries, curvature of bones; rickets;* scrofulous ailments; *epilepsy,* especially at night, with cries (with Caust.;) carcinomatous indurations in the mammæ (after Con; humid and dry tetter; dry warts; polypus; fistulæ; ulcers; sarcoma; ganglia; *goître;* swelling and hardness of the cervical glands; adiposis; emaciation, with large bowels and good appetite; intermittent fever, after abuse of Cinchona, also of those who work in water; sensation of icy-coldness about the head; eruption on

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the head, on and behind the ears, in the face (mouth, nose, cheeks, after Sulph.;) slow closing of the fontanelles; hard hearing, with buzzing in the ears, cardialgia, vomiting of the ingesta, or sour eructations, nausea, yawning; obstinate constipation: sour-smelling diarrhœa of children; ascarides; menses too early and too copious (with Nux vom.;) milky *leucorrhœa*, previous to the menses; discharge of blood and mucus, when urinating; cough with copious expectoration, yellow, purulent; phthisis pulmonalis; *palpitation of the heart*, with feeling of coldness; delirium tremens (after Opium and Nux vom.;) sensitive to cold and damp air; toothache of pregnant females, with rush of blood to the head, from a cold, worse at night, even aggravated by cold and warm applications or food; fistula dentalis; difficulty of first dentition; morbid sensation as if the body were shrinking; softening of the internal organs.

Calcarea caustica.

Skin. Small vesicles filled with lymph and surrounded by a red areola, also smarting and itching, like scabies.

Sleep. Sleepless, tossing about, or restless sleep with dreams.

Fever. Violent chills, followed by great heat in the head.

Disposition. Peevish, slowness of thought, giddiness.

Head. *Stitches* from the forehead to the occiput; *dull headache* in the vertex; the headache is worse when stooping.

Eyes. Pressing weight in the eyelids; tearing and stitches in eyes; burning of the eyes when reading at candlelight; lachrymation in the open air; photophobia.

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Ears. Stitching, tearing pains in the ears; ringing in the ears.

Nose. Dry nose; coryza, discharge of thick, tenacious mucous.

Face. Tearing in the malar bones; violent pains in the articulation of the jaws, with swelling of the cheeks.

Teeth. Dull, tearing, stitching pain in the decayed teeth, they feel elongated.

Mouth. Tongue thickly coated, greenish-yellow.

Throat. Stinging in the throat; difficult deglutition; phlegm in the throat, which it is difficult to hawk up; obstinate sore throat, with swelling of the tonsils; discharge of tenacious saliva; thickly-coated tongue; dull headache; small and hurried pulse.

Appetite, taste. Loss of appetite or else violent hunger; bitter taste in the mouth.

Gastric symptoms. Empty rising of air; regurgitation of food, with sourish-bitter taste; nausea, vomiting of sour fluid.

Stomach. Spasmodic contraction of the stomach.

Hypochondria. Stinging, tearing pain in both hypochondria.

Abdomen. Violent stitches in the small bowels, when stooping forward; pinching, contracting pains in the bowels.

Stool, Anus. Diarrhœic, slimy stools discharge of tænia; creeping or stinging tearing in the rectum and anus.

Trachea. Hoarseness, with pain in the throat; violent cough, with stitches in the chest, or expectoration of mucus and blood.

Chest. Stinging, tearing, pressing or pressing-tearing

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pain in the chest or sides of the chest, worse when drawing breath; *influenza*.

Back. Tension in the back; stiffness of the nape of the neck; tearing in the posterior cervical muscles, in the back, small of the back, os coccygis.

Upper extremities. Stitching-tearing pains in the upper extremities.

Lower extremities. Stitching pains in the hip-joint when stepping; tearing and stitching in the knee.

Calcarea phosphorica. (Phosphate of lime.)

Arthritis, with swelling of the joints, curvature of joints, very painful.

Calendula officinalis. (Marsh Marygold.)

Applied externally and internally, this agent heals *large, deep, shaggy, profusely-bleeding wounds*, and favors the process of cicatrization, even if whole pieces of flesh should be wanting. This agent is also indicated if the wounds are painful, with raw feeling and stitches in the wounds, as if suppuration were to take place, with smarting around the wounds. Wound-fever in alternation with Acon. Inflammation of the eyes, after an operation, also in alternation with Acon.

*Camphora

Antidotes most homœopathic medicines, especially from the vegetable kingdom.

Sudden prostration of strength; excessive weakness, convulsions, tetanic spasms. *Cholera*, especially with

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violent cramps in the calves, coldness of the body, great anxiety, burning in the fauces and stomach, the pit of the stomach is very painful when touched; ascites, with complete suppression of urine, which may be caused by Cantharides; suppression of sexual desire, complete impotence, (after Nux V.,) sensitive to cold air; liability to taking cold, followed by chilliness, or colic with diarrhœa, discharge of brown and blackish stool.

Cancer fluviatilis. (Sweet-water Crab.)

Red, stitching eruption like measles, over the whole body; fever, with redness and heat in the face, internal chilliness, creeping chills when uncovering the body.

Cannabis sativa. (Hemp.)

Ailments arising from bodily fatigue; spots and obscuration of the cornea, cataract, epistaxis even unto fainting; long suppression of urine; painful emission of a few drops of bloody urine; inflammation of the bladder and kidneys; gravel, burning in the urethra when urinating; urethritis gonorrhœica; sterility; miscarriage in the third month of pregnancy (with Sabina); *stitches* in the lungs when drawing breath, talking, moving about; *pneumonia*, also with delirium, vomiting of green bile; shocks in the region of the heart; carditis.

***Cantharides.** (Spanish fly),

Acts chiefly upon the bladder; detention of urine, with spasmodic pains in the bladder; ineffectual urging to

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urinate, dribbling of the urine; *hæmaturia;* painful *gonorrhœa,* chordee; discharge of bloody mucus from the bladder; inflammation of the kidneys and bladder (after Acon.;) intermittent fever, with urninary difficulties, or with aversion to drink (with Bell.)

Capsicum annuum. (Spanish pepper.)

Laming stiffness of the knees and tarsal joints, especially when first getting up (after Rhus;) dread of motion. The pains are made worse by contact or in the open air; quotidian and tertian-fever, with chilliness prevailing; chill with violent thirst, followed by heat with or without thirst, sweat. During the chill. anxiety, restlessness, inability to collect one's self, intolerance of noise, headache, flow of saliva, vomiting of mucus, painful swelling of the spleen, back ache, tearing in the limbs, contraction of the limbs. During the heat: stitches in the head, bad taste in the mouth, colic with ineffectual urging to stool, pains in the chest and back, tearing in the limbs; fever after abuse of Cinchona; *home-sickness* with redness of the cheeks; hemicrania; angry tetter on the forehead; chapped lips; burning pimples on the inner cheek; spasmodic contraction of the fauces; sudden, sometimes bloody diarrhœa; discharge of fluid, tenacious mucus mixed with black blood; dysenteric diarrhœa; gonorrhœic discharge from the urethra; frequent urging to urinate; difficult urination, dribbling; burning in the urethra when urinating, also, before and after; *cough,* especially at night, with headache, as if the skull would split; violent stitches in the region of the heart, extorting cries.

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Carbo animalis. (Animal charcoal.)

Arthritic stiffness of the joints; hard painful glandular swellings; burning chilblains; feeling as if abandoned by every body; vertigo with nausea, when rising from a stooping position; scald-head; otorrhœa; discharge of bright-red blood from the nose; burning swelling of the lips; bleeding of the gums; toothache, the teeth feel loose and elongated; weak digestion, nothing agrees with one; cardialgia, burning in the stomach; stool either hard or soft, like albumen; burning hæmorrhoidal tumors; premature menses with dark blood; burning-smarting leucorrhœa, tinging the linen yellow; painful nodes in the mammæ; cough with greenish expectoration; stitches in the right side; *suppuration of the right lung;* tetter or hard glands in the axillæ.

***Carbo vegetabilis.** (Vegetable charcoal.)

Burning pains in the limbs, bones, ulcers, also in internal organs; eruption and humid tetter in the face; hard hearing, with dryness of the inner ear, especially after measles; cough, with soreness in the larynx and chest; phthisis larynxea; cough, with expectoration of whitish or greenish mucus; mucous phthisis; cardialgia, with sensation of burning pressure, flatulence and sensitiveness in the pit of the stomach (sometimes after Nux.;) ailments caused by fat food, after the unsuccessful use of Puls.; chronic ailments after the use of Mercury, looseness of the teeth, bleeding of the gums, etc.; stomatitis; piles; burning, bleeding tumors after stool; chronic hoarseness or aphonia; spasmodic cough with retching and vomiting of mucus; cold breath and

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collapse of pulse during cholera; swinging makes the pains worse. This remedy sometimes favors the reaction when not sufficiently excited by other remedies, (also Opium.)

Causticum.

Arthritic and rheumatic tearing in the limbs, less in bed and warmth; contraction and paralysis of the limbs; paralysis after apoplexy, especially on the right side, also with stuttering; hysteric spasms, epilepsy, chorea; bleeding, inflamed warts, especially on the nose; fistula rect.; aversion to sexual intercourse, in the case of females (with Baryt.;) racking cough, with spirting out of the urine; raging toothache; fistula dentalis, with painfulness and bleeding of the gums; chronic hoarseness.

Cepa. (Common Onion.)

Colic after eating salad, especially cucumbers; ailments induced by getting the feet wet, or by exposure to dampness or impure air; contusions and burns; ailments of children, such as, running of the nose, sore eyes, cough, rattling in the bronchia, colic, flatulence, worms, urinary difficulties; ailments of old people, dyspnœa, accompanied by or alternating with affections of the bladder and kidneys; toothache, relieved by cold, worse in the warmth; coryza, lachrymation, sensitiveness of the eyes, alternate heat and chills; the pains in the upper part of the body first appear on the right, then on the left side; in the lower part the reverse, are worse in the evening, less in the open air, worse again when re-entering the warm room.

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***Chamomilla vulgaris.** (Common chamomile.)

Excessive sensitiveness of the senses, especially when caused by coffee and other narcotics; ailments induced by fits of chagrin; watery, greenish diarrhœa, or like stirred eggs, having a foul smell, during dentition; restlessness and spasms during the diarrhœa, the child draws up its legs; *crying* of infants without any apparent cause, abating when they are carried; dry cough from taking cold, hacking cough of children in the winter, with titillation in the throat-pit, worse at night; headache, after sudden suppression of sweat; *toothache*, by exposure to a draught of air, with otalgia, and as if the teeth were loose and elongated; *hoarseness* from taking cold; sore throat with sensation as if something had lodged in the throat which had to be hawked up; heat in the throat, with thirst; asthma millari; *angina pectoris* with suffocative symptoms, after a fit of chagrin; cardialgia, with pressure in the stomach as from a stone, relieved by drinking coffee, caused by a fit of chagrin; labor-like pains previous to or during the menses; uterine hæmorrhage, with discharge of fetid coagula; fever, with redness of one, and paleness of the other cheek.

***China.** (Peruvian bark.)

General *debility*, especially when caused by loss of fluids, onanism, depletions, nursing, suppurations, etc.; impotence; debilitating emissions; emaciation, especially of the limbs, atrophy of children; exhausting sweats, night or morning; pains in the limbs, aggravated by the least contact, *with disposition to perspire; intermittent*

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fever, especially in marshy regions, with absence of thirst during the chill and heat. The thirst generally sets in between the chill and hot stage, and increases during the sweat; *chlorosis*, frequently with swelling of the feet; *anasarca;* hæmorrhages, metrorrhagia; deficient or suppressed labor-pains; flatulence, fetid; constipation from debility; *diarrhœa* with feeling of weakness, discharge of undigested food, also after eating fresh fruit; cardialgia from debility; toothache, headache of nursing females or pregnant women; nocturnal enuresis of feeble children; involuntary stool and urine from debility; cough with granular expectoration; some pains are eased by shaking the head, (chief remedies for the china-cachexia, are: Ars., Ipecac., Ferr., Verat.)

Chlorum. (Water impregnated with Chlorine.)

Herpes; evening-fever; hurried pulse; difficulty of remembering the names of persons; impeded deglutition; malignant sore-throat; foul ulcers in the throat; nausea, vomiting; weakness of the bowels; colic, diarrhœa; sudden impotence with aversion to sexual intercourse, in the case of persons who had a passion for it; violent cough, hæmoptysis; ulcerative phthisis; nightsweats of phthisicky persons.

Cicuta virosa. (Water-hemlock.)

Soreness as if bruised; tetanic spasms; convulsions; epilepsy of children; suppurating eruptions in the face; going to sleep while sitting, the head bent forward, during the period of digestion or while listening to a dull sermon; vertigo when sitting up in bed, with

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obscuration of sight; weak sight, with dilatation of the pupils; photophobia; diplogia; hæmorrhage from the ears; vomiting while making an effort to raise the head when lying; worms; colic, with convulsions, in the case of children; involuntary discharge of urine, as from paralysis of the bladder.

Cina. (Worm-seed.)

Ascarides, lumbrici; pinching colic and irritating pain in the umbilical region, from worms; *spasms of children, from worms,* during which they dose with their eyes half-closed, and rub at the nose. Epilepsy, especially at night; whooping-cough, with worms; intermittent fever, with vomiting and canine; hunger; bluish color around the mouth.

Cistus canadensis. (Rock-rose.)

Tearing and drawing in the joints, especially in the toes and fingers; *swelling and suppuration* of the glands; scrofulous ailments, fetid otorrhœa; vesicular erysipelas in the face. *Caries* of the lower jaw. Swelling and looseness of the gums, they have an unpleasant appearance; the pains are worse towards morning, and after an unpleasant emotion.

Clematis erecta. (Virgin's-bower.)

Mercurial ailments; articular rheumatism in consequence of mismanaged gonorrhœa; pustules over the whole body; *chronic, red and humid herpes,* itching in the warmth of the bed and after washing; scrofulous

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sore eyes; swelling and induration of the inguinal glands; *stricture* of the urethra; purulent gonorrhœa; swelling and induration of the testes; induration in the mamma, under the nipple. Arthritic nodes in the finger-joints.

Cocculus indicus. (Seeds of cocculus.)

Nausea when riding in a carriage, sea-sickness; cardialgia during and shortly after a meal; vomiting, worse when raising the head. Paraplegia, with numbness of the limbs, also proceeding from the small of the back; intermittent fever, with cardialgia or lameness of the small of the back; epilepsy, with involuntary discharge of urine during the paroxysms; menstrual abdominal spasms, also with cessation of the menses (after Puls.); angina pectoris of hysteric individuals. The pains are made worse by eating, drinking, sleeping, talking, driving, smoking.

Coccus cacti. (Cochineal.)

Dull, stinging, spasmodic pressing pain in the kidneys, increased by pressure and motion. Cutting pains in the region of the bladder; paroxysms of titillating, barking cough, especially night and morning. After a few turns of cough, the patient raises a large quantity of albuminous, tenacious, ropy mucus, white or yellowish-white, having a saltish taste, sometimes with gagging, or vomiting of the ingesta; *whooping cough.*

***Coffea cruda.** (Raw coffee.)

The senses and nerves are very much *excited*, in the

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case of lying-in females, especially when this state is caused by abuse of Chamomile-tea. Consequences of a paroxysm of sudden joy; anxious and weeping mood of hysteric females, crowding of ideas, acute thinking, arranging plans for the future, etc. Excessive labor-pains; protracted after-pains. Excessive excitability of the sexual parts. *Spasms* and diarrhœa during dentition, or from the abuse of Chamomile-tea.

Colchicum autumnale. (Meadow-saffron.)

Arthritic and rheumatic complaints, with tearing pains in warm weather, and stitching pains when the weather is cold; œdema and anasarca; nocturnal heat of the body, thirst; pulse 100; *vomiting* of bitter mucus or of food, excited or aggravated by motion; the abdomen is very much distended; fall-dysentery, with discharges of white mucus, tenesmus; bloody stools with discharges of patches of mucus. Scanty dark red urine, with burning and tenesmus in the urethra; cough at night, during which the urine spirts out involuntarily; hydrothorax; the pains are worse at night, when they are intense and last until day-time.

***Colocynthis.** (Wild bitter cucumber.)

Hemicrania, with crampy pain, nausea and vomiting, every afternoon; colic, with violent pain in the umbilical region, causing the patient to cry out and bend double, the pain comes every few minutes and leaves the abdominal walls so sensitive that the pain is felt at every step; cardialgia with sensation of hunger which cannot be relieved by eating; yellow diarrhœa, excited

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by eating or drinking ever so little; vomiting and diarrhœa after a fit of chagrin; spontaneous limping.

***Conium maculatum.** (Spotted hemlock.)

Indurated mammæ, with violent pain; swelling and induration of glandular organs; caries of the sternum; cataract caused by injuries; impotence; chronic obstruction of the nose; tetter and spreading ulcers in the face; *cancer of the lip*, caused by a blow, contusion; swelling of the testicles, caused by a contusion; *cough*, only at night, especially shortly after lying down at night.

***Crocus.** (Saffron.)

Good for *metrorrhagia*, with tenacious, coagulated, fetid blood; the movements of the fetus are too violent.

***Crotalus horridus.** (Rattle-snake poison.)

Paralysis after apoplexy, especially of the right side; spasms and convulsions, also with violent cries and delirium; œdema of the whole body; oozing of blood from all the pores; black spots on the skin; blisters surrounded by a red areola. Ulcers arising from blisters; inflammatory fever, with pulse up to 130, first full and strong, afterwards feeble and scarcely perceptible; frequent attacks of erysipelas of the face; trismus.

***Cuprum.** (Copper.)

Dry cough, taking away the breath, like whooping-cough; *whooping-cough*, the children turn blue in the face, as if suffocating. Spasms preceded by weeping.

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Asiatic cholera, especially if vomiting and diarrhœa are accompanied by convulsions of the extremities and pressure in the pit of the stomach, or preceded by spasmodic constriction of the chest, the liquids roll down in the œsophagus as if by their own weight (in alternation with Veratrum); *opisthotonos*, with discharges of urine; cramps in the calves; the convulsions begin at the toes and fingers; asthma, with difficulty of breathing even unto suffocation, and spasmodic vomiting at the end of the attack.

Daphne indica.

Rheumatic and arthritic pains in the muscles and bones; *bone-pains*, especially at night (in connection with Merc. and Aur.); palpitation, with inability to lie on the left side.

Digitalis purpurea. (Fox-glove.)

Blueness of the lids, lips, tongue, nails (cyanosis); slow pulse, down to 35; *dilatation* and diminished sensibility of the pupils; amaurosis; vomiting of bile or mucus; ash-colored stools: hydrocele; cough with expectoration resembling boiled starch; hæmoptysis; palpitation with slow pulse; hydrothorax and ascites, from organic disease of the heart.

Drosera. (Sun-dew.)

Whooping-cough with vomiting, the child feeling better during motion than during rest. The sweat is not cool, but rather warm (the opposite of Verat.);

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whooping-cough with hæmorrhage from nose and mouth, pains in the hypochondria; nose-bleed, especially morning and evening, or when stooping; laryngeal phthisis, with rapid emaciation. The cough is made worse by singing, laughing, crying, smoking, drinking.

***Dulcamara.** (Bitter-sweet.)

Diarrhœa, with colic, after taking cold; swelling and induration of the glands; catarrhal ailments (after Acon.); small, hard, dry warts (with Calc.); urticaria; humid and suppurating herpes, or dry, scaly tetter; ascites, hydrothorax; cough, with expectoration of tenacious mucus, and stitches in the sides of the chest.

Euphorbium officinale. (Spurge.)

Burning pains, especially in internal organs; rheumatic pains in the limbs, worse during rest; laming weakness in the joints; chronic eruptions; gangrene; erysipelatous inflammation of the head; chronic sore eyes, with suppuration; dimness of sight, objects seem too large, inducing one to raise the leg much more than the size of the object requires, in order to step over it; vesicular erysipelas of the face; œsophagitis; spasmodic cardialgia, burning in the stomach; papescent stools; urging to urinate, the urine passes off in drops; rigidity and burning pain in the extremities.

Euphrasia officinalis. (Eye-bright.)

Inflammation of the eyes, especially when caused by injuries (with Conium.) Inflammation and ulceration

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of the margins of the eyelids, with headache. Spots, ulcers and obscuration of the cornea; *lachrymation;* coryza with smarting lachrymation and photopbolia; heaviness of the tongue, causing difficulty of speech; colic alternating with sore eyes; figwarts; cough only in the day-time, with phlegm on the chest which it is difficult to raise; numbness of the fingers; *cramp in the calves* while standing.

*Ferrum. (Iron.)

Ailments arising from abuse of China and tea; milky leucorrhœa; smarting of the vagina during an embrace, deficient sexual feeling; metrorrhagia with labor-like pains; debility from loss of fluids (with China). Anasarca and ascites, caused by abuse of Cinchona or accompanied by liver complaint.

Nitro-glycerine. (Glonoine.)

Headache, pressing in the vertex, or as if the brain were pressed asunder. Violent *rush of blood* to the head. Throbbing in the forehead as far as the nape of the neck. Stitches in the forehead or temples. During the headache the pulse is accelerated, the face red, the forehead moist. The eyes look red, stitches and heat in the eyes. Stitches and fullness in the ears. Pains and rigidity in the lower jaw. Throbbing toothache, with headache. Sensation as if the lower lip were swollen. Stinging and smarting in the swollen tongue. Gnawing in the pit of the stomach, colic, rumbling in the bowels. Oppression on the chest, throbbing of the carotids. *Pain, heat and chills down the back.* Numbness and

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weakness in the left arm and legs. Vertigo when walking.

***Graphites.** (Black-lead.)

Humid tetter; scanty or delaying menses, with cutaneous eruptions. Chronic costiveness. Falling out of the hair (with Baryta and Lycop.)

Helleborus niger. (Christmas-rose.)

Anasarca, especially after suppression of an exanthem (scarlatina, measles, purple-rash); apathy to emotions; acute and chronic hydrocephalus. Aphthæ in the mouth. Swelling of the posterior cervical glands.

***Hepar sulphuris calcareum.** (Sulphuret of lime.)

Arthritic and rheumatic pains, also with inflammation and swelling of the affected parts. Mercurial cachexia. Ulcerations and suppurations (in alternation with Merc.); panaritia (in alternation with Merc. or Sil.); Ulceration of the mamma; open chilblains; vesicular erysipelatous inflammations with swelling (with Rhus tox.); rhagades. Humid tinea; scrofulous ophthalmia with pimples on the lids; phlyctænæ of the cornea; fetid otorrhœa. Soreness in the groin. Croup (after Aconite, in alternation with Spongia); chronic hoarseness; chronic laryngitis; *laryngeal phthisis;* sore throat as if a pointed body were sticking in it; dyspepsia, with pressure in the stomach; sour, green diarrhœa of children; opalescent urine; leucorrhœa with smarting; sensation as if hot water were coursing through the swelling around the chest; ankles.

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Hydrocyani acidum. (Prussic acid.)

In the last stage of cholera: 1. If the patient continues to spit continually without expectorating much saliva. 2. Heat in the head, with coldness of the limbs, vomiting of a black fluid, involuntary stools. 3. For cholera sicca (dry cholera) without diarrhœa or vomiting, with general cramps, at times in the calves, at other times in the arms and hands or in the masseter muscles, preventing the mouth being opened, with occasional involuntary shrieks, followed by prostration or fainting, 4. After the apparent cessation of all vital functions, with entire collapse of pulse (with Carbo. veg.) in the last stage (paralytic stage;) tetanus.

***Hyoscyamus niger.** (Black henbane.)

Toothache, with flashes of heat towards the head; epileptic paroxysms, terminating in deep sleep; chorea; encephalitis (Bellad. being ineffectual;) grasping at flocks in typhus; consequences of unhapyy love, with jealousy; rage, with shameless manners, the patient goes about naked; spasmodic closing of the eyelids, squinting, diplopia, hemeralopia (in alternation with Bell.)

Hypericum perforatum. (St. John's-wort.)

Used externally and internally, this agent cures punctured wounds, cuts, bruises, lacerations of the fibre, if the pains are very violent, like toothache, proceeding from the injury along the limb. It is also useful, if children are affected with spasms after every slight injury.

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***Iatropha curcas.** (Barbadoes-nut.)

General prostration; coldness of the extremities, with blueness of the nails; vomiting of albuminous substances, with diarrhœa; *Asiatic cholera,* with frightful vomiting, constrictive or burning pains in the stomach, watery stools, violent cramps in the calves, coldness of the body (in connection with Cupr. and Verat.)

Ignatia amara. (St. Ignatius' bean.)

Spasmodic laughter and weeping, consequences of *grief, suppressed mortification, unhappy love;* convulsions after grief, fright, insults. Hysteric spasms, epilepsy (from similar causes;) menses premature and profuse, black and coagulated blood, (after Nux vom.;) cardialgia relieved by eating; uterine spasms, with contractive pressing pains; disposition to prolapsus of the rectum; hemicrania (clavus.)

Iodine.

Scrofulous ailments; swelling and induration of glands; œdema, anasarca; fever, alternate chills and flashes of heat, with delirium and subsultus tendinum, grasping at flocks; *hectic fever;* aphthæ, with ptyalism; continual vomiting; induration of the spleen; swelling of the inguinal glands; ovarian dropsy; metrorrhagia at stool; chronic, corrosive leucorrhœa; *inflammation of the larynx and trachea; croup* (in alternation with Acon.;) chronic hoarseness; cough, with white or bloody expectoration; *laryngeal* and *tracheal phthisis; goitre;* white-swelling of the knee, also inflammatory swelling, with violent pains and suppuration.

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*Ipecacuanha.

Prostration, with loathing of food or drink; vomiting; *intermittent fever*, (especially after allœopathic remedies had been used;) *cinchona-cachexia*, slight chills, a good deal of heat, gastric symptoms, oppression on the chest; gastric derangement after eating fat food (also Puls.;) *cholerine*, vomiting of mucus and bile (with Puls.;) rattling and vomiting of mucus, in the case of children; *hæmorrhage* from every orifice of the body; asthma millari, the pains are less in the open air.

Kali bichromicum. (Bichromate of Potash.)

Chronic rheumatism; pains shifting from one part to another; violent itching of the skin, followed by the breaking out of small pustules on the arms and thighs forming crusts; *secondary syphilitic eruptions*.

Apathy; irritable mood; vertigo on rising from a seat; stinging pains in the temples; throbbing headache.

Inflammation and swelling of the lids; chronic conjunctivitis; ulcers and spots of the cornea; optical illusions; stinging and ringing in the ears; *ozæna;* sponginess, polypi of the nose; *fetor* from the nose; loss of smell; plugs of indurated mucus in the nose.

Chapping of the lips; ulcers on the inner lips; painful ulcer on the tongue; yellow coating on the tongue; sensation as of a hair on the velum; sensation as if the food remained lodged in the œsophagus; small and excavated ulcer at the root of the uvula, with reddish arcola, and secreting a yellowish matter; secondary syphilitic ulceration of the throat.

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Sour or bitter taste in the mouth; heartburn; vomiting of blood or mucus; pains in the stomach aggravated by motion, relieved by eating, which leaves a feeling of oppression; boring pains in the bowels, relieved by pressure; habitual constipation, or occurring every three months; dysentery, with boring pain at the anus; scanty urine, with whitish pellicle and whitish sediment; rawness, soreness, itching and pustules of the pudendum; yellowish leucorrhœa, with weakness in the small of the back.

Dryness in the bronchia; painfulness of the larynx, with intolerable titillation, and dry cough day and night; or cough with expectoration of tenacious phlegm, or yellowish-gray phlegm; dyspnœa; tearing-lancinating pains in the whole left side of the chest; stitching-boring pains in the kidneys, with suppression of urine.

Tearing pains in the arms and hands; rheumatic pains in the hips, knees, also with trembling of the legs.

Kali carbonicum. (Carbonate of Potash.)

Bitter, sour, foul or sweetish taste; hoarseness, with sensation as of a plug in the throat; cough, with suffocative anguish, or with vomiting, especially in the morning; whooping cough with œdema of the upper lids; cough with purulent expectoration; dyspnœa, especially when walking fast; goitre.

Kreasotum.

Marasmus of children, with diarrhœa; swelling or induration of the neck of the uterus; incipient carcinoma.

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Lachesis.

Paralysis, especially on the left side; epilepsy; twitching of the arms and legs, froth at the mouth; ulcers on the legs, secreting a fetid pus; inveterate fever and ague, especially after abuse of cinchona; sore throat; gangrenous ulceration.

Laurocerasus. (Cherry-laurel.

Tetanic and epileptic spasms; apoplexy, with loss of speech; hepatitis and induration of the liver; constipation, retention of urine, complete paralysis of the bladder; profuse menorrhagia during the critical period, with dark coagula; cough with copious gelatinous expectoration, also streaked with blood; slow, panting breathing; paralysis of the lungs; pains are less in the open air and at night.

Ledum palustre. (Marsh-tea.)

Nodous gout. Dry, itching herpes; swelling of the knee, with tension and stinging; inflammatory or œdematous swelling of the feet and legs.

Lycopodium clavatum. (Club-moss.)

Nodous gout; scrofulous and rickety complaints; curvature and softening of bones; mercurial bone-pains, paralysis; humid tetter; humid scald head; fistulous ulcers; chronic conjunctivitis; photophobia; ulceration of the Schneiderian membrane; freckles in the face; chronic hepatitis; *impotence;* cough with saltish expectoration; inveterate ulcers on the legs, with nocturnal tearing.

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Magnesia carbonica. (Carbonate of Magnesia.)

Obscuration of the cornea; toothache of pregnant females; contracting or oppressive pains in the stomach, with sour eructations.

Magnesia muriatica. (Muriate of Magnesia.)

Schirrous indurations of the uterus; spasms of the broad ligaments.

Manganum. (Manganese.)

Nocturnal bone pains; chronic hoarseness and roughness of the throat; cough, with expectoration of green or yellowish mucus in little lumps; laryngeal phthisis.

Menyanthes trifoliata. (Buck-bean.)

Intermittent fever with feeling of coldness in the abdomen; otorrhœa after measles or scarlatina.

Mephitis putorius. (Skunk.)

Spasmodic cough, whooping cough.

Mercurius vivus and solubilis. (Quicksilver.)

Chancrous ulcers, especially when accompanied by drawing in the limbs; rickets, scrofulous and dropsical complaints; *swelling* and *caries* of bones, or inflammatory bone-pains, especially at night, also curvature and excessive brittleness of the bones; rheumatic or arthritic pains in the joints and limbs, becoming intolerable in the warmth of the bed, *especially at night, with perspiration which does not afford any relief;* scabies,

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or miliary itch, readily-bleeding small-pox (in alternation with variolin;) sequelæ of small-pox; tetter, especially *syphilitic;* spreading ulcers, spongy, blueish, *readily-bleeding;* inflammatory swelling of glands, parotitis; suppurations of various kinds; inflammatory fevers, with greatly hurried pulse and excessive sweat having a sour or foul smell; swelling of the head, eruption on the head; falling off of the hair; inflammation of the eyes and lids; tearing and stitching pains in the ears; purulent or bloody discharge from the ears; hardness of hearing, with roaring in the ears; inflammation and swelling of the nose, especially of the point; nose-bleed, the blood coagulates very speedily; tearing, stitching, jerking toothache, especially at night, in the roots of the teeth, shooting to the inner ear, aggravated by cold or warm drinks, or by inspiring cold air; also, with ptyalism and swelling of the cheeks; fetor from the mouth; aphthæ, ulcers in the mouth; *inflammation of the tongue,* swelling of the tongue, with thick coating of the same; excessive loathing of meat; desire for cold drinks, especially water; sore throat, with swelling of the tonsils and ptyalism; violent vomiting of bitter mucus; hepatitis, swelling and hardness of the liver; inflammation of the bowels and peritoneum; green diarrhœa, mucous, bloody, purulent, with cutting colic and tenesmus, continuing even after a discharge; sour or excoriating stool; protrusion of the rectum, it looks black and blood is spirted out; urine with white flocks, as if filled with pus and mucus; *hæmorrhage from the urethra; greenish gonorrhœa,* especally at night, with painful erections; balannorrhœa; hard swelling of the testes; prolapsus of the vagina; purulent, corrosive leucorrhœa; hard swelling or suppuration of the mam-

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ma; *catarrhal conditions* of various kinds, especially when attended with chilliness and aversion to the open air; *influenza;* dry, racking cough, as if the head and chest should fly to pieces; hæmoptysis when lying down; painful stiffness of the neck; exfoliation of the finger-nails; children refuse the breast; remedies against the excessive action of Mercury, are: Bell., Carb. veg., Hep. sulph., Nitri ac., Sulph., Lach., Lyc.

Mezereum.

Abuse of Mercury, chronic effects thereof, especially *caries* of bones; swelling of the parotid glands; humid scaldhead; excessive vomiting of green and bitter mucus, or bloody, chocolate-colored vomiting every day; burning pains in the stomach; *hæmaturia;* discharge of a few drops of blood after urinating; discharge of mucus from the urethra; balannorrhœa; albuminous leucorrhœa.

Millefolium. (Yarrow.)

This remedy is chiefly recommended for hæmorrhage from the various orifices of the body.

Moschus. (Musk.)

Hysteria and *hypochondria;* convulsions of males or females; tonic spasms; excessive vascular erethism; headache, as from a heavy weight on the head, with a sensation as if cold compresses were applied to the head; tearing in the right half of the head as if the head should be cut through; report in the ears, fol-

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lowed by discharge of a few drops of blood; vomiting every forenoon; pressure in the stomach, increased by drinking; throbbing in the region of the stomach; constipation relieved by coffee; violent sexual desire, with titillation in the sexual organs; spasmodic jerking of the hands and feet, followed by severe pains in these parts. Some of the pains abate in the open air.

Muriatic acid.

Foul ulcers on the legs; typhus, the patient settles down in the bed, fetid breath, aphthæ in the mouth, compressible and intermittent pulse.

Natrum carbonicum. (Carbonate of soda.)

Glandular swellings on the neck and in the groin; swelling of the feet, or coldness of the same.

Natrum muriaticum. (Salt.)

Intermittent fever, especially after abuse of Cinchona, quotidian or tertian, with bone-pains, great prostration, bitter taste in the mouth, backache, sallow complexion, ulceration of the corners of the mouth, loss of appetite, pressure in the pit of the stomach with painful sensitiveness when touched, the paroxysms generally set in in the forenoon with thirst, even during the chill; falling off of the hair; lachrymation, especially in the open air, twitching of the lids, dimness of sight, blurred appearance of the letters, muscæ volantes, fiery points or streaks; hardness of hearing, with buzzing in the ears, ringing, otorrhœa. Swelling of the lips and cervical

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glands, scurvy, gumboil; sensation as of a hair on the tongue; vomiting of the ingesta, especially in the case of pregnant females; spasmodic cardialgia, afternoon to evening; chronic constipation or diarrhœa; prolapsus of the rectum, with burning in the anus and discharge of bloody ichor; tetter at the anus; painful hæmorhoidal tumors; gleet; scanty and retarded menstruation; acrid leucorrhœa, with sallow complexion; cough, caused by tickling in the throat or pit of the stomach; cough with vomiting of the ingesta; stitch in the chest when drawing a long breath or coughing; palpitation of the heart after the least exercise; irregular, intermittent beats of the heart; trembling of the hands when writing; dry and brittle skin on the hands; burning or coldness of the feet; the sweat of the feet which had been suppressed reappears.

*Nitric acid.

Chancre, gonorrhœa, figwarts, especially when complicated with mercurial symptoms; mercurial ulceration of the mouth; loose teeth and bleeding gums; inflammation and swelling of the testicles, the pain extending upwards along the spermatic cords; swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands; affection of the kidneys, urinary complaints; flowing piles; chilblains; hardness of hearing (followed by Petrol.;) ulcerative phthisis (after Kali carb.); the pains are relieved by riding in a carriage.

Nitrum. (Nitre.)

Itching blotches on the body, *except on the hands and*

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feet; headache after eating veal; nocturnal throbbing toothache, made worse by cold things; stitches in the chest when drawing a long breath; pneumonia; cough with purulent expectoration, after neglected pneumonia, or with expectoration of bloody mucus. The pains mostly appear in the afternoon and evening; those which make their appearance in the day-time, disappear in the evening.

Nux muschata. (Nutmeg.)

Consequences of exposure to dampness and cold; affections accompanied by drowsiness or disposition to fainting; intermittent fever with drowsiness, white-coated tongue, rattling breathing, bloody expectoration and but little thirst, even during the hot stage; *diarrhœa after the use of boiled milk.*

***Nux vomica.** (Vomic nut.)

Cardialgia, pressure at the stomach with *sour eructations* and sour vomiting, flow of water in the mouth, *bloated bowels, backache;* sensation as if a band round the abdomen, as if it would fall off; bilious vomiting (with Puls.;) vomiting of dark, coagulated blood; ailments caused by the excessive use of coffee, wine, brandy, mental labor, talking, watching at night; dullness of the head as after intoxication; heaviness in the occiput; *delirium tremens* (with Opium;) nausea, foul taste in the mouth, especially in the morning; the pains are worse in the morning, after eating and during rest; hernia, prolapsus of the vagina and uterus, weakness of the uterine ligaments, pains in the bowels after con-

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finement; pressing towards the womb; obstinate constipation and loss of appetite; hæmorrhoidal complaints, painful tumors, inflammation and induration of the liver; premature and excessive menstruation; yellowish leucorrhœa; desire to urinate; gravel, renal calculi; weakness of the small of the back, lameness of the lower extremities, bruising pain, formication, jerking of the lower extremities, dorsal consumption; excited sexual desire; tetanus after injuries, especially of the spinal marrow; impotence; consequences of onanism (with China.)

Cough, with soreness in the epigastrium, pain in the head as if it would split, aggravated by reading, thinking, etc.; restless sleep; intermittent fever, with pains in the stomach, blueness of the skin, excessive chilliness, backache, headache, nausea, constipation, desire for beer.

Headache in front and in the back part of the head; rush of blood to the chest; dryness and roughness of the throat, with sensation as of a plug in the throat.

Irritable mood, consequences of continued chagrin; disposed to find fault, to entertain thoughts of suicide; *hypochondria;* restless dreams; chiblains. If taken immediately after a cold, Nux may sometimes arrest the symptoms which otherwise require Aconite or Belladonna. This agent is especially suitable to individuals of a vehement temper.

Oleander.

Painless paralysis, especially of the lower extremities; deficient vital heat; sadness and diffidence in one's self; squamous or humid scaldhead; obscuration of

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sight when looking sideways; throbbing in the pit of the stomach.

*Opium.

Sopor, also in typhus. Stupefying sleep, unrefreshing, with the eyes half open, stertorous breathing. Dreamy, stupid sleeplessness (in opposition to sleeplessness from excessive wakefulness, which yields to Coffea); consequences of fright, trembling, jerking, convulsions beginning with rigidity of the whole body, loud cries; epilepsy; tetanus; painter's paralysis; expectoration of frothy blood when coughing. Dangerous pulmonary hæmorrhage; constipation from torpor of the bowels. Vomiting of fæces in ileus (with Plumbum). *Delirium tremens.* This agent is frequently suitable to drunkards and old people, and to persons upon whom other medicines are slow to act (compare with Carbo. veg.); colic of infants, with constipation; lead-colic.

Petroleum. (Rock-oil.)

Scrofulous ailments. Glandular swellings and indurations. Scaldhead, soft tumors on the head, painful when touched. Fistula lachrymalis (in alternation with Silic.); hardness of hearing, caused by paralysis of the auditory nerve (especially after using Nitri. ac.); itching and dampness of the scrotum, tetter between the scrotum and thigh (with Graph.); chapped hands; obstinate ulcers on the toes.

*Phosphoric acid.

Glandular ulcers (especially when burning); pain in the periosteum as if scraped with a knife; affections of

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bones; ulcers. Diarrhœa, not weakening; mucus diarrhœa; diabetes; milky urine; *typhus* with taciturn mood, optical illusions, confused fancies, even when awake; consequences of silent grief (compare Ignatia), also of loss of animal fluids, onanism (after China); debility, emaciation. Impotence.

*Phosphorus.

Last stage of croup (in alternation with Bromine); nervous debility, emaciation (with impotence); mucous phthisis. Pneumonia, with stitches in the sides of the chest, rusty sputa, stage of hepatization (after Acon. and Bry.) Loss of blood during pregnancy. Smarting leucorrhœa. Chronic hoarseness, aphonia. Constant disposition to diarrhœa during cholera; glandular abscess and fistula, especially in the mammæ; dry, scaly tetter; affections of bones, with nocturnal pains; caries of the lower jaw; glandular swellings; zoomagnetic conditions; amaurosis, cataract, glaucoma; violet-odor of the urine (with turpentine); irresistible desire for sexual intercourse (in the male; aversion to it (in the female).

Platina.

Painfulness of the pudendum. Nymphomania, unnatural sexual excitement. Profuse and premature menstruation (with Nux and Calc.); induration and prolapsus of the womb. Hysteria.

Plumbum. (Lead.)

Paralysis of the extremities. Constipation. Hard, lumpy stools. Violent pains in the umbilical region.

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Spasmodic retraction of the abdomen. Colic, relieved by pressure and bending double. Vomiting of fæces, in ileus (with Opium). Sweaty feet, smelling like decayed cheese.

Pulsatilla. (Wind-flower.)

Scanty and delayed menstruation. Amenorrhœa, especially when caused by a cold. Chlorosis. Irregular menstruation. Pains and cramps in the bowels, before or during the menses. Leucorrhœa; feeble labor-pains (also in alternation with Secale); after-pains; hastens the detachment of the placenta. Stoppage of the lochial discharge. Consequences of weaning, such as distention of the mammæ; stinging in the breast of young girls, with discharge of thin, acrid milk; fainting fits with deathlike pallor; epileptic spasms (especially when caused by menstrual suppression, or returning at every appearance of the catamenia.

Consequences of measles, such as hardness of hearing, otorrhœa, weak eyes, etc. A preventive against measles. (The principal remedy during the measles is Acon.) *Fistula lachrymalis*, or fistula generally. (Sulph., Hep. or Sil. may have to be given for the psoric taint or the affections of the bones); *ophthalmia*, also when of a scrofulous character, with pressure, stinging, lachrymation especially in the open air; dryness of the eyes. Stye on the eyelid; cataract; dimness of sight, diplopia, fiery circles; otalgia, jerking, stinging, tearing, humming, ringing in the ears; deafness caused by obstruction of the ears. Otorrhœa, especially after measles; nosebleed. Headache above the root of the nose Catarrh with loss of taste and smell. *Dry coryza*, with

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ulcerated nostrils, discharge of foul, yellowish or green mucus.

Cough, with dryness of the throat, or cough with expectoration of yellow, bitter, salt or sweetish, blood-streaked mucus. Cough with desire to vomit. Cough with pain in the chest and stitches in the side; excessive accumulation of mucus.

Vomiting of mucus and bile. Pressure in the pit of the stomach; papescent, slimy, bilious, blood-streaked diarrhœa. Burning in the rectum. Fluent piles. Urging to urinate, with involuntary dribbling of the urine, discharge of mucus from the urethra; diabetes; wetting the bed, especially in the case of little girls; derangement of the stomach or other gastric derangements caused by eating fat, pastry (with Ipec. and Carb. veg.); cardialgia made worse by rapid walking. Flatulent colic and painfulness of the integuments when touched. Inflammation of the bowels (in alternation with Arsenic.); angina pectoris; suffocative paroxysms; constriction across the chest, with pain in the chest, especially when caused by the vapors of Sulphur; bitter taste; varices (in alternation with Arnica, which may likewise be applied externally). Erysipelas, shifting from one part to the other. Wandering gout (with Kali bichrom.); tearing in the limbs, relieved by uncovering the affected part). Chilblains. A characteristic symptom is the absence of thirst in all Pulsatilla-pains. This agent is especially suitable to females with gentle and timid dispositions, pale complexion, blue eyes, blond hair; in the evening the pains are worse, also during rest and in warmth, especially in the warm room; they abate in the open air, or when the patient is lying on the back or during moderate exercise.

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Ranunculus bulbosus. (Crow-foot.)

Vesicular eruptions, as if scalded; flat, spreading ulcers with sharp edges and stinging-burning itching; ophthalmic affections, with immobility of the pupils; the pains are excited by contact or a change of position.

Ranunculus sceleratus. (Malignant crowfoot.)

Periodically-recurring pains, especially arthritic and rheumatic, *without sweat;* obstinate ulcers.

Rhododendron chrysanthum. (Siberian rose.)

Arthritic and rheumatic pains in the limbs, excited by rough weather, worse during rest and at night in bed, sometimes with swelling and redness of the affected parts (with Rhus tox.); hydrocele. Swelling of the knee.

***Rhus toxicodendron.** (Poison Sumach.)

Tearing and drawing, or stitching pains in the limbs *during rest, and at night,* worse when entering a room from the open air; rigidity of the limbs; numbness and tingling in the extremities; paralysis; ailments from getting wet; pain in the joints *as if sprained;* consequences of a strain or sprain (after Arnica;) sensation as if the flesh were detached from the bones; *vesicular erysipelas;* vesicular eruptions.

Nocturnal diarrhœa preceded by colic; dysenteric diarrhœa; diarrhœa alternating with constipation; panaritia with swelling of the whole arm; (compare Hep. and Sil.;) inguinal hernia; hydrocele (in alterna-

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tion with Arnica;) removes the disposition to cramps in the calves.

Ruta graveolens. (Rue.)

Contusions and injuries of bones and of the periosteum; pains in the limbs, worse during rest, especially when sitting, relieved by motion; weakness of sight induced by much reading or sewing, (with Bell.;) prolapsus of the rectum; spraining the ankle-joint (apply also externally.)

Sabadilla. (Mexican barley.)

Intermittent fever, always recurring at the same hour; vomiting of lumbrici; tænia; pedicular disease (with Ars. and Merc.).

Sabina. (Savin.)

Prevents miscarriage, especially in the third month of pregnancy; metrorrhagia, the blood being bright-red.

Sambucus nigra. (Elder.)

For profuse sweat, especially after midnight; intermittent fevers with exhausting sweats; asthma millari.

Sanguinaria canadensis. (Blood-root.)

Violent headache, mostly on the right side, with nausea and vomiting of food or of bitter substances, recurring periodically, excited by a variety of causes, generally commencing in the morning, increasing during the day, relieved by sleep, aggravated by noise

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walking, etc.; inveterate ichorous ulcers; spongy excrescences.

Secale cornutum. (Ergot, spurred rye.)

Deficient labor-pains (in alternation with Puls.;) detachment of the placenta; fetid metrorrhagia; protracted bloody lochial discharge; miscarriage; exhausting diarrhœic stools in rapid succession; colorless diarrhœa (during the cholera;) paralysis of the lower extremities, depending upon weakness of the spinal marrow; ergotism; sphacelus of the toes, in the case of old people.

Senega. (Rattlesnake-root.)

Spots on the cornea, or dimness and sponginess of the cornea; dry cough, or cough with difficult expectoration, wheezing breathing, racking pain through the whole chest.

***Sepia.** (Cuttle-fish.)

Is especially suitable to females (like Puls.;) scanty menstruation. Ailments incidental to the critical age; smarting leucorrhœa, also after the critical cessation of the menses; hysteria flashes of heat, etc; ailments incidental to pregnancy nausea and vomiting; humid herpes, with itching and burning; hemicrania with vomiting; boring pains somewhat relieved by rest and external pressure; cough with saltish expectoration (with Lycop).

Silicea.

Caries of bones; swelling and curvature of bones,

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(rickets;) suppurating sores of various kinds, panaritia (in alternation with Hep.;) proud flesh; spongy excrescence in ulcers; gangrenous sores; ganglia; suppuration of the mammæ in the case of nursing females (in alternation with Hep. and Merc.;) inflammation of the nipples; carcinoma of the mamma; phthisis pulmonalis, especially of sculptors and stone-cutters, (with Calc.;) hectic cough with purulent expectoration; pulmonary fistula; fistula of various kinds, especially when bones are involved; glandular swellings, hard, painful, suppurating; tetter and eruptions with abscesses; yellow, brittle, distorted finger-nails (after Sulph.)

Ulceration of the big toes; suppression of sweat on the feet; swelling of the knee; deafness; otorrhœa; cataract; inflammation and swelling of the eyes; vomiting after drinking; intermittent fever, with predominance of the hot stage, (after Acon.)

Spigelia anthelmia. (Pink-root.)

Periodically-recurring headaches and face-ache of the left side, aggravated by motion and noise; carditis, enlargement of the heart; hydrothorax caused by organic disease of the heart; worms.

***Spongia marina tosta.** (Burnt-sponge.)

Croup (in alternation with Hep.); goitre, with pressure and tingling in the swelling (with Iodine, also when a sensation of constriction is felt); hoarseness after singing; laryngeal phthisis.

Squilla maritima. (Squills.)

Fever with internal chilliness and external heat;

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cough, with stitches in the side at every turn of cough, also with bloody expectoration; pleurisy and pneumonia.

Stannum. (Tin.)

Spasms during dentition; epilepsy in the evening; mucous phthisis.

Staphysagria. (Stave's acre.)

Chronic mercurial ailments; lupus; glandular swellings; cuts which refuse to heal; toothache in decayed stumps, with swelling of the cheeks; excrescences on the gums; small boils in the lids or along the edges.

*Stramonium. (Thorn-apple.)

Dementia, (especially of drunkards;) illusions of the fancy; delirium; lascivious mania; proud mania; alternate ludicrous gesticulations and sad expression of the countenance; rage, with great violence; kicking and howling, crowing voice; catalepsy.

*Sulphur.

Chief remedy for psora; herpes and eruption of various kinds; *itch;* rough and chapped skin; *warts;* sarcoma; acne; hepatic spots; ulcers; pancritia; spongy excrescences in sores; boils, (especially on the nates, with nitric acid;) intolerable itching; continually recurring erysipelas; anasarca; bone-pains, as if the flesh were detached; inflammation and swelling of bones; caries; rickets; arthritic tearing in the limbs, worse at night; paralysis; glandular affections; goitre; affections

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of the eyes, ears, head, chest; vascular erethism, sweat, sour night-sweats; sweaty feet; intermittent fever of psoric patients; dry catarrh, or with discharge of burning water; hernia, prolapsus uteri (with Nux.;) prolapsus of the rectum; swelling of the scrotum; hydrocele; swelling and painfulness of the labia pudendi and of the vagina when sitting; labor-like pains above the os pubis; frequent urination; wetting the bed; irregular menstruation; acrid leucorrhœa; *piles* (with Nux, Carbo veg., Puls., Sep., Nitri ac.;) hæmorrhoidal colic; rumbling in the bowels; incarceration of flatulence with pressure in the sides of the abdomen; itching, stinging or burning in the anus; hard, lumpy stool; dysenteric stools with violent tenesmus; chronic *diarrhœa;* ascarides; inflammation and induration of the liver; pneumonia, stage of hepatization.

Cardialgia, burning in the stomach, digging in the pit of the stomach; loud or sour eructation; nausea, vomiting, heartburn; sweetish-foul or sour taste in the mouth; ravenous appetite; thirst all the time; vertigo, especially when sitting; epileptic convulsion, with creeping sensation proceeding from the anus or back.

This agent is especially indicated, if the patient had been at some former period troubled with the itch, or with ulcers, eruptions or suppurating sores. The pains are worse at night, in changes of weather, especially in damp and cold weather. The pains are relieved by warmth.

Sulphuric acid.

Consequences of bruises, contusions, etc., with echymosis of the injured part; aphthæ of infants; weakness

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and trembling after smelling coffee; incarcerated hernia; profuse menstruation; metrorrhagia; hæmoptysis; painful chilblains on the fingers.

Symphytum officinale. (Common comfrey.)

We apply the tincture diluted with water externally, (giving the potencies internally;) this agent is very efficacious in fracture of bones, contusions or injuries of bones and of the periosteum.

Tartar emetic. (Stibium.)

Pock-shaped eruption; intermittent fever with absence of thirst and sopor; vomiting of sour and bitter substances, also with diarrhœa and great debility.

Terebinthina. (Spirits of turpentine.)

Eruption resembling scarlatina; anasarca after scarlet fever, with discharge of dark urine, having the odor of violets; nephritis; hæmaturia.

Teucrium marum verum. (Wall germander.)

Nasal polypi; ascarides and ailments caused by their presence.

Thuya occidentalis. (Arbor vitæ.)

Figwarts, figwart-gonorrhœa; rough, shaggy and crusty warts, bleeding readily and having an offensive look; mercurial or mercurial-syphilitic ulcers; syphilis; slow recollection of ideas; indurations in the abdomen (with Lyc. and Lach.;) excrescences on the gums (with Staphys. and Lach.)

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Urtica urens. (Nettle.)

Itching blotches; urticaria with headache and fever; anarsarca after suppression of cutaneous eruptions; swelling of the head; useful in burns, externally applied before blisters are raised.

Valeriana officinalis. (Valerian)

Pains which set in suddenly, with a racking fury, in a state of apparent health; morbid nervousness, with a feeling of lassitude pervading the whole body; intermittent fever with slight chill, followed by constant heat and dullness of the head, especially in the afternoon, and attacking children who have worms; hysteria; headache and faceache, breaking out suddenly, in paroxysms.

Variolin.

It is proposed to employ this agent as a remedy for small-pox and as a substitute for vaccination.

Veratrum album. (White hellebore.)

Cramps in the calves; whooping-cough, the children are weak, have some fever with cold sweat on the forehead, small, feeble and hurried pulse, great thirst; urine spirts out during the paroxsyms; pains in the chest, abdomen and groin; the children do not recover their natural brightness between the paroxysms, they are unable to hold their heads erect, they feel chilly, and are averse to talking. (All this is different when Drosera is indicated); aversion to warm feed; great desire

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for fruit and for sour things; unquenchable thirst; sudden prostration of strength. Debility and trembling. Debility after abuse of China (also removed by Ferrum). Coldness, numbness and formication of the extremities.

Tearing in the extremities, aggravated by damp and cold weather and by the warmth of the bed. Pains in the lower limbs, ascending to the abdomen, or else in the opposite direction; *tetanic spams*, the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet becoming bent inwards. *Cholera* (in alternation with Cuprum). Catalepsy, with flexibility of the limbs; epilepsy; intermittent fever, the coldness being only external, with internal heat, and violent desire for cold water.

Delirium. The memory is almost entirely gone. Confusion of mind, dementia, especially religious or amorous mania, with absurd acts; fancies himself a hunter, prince, minister, is proud of it; she boasts of being pregnant, etc. Paroxysms of pain causing delirium and mania for a short period. Bad consequences of fright.

Vinca minor. (Wintergreen.)

Tangling of the hair, with gnawing itching; plica polonica.

Viola tricolor. (Pansy.)

Crusta lactea with burning itching at night, and discharge of tenacious, yellow pus. The urine smells like cat's urine.

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Zincum metallicum. (Zinc.)

Chronic eruptions of various kinds, especially tetter, and ulcerated tetter; ganglia; discharge of blood from the urethra, after urinating; pain in the chest when riding in a carriage. Chorea.

REMEDIES ACTING MORE ESPECIALLY ON THE RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE.

Left.	*Right.*
Aconite,	Agaricus,
Apis,	Alumina,
Arnica,	Belladonna,
Asarum,	Cantharis,
Calcarea carb.	Causticum,
China,	Crotalus,
Colchicum,	Drosera,
Colocynthis,	Hepar sulph.,
Crocus,	Ignatia,
Iodine,	Moschus,
Lachesis,	Plumbum
Mercurius,	Rhus tox.,
Nitric acid,	Ruta,
Nux vom.,	Sabadilla,
Rhododendron,	Sabina,
Spigelia,	Sanguinaria,
Sulphur,	Staphysagria.
Sulphuric acid	

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SPECIAL DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

TREATMENT OF ALL LEADING DISEASES.

Cholera. (Asiatic cholera.)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE homœopathic treatment of cholera having produced such brilliant results, it seems very strange indeed, that it should not have been universally adopted. This is not owing to ill will, or to the jealousy of Old-School physicians, we cannot believe such meanness on the part of our professional opponents possible, when the object of our endeavors is to save human life,—no, it is simply owing to the old want of faith and to the old pride. Physicians cannot comprehend, and therefore refuse to believe, that such small agencies should produce such great effects. They imagine that their own wisdom is superior to nature's laws, and the result of their profound cogitations is the lamentable fact, as corroborated by the published mortality-bills of our city-authorities that fifty and even more of every hundred patients attacked with cholera, die.

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Under homœopathic treatment one thousand four hundred and sixty-four patients out of one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven recovered in nineteen different cities, ninety-three only died, or six per cent. (See Dr. Buchner's "Results of allœopathic and homœopathic treatment according to official statements.") Where the spirits of Camphor and the higher potencies of homœopathic preparations were employed, only one in a hundred died as a general rule.

The official lists of cholera-patients in the district of Tischnowitz from November 7th, 1831, to February 5th, 1832, show that, under allœopathic treatment three hundred and thirty-one patients two hundred and twenty-nine were cured and one hundred and two died; under homœopathic treatment of two hundred and seventy-eight patients, two hundred and fifty-one were cured, twenty seven died.

Dr. Baër of Prague lost under allœopathic treatment of one hundred and nineteen patients forty-seven—and cured seventy-two; under homœopathic treatment of eighty patients, he did not lose any.

Of seventy-one patients who were treated with Camphor without any other medicine, sixty were cured, eleven died.

Count Nadasdy of Daka in Hungary, in the absence of professional aid, treated his subjects with the spirits of Camphor. Of one hundred and sixty-one who were attacked, he only lost fifteen.

Dr. Schulz who had been my assistant in Cœthen, treated sixty-eight patients during the epidemic cholera of 1848, in Potsdam, and only lost nine, among whom were several scrofulous children and old men who had been diseased for some time; whereas the allœopathic

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physicians lost seventy in one hundred, and many died of other diseases following in the wake of cholera, especially typhus which was probably induced by the quantities of heroic and badly chosen medicines.

Why should physicians hesitate to try the truly curative method established by Hahnemann!

If physicians should continue to decline such experiments, laymen will institute them, and by their brilliant successes will cover the professional quacks with shame. I will show them in simple language how such brilliant results can be accomplished by Hahnemann's teachings. Any one who follows this advice, may cure his friends without first waiting for a physician, and will save their lives even if his hopes should have been very feeble.

PREVENTIVES AGAINST CHOLERA.

The best preventives against cholera are *Cuprum* and *Veratrum*, not Camphor. If they should cause rumbling in the bowels and even diarrhœa, these symptoms soon pass off again. It is, therefore, not advisable that persons in perfect health should take these medicines. They may be used during epidemic cholera as soon as the first unpleasant sensation is experienced in the bowels, such as rumbling, pinching or diarrhœa. In such a case six globules of *Cuprum* may be dissolved in six tablespoonfuls of water, of which a small swallow should be taken every few hours until the uneasiness ceases. If diarrhœa is present, the medicine may be taken after every attack. On a journey a globule may be taken dry on the tongue, instead of the watery solution.

During this period all acids should be carefully

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avoided; otherwise it is well to continue one's regular mode of life, to eat and drink moderately, to avoid violent emotions, to overcome disturbing passions, to observe cleanliness and especially frequent washings with cold water, which strengthen and fortify the body.

An attack may be provoked by any violent and sudden change of diet, by the use of spirits of patent cholera-cordials, teas, etc. Travelers should endeavor to be perfectly regular in their meals and to use nourishing and simple food in moderate quantities.

Every body should keep the spirits of Camphor on hand (one part of Camphor to be dissolved in twelve parts of alcohol); this will afford the best help at the commencement of an attack, especially if tetanic spasms should be present, as will be more fully shown hereafter; the vial should be kept carefully closed lest the smell should injure the other homœopathic preparations.

During cholera, children are sometimes attacked quite suddenly with vomiting and diarrhœa, but without spasms; such an attack is speedily arrested by *Ipecacuanha*, five globules in six tablespoonfuls of water, of which a dessertspoonful may be given every fifteen minutes; the attack will cease in a few hours. The medicine should be given less frequently as soon as an improvement sets in, and should finally be discontinued. If Ipec. should be without effect, *Asarum* may be given; this cures vomiting of water with anxiety and diarrhœa without cramps. But if these symptoms should be complicated with cramps in the calves or bowels, *Cuprum* should be given as stated above; this will prevent the full development of cholera.

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If cholera should actually break out, *Cuprum* and *Veratrum* may be given in alternation every fifteen minutes, and the danger may be averted.

If persons should be subject to continual attacks of diarrhœa or to a disposition to such attacks, without being much weakened thereby, the trouble may be arrested by *Phosphoric acid.*

The attack is sometimes ushered in by vertigo which may be removed by the following remedies; vertigo during a walk, especially when turning about: *Ipecac.;* vertigo obliging one to lie down, with heaviness in the head: *Secale;* vertigo when looking up, aggravated by motion, relieved by lying down: *Cuprum;* vertigo, everything seeming to turn around: *Veratrum;* vertigo, with disposition to fall, only when walking or when closing the eyes: *Arsenic.*

DIRECTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF CHOLERA.

The attacks of cholera are not always alike, but generally commence with tetanic spasm, without vomiting or diarrhœa; this may be termed the first stage. This stage has been less frequently noticed since 1849, when the attacks set in with the second stage and the use of Camphor became therefore unnecessary. The patient suddenly loses his strength he is unable to stand, his features become altered, the eyes look sunken, the face and hands look bluish, they are cold as ice, the rest of the body is likewise cold; his countenance has an expression of despondency and anguish as if he should suffocate; half stupefied and insensible, the patient moans and utters cries with a hoarse and hollow tone of voice, without making any distinct complaints unless

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asked; burning in the stomach and œsophagus, and cramp-pain in the calves and other muscles; he shrieks when the pit of the stomach is touched; he has no thirst, no nausea, vomiting or diarrhœa.

At this stage *Camphor* may still prove available provided it is employed at once by those present. The patient is placed into a warm bed, and takes a drop of the spirits of Camphor every five minutes, on a lump of sugar or in a small spoonful of water. The arms and legs of the patient are at the same time rubbed with the spirits of Camphor from above downwards, likewise the pit of the stomach and the abdomen. An injection of Camphor may likewise be administered, mixing two dessertspoonfuls of the spirits of Camphor in two tablespoonfuls of tepid water. The spirits of Camphor may likewise be evaporated from time to time upon a heated brasier, especially if the mouth is spasmodically closed, in which case the inhaled vapors may take the place of medicine taken by the mouth.

The more attentively these precautions are attended to, the more quickly and certainly the patients will recover. His warmth, strength, consciousness, quiet and sleep return: he is saved.

If this first favorable period should have been overlooked or neglected, the

Second Stage

Sets in, where Camphor generally proves unavailing. This stage is characterised by frequent watery discharges mixed with whitish, yellowish or reddish flocks; violent vomiting of quantities of similarly-looking watery substances, unquenchable thirst, loud rumbling in the bowels. increasing anguish, moaning

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and yawning, icy-coldness of the whole body, even of the tongue, mottled blueness of the arms, decreased action of all the senses, slow pulse, excessively-painful cramps in the calves and arms, and in the bowels.

If these symptoms are present, Camphor is of no avail, and it is best to remove the smell of Camphor, in case it should have been used previously, as much as possible by letting in fresh air, and thus preventing the Camphor from interfering with the medicines which will have to be prescribed at this stage.

Cuprum and *Veratrum*, six pellets of each, are now to be dissolved in separate tumblers of water, each containing about eight tablespoonfuls, and a small spoonful is to be given alternately every five minutes, or, in bad cases, even more frequently. If the watery solution should be inconvenient, a pellet may be given dry on the tongue, at a dose. As soon as the patient begins to feel better, the dose should be repeated less frequently, and if sweat and sleep should set in, all medicine is to be discontinued.

In some cases, after the disappearance of the dangerous symptoms, the skin becomes hot and the pulse full and bounding; in such a case *Aconite* should be given, six pellets in eight tablespoonfuls of water, a small spoonful every ten minutes; very soon the skin will be drenched with perspiration, sleep and recovery take place.

In cases where the attack seemed more obstinate, and the passages remain perfectly colorless, recovery has been effected by means of *Secale* alone, or in alternation with *Cuprum* or *Veratrum*.

If burning pains in the epigastric region or in the region of the spleen (on the left side below the ribs,)

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or in the bowels or anus were present, the above-mentioned remedies were unavailing; *Arsenic* had to be given, six pellets in water, a small spoonful every five minutes; if the patient complained of cramps in the calves, in alternation with *Veratrum*.

Some physicians have proposed *Iatropha curcas* for the following symptoms: projectile vomiting of quantities of a watery or albuminous substance, with spasmodic constriction of the region of the stomach, or burning in the stomach; watery diarrhœa, cramps in the calves, coldness of the skin. Dissolve six pellets in water, giving a spoonful every five minutes.

Hydrocyanic acid has been found adapted to the following symptoms in the last stage: 1. If the patient spits continually without expectorating much, (without this agent death soon sets in.) 2. Heat in the head, with coldness of the limbs, vomiting of a black fluid, involuntary stools. 3. Dry cholera, without vomiting or diarrhœa, cramps at times in the arms and calves, at others in the masseter muscles, so that the mouth is firmly closed; accompanied with frequent involuntary shrieking and subsequent prostration or fainting. 4. Apparent cessation of all vital functions, collapse of pulse, in the paralytic stage; tetanus.

Of course no other means, such as coffee, tea, fumigations, bleeding, or other medicines should be resorted to.

During the attack the patient should be kept warm, and the pit of the stomach, bowels and extremities should be rubbed with warm flannel or woolen cloth.

In many cases the patient feels relieved after a few doses of the right remedy, vomiting and diarrhœa cease. The desires of the patient should then be gratified with moderation. The best drink during and after

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the attack is a de oction of oatmeal or fresh water, which should only be given in spoonful doses.

Another characteristic sign of Asiatic cholera is the loss of all tonicity of the skin which, if pinched up, remains without returning to its former condition.

Cases occur where, after the second stage has run its course, and the patient is about to die, tetanic spasms set in and the patient seems quite dead. Here *Hydrocyanic acid* or the spirits of Camphor may be given; the latter should be rubbed upon the skin with the palm of the hand, from above downward, and upon the pit of the stomach.

Patients apparently dead have likewise been restored to consciousness by means of an injection of tepid water and Camphor in the rectum, or by bathing the inner mouth with a mixture of oil and Camphor.

Sometimes cholera is transformed into a sort of typhus with delirium, especially under the use of violent and improper medicines. In such a case *Bryonia* and *Rhus tox.* should be dissolved in separate tumblers, six pellets of each in eight tablespoonfuls of water, a small spoonful to be given every thirty minutes alternately, and less frequently if symptoms of improvement should become apparent.

If typhoid symptoms should set in under homœopathic treatment, with stupid insensibility, optical illusions, confusion of the senses, *Acidum phosphor.*, six pellets in water, a spoonful every fifteen or thirty minutes, may be given. For dry heat, full and bounding pulse, anxiety, give *Aconite* alone, or in alternation with the former remedies.

Nobody should abandon himself to slavish fear, for fear alone brings on sickness and destroys all mental

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energy, No man should suffer the divine spark in him to be quenched by fear; every body should rely in full confidence upon the ruling Providence who governs the destiny of each of us. The mind, until it is absolutely prostrated by the disease, should sustain the body with vigor and by a strong and living faith. Let the physician, animated by this hope and intense faith, step to the bedside of the patient, and he will be able to effect wonderful changes for the better.

Croup. (Angina membranacea.)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In an attack of croup, it is of the utmost importance to afford help before the dangerous stage has set in. The mother who has the best opportunity of watching her child, may avert the danger by pursuing the treat ment indicated in the following pages.

If a homœopathic physician should be at hand, he may be sent for, but the mother should at once administer the appropriate remedy, for by so doing she may pave the way for the physician's management without ever interfering with it. If no physician should be near, she may undertake the treatment in perfect confidence, being assured that thousands of children have been saved by the means which we here propose. It may be a satisfaction to every mother to know that the treatment which I recommend, has enabled me to save the life of every patient I have had charge of, and that, if, in accordance with the inscrutable designs of Providence, a little patient should die, he will not have been sacrificed by violent and destructive agencies. Many of our most experienced physicians have sanctioned

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my treatment, and I urge every mother never to lose a moment's time in adopting the means of cure which I here propose.

TREATMENT.

True membranous croup is not near as frequent as some persons imagine; most cases of croup would remain without any danger, if the proper treatment were at once pursued.

An attack of croup which sets in after midnight, may terminate fatally in a few hours, unless the proper remedies are at once resorted to.

If children are attacked with a hollow, barking cough, mothers are very apt to imagine that an attack of croup is impending. This is very frequently the case, and *Aconite*, six pellets in water, a small spoonful every hour or two hours, should at once be given.

Less dangerous is a scraping cough with roughness of the air-passages, which attacks children in cold or wet weather, especially in winter, when children get their feet wet by running in the snow. Sometimes a watery, greenish, fetid diarrhœa sets in. These symptoms yield to *Chamomilla*, a few pellets in eight tablespoonfuls of water, a small swallow morning and night.

But if the child should feel feverish, hot, or first chilly and then hot, restless and anxious, with heat about the head and forehead, heat of the palms of the hands, etc., *Aconite* may be substituted for Chamomilla, to be given night and morning, or even every hour, if the fever should be very violent. If the cough has a hollow or wheezing sound, *Hepar sulph.* may be given alone, or, if fever-symptoms should be present, in alternation with Aconite. Dose, six pellets of each in eight spoon

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fuls of water, a small spoonful every two or four hours in alternation. The child should be kept uniformly covered so as to prevent exposure and stoppage of the perspiration.

At such times children should never be left alone, nor should they be permitted during the winter to sleep in a very cold room, lest they should kick off the bed-cover and be attacked with a croupy cough, in which case the remedies which I have recommended, should at once be given.

Persons who have once heard the croup-cough will never forget it; those who have not heard it may know it by the following signs: It is very much like the hoarse barking of a common cur, sometimes shrill, crowing, sometimes deep and hollow, but rough. It is an anxious sound, and the cough occurs in paroxysms. The inspirations are long and labored, the expirations are interrupted and jerking. The little patients frequently toss about the bed in great agony, stretch their necks and bend their heads backwards. This should not be prevented, especially during the last stage, when the patients might suffocate in consequence of their heads being raised too high The pulse is feverish, the urine deep-red.

These symptoms require *Aconite*, six pellets in a cupful of water, a small spoonful every ten or fifteen minutes, until the patient feels easier, after which the medicine may be repeated after every new paroxysm of cough. Warm and gentle perspiration is a good symptom. If the child falls asleep, let it sleep until morning, when a spoonful of a solution of six pellets of *Hepar sulph.* in a cupful of water may be given, to be repeated at night.

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If Aconite produces no favorable change, the

Second Stage

Sets in, when the child complains of burning in the throat or grasps at the larynx which is sensitive, and sometimes swollen and hot. Suffocative paroxysms frequently set in, accompanied by fever and thirst. Sometimes the children fall asleep, but wake suddenly with aggravated symptoms. During the sleep the breathing is anxious and panting, and the head is bent backward. Do not wrap any woolen cloth around the neck, for this might cause renewed irritation, and aggravate the symptoms. The head should be kept free, the feet may be kept warm.

If Aconite produces no favorable change in one or two hours, *Hep. sulph.* and *Spongia* should then be given in alternation, six pellets of each in a separate cupful of water, an alternate dose every ten or fifteen minutes, and less frequently or only after a paroxysm, in case the general condition of the patient seems more satisfactory.

In the case of scrofulous children, with hard glandular swellings on their necks, *Iodine* should be given in alternation with *Aconite*, six pellets of each in separate cupfuls of water, a spoonful every ten or fifteen minutes.

In order to prevent the contact of cold, the spoonful of water may be poured into a larger spoon containing *tepid milk*, after which this medicated milk may be swallowed by the patient.

If children desire it, they may drink warm milk sweetened with sugar, or rice and oat-meal gruel as much as they please.

If the symptoms should get worse in spite of the

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foregoing remedies, *Bromine*, six pellets in water, a spoonful every ten or fifteen minutes, should at once be administered. This is our chief remedy in the

Third Stage.

The pulse is small and accelerated. The breathing is exceedingly anxious, frequently wheezing or rattling; at every inspiration the abdominal walls are violently raised and depressed. During a paroxysm of cough, which is almost without any resonnance, the gagging frequently terminates in vomiting. The children look pale, the face is bloated and has a blueish look, the eyes protrude and are expressive of anxiety, the little patients seek to grasp at every thing near them.

If the patient had been treated homœopathically from the start, *Bromine* may then still save the child's life.

If the child should be very weak, or if violent allœopathic treatment should have prostrated the patient, *Phosphorus* and *Bromine* may be given in alternation, six pellets of each in separate cupfuls of water, a spoonful every ten or fifteen minutes, until an improvement sets in, after which the medicines should be given less frequently, until they can be discontinued

SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT AND DIET.

After the cure, and more particularly, if the child had been under allœopathic treatment, a feeling of weakness is very apt to remain behind. This will yield to *China*, six pellets in water, a spoonful morning and evening.

If hoarseness remains, *Hep. sulph.* or *Bromine* should be given in a similar manner.

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As a matter of course, all kinds of food or drink which are opposed to homœopathic medicines, should be avoided during and even for a week after the treatment of croup, more especially coffee, tea, wine, acids, spices, roots, etc.

These things should always be kept away from children with strict uniformity; children will never grow up to healthy and happy men, until the use of all unnatural compounds and spices is strictly and absolutely forbidden.

Every intelligent mother knows or should know that it is exceedingly improper to feed children on coffee or chamomile-tea; these beverages predispose the nervous system to all sorts of ailments, such as spasms during dentition, colic, etc. An excellent antidote to convulsions produced by chamomile-tea is black coffee, of which a few drops may be administered every few minutes until the spasms cease.

The best nourishment for children who are brought up by hand, during the first six months is a beverage composed of half milk and water, sweetened with a little sugar. Very weak children should have even less than half the quantity of milk, for the emaciation of children is very often owing to over-feeding or the use of too rich food. Very robust children may have a gradually-increased quantity of milk, and, if this should not satiate them, they may eat a little stale bread soaked in hot water, and slightly sweetened with sugar; and at times some very weak meat-broth without any fat. More solid food should not be given until the incisors are through.

Washing with warm water, which is still adhered to by so many mothers, is very weakening to children

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and should be abandoned. Children should be washed every day with fresh and cool water; this is truly invigorating. A fortnight or three weeks after the birth of the child, the use of warm water should be discontinued little by little, so that cold water is exclusively used at the age of five or six weeks. In the morning the back should be washed first by pressing water out of the sponge and causing it to flow down the spine; this may be repeated a dozen times, and the sponge may be passed over the back at the same time. After this proceeding the back is carefully dried, and if a mother wishes to strengthen her feeble infant, she may breathe upon its back from the head all the way down the spine; this will prove a pleasant stimulation to the tender nerves. The rest of the body should be washed in the same way by passing the sponge over it from above downward, and afterwards drying it carefully; after washing the back, the face, arms, chest and abdomen, and lastly the lower extremities should be washed in the same way. This mode of washing takes a little more time than bathing, but it is much more invigorating; and should not a mother be willing to make every effort to secure the health and vigor of her children? This natural system of education not only serves as a preventive against diseases, but, if the children should be attacked by illness, it will be found to be more manageable, because the nervous power had been adequately prepared to resist the inroad of disease.

Mothers should likewise be watchful in preventing their children from touching the private parts, or from putting their hands under the cover at night; for this might easily lead them to the dreadful practice of onanism which destroys both body and soul, and frequently

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entails incurable maladies, spasms, paralysis, epilepsy, consumption, upon its unhappy victims.

Let every mother keep the remedies which I have recommended for cholera and croup, in her house. How quietly may a mother retire to rest, if she knows that help is near in case her little darling should be attacked by these dangerous diseases! How many children are sacrificed by the use of violent emetics and by venesections! How many chronic ailments are entailed upon children by the use of large doses of Calomel! If croup is apparently cured by such remedies, the disposition to this disease is not removed, as may be inferred from the frequent recurrence of attacks of croup under allœopathic treatment.

A mother should undertake the treatment with perfect confidence, otherwise she might neglect something. The result is undoubtedly in God's hand; if he has decreed the end of human existence, all human art and science must prove futile, and every true Christian will cheerfully and trustingly submit to the inscrutable, but wise counsels of Providence. It will be a consolation to a mother's heart, to know that, if it should have been impossible to avert a fatal result, such remedial agents had been employed in her child's case as would have saved the patient's life, if this had been possible.

Toothache.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Those who are never afflicted with toothache, may deem it a very small matter, that much should be said on the subject; but persons liable to attacks of toothache will thank me for the trouble I have taken to

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show them the means of obtaining speedy relief from their sufferings.

In my clinic at least twenty patients are treated every day for toothache, and scarcely one in a hundred is not immediately relieved by smelling of the specific remedy. This successful mode of treating toothache requires a careful knowledge of the Materia Medica, for an apparently trifling circumstance sometimes points to the right remedy.

If a decayed tooth, for instance, is affected, and the pain is a throbbing and digging pain, involving even the eye, I hold the little vial containing *Pulsatilla* under the nostril of the affected side, and cause the patient to snuff up the emanations from the open vial with considerable force. In almost every case the pain yields at at once. If the toothache should be inveterate, and a second attack should set in, two or three pellets may then be dissolved in eight tablespoonfuls of water, of which a dessertspoonful may be taken every two or four hours, and after a while every morning and evening for some days only, lest the curative reaction should be interfered with.

If the pain should affect the whole left side as far as the ear, the tooth feeling loose and elongated, and exposure to a draught of air having caused the trouble, *Chamomilla* will relieve it.

If the patient is unable to point out the affected tooth; if the pain seems to affect the whole row of teeth, if they feel sensitive and elongated, and the head is hot, *Belladonna* will afford relief, either by smelling or in water.

The rule is, that if smelling should not be sufficient, a few pellets are to be dissolved in half a tumblerful of

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water, of which solution a small spoonful should be taken every two to four hours, and, after a few doses, every morning and evening for a few days only, avoiding all other remedies lest the proper reaction should be disturbed. If more than one remedy seems indicated, the two may be given in alternation. The tumbler should be covered, and placed in a dark spot; the spoon should be dried after being used. If the water becomes turbid, the solution should be renewed. All kinds of food or drink which interfere with the operation of homœopathic agents, should be avoided; meat, except fat pork, all ordinary vegetables, milk, simple farinaceous dishes, eggs, sweet fruit, etc, are permitted.

Coffee, tea, strong ale, spirits, acids and spices are forbidden. Perfumes should be avoided. I know by experience that the first spoonful of coffee may bring back the toothache after it had been appeased by treatment.

Persons afflicted with frequent attacks of headache or toothache, should never use coffee which is apt to excite these sufferings. Milk, cocoa, simple soups are far preferable.

Perfumed toothpowders or chemical tinctures for cleaning teeth should never be used; they remove the tartar, but they destroy at the same time the enamel.

The best substance to clean the teeth with, is sugar of milk or pulverised charcoal which removes all the impurities without affecting the teeth.

Morning and evening and after every meal the mouth should be carefully rinsed with fresh water; this will prevent the decay of animal matter between the teeth, and the formation of tartar.

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The abuse of Kreasote and Opium during an attack of toothache should be guarded against; they may blunt the pain, but they at the same time attack and destroy the teeth.

It is very foolish to have a tooth pulled out for no better reason than because it aches or begins to decay. Proper homœopathic treatment may render this operation unnecessary.

I once treated a lady who had had all her teeth pulled out and was afterwards affected with the most intolerable pain in her jaws which yielded to treatment.

If the patient should not succeed in removing the pain, a good homœopathic physician should be consulted. In opening a vial, it should be closed again as soon as the patient has performed the operation of smelling. The first four of the following remedies are most frequently used:

Staphysagria.

a. If the pains proceed from decayed teeth or from stumps, even the head and ears are involved, the cheek is swollen but not hot, the pain is caused by inspiring cold air or by cold drinks; worse during or after eating, by touching the affected tooth, or only at night or after midnight.

b. Sudden blackness or decay, exfoliation of the teeth.

c. Tubercles or painful excrescences on the gums, liability of the gums to bleed (Compare sulphur.)

Belladonna.

a. If several teeth on one side are affected, so that it is impossible to point out the exact tooth; if the pain shifts about (rheumatic pain,) the teeth feel elongated, as if they would start out of their sockets.

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b. The pain is aggravated by contact, or by cold or warm things.

c. There is determination of blood to the head.

d. Inflammatory or erysipelatous swelling of the cheek, when the medicine should be taken in water, as indicated in the introductory remark.

e. Simultaneous presence of neuralgic pain in one side of the face, especially the right side.

f. Glandular swellings, which disappear under the use of Belladonna.

g. Teething, the gums being swollen and red, the children are sometimes delirious. Spasms and convulsions may likewise be present.

Chamomilla.

a. The pain is caused by a draught of air, by sudden suppression of sweat; it affects the ear, causing earache.

b. The teeth feel loose and elongated.

c. The cheek and gums are swollen, the skin is not very red, (give the medicine in water.)

d. The pain is aggravated by warm drinks.

e. Teething, with watery, greenish, fetid diarrhœa, spasmodic symptoms.

Aconite.

a. Throbbing pain, with vascular erethism and nervousness, feverish symptoms.

b. If there are frequent attacks of vascular irritation, with heat and restlessness, the medicine should be taken in water as stated in the introductory remarks.

c. This should likewise be done when children are teething, and great heat and restlessness are present.

Arnica.

a. Arthritic-rheumanic toothache when caused by

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sudden suppression of perspiration, a cold, wet, (see Rhus tox.)

b. The toothache is caused by a flow or contusion.

c. Toothache with pale and hard swelling of the cheek.

d. Pains subsequent to the extraction or filing off of teeth. In such cases great relief will be derived from rinsing the mouth with a solution of Arnica, the same as that recommended for internal use in the introductory remarks.

In using this and other remedies, the patient should carefully abstain from all exposure to draughts of air, wind, etc., which might check the perspiration.

Pulsatilla.

a. Throbbing or digging-pain, extending from the decayed tooth to the eye.

b. The toothache occurs while the menses are too feeble or suppressed; (in cases of menstrual suppression a few doses of *Puls.* may be taken in water.)

c. The pains are worse in the evening, in a warm room and at night in bed, especially before midnight; cold air relieves the pain.

Nux Vomica.

a. The pain is caused by the excessive use of coffee, wine or spirits.

b. Obstinate constipation.

s. Drawing and boring pain in a decayed tooth, as if wrenched out, with violent stitches now and then, which rack the whole body, especially when drawing in air, or if the pains commence or return in the morning

d. It is an important remedy for all persons who lead a sedentary life and perform much mental labor.

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China.

a. The toothache sets in in consequence of great weakness, after loss of blood, before or after parturition, or while nursing.

This remedy will often strengthen the nerves, if delicate females take it under the foregoing circumstances; it is also useful for the consequences of venesections and losses of animal fluids.

b. Tearing and drawing in the upper teeth, or stitching in the front-teeth, aggravated by the simple contact of the tongue.

Hepar sulphuris.

a. The pain is caused by an incipient gumboil.

b. Fully developed gumboils are removed by taking Hepar in water, a small spoonful morning and evening.

c. Fistula dentalis (with *Puls.*)

d. Looseness of the teeth, especially after abuse of Mercury.

Sulphur.

a. Chronic toothache, tearing, drawing, jerking, boring, stitching, with or without swelling of the cheeks. The teeth feel dull, loose, elongated. Aggravation at night.

b. The gums become detached and diseased (in alternation with Mercury, in water.)

c. Frequent bleeding of the gums.

d. Suppression of cutaneous eruptions by ointments or washes.

Mercurius.

a. Toothache with profuse ptyalism (not induced by Mercury).

b. Violent scraping pain in the cheek-bones; fre-

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quently the remains of some morbid matter which had been treated allœopathically (syphilis.)

c. Foul ulcers in the mouth, when the medicine may be given in water.

d. The pains are worse after midnight, frequently with profuse sweat which does not afford any relief.

Causticum.

a. Tearing, drawing and stitching in the teeth, especially when cold air is inhaled, with spasmodic closing of the jaws, like lockjaw.

b. The whole side of the face is affected, teeth, gums and cheeks, is especially adapted to the right side; less at night in bed.

These twelve remedies will be found sufficient to cure almost every case of toothache, provided the medicine has been well chosen. I will add three other remedies:

Bryonia, for stinging and throbbing toothache, yielding for a while to the application of cold water; relief is obtained by lying on the affected side, aggravated in the warmth.

Sepia for the toothache of pregnant females (with China and Bell.), sudden decay and exfoliation of the teeth (with Staphysagria).

Kreasotum for drawing pains, especially in decayed teeth, extending to the temples and inner ear; also flashing downwards or towards the eyes (as in the case of *Puls.*), especially in the left side of the face; early on waking.

Phthisis. (Consumption.)

This general name is applied to a disease which may affect various organs. It is most frequently observed

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in the larynx and trachea, in the lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, mesenteric glands, kidneys, bladder and uterus. Whatever organ may be affected, there is always a waste of the tissues and a sinking of the bodily strength. Emaciation may likewise take place in other maladies; hence the necessity of ascertaining the true nature and seat of the malady. This is rather difficult for the lay-practitioner who is not acquainted with the structure of the human body. The following hints will enable him to see the danger to which the neglect of certain derangements may expose the sick.

1. Phthisis of the larynx and trachea. (Phthisis laryngea et trachealis.)

Consumption of the larynx and trachea generally occurs together, scarcely ever separately, and then only at the commencement of the disease, sometimes even after a simple, but neglected catarrh, especially in consequence of neglected influenza, or of badly-managed syphilis. The patient complains of a prickling, stinging or burning feeling at one spot in the larynx, as from the contact of a burning coal; sometimes the sensation is a feeling of pressure and constriction. If an ulcer has actually formed, deglutition becomes difficult, and the patient experiences a feeling as if an obstacle were in the way of the food. A continual irritation and inclination to cough sets in which is still increased by talking. The voice loses its resonance, becomes husky, and finally the patient loses his voice altogether and is only able to barely utter a sound. As the hoarseness increases, the cough increases likewise, the patient raises pus mixed with much mucus and saliva, which

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has a saltish or sweetish, bitter or foul taste. The inspirations become anxious and wheezing, with a peculiar rattling sound; the expirations are comparatively easier. Little by little the deglutition becomes still more painful, suffocative fits frequently set in, until finally the food taken into the stomach is ejected again with violent fits of cough. The patient is generally pale, and his looks are expressive of great agony. With the increasing emaciation hectic fever sets in, with a slight chill in the afternoon, violent heat towards evening, night-sweats and great thirst. The pulse is generally accelerated and the sleep restless. Towards the end the hair falls out, the feet swell, exhausting diarrhœa sets in.

If the disease is properly treated at the onset, a single dose of the appropriate remedy may frequently arrest it.

Phosphorus will be found adapted to the following symptoms: Great painfulness and sensitiveness of the larynx, hoarseness which is made worse by talking, complete aphonia; cough excited by titillation and scraping in the throat and chest, most frequently excited by drinking or laughing. Cough with expectoration of a quantity of mucus, of a white or greenish color, purulent in the more advanced stage of the disease, when it has a saltish or sweetish taste.

Hepar sulphuris calc. The larynx is very much affected, the voice is hoarse and faint, feverish chilliness down the back, flushed cheeks, sleeplessness, anguish, nervousness and emaciation. Cough caused by titillation in the throat, or by pain in the larynx, aggravated by talking or stooping, increasing towards evening and then ceasing all at once. There is a pricking sensation in the throat as from a bone.

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In a case of syphilitic phthisis of the larynx, when the original syphilis had first been treated with Mercury, this medicine may be given first, and allowed to have its full effect, after which *Nitric acid* may be given.

Carbo vegetabilis. Hoarseness morning or evening, with inability to talk loud, the voice giving out when making the attempt; scraping and tingling in the throat; dry cough with pain in the upper part of the chest, or racking cough, with oppression and burning in the chest; cough with expectoration of purulent mucus having a whitish-yellow or greenish color. It may be given after the abusive treatment with Mercury.

Iodine. Pressure in the region of the larynx as from some swelling; the larynx is painful to external pressure. Hoarseness, especially in the morning after rising. Constant inclination to hawk up tenacious mucus, with creeping and tickling in the larynx. Cough caused by violent tickling in the throat and chest, with anxiety previous to the attack and great emaciation. Mucous rattling in the chest.

This remedy will probably be chosen first, if the disease springs from a scrofulous origin, especially if glandular swellings and indurations are present.

Causticum. Chronic hoarseness, also with complete loss of voice; cough caused by tickling in the throat or stooping, with soreness, rattling of mucus in the chest, and inability to raise the apparently loose mucus. This remedy may prove useful, if the disease owes it origin to neglected influenza.

Calcarea carbonica. Roughness of the throat or hoarseness, especially in the morning; accumulation of mucus in the chest or larynx, dry cough at night, or

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titillating cough as from fine feather-dust; cough with expectoration of yellow mucus, having a salt or sweetish taste, worse in the morning. Stitches in the head when coughing, soreness in the chest or sensation in the throat as if something were torn loose.

Arsenicum album. Rough and hoarse voice; feeling of dryness and of burning in the larynx; continual irritation and tickling in the larynx; short and dry cough as if caused by the vapors of Sulphur, with smarting in the chest as if excoriated, or soreness from the pit of the stomach upwards, with labored breathing, or with suffocative sensation and constriction in the larynx; all these symptoms are aggravated by drinking, especially by drinking without feeling thirsty.

The medicine adapted to each group of symptoms, should be given in water, six pellets in eight tablespoonfuls, of which a small spoonful may be given morning and night for four or five days, until the patient feels better; but if no improvement should take place after using the same remedy for several weeks, another medicine may be given. If fever should set in, with hot skin, thirst and a full and bounding pulse, *Aconite* should be given.

2. Pulmonary phthisis. (Phthisis pulmonalis.)

This disease which is frequently accompanied by laryngeal phthisis, involves a destruction of the pulmonary tissue. It has three stages which are not always clearly marked. In the first stage, the symptoms are frequently so obscure that it is not an easy matter to recognize the existence of pulmonary phthisis. In persons who are predisposed to this disease, breath-

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ing is not always easy, and becomes panting and hurried when such persons go up stairs or walk rapidly. They find talking and singing difficult, and a dry cough is frequently present which sometimes increases to violent attacks racking the head and chest and causing great prostration. After such paroxysms a feeling of fullness and oppression on the chest remains; many patients complain of drawing and stinging pains in the chest which suddenly come and go. After eating a flush is seen on the cheeks and ears, and the palms of the hands become hot and red. These symptoms are evanescent, but return frequently and become more and more obstinate. The oppression gradually becomes more perceptible and finally remains permanently, so that the patient complains of it all the time. The mouth and throat are frequently very dry, especially in the afternoon, after which tenacious mucus is hawked up in the morning. The cough is generally worse at night; in the day-time the condition of the patient is more tolerable. The appetite generally continues good and the digestion is undisturbed. Towards the end of this stage the voice becomes husky, and even hoarse. The muscular debility increases. The pulse becomes more frequent. The second stage is ushered in with fever which makes its appearance at noon or towards evening. The skin is dry and hot, the pulse hurried, a cooling perspiration breaks out in the morning. Gradually the cough becomes more violent, worse in a horizontal position of the body, and is frequently accompanied by pain in the chest and vomiting. The expectoration accompanying the cough is tenacious, opaque, and gradually assumes a greenish or yellowish tinge. The fever becomes more continuous, and during the paroxysm the

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cheeks of the patient exhibit a circumscribed bright-red flush. The breathing becomes more and more hurried The voice is not so much hoarse as husky and hollow The expectoration becomes ash-colored, has a foul smell, an acrid taste, and is frequently streaked with blood. In twenty-four hours the patient frequently raises a quart. Hæmorrhage from the lungs is not infrequent in this stage, and often terminates fatally. The body wastes away, the eyes become hollow, nose and chin become more prominent. The patients secrete a small quantity of dark urine which is sometimes frothy, and at other times is covered with an oily pellicle, and deposits a bran-like sediment after standing. The menses are either suppressed or scanty and irregular. The appetite generally continues good, although the digestion becomes irregular. The thirst torments the patients mostly only during the fever. The younger the patient, or the more rapid the course of the first and second stages, the sooner the third stage makes its appearance. The fever and perspiration now generally abate, in the place of which an exhausting diarrhœa sets in, which becomes watery and has a fetid smell. The strength decreases visibly, the pulse becomes soft, empty, exceedingly quick, the voice is thin, husky or hollow. The patient seems nothing but skin and bones. The breathing becomes shorter and shorter, and the cough more and more racking. At the same time the expectoration becomes less, and in its place the patient is tormented by excessive anguish. The tongue becomes cracked and covered with aphthæ, which impede deglutition. At times a sort of rash is seen on the chest. The diarrhœa becomes more and more frequent, alternating with night sweats. In spite

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of these discouraging symptoms the patients still continue to form plans for the future. Finally the feet become dropsical, and gradually the whole body is invaded by this change. Bedsores render the condition of the patients still more intolerable. Little by little the extremities become cold, the pulse becomes feebler and the patient passes away quietly in the full possession of his consciousness.

Like most other diseases, pulmonary phthisis is often curable if attended to in season, more especially by means of the following remedies:

Pulsatilla. If the fever is not yet fully developed, and the patient is not yet troubled with thirst. This remedy is likewise indicated, if the disease was caused by menstrual suppression; the patient is of a quiet, anxious, weeping mood, with pale complexion, oppression of the chest, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, cough with expectoration of bitter, sweetish, saltish or foul mucus, worse in the evening, at night or in the morning, less in day-time, sometimes accompanied with an inclination to vomit or actual vomiting. During the cough the patient complains of stitches in the shoulder, side or back. Hoarseness or very faint voice.

China, if the disease arose after venesections, or in consequence of excessive nursing or the loss of other animal fluids. Cough with expectoration of blood-streaked mucus, or of whitish mucus with blackish points; hæmoptysis; pulmonary hæmorrhage. This remedy may arrest the diarrhœa in the last stage of the disease when a cure is no longer possible, especially if the food passes off undigested; it is likewise useful, if the bedsores become gangrened.

Phosphorus. This agent is useful in the beginning of

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phthisis as well as when the disease is fully developed, and patients still show a desire for sexual intercourse. Cough with expectoration of saltish and greenish mucus; watery, exhausting diarrhœa; general emaciation.

Calcarea carbonica. Especially indicated if the left lung is attacked, less adapted to the right lung, with stitches in the left side during a deep inspiration or when bending toward the right side; cough with expectoration of sweetish or saltish pus of a yellowish color, foul, worse in the morning; frequent attacks of hæmoptysis. Phthisis of stone-cutters, (see *Silicea.*)

Carbo animalis. Adapted to the right lung. Cough with expectoration of greenish or any other kind of pus; worse when lying on the right side.

Kali carbonicum. Suitable to women who have had many miscarriages, or who have nursed many children. (See China.) Racking cough, inducing vomiting, (especially after midnight.) Cough with purulent expectoration. This remedy is well adapted after Nitric acid or Silic. has been given, or in cases where the disease can be traced to neglected pneumonia.

Lycopodium. Likewise suitable if the disease can be traced to neglected pneumonia Cough with expectoration of saltish mucus or pus, having a gray or greenish color, (suitable after Calc., Phosph., Silic.)

Millefolium. The disease commences with, or is accompanied by occasional hæmorrhage from the lungs. *Chlore* may likewise prove adapted to this condition.

Silicea. The disease is caused by the inhalation of stone-dust, stone-cutter phthisis, (with Calc.)

Stannum. Mucous phthisis, with expectoration of quantities of colorless mucus.

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Sambucus nigra. In cases characterised by profuse and exhausting sweats.

Sulphur. The disease is traceable to the suppression of some cutaneous eruption or sore. If the patient is very weak, give *China* first, or in alternation with Sulphur.

Aconite should always be given, if acute fever-symptoms develop themselves.

In no case should the medicines be given in too rapid succession; I generally allow a month and even two months to pass by before resorting to a new remedy.

3. Consumption of the Stomach.

This disease may be caused by the use of cold drinks while the body is heated, and likewise by the abuse of acrid medicines. The following symptoms have come under my own observation: Oppression of the stomach, generally continuous, but worse after eating; vomiting of the ingesta, afterwards vomiting of bitter, tenacious, whitish mucus; the region of the stomach is swollen and sensitive; cough sets in, which soon becomes permanent, with expectoration of a little yellowish mucus, which gradually changes to quantities of purulent mucus, and lastly to vomiting of liquid pus.

The principal remedy in this disease is *Pulsatilla*, although *Coccus cacti* may be useful at the commencement when no pus is yet raised.

4. Consumption of the Liver.

This not very frequent disease is generally traceable to neglected inflammation of the liver. The liver is swollen, but not hard. If the abscess is seated on the

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surface of the liver, a soft tumor may be felt which fluctuates on pressure. The abscess may discharge in various directions, and thus endanger the patient's life, If the pus is discharged into the lungs, it is expelled by cough. The pus is qualitatively distinguished from that of other organs. It is friable like wine-dregs, and contains an admixture of bile. General symptoms are: Jaundiced color of the skin, rapidly-increasing emaciation of the whole body, and a fever peculiar to hepatic phthisis, setting in every other day and sometimes twice on the same day. If the disease is curable, *Sulphur* is the main remedy; this is to be followed by *Silicea*, next by *Mercurius* and lastly by *Lachesis*.

Each medicine is dissolved in water, six pellets in half a tumblerful, of which a small spoonful is taken morning and night for six days in succession, after which no medicine is taken for several months, unless an acute attack should render some intermediate remedy necessary.

5. Intestinal phthisis. (Consumption of the bowels.)

This disease is recognized by the following symptoms. The patients complain of periodical paroxysms of colicky pains in the bowels. The pain is generally burning and is mostly felt during the night. The pain is aggravated by pressure upon the abdomen. A characteristic symptom is nocturnal diarrhœa with copious discharges. Afterwards the diarrhœa likewise takes place in the day-time, but the nocturnal attacks are always more violent. The nature of the discharges is characteristic. If received in a tumbler, they deposit flocks of blood-streaked or dark-red or brown-red pus,

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and have a very fetid smell. The other symptoms peculiar to phthisis develop themselves with great rapidity, but especially the emaciation becomes so great that the patient is often reduced to a skeleton in one fortnight. The disease is likewise characterised by a filiform and rapid pulse, and by night-sweats.

The main remedy in this disease is *Arsenicum*. If this remedy has exhausted its action, *China* or a few doses of *Phosphorus* may be given. *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Antimonium crudum* may likewise be given.

6. Mesenteric consumption. (Phthisis meseraica.)

Scrofulous children are especially liable to this disease. It is characterised by distention and hardness of the abdomen, increasing emaciation of the whole body, more particularly of the extremities. The skin of such patients is strikingly pale, wrinkled, and scales off in the shape of fine, shining scales. Upon examining the abdomen, moveable tumors are distinctly felt, which are somewhat painful to pressure. At first the patients complain of costiveness, but afterwards diarrhœa sets in, and is particularly troublesome at night. The discharges are frequently mixed with whitish flocks. The fever is considerable, and the pulse frequently rises to one hundred and twenty beats.

The main remedy in this disease is *Arsenicum*, which removes the danger in most cases. The disease being rooted in a scrofulous disposition, it will be found impossible to effect a cure without the alternate use of *Sulphur* and *Calcarea*, provided that each of these remedies is allowed to act for several months.

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7. Renal consumption. (Phthisis renalis.)

This disease is characterised by the following symptoms: The patients complain of aching pain either in one or both kidneys; very rarely however in both kidneys; in which case the pain in one kidney is, nevertheless, more acute. The pain is worse during motion, especially on bending forwards. An examination frequently reveals an elastic swelling of the region of the kidney. The pain which is dull and drawing, extends through the ureters down to the bladder. The emission of urine is attended with a burning and pressing pain. The urine is mixed with pus which is distinctly visible through a microscope. The sediment is frequently mixed with blood. The symptoms characteristic of consumption generally, are also present, such as, frequent pulse, violent heat towards evening, exhausting diarrhœa, rapid emaciation and prostration

The most appropriate remedy for this disease, which has indeed been cured by means of it, is *Cantharides* Next we recommend *Terebinthina,* and the treatment may be closed with *Lycopodium.*

In treating consumption, it is of importance to allow a dose of the right remedy to act its full length of time. By dose I understand three to five pellets dissolved in a small tumblerful of water, of which a dessertspoonful should be taken morning and evening for five days. If acute symptoms should show themselves, they will have to be met by specific intercurrent remedies

Inflammation of the brain. (Meningitis, phrenitis.)

This disease is exceedingly dangerous, not only because its issue is dubious, but because it is so easily confounded with other diseases. A mistake in the

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treatment may be productive of fatal consequences. By carefully observing the existing symptoms and selecting a remedy accordingly, it will not be difficult to save the patient's life.

Like other inflammations, the disease sets in with chilliness followed by heat, or with violent boring pains and heat in the head, beating of the carotids and temporal arteries, deep redness of the face, anxiety, restlessness, sadness, sometimes, however, striking mirthfulness, disposition to laugh and sing, a remarkable degree of listlessness, shyness or boldness. Other symptoms are: A wild or staring look, or else obscuration of sight, vertigo or restless, unrefreshing sleep, general emaciation, trembling of the limbs, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, occasionally nosebleed. The fever has the character of a violent inflammatory fever, attended with continual, burning, tensive, tearing or lancinating, constrictive, throbbing pains, either on the surface or in the interior of the brain, but chiefly in the occiput or at the vertex. These pains frequently extend to the nape of the neck and even down the spine. The patient bores with the head into the pillow, is extremely sensitive to light and noise. The pupils are contracted, the eyes look fiery and red, the look is wandering, the eyes are rolled wildly in their sockets; the patient complains of humming and buzzing in the ears, there is wild delirium, or constant talking, screaming, howling, laughing, sometimes there are spasms or convulsions, more particularly spasms in the œsophagus and other hydrophobic symptoms.

Some cases of meningitis resemble typhus. The patient complains of a dull pain or excessive weight in the head, moans, grasps at the head, tosses his limbs, or

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seems unconscious, in a state of torpor or bland delirium. The symptoms of local paralysis are sometimes present, as if the patient had been struck with apoplexy. These symptoms often set in at the onset, or else follow the first mentioned symptoms, or alternate with the latter. Meningitis is frequently accompanied by severe gastric symptoms, such as frequent and violent vomiting of acrid mucus or of green fluid bile, constipation and retention of urine.

The last-mentioned symptoms may lead an inexperienced observer to overlook the inflammation of the brain, and to mistake the disease for a severe gastric disorder.

This disease may be induced by a variety of causes which should be carefully considered in the treatment.

The determination of blood to the brain which is so frequently present during dentition, is one of the causes of meningitis. The symptoms are those above mentioned; the children moreover thrust their fingers into their mouths, or move the jaws as if they were masticating. *Aconite*, six pellets in a cupful of water, a dessertspoonful every hour, is frequently sufficient to remove the danger in twelve hours. If no change for the better takes place in six to eight hours, *Aconite* and *Belladonna* should be given in alternation every hour, Bellad., to be prepared like Aconite.

Children who have worms, frequently manifest symptoms resembling meningitis, with dryness and heat of the skin, hurried and soft pulse, sopor with the eyes half open, spasmodic twitching of the arms and hands, boring with the finger in the nose until it bleeds. *China*, a few pellets in water, may be prescribed, to be preceded by a few doses of Aconite until the skin has become

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moist. But if the above symptoms are accompanied by perspiration at the onset, *Mercurius* should be given.

In hot weather, persons whose bare heads are exposed to the rays of the sun, are frequently attacked with inflammation of the brain. This is termed sunstroke. The disease often terminates fatally in less time than it required to develop it. In such a case the *spirits of Camphor* should be given, a few drops every five or ten minutes until the danger is over. Each dose is to be given in a spoonful of water or on sugar. After this, *Belladonna* is often indicated by the modified symptoms.

An inflammation of the brain may likewise be caused by the influence of intense cold. In this case *Aconite* and *Bryonia* may be given in alternation every fifteen minutes, in water, according to the above described rule.

If meningitis is caused by the sudden retrocession of erysipelas, *Belladonna* has to be given in a case of the common, smooth erysipelas, and *Cantharides*, if the erysipelas was of the vesicular variety.*

Meningitis induced by the sudden retrocession of scarlatina, yields to *Belladonna;* by the retrocession of measles, to *Pulsatilla;* the last-mentioned remedy is likewise required, if the disease arises from the suppression of otorrhœa. The medicine should be repeated every hour.

Meningitis induced by a blow or fall on the head,

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* In such a case *Rhus tox.* is recommended by most practitioners. Cantharides are far more homœopathic to such a form of meningitis, as may be seen by any one who chooses to consult his Materia Medica. I have not only cured vesicular erysipelas with *Cantharides*, but likewise with *Euphorbium*, especially if the patient felt rheumatic pains which abated during motion.

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requires *Arnica*, which may be alternated with *Aconite* every hour.

In order to facilitate the selection of a remedy, I subjoin the symptomatic indications of each particular drug:

Aconite, at the commencement of the disease; chill followed by continual dry heat, burning skin; full, hard pulse, congestion of blood to the head, heat and redness of the face, fullness and oppressive weight in the forehead, with sensation as if the forehead should split; lancinations and throbbing in the head; burning pains in the head as if the brain were agitated by boiling water; delirium; vomiting of green bile.

Belladonna. Boring with the head into the pillow; *excessive sensitiveness to noise and light;* stinging, boring, burning, lancinating, throbbing pains in the head; red, sparkling eyes, with furious look; red, bloated face; visible throbbing of the carotids; sopor, with half open eyes and distorted eyeballs; loss of consciousness and speech, or inarticulate muttering, violent delirium with howling and screaming; small, quick, intermittent pulse; spasmodic movements of the limbs, spasm in the œsophagus with impeded deglutition; vomiting, involuntary emission of urine and discharge of fæces.

Bryonia. Chill, followed by violent heat, unquenchable thirst; redness and puffiness of the face; tossing about, sopor with delirium and frequent starting; sudden and frequent starting from sleep, with a shriek; vertigo and extreme weakness when rising in bed; excessive weight and violent pain in the head, burning and aching, or compressive from temple to temple, also with dull pains in the occiput; dark redness of the eyes bilious vomiting, constipation or diarrhœa, unconscious

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discharge of urine, quick and feeble pulse. A characteristic indication for Bryonia is a movement of the jaws simulating mastication, a dangerous symptom when occuring after the period of dentition.

Cantharides. Meningitis after the sudden retrocession of vesicular erysipelas; violent aching, tearing, pulling, lancinating pains in the head, with sensation as if the head were pressed from behind forward, and if the brain would press out at the forehead; rush of blood to the head, with redness and puffiness of the face; protruded and sparkling eyes, with fixed and staring look; sleeplessness with tossing about, or starting up from sleep; delirium; spasm in the œsophagus with impeded deglutition, especially when attempting to swallow liquids; *aversion to liquids;* vomiting with violent straining; constipation and retention of urine; full and hard pulse.

Glonoine. Sunstroke, violent determination of blood to the head, throbbing in the forehead, temples and vertex; soreness of the brain, especially when shaking the head; redness of the face, sweat on the forehead, hurried pulse, eyes protruded, fierce look.

Hyoscyamus. Constrictive or stupefying pain in the forehead, or undulating throbbing sensation in the brain; red eyes, dilated pupils, diplopia; delirium, at times bland, at others violent, the patient talks about his affairs; sopor, starting of the limbs, grasping at flocks; spasmodic constriction of the throat, with inability to swallow; aversion to drinks; vomiting of bile, retention of urine, with constipation; hurried, intermittent pulse.

Opium. Weight in the head, especially in the occiput, causing the head to fall backward; tension in the

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head, or pain as if the brain were torn; pressure in the forehead from within outward; rush of blood to the head, throbbing of the arteries; red, staring and glistening eyes; dark redness and bloating of the face; *sopor with the eyes half open;* frequent vomiting, retention of stool and urine, quick and hard pulse.

Stramonium. Violent throbbing headache, with rush of blood to the head and sparkling eyes; restless sleep, the patient wakes crying and moaning; *delirium with frightful spectra;* redness and puffiness of the face; spasm of the œsophagus, impeding and even preventing deglutition; aversion to liquids; vomiting of bile, with starting of the limbs; constipation, retention of urine, intense heat of the skin, small and quick pulse.

Sulphur may be given as an intercurrent remedy every three or four hours, in the case of scrofulous subjects, provided the symptoms justify its use.

Asthma, Dyspnœa.

This disease manifests itself in various forms, because it may be induced by a variety of causes. It may be caused by a defective structure of the thorax, by curvature of the spine, or it may be symptomatic of some other disease, such as hydrothorax. In such a case the asthma cannot be cured unless the cause is removed. Sometimes the disease exists independently of any other disorder, and its dangerous character is proportionate to the peculiar form or intensity of the paroxysms. Without complicating my remarks by the names and pathological distinctions of Old School physicians, I will content myself with indicating the various symptomatic forms of this disease, and their appropriate treatment.

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1. Asthma from determination of blood to the chest is chiefly observed among plethoric young people, among girls whose catamenia have become arrested, or among females in consequence of the suppression of the lochia. The patients complain of difficulty of breathing during exercise, of pressure, fullness and constriction of the chest, of anxiety and palpitation of the heart, and noctural aggravation of all the symptoms. Very frequently cough with dark-brown or bloody expectoration is present; the patients feel easier after raising mucus. The pulse is generally full, the face red and puffed. Headache is almost always present.

Aconite is here the chief remedy, if the attack is induced by the least emotion, characterised by the presence of heat and restlessness, inability to take a long breath; the attack befals children who are suddenly roused from sleep by a paroxysm of suffocative cough, with a barking, hoarse sound of the voice, spasmodic constriction of the throat and chest, and labored breathing.

Belladonna, suitable for the same symptoms as Aconite, or in case Aconite should not be sufficient, with vertigo when rising from a recumbent position.

Bryonia; the patient is disposed to draw a long breath, but is unable to do so, with stitches in the chest when making the attempt. The symptoms are worse when the patient is lying down, talks or moves about; momentary relief when rising from a recumbent posture.

Pulsatilla. Suitable to females, when the asthma is complicated with, or can be traced to, menstrual suppression or scanty and delaying menses. This remedy is generally useful, if the symptoms are better in the open air.

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Nux vomica, suitable to persons who lead a sedentary life, undergo much mental labor, use much wine, coffee, spirits, or in whom the attack sets in after suppression of the piles. The menses are profuse and too frequent.

2. The *spasmodic asthma* of adults is a paroxysmal disease without fever. The paroxysms generally set in at night, but they announce themselves even in the afternoon by a feeling of fullness in the stomach, restlessness, anxiety, headache, and heaviness in the extremities. Towards evening the pulse becomes more frequent, the breathing more labored, and a violent and dry cough frequently supervenes. The anxiety increases until midnight, when it reaches the highest degree. The patient experiences a constrictive sensation across the chest, pants, gasps for air, and is unable to remain in bed. The breathing becomes wheezing, rattling. The pulse becomes small, intermittent, the hearts beats violently and irregularly.

The limbs become cold and perspire. Fainting fits, vomiting, cough with frothy and bloody expectoration frequently supervene. At the commencement of the disease, the paroxysms only last a few minutes, but recur for several nights in succession, after which they cease for three or six months; but if the disease continues, the paroxysms become more violent and continuous, until they finally take place every night. They terminate with cough and mucous expectoration, the pulse again becomes regular, the skin warm and moist, and the watery again assumes its normal color. Unless proper remedies are employed very speedily, other disorders may supervene, until hectic fever, apoplexy, suffocative catarrh terminate the patient's sufferings.

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The following remedies are suitable for this affection:

Arsenicum; cough as from the vapor of Sulphur, with a feeling of suffocation in the bronchial tubes, obliging the patient to sit up. Moreover labored breathing, panting and wheezing, with great anxiety, restlessness, violent palpitation of the heart and cold perspiration, small and intermittent pulse, aggravation in a warm room, or by exercise, such as getting into bed; the attacks are excited by rough weather.

Belladonna; dry and spasmodic cough at night, labored breathing, with stitches under the sternum, constant gasping for air; constriction and painfulness of the larynx when turning the neck, with suffocative sensation, expression of anxiety in the face, and convulsive movements of the limbs.

Bryonia; labored breathing, especially at night and towards morning, with stitches in the chest and urging to stool, frequent coughing and pain in the hypochondria.

Cocculus; the paroxysms intermit for some days, and then recur with renewed violence after midnight, with constrictive sensation in the region of the larynx; anxiety, racking cough, moaning, disposition to start, tremulous weakness (especially suitable to hysteric females.)

Cuprum; the paroxysms set in during the menstrual period, with spasmodic constriction of the chest, mucous rattling in the air-tubes; labored hurried, wheezing breathing, with suffocative paroxysms and short and spasmodic cough; chiefly suitable to hysteric females.

Nux vomica; the paroxysms set in every fortnight, or at every change of moon, with anxiety, heat, palpitation of the heart, racking and dry cough which becomes somewhat loose towards morning; spasmodic

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constriction of the lower portion of the chest, relief from the distress in a recumbent possure.

Pulsatilla; spasmodic constriction of the throat and chest as from the vapor of Sulphur, worse when lying on the back, less when sitting up; the attacks may have been caused by the vapors of Sulphur.

If the existing paroxysms have been shortened by the specific homœopathic agent, the treatment had better be continued for some time longer in order to perfect the cure. The patient may take *Sulphur*, five pellets in a cupful of water, of which a dessertspoonful may be taken morning and night for six days. This remedy is especially indicated, if the patient had been treated for the itch or some other eruption with ointments or washes. This remedy should be allowed to act for several months.

3. *Asthma Millari*, which attacks children between the years of two and eight (seldom infants at the breast and full-grown persons), is very similar to cramp. The attack almost always sets in in winter, in consequence of a cold, first at night, suddenly, without any distinct premonitory symptoms, and sets in at once with the most violent symptoms of suffocation, without any rattling or wheezing. The pulse is hurried and small. If cough sets in, it is short, rough, without gagging or expectoration; the voice is hoarse, deglutition difficult. However the child does not complain of a local obstacle in swallowing or breathing, or of pain in the larynx or trachea, but of a dull pain or spasmodic drawing throughout the whole chest, as if caused by suffocating vapors. Slight spasms and changes of color are noticed, a general erethism of the circulation and nervous system, scanty and pale urine having a sweetish odor.

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The patient is suddenly roused with a fearful cry and an expression of anxiety in the altered features. The voice is deep, barking, hollow-sounding, husky, very rarely wheezing or crowing. During the convulsive movements of the chest, the labored inspirations are suddenly followed by a noisy expulsion of the air. The face becomes dark-colored, the eye becomes staring and protruded, the veins of the neck and temples swell. If the attack does not destroy life, it ends in a few hours with sneezing, eructations and vomiting. The breathing becomes easier, the peculiar sound disappears, and amid a general subsidence of the symptoms the children fall into a quiet slumber, from which they wake exhausted and desponding. Generally a second attack sets in in the following night, more violent than the former, with increasing fever. The danger of suffocation is greater, the face and lips become blue, mottled, the shoulders are raised, and all the muscles of the thorax are violently worked. The face becomes more and more distorted, the nostrils dilate, the pulse is very rapid and intermits. The patient tosses about, is covered with cold or lukewarm perspiration, fæces and urine are passed involuntarily, but the consciousness is undisturbed; finally the patient dies of suffocation amid convulsions. Only a few children survive more than one attack; death almost always sets in during the third or fourth attack. The attacks never terminate with expectoration.

Asthma Millari cannot well be confounded with croup, if we remember that in croup the larynx is always sensitive to pressure, and that the patients bore their heads into the pillow, whereas in this disease the children sit erect, and do not complain of pain in the

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larynx, but of spasmodic constriction of the chest. In croup the breathing is fine and crowing, in asthma Millari it is deep and hollow. If the disease is speedily recognized, subsequent attacks may be averted, and existing attacks may be alleviated by one of the following remedies:

Ipecacuanha; sudden paroxysms of suffocation at night, with a sensation of violent constriction in the chest; short and anxious inspirations, and sudden and jerking expirations; pale, bloated face with blue margins around the eyes; peevish mood.

Sambucus nigra; sudden starting up from sleep with a shriek, anxiety and trembling; sudden wheezing inspirations which sometimes intermit; deep, hollow, rough or else crowing voice; blueish puffiness of the face and hands; protruded eyeballs with the mouth half open; anxious tossing about, heat without thirst, hurried and tremulous pulse; torpor towards the end of the attack, and copious, mostly cold sweat.

On comparing these indications with the symptoms of the disease, it is readily seen that *Ipecac.* can only be given at the commencement of an attack, and that, if the disease attains to its full development, *Sambucus* has to be given. If the attack should set in again in the night following, nothing can be expected of this agent, and it will be advisable to give *Arsenicum.* All these remedies have to be given in the form of a watery solution, every five to ten minutes.

Other varieties of asthma can be most frequently controlled by Arsenicum.

For asthma caused by the inhalation of the vapors of Sulphur, we give Pulsatilla.

Asthma caused by a fit of anger or by a cold, yields

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to *Chamom.* or *Nux vcm.*, the latter being more particularly indicated by a vehement disposition.

For asthma caused by the inhalation of stone-dust, in the case of stone-cutters, sculptors etc., we give *Calc. carb.*, *Silic.* or *Sulph.*

Calc. carb. is a main remedy for chronic asthmatic complaints, with disposition to draw a long breath, and sensation as if the breath were arrested between the shoulder-blades. The distress is relieved by raising the shoulders. Mere stooping causes the breath to give out; frequent paroxysms of dry cough, especially at night.

In attacks of acute asthma, *mesmerism* sometimes proves exceedingly useful. A robust and healthy man makes a pass with the extended hand over the chest from above downwards, and likewise over the back of the patient some ten or twelve times, after which the effect should be watched. See *mesmerism* at the close of the work.

The medicines should be administered in water, six pellets in a cupful, of which a dessertspoonful is to be taken morning and night for six days.

Scarlet-fever. (Scarlatina.)

This disease is more especially a disease of childhood. Full-grown persons are only attacked by this disease if they had remained free from it in their childhood. The disease is somewhat similar to the smooth form of erysipelas, and may appear under various modifications which expose the inexperienced practitioner to the danger of confounding scarlatina with some other disease. In whatever form, the scarlet-exanthem may

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show itself, it always sets in with certain precursory symptoms. The patients complain of heaviness and dullness of the head, nausea, vomiting and chills. These chills frequently alternate with flashes of burning heat which finally become permanent. This heat is burning and dry, and often accompanied with a troublesome prickling in the palms of the hands. The pulse varies, but in most cases it is full, moderately hard and extremely hurried, (one hundred and twenty beats, sometimes double-beating.) In this stage the patient complains of vertigo, headache, pains in the limbs, thirst. The patients feel exhausted, are irritable and very restless. The fever increases towards evening. The heat reaches its acme and is accompanied with occasional delirium. Mouth, tongue and fauces are dry, tense and hot. Deglutition and speech are very much impeded. The submaxillary or parotid glands begin to swell and become painful. By giving *Aconite* and *Belladonna* in water, an alternate dose every hour, the course of the disease will be very much modified. Nose bleed sometimes sets in at this period, to the great relief of the patient. The alvine discharges are generally retarded. The urine deposits whitish clouds, some of which adhere to the bottom of the vessel; or the urine may be dark-colored and has a strong smell. Some patients are troubled with a constant urging to urinate, without discharging much urine. The cutaneous exhalations have a peculiar odor, which it is difficult to describe, and which some physicians compare to the odor of herring-brine or musty bread. An experienced practitioner may recognize the existence of scarlet-fever by its smell, which is exceedingly characteristic.

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Amid a progressive increase of the pains, an exanthem makes its appearance on the third day (seldom sooner, and still less frequently later,) consisting of bright-red, diffusive spots. These spots are somewhat angular, rounding, not raised, they disappear under pressure, but the redness reappears as soon as the pressure ceases, from the margin to the centre. These spots first break out on the uncovered or slightly covered parts of the body, the face, neck, chest, and thus down to the feet; the skin is dry and hot, and this dryness is characteristic. The peculiar smell is most fully perceived during this period; it lasts from three to six days, during which the redness gradually disappears in the order in which it broke out, from above downwards. The fever abates in the same proportion, and finally ceases with the other symptoms.

As soon as the redness appears, we give *Belladonna*, six pellets in a cupful of water, a teaspoonful every hour or two hours, and if the fever is intense, we alternate this drug with *Aconite*.

The skin now begins to peel off, and this constitutes the third period of the disease. Soon after the disappearance of the redness, and in some cases even a considerable length of time after this takes place, the skin peels off in large flakes, sometimes several times in succession. The patients seldom complain of any pain during this period, except of a troublesome itching of the skin.

The disease does not always run such a regular course as we have described; its development is sometimes arrested by external influences, or the disease is complicated with inflammation or dropsy of the brain, croup, typhoid-fever, etc. These diseases set in at the

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onset or in the second stage of the disease, and prevent the regular appearance of the exanthem which sometimes remains entirely suppressed. Even after the regular termination of the disease the patient is still in danger, until the desquamation is accomplished. Until then, the patient should not be taken into the open air, or be permitted to sit on the floor.

I will now mention the more prominent forms of scarlatina, and their appropriate treatment

1. Smooth scarlatina. (Scarlet-fever.)

The redness is smooth and shining, without any unevenness; arising from small, red spots, which keep increasing in size until they run together; the redness is at first of a rose-color, gradually changes to that of boiled lobster, and finally becomes of a dark scarlet. The chief remedy in this form is *Belladonna*, as stated above, to be alternated with *Aconite*, if the fever is very high.

2. Scarlet Rash.

The whole body, or the larger part of it, first becomes red, and soon after rough and uneven. A careful examination shows a very fine vesicular rash, the vesicles being sometimes closely grouped together. The vesicles may likewise spring up on parts of the skin which are not red. In this form, *Belladonna* is not sufficient, and has to be alternated with *Aconite*, both in water, every hour or two hours. *Dulcamara* may likewise prove useful.

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Pustulous Scarlatina.

Small vesicles spring up upon the spots, which gradually run together, assuming the appearance of vesicular erysipelas. They are filled with a yellowish fluid, break in about eight days, and then form crusts. This form requires the alternate use of *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, and, if the pustules are fully formed, *Rhus tox.*

4. Masked Scarlatina. (Scarlatina larvata.)

This form varies. Some patients pass through the first stage, but no eruption appears, only a violent itching, after which the skin peels off in patches. Other patients exhibit the following symptoms: Depression of spirits, dull, staring look, obscuration of sight, cold and pale face, lameness of the extremities, difficulty of swallowing, with stinging pains in the parotid glands, headache, etc. In other cases the exanthem is entirely wanting, but the disease takes the form of a violent angina, with swelling and bright-red inflammation of the tonsils, uvula and fauces. These symptoms require *Belladonna* in water, every hour or two hours, and for the violent angina *Belladonna* and *Merc.*, in alternation, sometimes *Arsenicum*, (see below.)

If the eruption comes out too slowly or retrocedes, *Bryonia* may be given in water every hour, and if it does not suffice, it may be alternated with *Apis.* If the fever is high, we give *Aconite;* scrofulous patients require *Sulphur.*

If the eruption remains pale and faint, and the children toss about in great anxiety, we give *Arsen.* If the

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exanthem looks blueish, *Veratrum* is required; if the breath is cold, *Carbo veg.*

Other modifications of the above-mentioned forms may take place; in order to facilitate the selection of a suitable remedy in such cases, I subjoin the following symptomatic indications:

Aconite; dry heat with thirst; full and hurried pulse; congestion of blood to the head, with red and puffed face; vertigo which is worse when raising the head after lying down; throbbing headache; delirium and sudden starting up from sleep; colic with bilious vomiting; painful and anxious urging to urinate, with difficult discharge of small quantities of dark urine; painful, dry cough; nose-bleed, hæmoptysis.

Belladonna; smooth scarlatina, the affected parts are hot and swollen. Vertigo with obscuration of sight, nausea, worse when rising from a recumbent posture; violent headache, lancinating or tearing, worse when looking at the light; inflamed eyes; *inflammation of the tonsils, uvula and fauces,* with stinging and constrictive pain; violent fever, with delirium, intense thirst, also aversion to liquids; inability to swallow liquids; sleeplessness, restlessness; *frightful spectra* when closing the eyes; sudden starting up from sleep; this remedy is a preventive against scarlatina, if children take a few pellets every evening for five days in succession, and then again after a pause of a fortnight. In scarlet-rash *Belladonna* and *Aconite* have to be taken on alternate evenings.

Ammonium carbonicum; in smooth scarlatina, if the upper half of the body is attacked, the lower half remaining free, with *heat in the head,* cold feet and moderate sore throat.

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Arsenicum album; violent vomiting at the onset of the attack, sudden prostration, burning heat and thirst, or else absence of thirst and cold hands; anxiety, altered features; *gangrenous angina;* foul, burning ulcers; desquamation of the skin in large flakes, with burning itching; also in dropsy after scarlatina (also *Apis.*)

This powerful medicine has sometimes to be given in the first stage, but more frequently in the third, when it will carry the patient through all danger.

Bryonia; this remedy is indicated, if only a few spots make their appearance here and there, after which the eruption becomes arrested, and is superseded by pneumonia (see this article;) Bryon. may also be given after the retrocession of the eruption (with Apis).

Mercurius; violent angina, with swelling of the glands, ptyalism, ulcers in the mouth; also with swelling of the inguinal glands which sometimes takes place in scarlet-fever (in alternation with Arsen.)

Phosphorus; tongue and lips are dry and hard, covered with blackish crusts; loss of speech and hearing; difficult deglutition; inability to retain his urine; *falling off of the hair.*

Rhus tox.; small vesicles spring up upon the scarlet spots; they gradually increase in size, become filled with a yellowish fluid.

Sulphur; this remedy may be given whenever a correctly selected remedy is not followed by an improvement, especially in the case of scrofulous persons (it may be repeated every two, four or six hours, in alternation with *Acon.*, if the fever is high); it is also indicated by obstruction of the nose, by a dry, cracked, red tongue, or a tongue lined with brownish mucus.

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After-diseases (sequelæ) of Scarlet-fever.

Chief remedies for these ailments are: *Bell.*, *Hep. sulph.*, *Merc.* and *Apis.*

One of the most common after-diseases of scarlet-fever is dropsy, the main remedy for which is *Arsen.* in water, a spoonful four times a day. Sometimes the disease seems to get worse under the use of this remedy for the first few days, but after this period an improvement begins to set in. This agent is particularly suitable in ascites depending upon enlargement of the liver or spleen. It will also be found serviceable in hydrothorax and anasarca. If Arsen. does not effect a cure, *Helleborus* will be found suitable. In dropsy of the brain after scarlatina, *Belladonna* remains the chief remedy; if it has no effect, *Helleb.* may be given; some recommend *Apis.*

Dropsical swellings of the scrotum and penis yield to *Rhus tox.*

For otorrhœa and otitis, *Bell.* is the main remedy if insufficient, *Merc.* and *Hepar sulph.* may be given.

Inflammation and swelling of the parotid glands require *Merc.* and *Bell.*, in bad cases *Sulph.* and *Baryta carb.*

For glandular abscess, *Calc. carb.* is suitable; for open abscesses, *Kali carb.* is recommended by Dr. Hering of Philadelphia.

Ulceration of the Schneiderian membrane and of the nasal cartilages requires *Aurum.*

Inflammation of the eyes yields to *Bellad.*, in alternation with *Acon.*; if the cure is not complete, *Apis* and *Sulphur* may be given.

In regard to diet and hygiene, I have to observe

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that the temperature of the room should be regulated by the intensity of the fever; if this is high, the room should be kept cool, at a temperature of fifty degrees F.; if the fever is moderate, the room may be a little warmer, say sixty degrees. Care must be taken to prevent the patient from uncovering himself. During the period of desquamation, every exposure and washing with cold water should be carefully avoided. For the latter purpose bran-water should be used with great precaution. Fresh linen should not be put on the patient without having been previously aired by the fire.

Fresh water may be allowed at all times during the disease, but in moderate quantities at each imbibition; water and milk may likewise be used, or water and strawberry-juice, water and sugar, thin oatmeal-gruel, rice-water, cracker-soups, etc. Sweet apple-sauce or baked apples may be used, but nothing fat.

The sick-room should be kept comfortably dark from the commencement of the disease. The room should be ventilated several times a day. During this time the patient's bed may either be carried into an adjoining room having the same temperature, or else the patient may be covered with a cloth as long as the windows are open and even a few minutes after they are closed again, until the former temperature of the room is restored. It is well to favor the movement of atmospheric currents in the room, by agitating the air with a handkerchief.

All the natural wants of the patient should be gratified in the bed, by means of appropriate utensils.

Whooping-cough. (Tussis convulsiva, pertussis.)

This cough generally 'asts eighteen weeks, and under

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bad treatment with quantities of medicine, still longer; it may even pass into larygnitis, pneumonia, croup, etc., its course may be shortened or its intensity moderated by proper homœopathic treatment.

The first or catarrhal stage, which is characterised by peevishness, depression of spirits, irritable temper, catarrhal cough, redness and weeping of the eyes, slight fever, etc., is often arrested by one of the following remedies:

Aconite; dry, shrill or wheezing cough, most violent at night, sometimes attended with fever and dry heat, burning pains in the wind-pipe. Dose: three to five pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful every few hours.

Pulsatilla; loose cough with scanty expectoration, hoarseness, vomiting of the ingesta or of a fluid white mucus; *worse towards evening;* mucous diarrhœa. Dose same as for *Acon.*, but only twice a day for five days, then stop.

Nux vom.; dry, racking cough, worse after midnight and in the morning, with vomiting, anxiety, suffocative symptoms, bleeding from the nose and mouth. (Same dose as Puls.)

Ipecacuanha; cough with great anxiety, suffocative symptoms, blueish face, vomiting of mucus, the symptoms are the same at all periods of the day. (Same dose).

Coccus cacti; cough excited by constant tickling in the windpipe, coming in paroxysms, *terminating in the expectoration of quantities of an albuminous, tenacious, ropy mucus,* sometimes attended with gagging, and vomiting of food after a meal. Urinary difficulties are often present.

Arnica; paroxysms of whooping cough commencing

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with weeping or crying; this continues often during the attack.

Carbo veget.; suitable when the cough passes into the second stage; frequent paroxysms of spasmodic cough in the day-time, especially in the evening until midnight, also with gagging and vomiting, painful stitches through the head, redness and irritation in the throat, pain on swallowing, soreness and burning in the chest. (Same dose.)

If this remedy does not arrest the passage into the second stage, and no other remedy is indicated, *Kali carb.* may afford relief.

Second or spasmodic stage. (Whooping-cough in a more particular sense.)

The cough breaks out in repeated paroxysms in longer or shorter intervals. The inspirations are long and anxious, of a panting and spasmodic character, followed by five or six shrill turns of cough, during which the inspiration of air becomes impossible. Finally, while the rima glottidis is spasmodically contracted, the patient succeeds in performing a long, anxious and wheezing inspiration, after which a second and even a third series of coughing fits may take place, until the whole paroxysms, which sometimes lasts two or three minutes, terminates in vomiting of mucus and food, and blood is sometimes discharged from the nose and mouth. At the onset of the paroxysms the children rise in great anxiety, run to the mother, or hold on to something as if in great distress, in order to support the upper part of the body.

The paroxysms are frequently excited by emotions

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and after meals; hence it is necessary to treat such patients with great kindness, and to overlook many of their derelictions. They should eat light but nourishing food, such as boiled rice, stewed apples, gruel, sago, stewed fruit sweetened with sugar, milk fresh from the cow in any quantity, or milk diluted with tepid water.

If the weather is unfavorable, and the children have to be kept in the house, the room should be frequently ventilated, or else they have to be frequently taken from one room into another. When in the open air, they should take moderate exercise, not get heated by running and jumping, lest the paroxysms should return.

The following remedies seem to be best adapted to the spasmodic stage of whooping-cough:

Veratrum album; the children are very much exhausted, do not recover entirely after an attack, have to lean the head against something for support. Fever with cool or cold perspiration, especially on the forehead, intense thirst, small and quick pulse; emission of urine during the paroxysms; they return when rising from bed, cease on lying down; vertigo, with pain in the head, chest and abdomen, especially in the inguinal region. Give three to five pellets in water, a small spoonful morning and night for five days, then stop. By this means I have cured children who were near death, and had become reduced to skeletons.

Drosera; after the most violent paroxysm the children recover perfectly, jump about as if nothing were the matter; they feel better when moving about than during rest; no thirst during, but after the chilliness. The perspiration is warm or hot, and breaks out mostly at night. The cough has a shrill sound, the children become red and blue in the face during the paroxysm,

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they are threatened with suffocation; pain under the ribs as if violently constricted, the children obtain relief by pressing upon these parts, generally the paroxysms terminate in vomiting of blood or nose-bleed. One dose of this remedy, two pellets dry on the tongue, is sufficient.

Cuprum metallicum; the paroxysms are quite frequent, the children become blue in the face, quite rigid, lose their breath, until vomiting of mucus sets in, with trembling of the limbs, and continued mucous rattling in the air-passages. The paroxysms frequently occur at night quite suddenly, amid convulsions. Give the medicine in water, five pellets in a cupful, a spoonful morning and night for five days.

Cina; the children become stiff during the paroxysms, gasp for air, turn pale, a gurgling sensation is heard from the throat to the stomach. This remedy is especially indicated when worms are present, as may be inferred from the existence of great paleness, bloated abdomen, frequent colic, itching of the anus and nose, canine hunger, rising of water, vomiting of mucus, flatulence. To be taken like Cuprum. *Cina* and *Bellad.* are said to be efficient, when given in alternation.

In this stage the following remedies have sometimes proved useful:

Coccus cacti; when a ropy mucus is coughed up.

Arnica, if the attacks begin with crying.

Conium, in the case of scrofulous children, the attacks are very violent, with flushed face and bloody expectoration.

Compare also *Hyoscyam., Bell., Ignat.* and *Ipec.*

Of the third stage, that of expectoration, scarcely

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any thing is known in homœopathy, If much mucus should be expectorated, and the cough should continue an undue length of time in consequence of careless management, we may have recourse to .

Hepar sulph., if the larynx is very sensitive to cool air; the cough is dry, has a hollow and rough sound, with disposition to vomit after the attack; there is oppressed breathing, chills along the back, hot cheeks and hands, emaciation. Dose: Same as for Verat.

Sulphur, when the larynx is sensitive to damp and cold weather; racking cough, with gagging, vomiting, pain in the larynx. The voice is husky, with wheezing breathing and oppression on the chest. The children look pale and haggard; it is especially suitable to scrofulous and rickety children. (Same as Verat.)

Compare *Sepia, Puls., Carbo veg., Dulc.*

Physicians will do well to institute frequent examinations of the chest, especially in obstinate cases, when the cough will be frequently found complicated with pneumonia, pleuritis, pericarditis, tuberculosis, etc.

A change of air is particularly beneficial after the cough has ceased; mountain or sea-air, or at least pure country-air is of great use in removing the habitual irritation of the nervous system, and completing the restoration of health.

Affections of the Liver.

These affections manifest themselves either in an acute form, or else in a chronic form which takes the place of the former. We are most frequently called upon to treat

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1. Inflammation of the Liver. (Hepatitis.)

This inflammation is recognized by a continuous, seated, stitching pain in the right side under the short ribs, sometimes ascending to the right shoulder, and causing both in the right arm and right lower extremity a sensation of numbness. The more the inflammation spreads, the more the lungs become involved, and the lancinating pain is not only aggravated by motion, but likewise by deep breathing, sneezing and coughing. The pain is not always a stitching, but sometimes a tensive, lancinating, burning or aching pain. Intense fever is generally present, consisting of dry heat, thirst, accelerated pulse, restlessness, anxiety. When placing the hand upon the region of the liver, a throbbing is perceived. The patient feels somewhat relieved when lying on the back.

As a general rule, acute hepatitis is speedily cured by *Acon.* in alternation with *Nux vom.*, or *Sulph.*, or *Merc.*, but other remedies are sometimes required, a list of which will be found subjoined; six pellets of each remedy may be dissolved in a cupful of water, a dessertspoonful to be given every hour, and, as soon as the symptoms begin to abate, every two or four hours.

Aconite; violent heat with thirst, restless tossing about, fear of death, stitches in the region of the liver.

Nux vomica; stinging and throbbing pains in the region of the liver, aggravated by motion and contact; bitter and sour taste, nausea or vomiting, pressure in the hypochondria and stomach, short breathing, thirst, red urine, headache, vertigo, paroxysms of anxiety.

Mercurius; pain in the region of the liver with sensitiveness to contact; stitches in the liver, impeded respi-

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ration and eructations; painful pressure from within outwards, the patient is unable to lie on the right side; continual chilliness, jaundiced color of the skin and sclerotica; bitter taste, loss of appetite.

China; aching and stinging pains, worse every other day; swelling and hardness of the region of the stomach and liver, headache, bitter taste and coated tongue.

Chamomilla; dull aching pains in the liver not modified by external influences, oppression of the stomach, jaundiced color of the skin, yellowish coating of the tongue, bitter taste. If the disease is caused by a fit of chagrin, *Cham.* may be given in alternation with *Acon.*

Belladonna; aching pains in the region of the liver, extending to the stomach, chest and right arm; headache with congestion of blood to the head, twinkling before the eyes, thirst; restless tossing about.

Bryonia; aching pains, tension in the hypochondria oppression of the chest with hurried, anxious breathing, yellow coating of the tongue, constipation, aggravation by motion.

Pulsatilla; stitches in the region of the liver as from an ulcer; frequent attacks of anxiety, especially at night, with diarrhœa, consisting of green mucus. Tendency to vomit, bitter taste, coated tongue, absence of thirst, oppression of the chest, tension in the hypochondria, pressure at the stomach.

Lachesis; stitches in the right side, with contractive sensation, as if a lump were forming; in obstinate cases this remedy may be given in alternation with *Merc* or *Bellad.*

Sulphur; this remedy may be given in water, four doses a day, if the inflammation does not readily yield to the above-mentioned remedies. or if the patient is

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scrofulous or affected with eruptions; it is indicated by pressure in the liver immediately after eating, and at night (with yellowish color of the sclerotica), stitches in the liver and right groin, especially when walking; pinching and boring pain; throbbing and twitching from time to time, also on one of the lower ribs, relieved for a while by external pressure; burning and burning stitches on the lower ribs when bending forward while sitting.

Lycopodium; excoriation-pain in the region of the liver, when stooping sideways, or drawing a long breath; contractive pain; clutching pain, dislocation-pain; painless twitching in the region of the liver, when coughing; itching in the liver.

In chronic hepatitis the doses should of course be repeated much less frequently than in the acute form, more especially when such powerful agents as *Sulphur* and *Merc.* are administered.

2. Swelling and Induration of the Liver.

These disorders may arise from a variety of causes, such as mechanical injury by a blow, fall, or improper treatment of acute hepatitis with large doses of Calomel, or mismanaged fever and ague. If the liver is enlarged and indurated, the patient feels an uncomfortable fullness in the right side, and a dull pain is caused by pressure. If the liver is simply swollen, it yields to pressure with the hand, whereas an indurated liver resists pressure. Such an affection is generally complicated with other disorders, such as bitter taste, eructations, oppression of the stomach, constipation. The following medicines have proved most useful in this affection:

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Arnica; if the affection is caused by a fall or blow, and the pains are hard and aching as if a stone were pressing on the liver, the pains are particularly felt when lying on the left side, both during an inspiration and expiration.

Arsenicum; induration of the liver after the abuse of cinchona; pressing in the liver when walking in the open air.

Calcarea carb.; swelling and induration of the liver after abuse of cinchona; pressure in the liver when making a step, or stitches in the liver when stooping.

China; swelling and induration of the liver after treating hepatitis with venesections; pressure and stitches, made worse by contact.

Nux vomica; swelling and induration, the patient complains of bitter taste and bitter eructations, oppression of the stomach, constipation, morning-aggravation of the symptoms; also after abuse of cinchona. This remedy is especially adapted to drunkards, and savants who lead a sedentary life.

Mercurius; swelling and induration, with jaundice; for these conditions *Merc.* affords speedy relief; but if it had been taken in large doses under allœopathic treatment, it must not be given, but *Sulphur* will have to be administered.

Sulphur; chronic hepatitis, swelling and induration of the liver. Jaundice; pressure, stitches and tension in the region of the liver; also useful after abuse of cinchona; this medicine may also be given after other remedies, to complete the cure.

In all chronic cases the medicine should be given in water, a dessertspoonful morning and evening for five days, then stop.

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3. For abscess of the liver, the most important remedies are *Hepar sulph.*, *Merc.*, *Lach.* and *Sil.*, (Compare Ulcers.)

4. For biliary calculi give *Sulph.*, *Calc.*, *Hepar. sulph.*, *Sil.*, *Lach.*

Acute Dropsy of the Brain. (Hydrocephalus.)

This disease may befall persons of all ages and sexes, but children are especially liable to it, It consists in an effusion of serum and coagulable lymph into the ventricles of the brain, consequent upon a previous determination of blood to the meningeal membranes and blood-vessels, such as occurs in all acute inflammations.

Acute hydrocephalus may be induced by a variety of causes, such as: Violent treatment of the head during delivery; the abuse of Opium or Morphine in diseases; too tight bandaging of children; dentition or worms; concussion of the brain; suppression of cutaneous eruptions by external means; abuse of Opium, Hyoscyamus, Belladonna and other narcotic medicines, abuse of spirits.

In the course of this disease we observe four stages: 1. The congestive stage. 2. The inflammatory stage. 3. The stage of exudation; and 4. The stage of paralysis.

First stage.—Children who are habitually cheerful, become irritable, averse to company, even to objects and persons of whom they used to be fond. The healthy color of the face begins to fade, the eye becomes dim, the muscles lose their tone, the body becomes more angular and the motions become awkward and heavy;

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and if the second stage sets in with much violence, the face exhibits even at this period an increased redness. The appetite is less, the alvine and urinary discharges are less frequent and copious. The patients wake from their restless slumber more exhausted than before. On rising from bed, or when sitting up in bed, older children complain of vertigo and a passing stupefaction, whereas younger children express this vertigo by balancing the head to and fro, or by a sudden silence in the midst of their cries. Older children likewise complain of rheumatic pains, especially in the nape of the neck, in the calves and soles of the feet; younger children indicate this distress by moving their hands to the occiput, and by crying. The pulse, which as yet does not vary much from its ordinary rhythm, sometimes slackens by a few beats, or intermits entirely. It is generally the seventh, ninth, sixteenth, seventeenth or thirty-first beat, which is felt by the exploring finger, or which beats more feebly than the rest. The skin even now is perfectly dry. The children now frequently look as if they were sunk in reverie, from which they are roused with a deep inspiration, when they look round with an expression of anxiety or concern and amazement. At times the color of the face undergoes frequent changes, and they complain alternately of flashes of heat and creeping chills. Their gait is vacillating, labored, like that of a drunken person; when making a step forward, they sometimes raise the leg as if they would step over a high object.

In the case of young children it is much more difficult to recognize this stage of the disease than in the case of older children, since very young children frequently vomit and start from sleep without being very

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sick. Sopor may supervene in consequence of a simple derangement of the stomach, and the pulse may be altered without any striking cause. The following symptoms may reveal the presence of the disorder even in very young children: sleeplessness, constant screaming until the breath gives out, head and trunk being bent backwards; the gentlest contact causes them to start; excessive sensitiveness to light and noise, the slightest noise rouses the little patients from their slumber; they refuse the breast; they cry when gently moved, and they become suddenly silent when the movement is sudden and violent; frequent grasping at the occiput; scanty urine, darker than usual; less copious passages which assume a dark-green tint soon after the evacuation; deficient emission of flatulence, increased warmth on the forehead and back of the head, or of the whole head.

These symptoms most frequently characterise hydrocephalus in little children; sometimes however the symptoms are much more violent. After a sudden feeling of lassitude, stupefaction, vertigo, violent headache, gastric disorders, white-coated tongue, disposition to vomit, the children are suddenly attacked with fever, with a full and hard pulse and generally attended with spasmodic symptoms.

Second stage.—The symptoms of the previous determination of blood now disappear, and the symptoms of an inflammatory affection are fully developed. Older patients complain of violent aching pains in the forehead, extending to the neighbourhood of the temples, are most violent above the eyes, and change about with colicky pains in the bowels. Other symptoms super

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vene, such as pains in the limbs, tension in the nape of the neck, and an internal anxiety which deprives the patient of all rest. The look becomes wandering, the eyeball retreats into its socket, squints upwards, the eye is half closed as if afraid of the impinging rays of light; it is entirely open only in the dark. The patient's head is hotter than heretofore, especially on the forehead and occiput; the carotids throb violently. The face now looks pale, sunken, in few cases puffed; in either case the features are characteristically altered. The nose and the chapped lips are dry, the latter look pale or pale-red. The tongue has a dirty-whitish or brown coating. The appetite is generally gone, but the thirst is unquenchable in all violent cases. In the course of twenty-four hours the patients vomit four or six times; the vomiting does not continue long, but may be increased by motion and by raising the head. The region of the liver and stomach exhibits signs of pain when strongly pressed upon. The abdomen which was large and distended before the attack, now caves in, which is likewise characteristic of acute hydrocephalus. The bowels are obstinately constipated, and the scanty passages are like glue, tenacious and brown. The urine is voided only in small quantities, is dark-colored, and deposits a whitish, slimy sediment. The breathing is frequently interrupted by moaning. The ear is exceedingly sensitive. During a restless slumber the patients grit their teeth, and cry out. The pulse is slow and intermittent, but sometimes quite regular in patients of only a year old. The dry skin becomes quite relaxed, and assumes a dingy-white color. As a rule the patients now like to lie on their side, with the hand of the side upon which they are resting, under the head, the other

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hand being at times extended, and at other times moved towards the forehead and vertex, at other times again hidden between the thighs as if to cover the private parts.

Third stage.—Many of the symptoms which we have described so far, now give way to opposite conditions, other symptoms become still more marked. The patients are no longer able to leave their beds, or to sit up. They continually lie on their backs, kicking off the cover with one foot or the other. They continue to grasp at the head, mouth or nose; while boring with the finger in the last-named organ, their legs vacillate to and fro. All the senses become blunted, except the hearing which still continues sensitive. The eyes which had been sensitive to the light and turned up, are now turned down, with the pupils dilated, and insensible to the light. The visual power is moreover feeble and illusory; the patients see double or fancy the objects more remote than they really are, in consequence of which they miss objects when attempting to seize them with trembling hands. Sometimes they suddenly open their eyes quite wide, but close them again as suddenly. Almost at every inspiration the patients moan and groan, and their features express a sombre earnest. The emaciation now increases at a fearful rate, so that the patients often resemble a mere skeleton. The skin continues dry, except in some parts which exhibit signs of moisture. The urine is voided involuntarily, but the alvine discharges cease. The pulse becomes more and more irregular and feeble, the breath is foul, and the general debility increases. The sopor from which they

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no longer wake as heretofore, with a cry, now increases to complete stupor and loss of consciousness.

Fourth stage—At the close of the third stage the consciousness returns for a moment, after which the patient again relapses into the previous stupor, and the following symptoms likewise supervene: general convulsions which are soon followed by paralysis (most frequently of the right side), violent spasm which draws the head backwards and causes a horrible distortion of the face and limbs; violent fever with irregular, intermittent, but exceedingly hurried pulse. The burning head is drenched with sweat, while the rest of the body is cool. The visual power is extinct, the eyeball in spasmodic motion, the pupil is exceedingly dilated (but sometimes very much contracted), and cornea is generally covered with mucus; the eyeball is no longer as deeply sunken as before. Deglutition is more difficult; the urine is voided involuntarily, and has a deep-yellow color. The pulse becomes smaller and smaller, wiry, at last imperceptible; the inspirations likewise become shorter and more hurried, and the breath becomes cold. The feet now begin to swell, and death puts an end to all these sufferings.

Although all ages and sexes are liable to this disease, yet it most frequently attacks children, but often remains unrecognized. In many cases where children are said to have died of convulsions from teething, hydrocephalus was the cause of their destruction, the timely removal of which might perhaps have saved the child's life.

It is true, there are diseases with which hydrocephalus migh' be confounded; but this can never take place,

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if not single symptoms but the totality thereof are constantly held in view. It is very frequently confounded with worm-fever, the characteristic differences of which two diseases I will now proceed to describe.

Acute hydrocephalus never terminates before the thirteenth and very rarely after the twenty-first day, generally attacks florid, and healthy children, never shows a marked remission of the symptoms, is characterized by a striking alteration of the features, sets in with violent frontal headache, loss of appetite, constipation, scanty discharge of a milky, turbid urine, and is accompanied by sleeplessness or restless sleep. At first the pulse continues regular, then slackens and becomes intermittent, and lastly assumes a febrile type. The patients are very restless, toss about, grasp at their heads. At the commencement of the attack the eyes are sensitive to light, but afterwards lose this sensibility entirely. Almost during the whole course of the disease the hearing remains very acute, but becomes dull towards the end of the disorder. The nose remains dry, the head hot. The patients become visibly thinner, a peculiar eruption makes its appearance around the mouth and on other parts, and in every case the abdomen becomes depressed.

The worm-fever, on the contrary, runs an irregular course, sometimes continuing beyond thirty days; it mostly attacks sluggish, over-fed children with large bowels; the features remain unaltered; the pain is strikingly limited to the bowels; the patients eat a good deal, have copious stools; the sleep is sound; the pulse is from the start irregular, feverish, never slower than in healthy days; the children lie quiet; the eyes are not abnormally sensitive to the light, nor do they lose this

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sensibility; the hearing is not unnaturally acute, the nose is moist and itches; the patients do not become thin, and the abdomen increases in size.

TREATMENT.

For many years I have found the following treatment of this disease the most successful: In the first and second stages I give *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, alternately every two hours, commencing with Aconite, a dessert-spoonful of a solution of six globules of each in a small tumblerful of water, until an improvement sets in. If the patient comes under my treatment at the close of the second, or at the commencement of the third stage, I have frequently succeeded in effecting a cure by the alternate exhibition of *Belladonna* and *Mercurius* every fifteen minutes. At the close of the third or in the fourth stage, a cure is rarely possible; the symptoms may however be moderated by the alternate use of *Belladonna* and *Opium*.

In order to facilitate the selection of a specifically-appropriate remedy, I here subjoin the symptomatic indications of each particular drug.

Aconite: Sleeplessness with restlessness and constant tossing about rushes of blood, or frequent chills with dry heat of the skin; heat in the head; peevish and irritable temper; dread of men, tendency to start, appearance as if sunk in reverie; vertigo, with or without nausea, worse when raising the head; frontal headache, photophobia; sensitiveness to noise; colicky pains in the abdomen; suppression of stool and urine; rheumatic pains in the nape of the neck when moving the neck; vacillating gait.

Belladonna: Sleeplessness with tossing about, start-

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ing up from sleep with a shriek, or sopor; chilly creeping when touched by the least current of air; heat in the head, with throbbing of the carotids and temporal arteries; pulse full and slow, or small and slow; tendency to start, apathetic mood; vertigo when rising from a couch, or when walking about, with tendency to stagger as if drunk; frontal headache, over the eyes; spasmodic bending of the head backwards; photophobia, the eyeballs are distorted or spasmodically rolled about; diplopia; intolerance of noise; excessive dryness of the nose; paleness of the face, with distortion of the features; dry and chapped lips, they look dark-red; vomiting of mucus or bile; colicky pains; constipation, suppressed or retarded secretion of urine; rheumatic pains in the limbs and nape of the neck.

Bryonia: Sleeplessness or restless sleep, starting when on the point of falling asleep; heat in the head; frontal headache; vertigo when sitting up in bed, with nausea as if the patient should faint; photophobia, dry nose, pale and bloated face, dry and chapped lips, bilious or watery vomiting, especially directly after drinking; constipation; discharge of urine with colicky pain; moaning breathing.

I have found this remedy useful in hydrocephalus only if the face was pale and bloated, and the vomiting, which is peculiar to this disease, set in directly after drinking.

Helleborus: Sopor, with the eyes half open and turned upwards; heat of the whole body, especially the head; slow and small pulse; staring at one point; pale face, forehead drawn into wrinkles; scanty discharge of stool and urine.

Mercurius: Restless sleep, gritting of teeth; alternate

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chills and flashes of heat, heat in the head, pressing pain in the occiput and forehead; pulse feeble, slow and tremulous; the eyes are sensitive to the light, pupils dilated; twitching of the lids; pale face, altered features, livid nose, perspiration on and around the nose and lips; the tongue is thickly coated with white mucus; vomiting of bitter mucus; sensitiveness of the region of the stomach and liver to pressure; constipation; white and cloudy urine, as if flour had been stirred in it; rheumatic pressure in the nape of the neck, increased by moving the neck; drawing pain in the thighs and legs; emaciation, prostration.

This remedy may not only be indicated in the second and third stage, but sometimes even in the first, especially during the period of dentition, when it may have to be given in alternation with *Aconite* and *Belladonna*.

Opium: Stupor, sopor, depression of the lower jaw, moaning, hurried breathing and feeble pulse; sunken and altered features, distortion of the muscles of the face; the eyes are partially closed, pupils dilated and insensible to light, (may palliate the symptoms in the fourth stage.)

Sulphur: Indicated if the disease is owing to sup pression of an eruption, whether spontaneous or by external applications; it should be given at once in alternation with *Aconite*, both in water, giving Sulphur every fourth dose, and a dose of Aconite every hour.

All these medicines have to be given internally; but if the disease is caused by external injuries, a fall, blow, etc., *Arnica* may be given internally and externally. Six drops of the strong tincture may be mixed in a cupful of water, and a cloth soaked with this solution may be applied to the head fresh every two hours;

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internally the pellets should be given every two hours; in water, in small spoonful doses.

Stool may be promoted by daily injections of tepid water, and the urinary discharges may be facilitated by frictions on the lower abdomen with the palm of the hand.

If the patient has to be moved, it should be done gently, and the head should always be supported with the hand; all noise must be avoided, and the room is to be kept dark.

If these dietetic and therapeutic indications are properly and seasonably attended to, a cure may be expected in almost every case.

Dropsy. (Hydrops.)

By dropsy we understand an effusion of the water in the tissue or in the interior of organs. Such an effusion is most commonly the result of some other derangement, which has to be carefully ascertained, if a cure is to be expected. Diseases of the brain, lungs, liver, spleen, ovaries, uterus, may terminate in dropsy; acute eruptions may likewise change to this disease. We distinguish the following forms of dropsy:

1. Hydrocephalus. (Chronic Dropsy of the Brain.)

By hydrocephalus we understand any morbid accumulation of fluid under the scalp, or in the cavities of the brain; the former is designated as external; and the latter as internal hydrocephalus.

In the external form, the water is either in the cellular tissue of the scalp, or else between the pericranium and the bones.

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In internal hydrocephalus the water is either in the cerebral tissue or else in the cavities of the brain.

This disease either runs an acute or chronic course.

The acute internal form has been described in the preceding chapter, which may therefore be consulted; acute external hydrocephalus is generally the result of external injuries, and appears in the shape of an external swelling, involving the whole head, and sometimes even the forehead and nape of the neck. This form requires *Arnica* internally and externally, as stated under acute hydrocephalus.

Chronic hydrocephalus affects only children, between the ages of one and seven years; it is a symptom of scrofulosis, and may be a congenital disease. The disease is known by the following symptoms: The children become peevish and dull; if they had commenced using their legs, they lose their power, and their speech likewise becomes inarticulate; if they had not yet acquired the faculty of walking and talking, they do not acquire it at all. Such children are unable to hold their heads erect, which fall forwards or sideways; if the head is raised suddenly, vomiting is frequently the result. Striking changes are perceived about the head. The fontanelles do not close, but present fluctuating tumors. Pressure on these tumors may provoke spasms. Proceeding from these localities the size of the head increases uniformly in every direction, until it protrudes beyond the line of the face, which assumes an oldish, sunken appearance. Symptoms of paralysis gradually supervene, and are first noticed in the sensual organs. The eye is turned downwards, the pupils become dilated and vision becomes extinct. Taste and smell likewise vanish, the sense of smelling remains

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longest. The extremities likewise lose their motor power. The patients are unable to stand or walk; the feet are turned inwards. At a later period the rectum and bladder become involved in the paralytic weakness. Towards the last the patients are seized with suffocative fits about dusk, during which the breathing becomes short, panting, rattling, the face looks bluish, until the patients are relieved by vomiting tenacious mucus.

If this disease, which may last several months, or even years, is not too far advanced, it is curable, provided the right dietetic and therapeutic means are strictly used against it. The first remedy to be given is *Sulphur*, six pellets in a cupful of water, of which a dessertspoonful is to be given morning and evening for five days, after which the medicine is discontinued until a change in the symptoms indicates some other remedy. This is generally *Calcarea carb.*, which is given in the same way as Sulphur. Children who are very much emaciated, with afternoon or evening-fever, may take *Silicea* after Calcarea. This treatment will most generally arrest the further accumulation of fluid, and pave the way for a cure. But other medicines may have to be given, in case the disease should assume a more dangerous and acute form. In such a case we may have to resort to

Arsenicum, for excessive sw*l*ng of the head, pale and old-looking face; general emaciation and prostration; *vomiting is provoked by the least attempt to sit up in bed;* retention of stools and urine, or else involuntary discharges. Suffocative fits in the evening or night. Wrinkled skin.

Th vomiting on sitting up in bed, and the suffoca-

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tive paroxysms are characteristic indications for this drug, A spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets may be given every six hours, until an improvement takes place.

Belladonna; the disease manifests itself suddenly, and the symptoms resemble those of acute hydrocephalus in the second or third stage. In such a case, this medicine will only afford temporary relief, and should be given in water, every two hours.

Helleborus; at a later period of the disease, if the following symptoms make their appearance: sopor, with the eyes half closed, pupils turned upwards; tossing about in bed; loss of consciousness; complete suppression of stool and urine; spasmodic movements of the limbs, paralysis; rash.

The medicine should be given in water, a dose every two, four, six or twelve hours, according as the symptoms are more or less violent.

Mercurius; the swelling of the head is considerable, and the patients are troubled with profuse sweats which afford them no relief. This remedy is given in the same way as the former, morning and evening, unless the acute character of the symptoms should require a more frequent exhibition of the drug.

2. Hydrothorax. (Dropsy of the chest.)

This is an accumulation of water in the chest, either in one part or in the whole chest; it is acute or chronic.

In the acute form, violent dyspnœa may set in quite suddenly, sometimes in a few hours. This soon increases to such a degree that the patients can only breathe in a sitting posture and by stretching their

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necks forward. The intercostal spaces very frequently swell, and bulge out. A violent cough supervenes which is generally dry, or at most results in the expectoration of a small quantity of albuminous mucus. The lips and cheeks look bluish, and the features are expressive of the great anguish which the patients experience in consequence of the want of air. At first the skin is burning-hot, the pulse full, hard and tense, thirst very great; afterwards the skin of the extremities becomes cold, the pulse small, feeble, compressible. The skin now becomes dry, except on the forehead where it is covered with cold, clammy sweat. The dark-red, fiery urine is secreted in small quantities.

Acute hydrothorax may prove fatal in twelve to twenty-four hours, but may last four to seven days. In conducting the treatment we have first to moderate the fever by means of *Aconite*, six pellets in a cupful of water, of which a dessertspoonful may be given every half hour, until the fever abates; if no such improvement should take place in a few hours, one of the following remedies should be selected at once, and should either be given alone, or in alternation with some other suitable remedy.

Arsenicum; excessive anguish, with dread of dying; dullness and heaviness of the head altered features, expressive of anguish; bluish lips; thirst, the patient drinking frequently, but little at a time; suppression of the urinary secretions, or scanty urine; suffocative dyspnœa, with superficial breathing which can only be accomplished by bending the chest forward; palpitation of the heart; small, feeble, intermittent pulse; clammy sweat

This remedy is most useful, when the disease has

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reached its acme, and then only, if it can be traced to the sudden and violent suppression of a cutaneous eruption; it is scarcely ever applicable at the onset of the attack. We give it in the same way as Aconite.

Bryonia; generally after Aconite, if the fever is not modified by the latter, or if the disease depends upon previous inflammation of the lungs, or is complicated with it. For the symptomatic indications we refer the reader to "pneumonia."

Cahinca; hydrothorax setting in after scarlatina or measles, with hot skin which feels dry and unyielding like parchment, accelerated pulse, unquenchable thirst; scanty urine; shortness of breath when lying down, relieved by sitting up; quick beating of the heart, with suffocative distress when lying down; drawing, pressing and tension in the left breast.

This remedy is frequently suitable after Aconite, and should be given in water.

Digitalis; the ordinary symptoms of hydrothorax are accompanied with increased action of the heart and slowness of the pulse. Dose: every hour, in water.

Helleborus; dyspnœa, the patient gasping for air; it may be repeated in water, every fifteen minutes, until the patient feels easier.

Spigelia; hydrothorax after inflammation of the heart; the least motion, raising the arm, brings on a suffocative fit. In water, every half hour

Chronic hydrothorax comes on very gradually. At first the patients complain of dyspnœa, but only after fatiguing exertions, going upstairs, or talking continually. Other patients are periodically troubled by a severe dyspnœa which increases towards evening and disturbs their sleep. This may continue for weeks and

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months, it may pass off again with expectoration and profuse perspiration, but returns again worse than before, and finally remains permanently. The patients find it impossible to lie down, have to sit up in bed, and finally are compelled to sit on the edge of the bed with their legs hanging out. Cough supervenes, at first dry, but afterwards with expectoration of large quantities of tenacious, purulent mucus. The patient's face has a bluish cast, especially the cheeks and tongue, sometimes also the hands. These local symptoms finally become complicated with the symptoms of general anasarca. The feet swell, and the swelling speedily spreads to the private parts. The skin remains dry, and is cold, especially on the extremities. The urine is generally secreted in small quantities, is dark-red and deposits a thick sediment.

The treatment of hydrothorax is accompanied with many difficulties. The course of the disease cannot always be correctly ascertained, and the perceptible symptoms are so little characteristic that it is very difficult to select the right remedy In all such cases it is of great importance that the prescribing physician should gather all the information concerning the disease which the patient's relatives or friends are able to impart. It may even be necessary to trace the whole history of the patient as far back as his earliest childhood, to find out what diseases he had been attacked with, what impressions they had left upon his body and mind, and to determine the share they may have had in bringing about the present derangement. After these preliminary remarks I subjoin a list of the most appropriate remedies in hydrothorax; they may be given in water six pellets in a cupful, a dessertspoonful morning

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and evening for five days, after which we discontinue the medicine until a change in the symptoms calls for a new remedy or a repetition of the former.

Arsenicum; the same symptoms as those of acute hydrothorax, especially in cases where the disease arose after the excessive use of Cinchona; both the hands and legs are swollen, and a burning distress is experienced in them, the extremities at the same time feel cold to the touch, the skin looks shallow, the symptoms are periodically worse or better.

China; the disease develops itself after frequent depletions, and the patient has frequent attacks of suffocation; wheezing and rattling breathing; nocturnal paroxysms of suffocative cough, with aching pain in the chest and scapulæ, difficult expectoration of a partly, tenacious and sometimes blood-streaked mucus; violent palpitation of the heart; scanty, dark-colored urine with brick-dust sediment.

Dulcamara; the disease has a catarrhal origin, and the patient feels worse in damp weather.

Kali carbon.; oppression of the chest, labored breathing, *pressure and stitches in the back, especially in the rena region* (a chief-symptom); the dry cough is worse after midnight.

Senega; dry cough with expectoration of tenacious mucus; oppression as if the chest were too narrow; stitches in the chest, especially when coughing and drawing a long breath; burning soreness in the chest, drowsiness and chilliness in the day-time; the pains are worse in the day-time.

This remedy is especially indicated, if the disease sets in after mismanaged catarrh.

Sulphur; this remedy may be given whenever the

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disease sets in after the spontaneous or artificial suppression of a cutaneous eruption, or in cases where remedies, although apparently homœopathic, have no effect.

3. Ascites. (Dropsy of the Abdomen.)

In a general sense we understand by ascites any accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity, no matter what organ may be the seat of it. This general definition, however, is too vague for curative purposes; for a cure cannot be achieved unless we know the starting point of the disease. Hence we have to be acquainted with all the morbid phenomena immediately preceding the disease, and with the exact organ where the derangement was first experienced by the patient. If the disease had its beginning in the kidneys, the treatment has to be conducted with different remedies than if the disease originates in the liver or spleen. This inquiry into what is the primarily-affected organ, is of great importance, for the simple reason that the symptoms do not always reveal it at a more advanced period of the disease.

Ascites is characterised by the following striking symptoms; gradually the abdomen swells from below upwards, the swelling varying with the position of the body; in a standing posture the swelling presses downwards and forwards; if the patient lies on the back, the swelling shifts to the groin, directly above the crest of the ilium. If the patients make a rapid motion, they as well as those near them hear the murmur of the fluid. The constitutional symptoms which are generally present in dropsy, now begin to supervene, such

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as diminished quantity and altered quality of the secretions, swelling of the lower extremities, etc. At first, when the accumulation of fluid is not yet considerable, it is not very easy to diagnose it. In order to obtain some certainty regarding its presence in the abdomen, we cause the patient to stand with the trunk bent forward, so that the trunk is at a right angle with the pelvis, or else the patient may kneel down, supporting himself upon his hands. Placing one hand upon one side of the abdomen, and striking the other side gently with the other hand, the fluid in the cavity is felt like a wave striking against the abdominal integuments. This examination should never be omitted, lest a simple swelling of the abdomen should be mistaken for dropsy.

These symptoms may be accompanied by many others, according as the disease, is more or less obstinate or depending upon other organs. The disease in its acute form assumes symptoms differing a good deal from those in its chronic form.

In acute dropsy the patients complain of burning and stinging pains in the abdomen, which are not, however, very severe. The abdomen becomes distended, the swelling being rather moderate, but the tension of the integuments quite considerable. The abdomen is quite sensitive to the touch. Percussion yields an indistinct fluctuation of the fluid which is accumulating in the abdominal cavity. Constipation, disposition to vomit and actual vomiting supervene. The skin is dry, warmer than usual, the abdominal integuments are sometimes even quite hot. The pulse is hurried, rather hard, either large or small, spasmodically contracted. The lower extremities are swollen and hard. The urine is scanty, dark-red, fiery or

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brown. The tongue exhibits a whitish coating, the thirst is intense.

This form of dropsy is frequently met with in connection with other forms of dropsy, and most frequently occurs in consequence of the sudden suppression of some cutaneous eruption.

In most cases we commence the treatment with *Aconite*, or *Aconite* and *Bryonia* alternately. They may be given in water, an alternate dessertspoonful every two hours. If no improvement takes place after a few doses, we may have to resort to *Belladonna*, especially if an acute cerebral affection had preceded the disease, and if the extremities become cold, *Arsenicum* should be given in water, a dessertspoonful every two to four hours.

The following medicines may likewise have to be used in the treatment of acute ascites.

Arnica, if the disease is caused by a blow or fall upon the abdomen, or by suppression of the cutaneous exhalation. *Aconite* and *Arnica* may be given in alternation. I continue these medicines every two to four hours alternately for eight days, then wait eight days, and resume the same treatment unles another remedy should be indicated; but if the improvement should be very marked, I wait even longer.

Cahinca; hot, tense and dry skin, quick pulse, violent thirst; nausea or vomiting with aching pain deep in the right hypochondrium. Painful distention of the region of the liver; drawing and pressing in the kidneys from within outwards; painful distention of the abdomen, with pressure upwards, as if there were not room enough; scanty secretion of urine.

If the ascites sets in after suppression of an acute

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eruption, or after neglected hepatitis, this medicine will be found very serviceable; (see Sulphur.)

China; dropsical swelling of the abdomen, with swelling and induration of the liver and spleen or dropsy brought on by copious depletions. The urine is dark-red, deposits a brick-dust sediment, there is cough and dyspnœa.

This medicine may be given in alternation with *Arsenicum.*

Helleborus; the ascites is accompanied by stinging pains in the limbs, diarrhœa, partial suppression of urine, sopor.

Dulcamara; ascites caused by the suppression of the cutaneous exhalations in consequence of exposure to wet and damp weather.

Mercurius; ascites after mismanaged inflammation of the liver, with swelling and hardness of this organ; heat all over, violent sweat, short and racking cough, scanty and dark urine. Ascites that had been treated with large doses of calomel, has to be treated with *China,* or with *China* and *Mercurius* in alternation.

Chronic Ascites.

The abdomen swells from below upwards very slowly; gradually a feeling of tension and coldness in the abdomen supervenes, especially if the patient stands up; the lower portion of the abdomen seems to be pressed forwards and sideways. Upon examining the patient in the manner indicated for the acute form of ascites, fluctuation is soon perceived. The digestive functions are disturbed at the very commencement of the disease; for besides a feeling of pressure and tension in the abdomen, the patient complains

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of eructations, flatulence and sluggish stool alternating with diarrhœa. The lower extremities swell in the day time, the swelling goes down again over night At a later period the swelling remains permanent; gradually the swelling spreads beyond the calves and reaches the private parts. In the case of females the lips of the vulva swell, and in the cases of males the scrotum. The skin of the extremities is cold and pale. At first the urine is secreted in the usual quantity, but its quality is very much altered. The urine looks pale and greenish, an analysis yields a quantity of albumen; the pulse is small, feeble, empty, wiry.

Besides the remedies which have been recommended for acute ascites, and which may likewise be used in the chronic form, if indicated by the symptoms, the following medicines may likewise be required in some cases:

Kali carbonicum; excessive dryness of the skin; pressure in the abdomen as from a load; chilliness and fluctuating sensation in the abdomen as if full of water; hard or loose stool; pale, greenish urine, with burning during and after a discharge; pulse slower than usual.

Lycopodium; ascites preceded by swelling of the feet; flatulence with aggravation of the symptoms. I have cured several cases of ascites with *Lycopodium*, which commenced with swelling of the feet or had resulted from the drying up of old sores on the legs; the symptoms seemed worse in the afternoon, and the patients felt better in the open air.

Sepia; ascites from menstrual suppression, especially at the critical age.

Sulplur; ascites preceded by suppression of cutaneous eruptions.

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Ovarian Dropsy.

On one side of the abdomen, generally on the right side, where the horizontal ramus of the pubic bone joins the crest of the ilium, a tumor with drawing-stinging pains, gradually shows itself, causing at first only a feeling of pressure and weight, and being scarcely felt through the abdominal integuments, until it increases in size, when it becomes distinctly perceptible, and causes an irregular distention of the abdomen. The tumor is immovable, and the patients, if turning rapidly from one side to the other, experience a sensation as if a globular body were rolling from side to side, which is caused by the changes in the position of the ovary resulting from a corresponding change of position of the body. A vaginal examination shows that the uterus is pushed out of place to the opposite side, so that the fundus of the uterus is pressed towards the left side if the right ovary is the seat of the dropsy, and *vice versâ*. The uterus is always drawn up, so much so that it is sometimes impossible to reach it with the finger. With this change in the shape and situation of the abdominal viscera, other symptoms gradually become combined, such as a feeling of numbness in the extremity of the affected side, which sometimes alternates with a drawing and tearing pain; nausea, vomiting, frequent urging to urinate, difficulty of urinating, constipation, flatulence, etc. After the disease has lasted some time, the patient's face looks pale, the pulse is small and quick, the skin feels dry, and finally the legs and private parts begin to swell.

Until recently our efforts to cure this disease, have been crowned with but limited success, even in the

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sphere of homœopathy. *Apis* may perhaps prove valuable in this disease. A patient who had been treated by two allœopathic physicians and was given up to die, was cured by me by taking *Apis*, five pellets in a small tumblerful of water, a dessertspoonful morning and night for eight days; the improvement which set in progressed uninterruptedly without any further treatment, and the patient has been perfectly well for more than a year. The symptoms were: distinctly perceptible swelling of the right ovary, with sensation of pain and swelling when pressing upon the part; when the patient lies on her back, the right half of the abdomen is perceptibly raised; nausea and frequent disposition to vomit; frequent urging to urinate, scanty discharge of slimy urine; hard stool only every six days; complete dryness of the skin; small, hurried pulse; prostration; menstrual suppression.

Dulcamara and *Sabina* have been recommended by same physicians.

Dropsy of the Uterus.

This affection manifests itself with the following symptoms: The menses cease, after which the abdomen begins to swell. This swelling does not increase progressively as during pregnancy, but much more rapidly, so that in a few weeks the abdomen is as large as in the seventh month of pregnancy. If the dropsy proceeds more gradually, the increase is nevertheless more irregular than in pregnancy. An exploration shows that the vagina is cold, the womb is pushed out of its place, higher up into the larger, or lower down into the smaller pelvic cavity. On making pressure

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upon the lower side of the uterus, the fluid contained in its cavity is distinctly felt. Gradually the lower extremities, and finally the lips of the vulva swell, the extremities become cold, the skin is brittle, the urinary secretion is diminished, the pulse small, feeble, filiform and empty.

The disease most frequently befals women who have had many children in quick succession, or who have been debilitated by great uterine losses. Hence *China* is a main remedy for this disease, especially if the disease is caused by severe uterine hæmorrhages, and assumes an acute form. *Sabina* may be given, if the patients complain of contractive pains in the uterus, with pressing downwards from the small of the back, resulting in discharge of blood, or if the disease sets in after a miscarriage. *Sepia* may prove useful, if the effusion sets in after menstrual suppression at the critical period, or in cases where other medicines had effected relief, but no perfect cure. In one case of five months' standing, where the disease set in after artifical delivery, *Sepia* effected a cure within six weeks.

4. Anasarca, or general Dropsy.

This is an accumulation of watery fluid in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. In proportion as this accumulation increases, the cells become distended and increase in size. The consequence is that the affected part becomes enlarged, having a soft and doughy feel. The skin loses its elasticity, so that it remains pitted on pressure. It becomes pale, transparent, and feels cold and dry. The water transuding into the interior of the sheaths and substance of muscles, diminishes their

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motor power, whence it is that the patients become indolent and are averse to motion. As in other forms of dropsy, so in this form, the excretions and secretions are very much diminished in quantity. As a general rule the dropsical effusion does not take place uniformly over the whole body, and one side alone is first affected, the swelling beginning at the ankles and gradually travelling upwards until it reaches the private parts. General dropsy of the whole body does indeed occur, but generally only in connection with some other disease. If anasarca sets in suddenly, it is accompanied by fever; the chronic form is without any marked fever.

It must be the first object of treatment in this disease to restore the cutaneous action, for no cure is possible without a free and unimpeded action of the skin. Hence, if the skin is dry and the pulse hurried, *Aconite* will have to be administered in water every two hours. If the disease is caused by the suppression of some cutaneous eruption, with coldness of the skin and especially of the extremities, *Arsenicum* should be administered in water, a dessertspoonful four times a day. *Bryonia* is to be given in this same manner, if the dropsy sets in suddenly, the skin looks red, and Aconite is found insufficient. *Dulcamara* may be administered in this manner if the affection is caused by exposure to damp and cold weather. If Arsenic only produces partial relief, *Helleborus* may be given, and if the disease becomes chronic, and develops itself after the suppression of a cutaneous eruption, *Sulphur* may be given in alternation with some other remedy, if necessary.

The diet to be pursued in this disease, should be con-

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formable to the general rules laid down for patients under homœopathic treatment. Dropsical patients may drink as much cold water as they please; it is cruel to deprive them of the beverage and liquids generally which they so much crave. Milk fresh from the cow is very beneficial; meat-broth and all kinds of light but nourishing food are perfectly proper and advisable.

Typhus.

By typhus we understand fevers of a continuous type where the nervous system is chiefly involved. It is sometimes impossible to point out the precise cause of such fevers. We distinguish various forms of these fevers, each of which is characterised by peculiar symptoms. A pathognomonic sign of all these fevers is the frequent change and antagonism of the symptoms, such as: dry mouth without thirst, full development of the disease without any distinct consciousness of the same. We distinguish

1. Acute typhus.

This form is characterised by symptoms which point to the brain as the chief seat of the disorder. It attacks most frequently plethoric young subjects. After having complained for some days of dullness of the head, vertigo, headache, restless sleep with uneasy dreams, the patient is attacked with creeping chills followed by heat over the whole body, which continues all the time and is accompanied by dryness of the skin. This heat is generally attended with delirium, a disposition to escape, dread of visionary figures, or with sopor. On

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waking the patient shows a certain hurriedness in all his motions, and complains of buzzing in the ears. The pulse is variable, at times full and not much accelerated, at other times small, feeble, soft and hurried.

These symptoms might lead us to confound the disease with meningitis, but a careful comparison of their respective symptoms will enable us to avoid such a mistake.

At the very onset of the attack *Aconite* is the best remedy, if the following symptoms are present: great heat, with burning dryness of the skin; it can only be exhibited until the fever abates. If this result is not speedily obtained, one of the following remedies will have to be prescribed in accordance with the existing symptoms: *Bell., Bry., Rhus, Phosphoric ac., Hyosc., Op., Stram., Verat., Cham., Lycop., Mur. ac., Nux vom., Camph.*

Of the selected remedy we dissolve six pellets in a cupful of water, and give a dessertspoonful every two to four hours. If two remedies are to be given in alternation, the same remedy may be repeated every four hours, giving a dose of medicine every two hours alternately.

2. Lentescent typhus.

This form of typhus runs an indefinite course, which may however be distinguished into two stages.

The first stage is very easily overlooked on account of the imperfectly marked character of the symptoms: At first the patients feel tired and heavy, and do not exactly know how to account for it; the face looks pale and puffed; the breathing becomes short and anxious

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the pulse is variable, generally hurried. Sleep is restless, so that the patient does not always know whether he slept at all.

The second stage commences with chills which alternate with hot flashes. Fainting fits set in, during which cold sweat breaks out; diarrhœa likewise supervenes Towards evening the symptoms get worse; the fever becomes more intense, the pulse more hurried, the respiration impeded, the sleep more restless. Even at this period the prostration of strength is very great, the features are somewhat altered, and express anxiety and restlessness. In the further course of the disease the consciousness which had been undisturbed heretofore, becomes impaired. The eyes are dim and without lustre, the tongue is dry and tremulous. The last named organ and the lips become gradually covered with a brownish crust. Even where the disease assumes a favorable turn, a crisis is seldom witnessed. The patients recover slowly, sleep and appetite return, the tongue cleans off, and a moderate perspiration breaks out over the whole body.

This form of typhus requires principally *Mur. ac. Lach., Ars., Op., Rhus, Verat., China, Cocc., Nux vom., Arn., Sulph, Merc.*

I here subjoin a few general remarks on typhus.

Every catarrhal, inflammatory fever of the mucous membranes may pass into typhus, although it is fair to assume, in such a case, that the typhoid character existed from the very commencement of the attack. If the typhoid type threatens to set in, it generally announces its advent by the following group of symptoms: Weariness even after rising, with heaviness in the limbs, irresistible drowsiness and disposition to lie

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down; the patient is sad, seems apathetic or absorbed in reverie. Oppressive headache, especially in the forehead, aggravated by thinking. Several paroxysms of heat and chilliness every day. Blue margins around the eyes. Loss of appetite, aversion to food and drink. Eructations tasting of musty air. Nausea, distention of the abdomen. Drawing and tearing in the bowels, especially low down, from right to left. Frequent small passages having a foul smell. Pains in the limbs as if bruised.

As soon as these symptoms show themselves, *Cocculus* should at once be given, to be accompanied with an occasional dose of *Aconite*, if dry heat and a full and hard pulse are present.

If typhus is epidemic, *Cocculus* may be taken as a preventive; it should be taken only if the least indisposition is experienced. The presence of the above group of symptoms, under such circumstances, would be an additional indication for Cocculus.

The disease commences with a chill which is first felt in the spinal column, whence it spreads over the whole body, alternating with hot flashes for six or twelve hours, after which the heat becomes permanent. The organs of the senses lose their power, the eyes become dim, the pupils fixed and dilated, the voice husky and hollow. The hearing is dull. The features lose their expression, the skin is hot, covered with a clammy, fetid perspiration. The occiput feels heavy, the dizziness of which the patient complains, proceeds from this part of the brain. Sopor and delirium set in, stool and urine are passed involuntarily. Finally the patients begin to grasp at flocks, the senses and respiratory organs become paralysed.

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Warm weather, humidity of the air and want of cleanliness seem to favor the development of typhus. This is the reason why typhus so frequently breaks out in crowded hospitals, in prisons, on ship board and in narrow and damp, dirty dwellings. If typhus prevails, the usual mode of life should not be departed from; but no cathartics should be taken which only tend to weaken the body; artificial tonics and stimulants should likewise be avoided, and persons should take a good deal of exercise in the open air. If a violent and destructive epidemic prevails, the rooms should be fumigated every day with vinegar, and ventilated in order to secure an abundance of fresh air.

All fear of contagion should be banished, and perfect faith and confidence should be had in the ruling of an all-wise Providence.

As regards the treatment of the different forms of typhus, it is of importance to bear in mind that these forms are mere modifications of the general type, and that therefore the same remedies are applicable to all. I shall indicate the chief remedies in the order of their importance, and the others alphabetically.

If the cause of the disease is known, it should be carefully considered. If the disease is caused by the continued abuse of spirits, by long watching, by excessive emotions, the most important remedy is perhaps *Nux vomica*. If care, grief, disappointed love are the determining causes, we give *Acidum phosphor.* Among the medicines which may be required by the various modifications of this disease, the following may be found sufficient: *Acid. phosph., Cocc., Laches., Lycop., Nux vom., Op., Verat., Phosphor., Puls., Hyoscyam., China, Ignat., Canth., Carbo veg.*

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Although it may be well to treat every case of typhus agreeably to its own particular symptoms, yet it will often be possible, in cases where the cause of the disease cannot be fully ascertained, and where the symptoms are as yet indistinctly developed, to arrest the disease by the alternate use of *Bryon.* and *Rhus*, which may be given in alternate doses every two to four hours, in water, and less frequently *if an improvement* takes place.*

Before proceeding to enumerate the remedies which are used in this disease, I will allude to the management of bedsores which so frequently occur in this disease, and affect more especially the parts which support the weight of the body, viz.: the back and sacral regions, sometimes also the heels. We gain a good deal by preventing the breaking out of this disorder as long as possible, for we do not always succeed in preventing it entirely. To this end we place a basin of fresh water under the patient's bed, which has to be renewed every day; if it can be had, a deerskin may be laid under him, with the tail downwards. Care should be had to spread the bed-sheets very evenly and to avoid all wrinkles. If bedsores should break out in spite of these precautions, linen compresses should be dipped in a solution of five drops of the tincture of Arnica in a

* In prevailing epidemics, one medicine will sometimes be found to contain among its effects the whole series of phenomena which characterise the various modifications of the disease; but it requires an experienced eye in order to ascertain this specific curative agent. In 1853, I succeeded in curing every case of fever and ague which came under my notice in the district of Coethen, by means of *Rhus tox.*, except two cases, one of which yielded to Bryonia, the other to Tartar emetic.

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cupful of water, and should be applied to the sores, taking care to prevent the dripping and to renew them frequently in the course of the day. If this does not heal the sores, on the contrary, if they should become suppurating and offensive, the linen compresses should be moistened with a solution of five pellets of China in a cupful of water. If the sores become gangrenous, a weak decoction of Peruvian bark may be applied. If the patient has made himself unclean by the involuntary passage of fæces or urine, his sheets should at once be changed, but no fresh sheets should be used unless they are perfectly dry, well aired and soft. Let us now proceed to study the symptomatic indications of the medicines which may have to be used in this disease:

Aconite; at the commencement of the disease, if the symptoms present an inflammatory type, with great heat, burning dryness of the skin, violent thirst, red face, or else alternate redness and paleness of the cheeks, nervousness, restless tossing about, moaning, anxiety, rush of blood to the head, vertigo and fainting fits when sitting up in bed. Nocturnal delirium. Tendency to start, apprehension of dying; obscured vision, dilated pupils; photophobia; painful sensitiveness of the abdominal integuments to pressure. If no improvement takes place in twenty-four hours, or if new symptoms supervene, one of the following remedies will have to be chosen.

Belladonna; alternate chills and heat, or else general heat with flushed face. Furious delirium, dread of visionary figures which the patient fancies he sees near him, disposition to escape; sleeplessness, tossing about, or sopor with grasping at flocks; the pulse is either full and strong, or small and hurried; vertigo on raising

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the head; violent headache, especially in the forehead; sparkling eyes, with dilated pupils; photophobia; buzzing in the ears, hardness of hearing; impeded or painful deglutition; chapped lips, ulcerated corners of the mouth; tongue dry and red, or covered with yellow mucus; loss of appetite, loathing of food; constipation; scanty, bright-yellow urine, the urine is scarcely ever dark or brown-colored; hurried, anxious breathing; faint, indistinct speech; lassitude, pains in the limbs; petechial spots on the skin.

Bryonia; chills followed by dry heat all over, with flushed face and thirst; violent delirium, the patient talks about his business and seeks to escape; quick, irregular and even intermittent pulse; sleeplessness, sopor, grasping at flocks; vertigo on raising the head; frontal headache, aggravated by moving the eyes; dim, glassy eyes, or sparkling and weeping eyes; hard hearing as if the ears were stopped; dry tongue, having a brownish coating; chapped and ulcerated lips; loss of appetite, loathing of food; constipation, also involuntary stool; scanty, red or brown urine; hurried breathing; stitches in the chest or sides; paralytic weakness of the limbs as if bruised; rash and petechiæ.

Rhus tox.; restless sleep, or sopor with stertorous breathing, muttering delirium, grasping at flocks; dry heat, anxiety; small and quick pulse; delirium, desire to escape, occasional clearness of consciousness; vertigo when turning about; flushed or pale face, with sunken cheeks, blue margins around the eyes, painted nose; hard hearing; parched lips, with brown crusts on the lips; dry red or brown tongue; bloated bowels; violent colicky pains; diarrhœa; dark urine; prostration; pains in the limbs; petechiæ.

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Phosphori acidum; slow typhus, caused by grief, care, disappointed love, loss of animal fluids, with the follow-symptoms: alternate chills and heat, or heat all over without much thirst; irregular pulse, moaning during sleep, picking at flocks, at times sad, and at others smiling expression of the countenance, with distortion of the partially opened eyes. Apathy, aversion to talk; optical illusions, spectra when closing the eyes, headache on waking made worse by noise; dim, staring look, the eyes have lost their lustre; ringing and humming in the ears; blue margins around the eyes; pale face, dry tongue, watery diarrhœa mixed with undigested food; dark urine which deposits a sediment; prostration; if the disease originated in loss of animal fluids, this medicine may be usefully alternated with *China.*

Muriatis acidum; the patient lies on his back, *and settles downwards in the bed; every third beat the pulse intermits;* tongue heavy and if too long, so that the patient is scarcely able to raise it; dryness of the mouth and fauces; prostration, fetid urine.

Lachesis; dry heat with small pulse; sopor, muttering delirium, collapse of features, parched and cracked tongue, impeded deglutition, white-coated tongue.

Nux vomica; the fever is caused by the continued abuse of spirits, watching, mental labor, with the following symptoms: starting during sleep, or sleeplessness; burning heat in the whole body; small and even intermittent pulse; muttering delirium; sensitiveness to noise and light; irritable temper; vertigo and frontal headache; pale, haggard countenance; parched and blackish tongue, dry lips, loss of appetite, aversion to food and drink; bitter or foul taste; pressure in the

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stomach; constipation; red urine with brick dust sediment; laming and bruising pain in the limbs.

Cocculus; slow typhus, when resulting from severe diseases such as cholera; anxious starting in sleep, with hurried breathing, spasmodic motions of the head, eyes and hands; dry heat and small, hurried pulse; frontal headache; frequent fainting fits; hiccough; nausea, oppression of the stomach, laming weakness of the limbs.

Arnica; the patient lies motionless, or in a state of sopor with delirium and picking at flocks; starting during sleep, involuntary passage of stool and urine.

Arsenicum; tossing during sleep, or sopor with delirium, picking at flocks; starting and loud moaning during sleep; dry, burning heat; pulse small and hurried, also intermittent; sunken features, pale face, depression of the lower jaw; dry, cracked, black lips; parched, trembling, black tongue; involuntary stool and urine; watery diarrhœa; prostration; parchment-like dryness and coldness of the skin; petechiæ.

Camphor; cadaverous face, with open and staring eyes, or violent delirium with dullness of the head, cold and clammy skin, prostration, clammy and exhausting sweats, disposition to diarrhœa; feeble pulse. This remedy is sometimes suitable after *Rhus tox.*, but has to be repeated every fifteen minutes on account of the shortness of its action.

Cantharides; dry heat, hurried, small pulse, pale and sunken face, dry mouth and lips, tremulous voice, aversion to liquids, bloated and sensitive abdomen, watery and bloody stool, or consisting of bloody mucus; retention of urine.

Chamomilla; after a fit of chagrin, when the ordi-

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nary symptoms of typhus are accompanied by spasmodic colic, diarrhœa.

China; the disease is caused by loss of animal fluids diarrhœa, onanism, sexual excesses, etc., with the following symptoms: Alternate chilliness and heat, weakness of the lower limbs; feeble and rather slow pulse; apathy, intolerance of noise, vertigo; headache, humming in the ears, pale and sunken features; parched lips, blackish tongue; loss of appetite; watery or yellowish diarrhœa mixed with blood; may be given in alternation with *Acid. phosph.*

Carbo vegetabilis; in the last stage of typhus, when the bowels are bloated, and the patient passes foul wind and cadaverous stool; coldness of the tongue, with cold breath.

Lycopodium; constipation, peevish mood, or nervousness, with hot head, flushed cheeks, prostration, sweats which do not afford any relief.

Mercurius; sleeplessness, starting and moaning during sleep; alternate chilliness and heat; hurried pulse, little or no delirium; listlessness; frontal headache; dim eyes without any lustre; buzzing in the ears; livid complexion, altered features; dry lips, brown-coated tongue; foul taste; aversion to solid food; desire for cold drinks; great sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach, of the region of the liver and abdomen; pressure in the right side of the abdomen, inability to lie on this side, the bowels feel as if pressed upon; diarrhœa, consisting of bloody mucus, green, yellow, also watery, spirting out; dark, red or brown urine; burning dryness of the skin, or copious, clammy, exhausting sweats. Mercurius, if given at the right time, will sometimes prevent the ulcerative process

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in the intestines; unfortunately this medicine is seldom indicated at the onset of the disease.

Natrum mur.; prostration, loss of consciousness, unquenchable thirst, dry tongue.

Opium; muttering delirium; *sopor and stupor with stertorous breathing,* the mouth being open and the eyes distorted.

Phosphorus; restless sleep, from which the patient wakes with a shriek; constant heat, small and hurried pulse; vertigo, stupor, headache; hard hearing, dimness of vision, pale face and sunken eyes, dry and cracked lips and tongue, loss of appetite, copious urine with whitish clouds, dyspnœa, stinging and rattling in the chest, oppressive cough with discharge of blood.

Pulsatilla; loss of recollection, delirium, sopor, crying as if in great distress, small pulse.

Stramonium; the whole body feels hot; small, hurried, tremulous, intermittent pulse; violent delirium, *frightful spectre,* disposition to escape; illusions of sight and hearing; the patient sings and prays with a devout mien, or talks in a foreign language; throbbing headache, especially on the top of the head, dilatation and insensibility of the pupils; altered features, impeded deglutition, dry and rough tongue, it trembles when put out; inarticulate speech; suppression of stool and urine.

Sulphur; if previously administered and well chosen remedies have no effect, which may be the case if the disease originates in the suppression of some cutaneous eruption, or is complicated with some other chronic affection. It is indicated by the following symptoms: Dry heat with thirst and hurried pulse, worse in the evening. Sleeplessness; delirium, with the eyes wide open; picking at flocks; pale and haggard face, with

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blue margins around the eyes; dry and brownish tongue; hard stool; scanty, dark-red urine, soon becoming turbid.

Veratrum album.; last stage of lentescent typhus with coldness of the skin, and cold sweats covering the skin of the whole body; pulse slow and almost extinct; old, cadaverous countenance, with pointed nose and sunken cheeks; sopor; almost imperceptible breathing; delirium, the body being cold, the eyes open and the face having a cheerful look; mental alienation, amorous or religious mania, thinks himself a preacher, prince, hunter; feins blindness, a cancerous disease, pregnancy etc. This remedy is often suitable after or in alternation with Arsenic.

The patient's wants have to be attended to with great care, especially during the time of convalescence, when an indiscretion in diet may bring on a relapse. The patient should be restricted to light, readily-digested food, and should avoid all stimulating drinks. If the weakness of the patient should continue obstinate, he may take for four days a dose of China, morning and night.

The following cases show that typhus may be cured with a few doses of the specific remedy.

Two persons in different parts of our city were taken sick at the same time. I was informed by their friends that they complained of a dry, glowing heat, flushed and bloated face, and that they had had violent delirium over night, and had to be kept in bed by force. They had humming in the ears, weariness, luminous vibratory appearances before the eyes; lips and mouth were dry, the tongue red and burning; they had violent thirst, and the deglutition was impeded; bowels bloated

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and the abdominal integuments sensitive to contact. Frequent diarrhœic stools. I gave *Aconite* and *Belladonna* in alternation every hour. Towards evening I visited the patients and found that the delirium had subsided and that a gentle perspiration had broken out. I ascertained that one of these patients, on closing his eyes, saw a confused collection of luminous circles and points, and the other a multitude of forms which came and went. Both took *Phosphoric acid* in water, a spoonful every two hours, and on the following morning both felt well, and were able to rise and eat something, but had to walk with canes; but after the lapse of three days they paid me a visit and were able to attend to their business.

Mrs. B., residing in an adjoining village, was taken ill quite suddenly. She had a violent cough, which became worse at night, with expectoration of yellow, blood-streaked mucus; watery diarrhœa preceded by violent urging and spirting out with violence, dry and glowing heat. I sent her *Pulsat.*, *Merc.* and *Acon.*, to be taken in alternation. Next morning the diarrhœa had ceased, the cough was much less, not blood-streaked, but violent delirium had set in; the patient was constantly talking about her business; the tongue cracked and blackish, likewise the lips and nostrils; there was restless tossing about; the eyes looked glassy; the skin was dry as parchment; the lower jaw depressed, the speech heavy and inarticulate, with picking at flocks; hard hearing; stitches in both sides of the chest; the body keeps settling downwards in bed, she lies on her back with her knees bent double and pointed upwards; frequent starting. I gave *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia* and *Muriatic acid* in alternation, every hour.

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Two days after, the following change was reported: tongue moist and clean, the black color of the lips and nostrils had left; the lips were moist, the eyes bright, speech intelligible, the picking at flocks had ceased, the hearing was better, the lower jaw was no longer depressed, and the body did no longer settle down. She feels stronger, is still slightly delirious morning and evening, and when coughing she complains of stitches in the side. These few symptoms yielded to *Bryonia*.

Yellow Fever.

This disease is peculiar to tropical countries, and manifests itself with the following symptoms: Chills, nausea, headache, especially in the forehead, generally precede the breaking out of the disease, the tongue speedily becomes coated with a thick layer of mucus, although it remains comparatively clean in some cases. The bowels at first are constipated, after which the stomach becomes so irritable that any thing the patients eat is expelled again by the mouth or rectum. After these symptoms have lasted three or four days, blood begins to ooze from the gums, nose and other orifices of the body, the face assumes an expression of reverie, the sclerotica has a dingy-red look, the eyes look glassy as in the case of drunkards; the breath is foul, almost cadaverous, the blood becomes brownish and viscid, sometimes almost black, and often has a bad smell.

The unacclimated residents of tropical regions are more especially liable to being attacked by this scourge. Among the determining causes we notice more particularly the hot days followed by cool and damp nights;

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abuse of spirits, overloading the stomach with food to which one is not accustomed, such as pine-apples, bananas, etc. The disease may also be engendered on ship-board, if the air becomes vitiated in consequence of deficient ventilation, overcrowding, the use of bad water, unwholesome food, etc.

In localities where the disease prevails, *Arsenicum* in water, a small spoonful every few hours, may serve as a preventive, against the invasion of the disease, if taken as soon as the premonitory symptoms are experienced. If the disease should break out nevertheless, and the patient should complain of heat, and be restless, anxious, toss about, *Aconite* should be given in water, five pellets in a cupful, a dessertspoonful every ten to fifteen minutes.

If delirium sets in, with heat in the head, frontal headache, wild and anxious expression of the countenance, *Belladonna* may be given in alternation with *Aconite* every fifteen minutes, and less frequently if an improvement takes place. Very often this treatment proves sufficient to arrest the further progress of the disease. If it should progress toward the subsequent stages, the medicines which have been recommended for typhus, may be consulted, with any of which *Aconite* may be given in alternation, whenever the skin becomes excessively dry and hot. The following medicines may prove more especially useful:

Nux vomica, for nausea, vomiting, constipation, and excessive irritability of the stomach.

Arsenicum album, for burning in the epigastric region, with great prostration; vomiting of a blackish or brown fluid, (a spoonful of five pellets in a cupful of water may be given every five minutes.)

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Veratrum album, for coldness of the extremities and the rest of the body (may be alternated with any of the other medicines, if necessary, every five to ten minutes.)

Mercurius may be serviceable, when the gums, nose, etc., bleed.

Crotalus is recommended by some physicians.

A friend has sent me the following notice of an attack of yellow fever, which is very apt to be brought about by exposure to wet, by excessive labor, etc.

The commencement of the attack varies: In some it sets in with headache; in others with a feeling of weariness, soreness and lameness in the extremities, sometimes with creeping in the tips of the fingers, blueness of the nails. Excessive prostration. Constipation in many cases, with disposition to vomit. Sopor, delirium, congestion of blood to the brain; hurried pulse (one hundred to one hundred and twenty beats).

If vomiting sets in, it is always mixed with bile. After the fever is cured, foreign residents retain a sallow complexion and remain debilitated for a long time; this weakness very frequently terminates in fever and ague.

For the premonitory symptoms, such as: tingling in the tips of the fingers, blueness of the nails, etc., *Rhus tox.* is recommended by this writer, in water, a spoonful every two hours. If the fever breaks out, and the pulse is hurried, with delirium, determination of blood to the head, hard stool, *Bryonia* may be given every hour. For bilious vomiting *Ipecac.* or *Nux vomica* may prove serviceable, or *Pulsat.*, if there is an absence of thirst. If great weakness remains, *China* may be administered in water, a spoonful morning and evening for five days.

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Sea-sickness.

This disease is caused by the balancing motion of the ship, and is characterised by nausea, headache, heat in the head, or paleness of the face, vertigo, vomiting or diarrhœa; all these ailments disappear of themselves as soon as the passenger lands on firm ground.

This disease may not only be moderated, but sometimes prevented by homœopathic agents.

Similar symptoms are sometimes induced by riding in a carriage. These symptoms can be controlled by *Cocculus*, five pellets in a cupful of water, of which a few spoonfuls may be taken some hours previous to the moment of departure, and likewise on the journey as soon as the traveller begins to feel sick at the stomach. A few pellets may be kept dissolved in a well corked vial and a small swallow may be taken whenever the least nausea is experienced.

If this should not be sufficient, and a watery diarrhœa should set in, *Arsen.* may be given in alternation with *Cocculus*.

If nausea sets in without vomiting or diarrhœa, with stinging pains in the occiput, buzzing in the ears, aversion to meat and boiled food, with a feeling of weakness, *Petroleum* may be given in the place of Cocculus.

Sulphur has been recommended for similar symptoms, with trembling of the hands and feet; and for vomiting of water and mucus, if the patient complains of heat and pressing in the forehead, with cold hands and feet, *Kreasotum* may prove most efficient.

Persons should not leave port with empty stomachs; they should take their meals regularly, eat good and nourishing food, remain on deck as much as possible,

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and look upwards at the sky rather than at the sea, especially if the motion of the ship is more violent than usual.

Strength of will is a most essential requisite in combating or preventing the disorder. All fear must be banished, the mind should always preserve its sway.

Inflammation of the lungs. (Pneumonia.)

This disease occurs most frequently in dry and cold weather, especially in mountainous districts, it is a most dangerous disorder, which may be excited by a keen north or north-east wind, by taking a cold drink when over-heated, by violent emotions, excessive exertions of the lungs, such as loud talking, especially against the wind, singing, running, dancing, carrying of heavy burthens, injuries, etc.

Pneumonia sets in with a violent chill which is followed by a continuous dry heat. Pain in the chest soon supervenes, especially towards the left side. A peculiar oppression deep in the chest, which afterwards changes to a stinging or aching pain, renders the breathing short, hurried and anxious. The expired air is burning hot. The face is very much flushed, and the carotids are distended. If both lungs are inflamed, the thorax is either little or not at all raised during an inspiration; if only one lung is inflamed, the thorax on the sound side is alone raised. In such a case the stinging or lancinating pain is only felt in one side of the chest, whereas, if both lungs are inflamed, the pain is felt in the whole cavity of the thorax; the inflamed portion is hotter than the other. The patient is unable to draw a

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long breath, because this causes violent stitches in the lungs; he prefers performing the act of inspiration with the abdominal muscles which are indeed visibly raised during it. At first the cough is dry, after a while a transparent, tenacious, and frequently reddish mucus is expectorated. The bowels are constipated; the urine is burning, and has a reddish or brownish color.

This is the first stage, in which *Aconite* is given, six pellets in a cupful of water, a dessertspoonful every two hours, or more frequently according as the disease is more or less violent. The use of Aconite is continued, until the fever is moderated, and sweat breaks out.

In order to obtain a correct knowledge of the intensity and extent of the inflammation, it is indispensable to institute a physical exploration of the chest. Percussion is performed by placing a thin tablet of ivory, or two fingers of the left hand upon the patient's chest, and striking upon them with the right index-finger. The tissue of sound lungs being filled with air, it must necessarily yield a clear sound on percussion; if this is not the case, they are either filled with blood, as in the second stage of pneumonia, termed the stage of hepatization, or with pus as in tubercular phthisis. The duller the sound, the more the lungs are filled with blood. For purposes of auscultation, the ear is likewise a much better instrument than the stethoscope. All physical signs should be principally observed on the back part of the patient's chest; for, independently of some forms of pneumonia, such as the asthenic form, occurring principally in the posterior portion of the lungs, the hepatized lungs, (or lungs which have become infiltrated with blood), especially on the right side, like-

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wise naturally incline by their own weight to press towards the posterior wall of the thorax.

The more the cells of a portion of lung become filled with blood instead of air, the more the ordinary respiratory murmur which resembles the crepitation of common gold-foil, will disappear, and will be replaced by the so called bronchial murmur, a sound which may be aptly compared to the slow enunciation of the German guttural "ch" and which seems to proceed from a greater depth in proportion as the disease increases in intensity and extent.

If the presence of these physical signs is announced by an increasing dyspnœa and an increasing desire to draw a long breath, if the stitches become more and more violent and the expectoration accompanying the short and hacking cough, is more and more tinged with blood, the second stage of pneumonia has set in, and we now give *Bryonia* in alternation with *Aconite*, both in water, an alternate dose every hour or two hours, until the expectoration ceases to be bloody. *Bryon.*, may already be given before this time, as soon as the fever begins to abate under the use of Aconite.

If in the progress of the disease the expectoration assumes the color of rust, we give *Phosphorus* in water, a spoonful every half hour, and less frequently as the symptoms improve.

In case there should be an excessive accumulation of mucus on the chest, with much rattling, dyspnœa, danger of suffocation, *Tartar emetic* may be substituted for Phosphorus.

For pneumonia resulting from the suppression of a cutaneous eruption, we give *Aconite* and *Sulphur* in alternation, in such a manner that *Acon.*, is given every

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fifteen to thirty minutes, and *Sulphur* every four hours.

If the patient is able to resume his business, but still complains of a feeling of weight and weakness on the lungs, we may derive much benefits from the use of *Sulphur, Lycopodium* or *Phosphorus*, according to circumstances.

If the fever should not yield to *Acon.* and *Bryon.*, and violent delirium should set in, *Bell.* is very frequently of great use, and produces even an abatement of the fever. If typhoid symptoms should supervene, *Rhus tox.* must not be lost sight of.

If we should be called to a pneumonic patient who had been bled for this disease by an allœopathic physician, we may give him *China*, one globule upon the tongue, and afterwards give *China* and Aconite in alternation, in teaspoonful doses of a watery solution every two hours.

Old-school physicians describe two forms of pneumonia which deserve a mention in this place, pneumonia notha and malignant pneumonia. Pneumonia notha or spurious pneumonia is characterised by the following symptoms: soft but hurried and small pulse, slight stinging pain in the side which is only felt when drawing a long breath; great anxiety and feeling of weight in the lungs, bloody expectoration, which increases from day to day; faint sound of the voice, and interruption of the speech by frequent paroxysms of cough. In this disease our first remedy is *Aconite*, to be followed at a later period by *Mercurius*, as soon as an aggravation of the symptoms take place.

For a dry and hacking cough, with constrictive sen sation in the chest, we give Chamom., and if there is

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hurried and anxious breathing, *Ipecac.* should be exhibited. *Veratrum* is called for by coldness of the limbs, with great anxiety and constriction of the chest. *Arsen.* is sometimes suitable for such symptoms, especially if the prostration continues to increase. The remedies mentioned in the subsequent paragraphs may likewise be consulted.

The malignant or lentescent form of pneumonia has the following symptoms: Several days before the actual breaking out of the disease the patient begins to complain, without exactly knowing what is the matter. In a few days the patient has a chill, which is followed by shortness of breath and pressure in the chest. These symptoms are accompanied by great heat, cold and clammy sweat, dry and blackish tongue, muttering during sleep. The urine and fæces are passed involuntarily. The debility is increasing, yet the patient does not seem to be conscious of danger. The principal remedies are *Bry., Rhus, Op., Arn., Ars., Verat.*

Favorable signs of a successful termination of pneumonia are: Copious and vaporous perspiration, increased calm of the pulse and the respiratory movements, returning moisture at the nostrils, copious sediments of urates, loose expectoration. The physical exploration of the chest should not be neglected, in order to make sure that these symptomatic indications go hand in hand with the resorption of the effused fluid; the absence of fever is not always a sign that the danger is over.

A bad sign is the extension of the inflammation in both lungs, great anxiety and distress for breath, a frequent and small and finally compressible pulse; heavy, hurried and rattling breathing; breathing exclusively

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with the abdominal muscles (the pit of the stomach sinking in at the same time during an inspiration); pale and sunken countenance, the patient settles down in bed, lies on his back without being able to help himself, etc.

For the benefit of the reader I here subjoin the symptoms of each particular remedy:

Aconite; chill followed by dry heat, with burning dryness of the skin and violent thirst; anxious breathing, stitches in the chest, dry cough, hurried and full pulse, vertigo on raising the head; bright red, hot urine.

Arnica; pneumonia caused by an injury; stitches in the chest aggravated by coughing.

Belladonna; violent congestion of blood to the head, with flushed and bloated countenance; obscured vision; delirium; burning heat of the whole body; full and hurried pulse; labored, short and anxious breathing; lancinating stitches in the chest, cough with expectoration of bloody mucus; dark or brown-red urine. This medicine may be given after Aconite, if this remedy has no effect.

Bryonia; dry skin, violent thirst; hurried pulse, delirium, anxious, almost subdued breathing, with desire to draw a long breath; stitches in the lungs made worse by coughing and drawing a long breath; cough with expectoration of blood-streaked or rusty-colored mucus; hot urine, dark-red or brown.

Tartarus emeticus; catarrh of the air-passages with copious expectoration of mucus, mucus rale; or great dyspnœa on account of impeded expectoration of mucus, increasing to suffocative distress; incipient œdema of the lungs, with threatening paralysis of the lungs.

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China; if the patient had been bled, to be given in alternation with *Aconite*, if the heat continues considerable, and the pulse is hard and quick. This remedy is indicated by a soft and thin pulse, and general debility; painful, short and hurried breathing; rattling in the air-passages, stitches in the chest.

Mercurius; heat in the whole body, violent thirst with desire for icy-cold drinks; fetid night-sweats; hurried pulse, stitches in the chest aggravated by sneezing, breathing, etc.; cough with bloody expectoration; dark, red or brown urine.

Nux vomica; pneumonia of drunkards, or after sudden suppression of hæmorrhoids, to be alternated every four hours with *Aconite;* also indicated by obstinate constipation.

Phosphorus; heat with anxiety; pulse hurried, hard and wiry; anxious breathing, oppression on the chest as from a load; stitches in the chest; cough with rusty sputa; the urine is dark and soon becomes turbid.

Pulsatilla; pneumonia after menstrual suppression, to to be alternated with *Aconite.* The patient moans, feels anxious and listless; the pulse is quick and soft, rattling breathing, stitches in the lungs, cough with expectoration of coagulated masses, erratic rheumatic pains in the extremities.

Rhus tox.; the ordinary symptoms of pneumonia are complicated with dryness of the mouth and intense thirst; cloudiness of the brain, excessive anxiety, lameness of the limbs and small of the back; rigidity of the joints.

Sulphur; pneumonia after suppression of some cutaneous eruption, when the disease is still imperfectly developed. It may be given in alternation with *Aconite,*

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especially if the following symptoms are present. Hard, quick and full pulse; difficulty of drawing a long breath; weight on the chest, stitches in the chest, dry cough with sensation in the chest as if little vesicles were breaking; cough with blood-streaked expectoration; dark urine.

If some trouble in the chest remains after the disease seems cured, a few doses of *Lycopodium* may suffice to remove the whole of it.

If pneumonia should take the form of typhus or phthisis, the remedies which have been recommended for these diseases, have to be consulted.

Inflammation of the Pleura. (Pleuro-pneumonia, pleuritis, pleurisy.)

This disease runs a course somewhat similar to that of pneumonia. These two diseases sometimes co-exist, in which case their respective symptoms form one common series. Pleurisy is characterised by a violent stinging which is felt in the walls of the thorax rather than in the interior of the chest. In some cases this pain extends to the spine, is made worse by sneezing, drawing a long breath, etc. The parts between the ribs feel sore when pressed upon. The cough is dry or accompanied by scanty expectoration of mucus, or by expectoration of blood and mucus, if the pulmonary pleura is inflamed. The breathing is short, but the expired air is not hot. The pulse is hard and hurried, but not intermittent or irregular. The skin feels hot all over, the thirst is intense. The patient feels most comfortable when lying on his back.

Aconite, a few spoonfuls of a solution of six pellets in

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a cupful of water, is sometimes sufficient to cure this severe disorder; if it should not yield to Aconite, this remedy may be alternated with *Bryonia* an alternate dose every two hours; in more protracted cases, a dose of *Sulphur* may be interpolated every now and then.

If the disease sets in after heavy lifting or other severe labor, *Acon.* and *Rhus* may be given in alternation every two hours.

There is a spurious pleurisy which sometimes creeps along in a very insidious manner. The disease is sometimes preceded by lassitude and heaviness of the limbs, until the patient complains of aching, stitching and burning pains in the chest, which are considerably aggravated by going up stairs and by other exertions. The cough is generally dry, but frequently very racking as though head and chest should fly to pieces. There is very little if any fever, and the general health of the patient is pretty fair. A leading remedy against this disease is *Arnica*, to be given in water every four hours. In some cases *Bryonia* is preferable, if the patient is restless and feels feverish.

Inflammation of the Air-passages. (Bronchitis.)

The same causes which may bring on an inflammation of the lungs, may likwise result in inflammation of the air-passages.

The patients complain of a stinging and burning pain under the sternum, or of a feeling of anxiety and oppression. This is accompanied by cough which is at first dry, but afterwards is attended with expectoration of bloody mucus. The breathing is exceedingly labored,

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and the patient has no ease except when sitting up. The face looks pale, the skin is dry, the pulse hard and nurried, the tongue has a coating of a gray or yellowish mucus, the urine is red and scanty.

If the disease is not arrested in this stage, a general prostration of strength supervenes. The dyspnœa becomes excessive, the lips look purplish, the pulse becomes less hard but more accelerated, the skin feels cool and moist, the forehead and chin are covered with cold perspiration. The expectoration decreases in quantity, and finally ceases altogether, after which death takes place by suffocation, either because the air-tubes become closed by spasm or by exuded lymph, or else because the intensity of the inflammation results in paralysis.

If the disease is correctly diagnosed and managed from the very commencement, the dyspnœa soon ceases, the constriction across the chest abates, the cough becomes loose and is attended with a copious, thick expectoration. The pulse and skin become more natural, and the patient is very speedily out of danger.

In the case of children, acute bronchitis is still more dangerous than if full-grown persons are attacked with this disease. In the case of children the disease is characterised by the following symptoms: The breathing is more accelerated than usual, and a sort of panting murmur is heard during the inspiration; the breathing, however, does not seem much impeded, nor does the child seem to obtain much relief by sitting up. The attack seems to resemble a violent catarrh and may very readily be mistaken for it. The cough is not very marked, nor is it accompanied by expectoration. In some patients the tongue is coated, in others it is quite

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clean; the proffered nourishment is very seldom refused by the little patients. In many cases the fever is inconsiderable. A striking symptom is the *pale complexion* which is observed at the very onset of the disease. In most cases the pulse which is at first hard, becomes soft, but remains hurried.

In the course of the disease the breathing sometimes becomes so easy that it seems as though the child was in full tide of recovery; but suddenly the dyspnœa again becomes so violent that the patient seems threatened with suffocation. The attack passes off, but another similar attack soon takes place, and the whole course of the disease is marked by a continuance of such paroxysms. Between the paroxysms the child generally dozes, and is not much troubled with cough. If the disease increases in intensity, the dyspnœa becomes more violent and the remissions are much less frequent. Sopor supervenes; the lips assume a slightly blackish-yellow hue, which is likewise seen to some extent on the cheeks. Not infrequently we observe spasmodic twitchings of the limbs, especially on one side of the body. Even at this stage signs of recovery sometimes deceive the anxious parent; but suddenly the child dies in a fit of suffocation.

The disease runs a course of five to seven days; acute cases may end in a few hours.

It is difficult, and not always possible to distinguish bronchitis from pneumonia; the following characteristic distinctions may be kept in view. In bronchitis the *face is generally pale*, in pneumonia it is otherwise. In acute bronchitis the dyspnœa is much more marked than in pneumonia; hence the anxiety is much greater in the former than in the latter. The panting murmur

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which almost always exists during an inspiration in bronchitis, is seldom heard in pneumonia. The pulse is accelerated, but it is less hard and tense than in pneumonia. A physician will always be able by means of he physical signs to obtain a correct diagnosis.

The leading remedy is likewise *Aconite* which is given in the same manner as in pneumonia, in water, a spoonful every fifteen minutes. If no improvement sets in in a few hours, we alternate it with *Bryonia* in water. This remedy is particularly indicated, if the patient has to sit up in order to obtain relief. In the case of scrofulous individuals, and of persons who are subject to chronic affections of the respiratory organs, and to frequent attacks of catarrh of the air-passages, these two remedies are not sufficient; in such cases we may have to give *Phosphorus* every hour, until an improvement sets in. Other remedies may likewise be indicated, the symptoms of which I here subjoin.

Aconite is given at the commencement of the disease, if the pulse is hard and quick, the skin hot and dry, the cough dry and short, and the breathing hurried, moaning and anxious. Scanty and fiery urine.

Bryonia; for the same symptoms as those which have been indicated in pneumonia, especially if the patient has to set up to obtain relief.

Phosphorus; pale face, hard and hurried, or else feeble and quick pulse; loud, panting breathing; dry cough, with expectoration of bloody mucus.

Arsenicum; small, hurried pulse; pale face; dry cough, with expectoration of blood-streaked mucus; burning sensation under the sternum; suffocative dyspnœa, prostration.

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Carbo veget.; pale or sallow complexion, dry cough, dyspnœa not relieved by sitting up.

Drosera; bronchitis after measles.

Hepar sulph.; cough with a barking sound, if the upper portion of the air-passages is affected.

Chronic bronchitis may moreover require the use of *Calc. carb.; Caust.; Iodine*; *Nitric ac.; Puls.; Senega, Spongia; Stann.; Sulph.* Compare laryngeal phthisis.

In all cases of disease of the respiratory organs the air which the patients inhale, should be very pure. The patient should not be exposed to the fumes of tobacco, to perfumes or strong odors of any kind.

Sore throat, quinsy. (Angina faucium.)

By sore throat unprofessional people generally mean an inflammation of the fauces, velum tonsils and uvula. As far as the treatment is concerned, it is immaterial what part is inflamed; if we desire to find this out, all we have to do is to press down the tongue with the handle of a spoon, and to look into the cavity by turning the patient's face towards the light.

Generally such patients complain of dryness of the throat, stinging and burning pains in the throat; deglutition is impeded, and some fever is always present.

If the fever is considerable, with dry heat, restlessness, full pulse, etc., we give *Aconite* in water, a spoonful every half hour. This treatment is sometimes sufficient to arrest the disease; if we should not succeed in this, we may then resort to one of the following remedies, which may either be given alone or in alternation with Aconite.

Mercurius; swelling and burning in the fauces, as if a

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hot vapor were rising from the pharynx; violent thirst; painful dryness or else copious ptyalism; stinging pains when swallowing, with constant urging to swallow; stinging in the tonsils and submaxillary glands; sensation as if something were sticking in the throat, which has to be detached.

Bellad.; stitches in the throat, shooting as far as the ear, with constant urging to swallow; spasmodic constriction of the fauces, with inability to swallow any thing; liquids return by the nose.

Chamomilla; sore throat with swelling of the parotids, hoarseness, pain on swallowing as if a plug were sticking in the throat; excellent in the catarrhal sore throat of children.

Pulsatilla; feeling of swelling and contraction of the throat during deglutition; dryness of the throat after midnight, with tenacious mucus in the morning.

Hepar sulph.; stitches in the throat, when drawing breath or turning the neck.

Ignatia; feeling as of a lump in the throat between the acts of deglutition, or soreness during deglutition; stitches in the throat, almost always between the acts of swallowing, or passing off by continued swallowing.

Bry., Rhus, Cocculus, Lachesis, Sulphur, China may have to be used in exceptional cases.

An inflammation of the œsophagus scarcely ever occurs except as a consequence of injuries; it is not visible in the throat, the pain is felt lower down and posteriorly near the spine. *Arnica* may be required together with the above named remedies.

A chronic disposition to sore throat may be extirpated by *Mercurius* and *Sepia*, and in scrofulous individuals, *Sulphur*. A dose of the appropriate remedy may

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be taken morning and night for four or five days. A strict diet has to be observed.

In all cases of chronic sore throat compare the remedies recommended for laryngeal phthisis.

In acute angina the patient may drink much warm milk, or slimy decoctions. Gruel, farina, rice, etc., may be used as nourishment. The sick-room should be ventilated several times a day, of course with the required precaution, in order to avoid exposure.

Mumps. (Parotitis.)

This is a swelling and inflammation of the parotid gland under the ear. Sometimes the whole cheek and neck are involved in the swelling, so that the patient is unable to chew or swallow, and a little tepid milk has to be introduced by means of a small spoon, goose-quill, etc.

This affection is not dangerous, unless it should shift to the private parts, to which it is disposed. Hence it is necessary to keep the patient warm and to protect him from exposure. The swollen parts may be covered with a simple strip of linen.

A great remedy in this affection is *Mercurius* in water, a spoonful every two to four hours.

If the inflammation assumes an erysipelatous character, and the patient becomes delirious and lapses into sopor, *Bellad.* may be administered; and if the jaws are spasmodically locked, *Hyoscyam.* should be given, sometimes in alternation with *Merc.*; if there is much fever, heat, we give *Aconite.*

If much Calomel had been administered, or if the swelling becomes hard, and a slow fever sets in, *Carbo veg.* should be resorted to.

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If the submaxillary glands are swollen, *Calc. carb.* may be given.

If the disease shifts to the scrotum, we may give *Pulsatilla*, sometimes *Nux vom.*

The following remedies may likewise have to be considered: *Aur.*, *Cham.*, *Conium*, *Dulc.*, *Hepar s.*, *Rhus tox.*

Inflammation of the bowels. (Enteritis.)

Acute enteritis is readily confounded with other diseases, according as one or the other portion of the bowels is the seat of the disease. It is a most dangerous affection, and may readily terminate in gangrene in the hands of a careless or ignorant practitioner.

The disease announces itself with the following symptoms: violent burning, cutting or stitching pain in the abdomen; proceeding from a given point, it spreads over the whole abdomen, is continuous, increasing from time to time, but never ceasing entirely like colic. The abdomen is hot, distended, and extremely sensitive to the least contact. The pains increase after eating or drinking ever so little. These symptoms are accompanied by almost unceasing eructations, frequent vomiting of a green fluid, sometimes even vomiting of fæces, and singultus. Most generally the patients complain of constipation, but sometimes a greenish diarrhœa sets in, with anxiety in the abdomen, violent urging to stool, retention of urine which is voided only in drops and has a fiery redness. The patient is tormented by the presence of an intense, continuous and increasing fever, with internal heat, a small, soft, frequent, intermittent, and but rarely full and hard pulse, dry tongue, intense thirst, excessive anxiety, restlessness and sleeplessness. Very speedily delirium supervenes, with wild looks,

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spasmodic twitchings of the facial muscles, contraction of the pupils, obscuration of sight, supor stupor, coldness of the extremities, violent burning in the bowels, rapid prostration, fainting fits, etc.

If the inflammation has its seat in the lesser intestines, where it is most frequently located, *pains are then most violent in the umbilical region*, accompanied with fever, nausea, restlessness, vomiting, dry tongue, intense thirst, singultus. If the pain commences below the umbilicus, invading this region of the bowels at a later period, we may assume that the larger bowels are primarily attacked by the inflammation. In cases where the symptoms are chiefly located in the hypochondria, assuming the form of pleuritis or hepatitis, the colon or cœcum is the chief seat of the affection. If the pain is felt deep in the groin, the patient experiences frequent urging to stool, passing only some tenacious mucus, the rectum is the locality where the inflammatory process has taken up its abode.

If typhoid symptoms are present, the diagnosis of the disease is much obscured. The phenomena of typhoid enteritis are much less marked than those of the simple acute form of this disease; not infrequently the existence of the disease is only fully and satisfactorily revealed by a post-mortem examination. The pulse is very small and quick, sometimes rather soft than hard and contracted, the features sunken and altered, the eyes dim, the abdomen puffed. Soon the extremities become paralyzed, stool and urine are passed involuntarily, the power of speech and deglutition becomes extinct. If the disease is consequent upon the sudden suppression of a flow of blood from the uterus or bowels, the symptoms assume at once a most dangerous

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character; the pains and vomiting are excessive, the pulse is small, contracted, wiry and nervous. Violent deliruim and spasms are generally present.

By contrasting the symptoms of enteritis with the symptoms of maladies with which it might possibly be confounded, we shall be enabled to establish a correct diagnosis of the disease. Its characteristic symptoms are: More or less intense pain in some portion of the abdomen, aggravated by mere contact, and considerably so by pressure; distention of the abdomen; coldness of the extremities, sudden prostration, altered features, small and irregular pulse; obstinate constipation.

The disease may run its course in three days, and seldom lasts longer than nine days; slight cases may last a fortnight; in its most acute form it may terminate fatally in a day.

Enteritis may be superinduced by a variety of causes: abuse of cathartics and stimulants; mechanical injuries inflicted upon the bowels by the introduction of some deleterious substance, acids, pointed bodies, etc.; cold drinking while the body is over-heated; violent suppression of diarrhœa or habitual losses of blood; lifting heavy weights; exposure of the bowels and feet to taking cold; suppression of existing cutaneous eruptions; gout, rheumatism; mechanical injuries of the the abdomen; childbed; inflammation of neighboring organs; incarceration of hernia, etc. Season and climate, and the changes of temperature incidental to locality, have likewise much to do with the development of enteritis. The small intestines are more frequently invaded in spring and summer; the larger bowels more frequently at the beginning of fall.

We commence the treatment with *Aconite*, six pellets

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in a cupful of water, a dessertspoonful every hour, until the patient feels more comfortable.

If given at the very commencement of the attack, *Aconite* will suffice in many cases to control the disease, but if the exhibition of this agent is delayed, one of the following remedies may afterwards have to be resorted to.

Arsenicum; cutting, tearing, burning pains in the bowels; restlessness and anxiety; vomiting, sunken features; coldness of the extremities; small, quick, intermittent pulse; bloody stool.

Belladonna; the ordinary symptoms of enteritis are accompanied by delirium or spasms, (may be alternated with *Arsen.* every half hour in water.)

Bryonia; after Aconite, if the fever is less, but the abdominal integuments continue very sore and sensitive, the pains are aggravated by the least motion, or if a typhoid character develops itself. It may be repeated every three or four hours.

Chamomilla; enteritis of children during dentition, with foul diarrhœa, slimy or watery (in alternation with *Acon.* every half hour.)

Mercurius; cutting and burning in the bowels, sensitiveness to pressure, quick pulse, rheumatic pains in the limbs. Chiefly indicated in the fall, when dysentery, violent colics or rheumatic pains in the extremities prevail.

Nux vomica; enteritis from sudden suppression of hæmorrhoids, with stinging, tension and burning in the bowels, also with eructations, and disposition to vomit.

It is especially useful, if drunkards are attacked with the disease, in which case *Nux* and *Acon.* may be given in alternation every hour.

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Pulsatilla; enteritis after menstrual suppression, with tearing pains in the bowels, coming on in paroxysms and being attended with chilly creepings (in alternation *Acon.*, and afterwards alone.)

Rhus tox.; pressure, stinging, tearing, burning in the bowels, worse after drinking; the disease is caused by keeping on wet clothes after exposure to rain; it may assume a typhoid type, and partial paralysis may set in.

Sulphur; if the disease is caused by suppression of cutaneous eruptions (in alternation with *Acon.*)

Most cases of enteritis have yielded in my hands to the alternate use of *Ars.* and *Puls.*, preceded by *Acon.*

If the pains are worse every other day, or if much weakness remains, after the inflammation is subdued, *China* may be given.

Old-school physicians have been in the habit of using cathartics and drastics in this disease; on the contrary, constipation is a much more favorable symptom than diarrhœa, and will always yield to adequate constitutional treatment.

Patients may drink moderate quantities of fresh water; their chief drink should be mucilaginous decoctions. Rest is absolutely required for the restoration of the patient.

Cramp of the Stomach. (Cardialgia, Gastralgia, Heartburn, Pyrosis, Eructations, Waterbrash.)

These various expressions refer to well-known derangements which either occur singly or all together, frequently are very painful, and even incurable under Old-school treatment.

Homœopathy not only cures these affections, if

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recent, without any difficulty, but extirpates even the least trace thereof in inveterate cases.

These derangements may result from various causes, immoderate eating and drinking, abuse of coffee or ardent spirits; emotions, such as anxiety, chagrin, grief, fright; they may also have a catarrhal origin, by getting the feet wet or cold drinking when the body is over-heated.

By neglecting these derangements, serious disorders may often result from them, such as cancer of the stomach, consumption. Hence it is advisable to at once employ proper treatment, and institute a careful comparison of the subjoined remedies, six pellets of one of which may be dissolved in a cupful of water, of which solution the patient should take a small spoonful morning and night for four days, after which no medicine need be taken for some weeks or even months, even if a momentary aggravation should take place after first taking the drug.

If one remedy does not seem sufficient, two may be given in alternation; if *Nux* is indicated by local symptoms, and the patient has been afflicted with an eruption for which *Sulphur* would have been a specific remedy, these two medicines may be given in alternation; or if, in the case of a nursing female, much debility had been caused by nursing, *Nux* and *China* may be given.

In giving a list of the most important remedies for this disease, I have mentioned the most important ones first.

Nux vomica; suitable to drunkards and lovers of coffee; also a remedy for the consequences of an excessive use of Chamomilla. Violent contractive, pressing, crampy, tearing sensations in the stomach, with sensa-

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tion as if the clothes were too tight, or as if flatulence had become incarcerated under the ribs; bloating of the pit of the stomach, feeling of oppression on the chest, extending to the small of the back, and between the scapulæ; nausea, flow of clear water in the mouth, or gulping up of a sour or bitter fluid, with burning in the œsophagus, heartburn, sour or foul eructations and vomiting; constipation; frontal headache, or headache in the temples or occiput; palpitation of the heart, anxiety. The pains are worse in the morning, after eating, drinking coffee or using acid things; the patient feels better during rest. This medicine is especially adapted to persons who lead a sedentary life, with irritable dispositions; also to females, if the menses are too copious and premature.

Chamomilla; cardialgia from chagrin, painful pressure at the stomach as from a stone; painful bloating of the pit of the stomach, with shortness of breath, anxiety, throbbing headache. Nocturnal aggravations; relieved by bending double, and by taking coffee, (Nux vom. is indicated, if the attack is caused by coffee.)

Belladonna; pressure and cramp in the stomach, returning every day at dinner, also at night, with trembling and even with loss of consciousness on account of the intensity of the pain, which is relieved by stretching the trunk backwards and holding one's breath. Obscuration of vision when stooping; vertigo; vomiting of bile or mucus; intense thirst, the pains are made worse by drinking.

Pulsatilla, stinging and pressure in the stomach, after the use of fat food, pastry, warm bread (heartburn) with thin or papescent stool, vomiting of bile; bitter taste, absence of thirst; flatulence, aggravation in the evening

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and during motion, especially when making a wrong step; is especially adapted to females having a pale complexion, with gentle, desponding dispositions, scanty or suppressed menses.

Carbo veget.; painful pressure and cramp in the stomach, with burning, after the use of fat and flatulent food; heartburn, with sour and acrid rising from the stomach; the pain compels the patient to bend double; aggravation in a lying position, or after a fright, cold; the mere thought of food excites nausea and vomiting.

Ignatia; the distress is caused by care and grief; feeling of weakness and qualmishness in the pit of the stomach; feeling of emptiness, pricking sensation in this region.

China; oppression of the stomach after eating ever so little; bitter eructations, tasting of the ingesta; the disease sets in after great loss of animal fluids, by deplotion, sexual excesses, nursing, abuse of cathartics, etc.; the pains are worse when the patient lies on the side, and relieved when he turns on his back, or rises from his seat; the patient feels most comfortable before breakfast.

Cocculus; constrictive pains in the abdomen, relieved by emission of flatulence, and flow of water in the mouth; hard stool, peevish mood.

Arnica; spasmodic cardialgia, with digging in the pit of the stomach, as if a fall were winding up; bitter and foul eructions; the attack is caused by lifting heavy weights or doing hard work.

Sulphur; cardialgia with sour and empty eructations, regurgitation of food, heartburn; especially suitable if the patient had been or is afflicted with chronic erup

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tions; it may be given in alternation with some other remedy.

These are the most important remedies for cardialgia; here follow some other remedies which are less frequently called for.

Bryonia; oppression after eating, soreness, stitch when when making a wrong step.

Ipecac.; intense distress in the pit of the stomach, vomiting of quantities of mucus which looks green and gelatinous.

Stannum; cardialgia with retching, griping in the stomach, short breathing, vomiting of blood.

Graphites; cardialgia with scanty menses.

Sepia; pressure in the stomach as from a stone, with stinging and burning, especially at the critical age when the menses are scanty or intermittent.

Calc. carb.; cardialgia, with loss of appetite, especially suitable to fat people.

Staphysagria; pressure in the stomach as from a load, made worse by eating.

Indigestion.

A main remedy, if the stomach is overloaded, with taste of food or eructations tasting of the ingesta, loss of appetite, aversion to food, nausea and vomiting, is *Antim. cr.*, six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful four times a day.

Pulsatilla, after eating fat, pastry, rancid butter, fruit, etc.

Carbo veget.; when similar causes prevail, with burning in the stomach, and extreme sensitiveness to external pressure; also after salt food.

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Nux vomica; suitable to persons who indulge in the excessive use of spirits, coffee, and are subject to constipation of the bowels; the effects of a late supper or an unusual imbibition of spirits may be kept off by a dose of Nux before retiring to bed.

Arsen.; chilling the stomach by ice, or cooling drinks when over-heated; watery diarrhœa.

China; derangement of the stomach caused by bad fish or meat; if caused by sausage-poison or smoked meat, consult the article "Poisoning" by sausage-poisoning.

In the spring and fall the stomach, especially among persons who inhabit marshy districts, often show signs of derangement, such as loss of appetite, eructation, vomiting of undigested food, feeling of debility, restless sleep, etc.; these symptoms often constitute the precursors of an attack of fever and ague. *China* is an excellent remedy under these circumstances.

Ipecacuanha; the derangement cannot be traced to a definite cause; the patient complains of excessive nausea, qualmishness, disposition to vomit, vomiting of the ingesta, diarrhœa, gagging with vomiting of mucus and bile. (A spoonful every two to four hours.)

The diet should be simple, light soups are best, for they will afford the stomach time to recruit; gradually more substantial food may be used, until the ordinary diet can be resumed.

Persons who are subject to attacks of indigestion, should always partake of every kind of nourishment in moderate quantities, lest habitual attacks of indigestion should finally develope some organic disorder.

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Weak Stomach. (Dyspepsia.)

In this condition of the stomach, the lightest kind of nourishment is no longer digested; it remains undigested in the stomach, and finally passes off in this form.

The causes of dyspepsia may be general bodily weakness, chronic diseases, loss of blood, etc.; spirituous drinks, emetics and cathartics, prescribed in the old fashion, may cause dyspepsia; immoderate eating, the excessive use of sweet things, sugar-plums, candies, preserves, may likewise cause it.

Persons with weak stomachs should carefully abstain from tonic bitters, orange-peel, ginger, etc.; for all such artificial stimulants and tonics tend to increase the weakness.

The first thing to be done, in treating dyspepsia, is to regulate the diet. Newly-baked bread, fat, drawn-butter, things baked and fried in butter, flatulent food, should be avoided.

Milk fresh from the cow is generally very agreeable to such patients; stale bread should be used that is at least a day old. At dinner light meat-broth, and boiled or roast meat with vegetables. No veal, because it is indigestible; fowl may be allowed.

If all this kind of food is still too heavy for the patient, he may confine himself for some time to dry bread, without any liquids; this will soon quiet the stomach, as experience has shown. The chief therapeutic agents are *China*, *Hepar*, *Sulphur*, and the remedies which I have recommended for cardialgia and indigestion. The remedies should only be given at long intervals, giving of each single remedy a teaspoon-

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ful of a watery solution morning and evening for five days.

Inflammation of the Stomach. (Gastritis.)

This disease is either acute or chronic.

1. The acute form sets in suddenly, and is generally attended with violent symptoms. The patients complain of burning, stinging, lancinating or tensive and constrictive pains in the region of the stomach, which continue without intermission; are aggravated by contact, motion, coughing, sneezing, swallowing, and often spread over the whole abdomen and back. The region of the stomach is distended, bloated, hot and hard. These symptoms are accompanied with great anxiety, frequent and violent vomiting, first of the food contained in the stomach, and afterwards of mucus or a grass-green fluid, and finally even of blood. The vomiting is renewed if the least nourishment is introduced into the stomach, but it affords no relief. If the vomiting stops, a violent, long-lasting hiccoughing frequently sets in, with bitter and foul eructations, or a torturing feeling of constriction in the throat. The tongue is generally red, especially at the tip, in some cases it has a thick coating; stool and urine are retained. All these symptoms are accompanied by an intense fever, with hurried pulse which is very frequently hard and full, but in some cases small, spasmodically contracted and intermittent. Unless the disease is arrested at the onset, it soon reaches its acme, when it is characterised by the following symptoms: The pulse is soft and wiry; the trunk, especially the region of the stomach, is hot, the extremities are icy-cold; the face is pale,

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sunken, the features very much altered. Headache, delirium, labored breathing, spasms of the œsophagus, fainting fits and hydrophobic symptoms likewise supervene.

The causes which may induce an attack of gastritis, are quite numerous; a successful treatment of this disease renders a knowledge of its causes absolutely necessary An inquiry into the cause of the existing symptoms should never be omitted. The disease may have been caused by poison, and the poison would have to be removed, unless this should have taken place previously; in accordance with the rules laid down under the head "Poisoning." Gastritis may likewise be caused by swallowing ice when the body is over-heated, by the use of acrid spices, spirits, the introduction of pins, glass-splinters, fish-bones and other pointed bodies into the stomach, violent concussion of the region of the stomach by blows, etc., suppression of existing cutaneous diseases by external means, suppression of habitual losses of blood, such as hæmorrhoids, menses, lochia, etc. In investigating the causes of gastritis, we should never suffer ourselves to be misled by a speculative theory; if the cause cannot be ascertained with positive correctness, the symptoms alone can guide us in selecting a proper remedy.

If there is much heat, and the pulse is full, hard and bounding, *Aconite* should be given in water, a small spoonful every fifteen minutes. If violent vomiting is present, which does not afford the patient any relief; if the features are altered and the extremities cold, *Arsen.* should be administered as the most perfectly corresponding homœopathic specific. Six pellets may be dissolved in a cupful of water, of which the patient may

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take a dessertspoonful every thirty minutes. If the patient cannot keep the water on his stomach, a pellet may be placed upon his tongue every half hour.

Other medicines may likewise be required, especially if the inflammation invades neighboring organs. Among these we distinguish:

Nux vom., gastritis of drunkards; burning, especially at the pyloric orifice.

Belladonna; burning pains in the stomach, with delirium, dread of liquids.

Bryonia; burning in the stomach aggravated by motion, the vomiting sets in after drinking.

Cantharides; stinging or burning pains in the stomach, with pains in the bowels, kidneys or bladder.

Hyoscyamus; vomiting of blood, dread of liquids; spasms after drinking.

Phosphorus; if Arsen. is not sufficient, and the following symptoms are present: burning in the stomach with violent thirst, anxiety, altered features, spasms in the facial muscles, coldness of the extremities, feeble pulse.

If gastritis is caused by vegetable poisons, the antidotal treatment recommended in the article on "Poisoning" should first be resorted to, after which a few drops of the spirits of Camphor may be given every five minutes on a lump of sugar, or in a small spoonful of tepid water.

Beside the medicinal treatment the patient should pursue the strictest diet. He should only drink small portions of slimy drinks, and never unless he experiences a desire for drink. In order to quench his burning thirst, he may swallow every now and then a spoonful of fresh water. Great relief is likewise afforded by frequently rinsing the mouth with fresh water. The

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patient may likewise hold in his mouth small lumps of ice, but only as long as he has his full consciousness. Even after the disease is removed, the strictest diet should be carefully observed for a time, until the patient may resume the use of his habitual food without running any risk.

2. Chronic gastritis develops itself so slowly, and with such a variety of symptoms that it is very seldom correctly diagnosed at the onset. In the beginning of the disease the patient only complains of eructations, distention of the stomach, acidity and pressure in the stomach. This pressure is generally felt only after a meal, continues during the period of digestion, and ends with the same. The appetite is generally good; yet the patient is afraid of partaking of any food, because his pains are excited by it. In some cases the pain continues without an interruption, but is aggravated by eating or drinking. Frequently the patients complain of pain in the back, especially in the region corresponding with that of the stomach; or they do not complain of any pain, only of a disagreeable feeling of heat in the stomach. Others are tormented by violent heartburn. Almost all are afflicted with emaciation. Vomiting sets in now and then, especially after an error in diet; at a later period the vomiting takes place more frequently, and excites the patient's attention. A striking emaciation soon becomes apparent; the advent of this symptom points to the danger of an approaching fatal termination.

Chronic gastritis does not always run this course. In some cases no vomiting is observed during the whole course of the disease, but only a characteristic pain in the stomach after eating, and the gradually increasing

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emaciation. In other cases a violent and distressing heartburn is the most prominent symptom. In still other cases the stomach secretes a transparent, albuminous fluid, which frequently tastes sour and sets the teeth on edge. This fluid is sometimes mixed with a blackish substance, or it has the color of coffee-grounds, or is mixed with coagulated blood.

Chronic gastritis owes its existence to the same causes as the acute form, except that the former develops itself slowly under the influence of a slowly but steadily-acting irritation; the acute form breaks out all at once in all its fury.

The first thing to be done in the way of treatment is that every thing which may be injurious to the patient, should be carefully removed from his diet, and that the action of the appropriate specific remedy should be supported by the strictest regime. The diet which has been recommended as adapted to homœopathic treatment generally, will be found sufficient in this case, and the medicines indicated for acute gastritis, are likewise suitable for the chronic form. A leading remedy is *Nux vomica*, especially if the following symptoms are present: Sour eructations, or gulping up of a watery fluid, especially after eating; frequent vomiting of sour mucus or of the ingesta; sensitiveness of the region and pit of the stomach to pressure; pressure in the stomach as from a stone, even after a scanty meal; constipation, backache; this remedy is particularly adapted to drunkards and to persons who lead a sedentary life.

Arsenicum is generally indicated, if the emaciation has progressed to a considerable degree, the vomiting becomes more frequent and copious, and the symptoms generally resemble those of acute gastritis. It may be

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given in alternation with *Nux vom.*, Arsenic in the morning, Nux at night, until an improvement becomes manifest, after which all medication is discontinued until the symptoms again assume a more serious character. In cases where the disease develops itself after the suppression of some cutaneous eruption, *Sulphur* is given in water, a small spoonful morning and night for four days, after which we watch the effect.

Schirrus of the Stomach.

This disease most frequently befals persons who have been addicted to the use of spirits, taking them before breakfast, or after a fit of chagrin, grief or some other unpleasant emotion; or persons who have drank quantities of sour wine, cider, etc.; who have been exposed to care, privation; who have made use of quantities of cathartics, salt; or the disease may develop itself as the effect of poison, etc.

The precursory symptoms may continue for many years; the principal among them are, difficult digestion, weight and tension in the pit of the stomach. Before breakfast, early in the morning, patients complain of heartburn; a watery, slimy fluid rises into the mouth, sometimes in considerable quantity.

Finally, at a later period of the disease, the patient begins to vomit; the vomiting takes place two or three hours after a meal, at first it may be prevented by the use of light food, but after a while it takes place without any particular cause.

If the schirrus is fully developed, a circumscribed swelling is seen at a certain place in the region of the stomach, which is at times moveable and at other times

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seated. At this stage of the disease the vomiting is constant, the patient throws up a chocolate or coffee-colored substance, or sometimes even blood. The distress now reaches the highest degree, the patient is afraid of taking nourishment, which he knows he has to throw up again. The bowels are obstinately constipated, the thirst is intense, the emaciation has reached the highest degree, the eyes are dim and sunken, the complexion changes to a yellow-greenish hue, (a characteristic sign of the disease,) and the dry, parchment-like skin finally begins to swell up.

The remedies indicated for cardialgia will likewise prove useful in the precursory stage of schirrus. The following remedies may likewise be used.

Arsenicum, for burning, gnawing pains in the pit and region of the stomach, excessive anxiety; aggravation of the pains after eating and after midnight; prostration, vomiting of mucus and food, which causes the patient to faint.

Plumbum, for excessive vomiting and constipation, the ejected substance looks like verdigris, or is blackish, bilious and bitter. Periodical paroxysms of burning distress with excessive anxiety, anxious and cold perspiration.

Lycopodium, for a griping and tearing sensation in the stomach, flatulent distention of the abdomen.

Conium, if the disease arises from a blow or fall upon the stomach.

In one case I have succeeded in curing schirrus of the stomach. The patient, a lady, had been abandoned by all her physicians, threw up nothing but a chocolate-colored ichor and fæces, and was completely restored by the alternate use of *Nux vom.* and *Arsen.* every two

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hours. This happened five years ago, and the lady is still living in perfect health.

Inflammation of the Heart. (Carditis.)

On account of the importance of the organ, this disease is exceedingly dangerous, and may moreover be easily confounded with other inflammations. A mistake in the treatment may prove fatal. This should be carefully considered by every person who undertakes to heal diseases.

In most cases the disease sets in suddenly, with violent anxiety and oppression. The breathing is hurried, short and panting, and patients feel a desire of drawing every now and then a long and moaning breath, by which they obtain some relief. At first the beats of the heart are violent and quick, sometimes attended with the distressing feeling as though one wave after the other were dashing through the heart, or as if the heart were full of boiling water in constant motion; at a later period the beats of the heart become irregular, intermittent, tremulous. The fever, which is more or less intense, is almost without any remissions. The pulse is exceedingly hurried, small, hard, sometimes soft and contracted, irregular or even imperceptible. In the first days the face looks red and bloated, the eyes are protruded, glassy and rolling about wildly in their sockets, with a staring look and a peculiar expression of anxiety; but on the third or fourth day the face looks pale, sunken, and the features are exceedingly altered. If the inflammation is fully developed, the patients complain of a continued pain striking through the heart from before backwards, which becomes at

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times so violently lancinating and boring, or heavily compressive, that the patients cry out, and fancy they will suffocate. These pains become worse when the patient lies on the left side. Sometimes the patients cough, expectorating a bloody mucus, but the cough does not cause them any pain. At times they complain of nausea or a disposition to vomit. Some experience an intense thirst, others none at all. The urine is secreted in small quantity, and looks fiery. Every now and then the patients faint, and wake as if intoxicated and stupefied.

As the disease progresses, these symptoms become aggravated. The cough becomes more troublesome. The urine looks turbid. The patients toss about continually, and not infrequently the patient talks irrationally, though his consciousness seems perfect. Some patients complain of violent lancinating pains at some spot under the sternum shooting to the shoulder and abdomen, or of a feeling of burning heat in the chest. In other cases we observe a spasmodic constriction of the fauces and complete hydrophobia, twitching of the cervical muscles, violent vomiting, retention of urine. At the acme of the disease, the hands and feet become cold and covered with cold sweat.

The inflammation is very seldom confined to the substance of the heart; it generally involves the sac in which the heart is suspended, and the symptoms become modified in proportion as the sac participates in the inflammatory process. By means of a careful physical examination it will not be difficult to determine whether the heart itself is inflamed, and by the timely and proper use of the following remedies it will be possible to save the patient's life in every case.

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The first medicine to be used is *Aconite*, of which we dissolve six globules in a cupful of water, and give a dessertspoonful every fifteen minutes until the symptoms abate. After Aconite we may have to give

Cannabis especially if the sac is involved; if violent shocks are experienced in the region of the heart, aggravated by motion, as if the heart would start out of its place, with arrest of breathing; or if the patient imagines that the heart is beating at a lower place; tensive, aching pains under the sternum, pale face, small pulse.

Spigelia; palpitation with dyspnœa, trembling of the heart, cutting pains in the bowels, undulating motion of the heart, stitches in the region of the heart, or purring murmur in this region; the beats of the heart are not synchronous with the pulse.

Acidum benzoicum, in the case of arthritic or rheumatic individuals, if they are suddenly roused after midnight with all the symptoms of carditis, violent palpitation, throbbing of the temporal arteries, hurried pulse, intermittent, undulating beating of the heart.

Arsenicum; sunken and altered features, anxiety, tossing about, delirium, suffocative paroxysms, intermittent pulse, cold extremities.

If the disease runs a protracted course, without any extraordinary intensity, we may give *Aconite* and *Sulpher* in alternation, so that Sulphur is only given every four hours, and Aconite every hour. After subduing the disease by this treatment, the patient will have to guard against a relapse. He should carefully avoid every violent emotion, and should abstain for some time from the use of coffee, wine, spirits. The least transgression in diet or excess of any kind may bring on a relapse.

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Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague.

The succession of the paroxysms in intermittent fever, and the symptoms by which they are characterised, are of the utmost importance; the successful treatment of every case of fever and ague depends upon this knowledge, and it is absurd to undertake to treat fever and ague in the stereotyped way which has been adopted by Old-School physicians.

The influence of the will may have a good deal to do with the treatment of this disease. In my younger days I have freed myself from fever and ague after Old-School physicians had sought in vain to suppress it by large doses of Quinine. I happened to be taken with a chill, my teeth chattered and every limb shook, when I conceived the strange fancy whether I would shake and chatter in this manner, if I had to appear in the king's presence. I had scarcely conceived this idea, when I saw the king before me in my imagination, and I commenced a speech with these words: "Great king! etc." As soon as I had uttered these words with a firm voice, the chill left me, I felt comfortably warm, my recovery was complete and I have never had another attack of fever and ague from that day to this.

This shows what an important part the will has in the management of fever and ague; I have cured very many cases of this disease without any medicine whatsoever, simply by inspiring patients with a belief that I was willing and able to help them. All that the patients had to do, was to speak a few words after me; it is immaterial what the words are; belief is the main point, indeed every thing. This is the treatment by sympathy.

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In the hands of a skillful homœopathic physician, a single powder is frequently sufficient to effect a cure which cannot be accomplished with the same success by pursuing a stereotyped treatment with one and the same remedy in every case.

We call an attack of fever and ague *quotidian*, if the paroxysms occur every day; *tertian*, if they occur every other day; *quartan*, if they occur every fourth day; *double-quotidian*, if two paroxysms set in in the course of a day.

In selecting a remedy, we have to pay particular attention to the manner in which the chill, heat and sweat succeed each other; whether and when there is thirst, and by what general ailments the paroxysm is characterised. The period of the day when the paroxysm sets in, has likewise to be considered.

In many districts where intermittent fevers are treated with large doses of Quinine, *Ipecacuanha* is the specific remedy in every case. By giving a spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets every morning and evening, we not only cure the disease itself, but extirpate even the chronic ailments which the abuse of Cinchona had engendered.

If dropsy, or enlargement of the liver and spleen has set in, *Arsen.*, to be given like Ipecac. will effect a cure.

If the treatment with Quinine has made the patient nervous, irritable, sensitive to noise, if the pupils are dilated, the face is bloated, the vision obscured, he complains of headache, hot flashes. anxious dreams, bloating of the bowels, *Bellad.* will afford relief.

The coldness of the body, and the cold sweats which are sometimes caused by the abuse of Cinchona, yield to *Veratrum.*

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Scrofulous and rickety subjects, or persons who are afflicted with cutaneous eruptions, will do well to take *Sulphur*.

Intermittent fevers which have become complicated with symptoms of Cinchona, and have lost their genuine type, likewise require *Ipecac*.

In the case of persons who are addicted to study or to a sedentary mode of life, and have had their digestive system injured by Quinine, whose bowels have become constipated and who are affected with induration of the liver, a single dose of *Nux vomica* may accomplish a cure.

In particular seasons different specific remedies may be indicated, and the same remedy may cure every case, if the symptoms remain similar. In our last epidemic, *Rhus* and *Bry.* proved the specific remedies to which every case yielded, whether the remedies were given in alternation or as a composite remedy.

The remedy should not be given during the paroxysm. Of the appropriate remedy I dissolve six globules in a cupful of water, and give a spoonful morning and evening between the paroxysms for four days. In some cases the fever ceases after the first spoonful; but in other cases a few perhaps more violent paroxysms may take place after taking the medicine; but the subsequent paroxysms will be lighter and finally cease. If the patient is told beforehand, that the paroxysms will occur in this way, he will be thankful for the information, and will be perfectly willing to abide by the result.

The patient should confine himself to a light diet, though he need not suffer hunger. There is no objection to the moderate use of milk, or to being near the

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water; the patient should of course guard against keen winds or draughts of air, but otherwise he will not be injured by a walk along the river on a fine morning.

The subjoined table will enable a physician to manage every case of fever and ague provided all the particular circumstances of the case are carefully noted. In the case of a young girl, for instance, whose menses have become suppressed, I think first of *Puls.*, which if it should not be strictly homœopathic to all the symptoms of the paroxysm, may be given in alternation or combination with the next most suitable remedy.

A young girl who had been reduced to a skeleton, had had the fever for two years without being able to get rid of it in spite of any thing she had done. An examination showed that the girl had a large ulcer on the left arm. She informed me that such an ulcer broke out upon her every six to eight weeks. One dose of *Hepar sulph.* not only healed the sore, but the fever-paroxysms were likewise arrested, and the girl now enjoys perfect health.

There is a truth in the popular belief that the fever-paroxysms should not be suddenly suppressed, and that they should be allowed to spend their rage, because, after that, health is so much more firmly established. Under homœopathic treatment the paroxysms run a rapid course, and are arrested without improper violence; but, if this should not be the case, patients need not fret and moan on this account; even if the paroxysms should continue for a time, the general health will not be impaired thereby, on the contrary, may be firmly established after the storm.

Every paroxysm commences with lassitude, disposi-

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tion to yawn, backache, stretching of the limbs, paleness of the face, bluness of the lips and finger-nails. After this the body becomes cold, the patient shakes and the teeth chatter, frequently with spasmodic symptoms, small, hard and frequent pulse, scanty and watery urine; these symptoms are followed by dry heat, with or without thirst, full and hard pulse, red urine. Headache, loss of consciousness, and delirium are frequently present. At last the skin begins to become moist, sweat sets in, with which the disagreeable symptoms generally abate, after which the patient feels quite well again. This continues until the next paroxysm, when the above-mentioned symptoms re-appear, until the fever is cured.

The following table exhibits all the incidental ailments and modifications of the intermittent form, together with the remedies corresponding with each. This table facilitates the treatment a good deal.

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Remedies	Chill	Heat.	Sweat.	Accompanying ailments.	Type.	Particular remarks.
Aconite.	Violent, with thirst.	Continued, burning with thirst.	None	Great anxiety during the heat, oppression and chilliness when exposed ever so little.	Evening, quotidian or quartan.	Especially suitable to plethoric persons.
Antimon. crudum.	Desire for beer.	With little or no thirst.	After the heat.	Gastric derangements.	Morning, or tertian, also double-quotidian.	
Arnica.	Thirst before the chill, gradually lessening.	Moderate.		Drawing in the periosteum, rheumatic pains before the attack.	Morning, afternoon or evening, tertian or quartan.	After abuse of Cinchona.
Arsenic.	no thirst.	Burning, with violent thirst, frequent drinking but little at a time.	None, or long after the heat.	1. Existing ailments are worse during the attack. 2. Prostration, trembling or even paralysis of the limbs. 3. Dropsical swelling. 4. Swelling of the liver and spleen.	Quotidian, tertian, quartian, or double-quotidian.	After abuse of Cinchona.
Belladonna.	Violently shaking, with or without thirst; drinks seem cold.	With or without thirst, flushed and puffed face, dullness of the head, delirium.	During or after the heat.	Frontal headache, also in the temples, vertigo, red eyes.	Quotidian, tertian, in the afternoon or evening, rarely in the morning.	After abuse of Cinchona.
Bryonia.	Predominant, with thirst.	With thirst.	After the heat, with abatement of the symptoms.	1. Dry cough, with stitches in the chest, sides and abdomen. 2. The paroxysm is preceded by headache, vertigo, stretching of the limbs, loathing of food, nausea, vomiting, dry, sticky tongue.	Quotidian and tertian.	
Calcarea carb.	With thirst.	With thirst.		1. Hot face with cold hands, without thirst.	Morning or forenoon.	1. After abuse of Cin-

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Remedies.	Chill.	Heat.	Sweat.	Accompanying ailments.	Type.	Particular remarks.
				2. The attack is preceded by tearing in the joints, heaviness of the head and in the limbs, obliging one to stretch them.		chona or Quinine. 2. Suitable to persons who work much in cold water.
Cantharides.	Chill or chill and heat mingled; no thirst or only after the chill.	No thirst.		1. Fever with urinary difficulties. 2. Heaviness and lameness of the limbs.	3. Tertian.	After abuse of Quinine.
Capsicum.	Chills predominating, or with violent thirst.	With or without thirst and sweat.			Quotidian or tertian.	After abuse of Cinchona, or with painful swelling of the spleen during the chill.
Carbo veget.	With thirst.	Little thirst, at the outset.	After the heat.	1. Swelling of the stomach. 2. Before the fever: beating in the temples, tearing in the bones and teeth.	Quotidian, tertian, quartan, in the forenoon.	After abuse of Quinine.
Causticum.	No thirst.	No thirst.	After the heat.	1. Suitable to gouty persons. 2. Buzzing in the head during the sweat.	Afternoon or at midnight.	
Chamomilla.	Thirst.	With or without thirst.	After the heat, even the hair is wet.	1. Pressure in the pit of the stomach, nausea, vomiting of bile, diarrhœa, painful micturition. 2. Delirium during the chill, worse during the heat.	Evening or afternoon.	
China.	No thirst, only between	No thirst.	After the heat, thirst is	1. Many accessory symptoms previous to the attack, such as: nausea,	Quotidian, tertian, dou-	Fevers or

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	the chill and the hot stage.		felt as soon as the sweat breaks out.	thirst, ravenous hunger, headache, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, sneezing, etc. 2. Fever with swelling and painfulness of the spleen and liver, unless these disorders had been caused by abuse of Quinine.	blo quotidian.	marshy districts.
Gina.	Thirst, or without thirst, but heat with thirst.			Vomiting of food followed by ravenous hunger. Pale face during the chill and heat.		Suitable to children who have worms.
Cocculus.	Shaking or internal chill, with desire for tonics.	Flushed face, thirst.		Cardialgia, lameness in the small of the back, constipation.	Evening.	
Coffea.		All over, without any previous chill, with delirium with the eyes open.	All over, after the heat.	Nervousness during the heat, flushed face during the heat. Thirst from first to last.		
Conium.	Thirst after the chill.	Hot face, with nausea after pain in occipit.	In the night after the paroxysm.	Icy-cold hands during the chill; after the chill thirst, then hot face, heavy head, throbbing in the occiput followed by nausea; feels well in the evening, but perspires profusely in the night, especially on the abdomen.	Every forenoon.	
Dulcamara.	No thirst.	Desire for cold drinks.		Caused by a cold; heat with delirious talk, flushed face, burning heat in the palate.	Worse in the evening.	
Ferrum.	Violent thirst, preceded or followed	All over with flushed face.		Determination of blood to the head, swelling of the veins, puffiness around the eyes, pressure in the	Evening.	After abuse of Quinine.

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Remedies.	Chill.	Heat.	Sweat.	Accompanying ailments.	Type.	Particular remarks.
	by headache, (these symptoms may constitute an independent fever-group, or be followed by the other elements of the fever and ague paroxysm.			stomach and abdomen, even after a slight meal; tension of the abdomen which causes shortness of breath, with vomiting of food, laming weakness.		
Graphites.		Hot face.		Cold feet with hot face.	Quotidian.	
Hepar sulp.	Thirst.	Restless sleep.		Ulcers, boils, bitter taste in the morning.	Every evening	
Hyoscyamus.	Chill all over, hot face and cold hands.	Burning on the body or within.		Sleep disturbed by cough, or complicated with epilepsy.	Quotidian, quartan.	
Ignatia.	Thirst.	No thirst, cold feet.		The chill may be arrested by external warmth.	Quotidian, tertian, quartan, afternoon.	
Ipecac.	Slight chill, with thirst.	Violent, mostly without thirst.		Gastric symptoms, nausea, vomiting, worse in the evening.	Quotidian, tertian.	After abuse of Quinine.
Lachesis.	Internal chill, with external heat.		After the heat.		Quotidian, tertian, especially in the spring.	After abuse of Quinine.
Mercurius.	Alternate chill and heat, with thirst.	Thirst.	Profuse, fetid, staining the linen yellow.		Evening, and lasting all night.	After abuse of Quinine.

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Natrum mur.	With or without thirst.	Thirst, and violent headache.	On the soles of the feet.	Bone-pains, backache, sallow complexion, headache, debility, bitter mouth, sore corners of the mouth, pressure in the pit of the stomach.	Quotidian, tertian; forenoon.	After abuse of Quinine.
Nitri acid.	One hour, without thirst.	All over, without thirst.	All over, for two hours.		Afternoon.	
Nux vomica.	Sometimes slight, at other times severe, with thirst for beer.	Sometimes predominating, or slight thirst for beer.	After the heat, or none at all.	Constipation; suitable to persons whose habits are sedentary, who are addicted to the use of spirits, who perform much severe mental labor, are afflicted with piles, etc.	Quotidian, tertian, afternoon, evening or at night.	After abuse of Quinine, with induration of the liver.
Opium.	With or without thirst.	Thirst.	Warm.	Sopor, stertorous breathing, spasmodic twitchings of the limbs, suppressed secretions.		
Pulsatilla.	No thirst.	Thirst.	After or with the heat.	During the chill: pale face, vertigo, stupefaction, painfulness and heaviness of the head, anxiety, oppression of the chest, vomiting of mucus. This remedy is suitable to females whose menses are suppressed, or are delaying and scanty.	Quotidian, tertian, quartan, afternoon or evening.	After abuse of Quinine.
Rhus tox.	Thirst.	Thirst.	After the heat.	Pains in the limbs during the chill, headache, vertigo, nausea, urticaria.	Quotidian, tertian, double-quotidian.	
Sabadilla.	Slight thirst.	Slight thirst.	With the heat.	Cough during the chill, headache during the heat.	Quotidian, tertian, quartan.	
Sambucus nigra.	Chill before bedtime.	Dry, with dread of exposure.	Excessive, exhausting.	The sweat continues even between the paroxysms.	Evening.	

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Remedies.	Chill.	Heat.	Sweat.	Accompanying ailments.	Type.	Particular remarks.
Silicea.		Burning.	Slight.	Suitable to scrofulous children with burning heat all over, flushed and puffed face, hard glandular swellings along the sides of the neck, bloated bowels, diarrhœa; between the paroxysms the children are exceedingly obstinate and peevish, and cry even when touched or looked at.	Forenoon, continuing until evening, or from midnight until morning.	
Sepia.	Thirst.				Forenoon.	After abuse of Quinine.
Sulphur.	Thirst and other ailments.	Thirst.	Sweat in the morning.	Suitable to scrofulous, rickety persons, or who are troubled with eruptions.	Quotidian, every evening.	After abuse of Quinine, especially after the violent suppression of cutaneous disorders.
Tartarus emeticus.	No thirst.	No thirst.		Sopor (next to Opium.)		
Veratrum album.	Thirst.	Continued heat with thirst, after alternate chills and heat.	Cold sweat.	External coldness only, or only internal heat with dark urine.	Quotidian, tertian, quartan, morning or before midnight.	After abuse of Quinine

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Since the treatment of intermittent fever by means of large doses of Quinine is still kept up in many districts, it may be well to quote in this place Hahnemann's warning advice against this practice. It may be found in the third volume of his Materia Medica Pura, p. 103:

"It is true, the patients can no longer complain that the paroxysm of their fever and ague makes its appearance regularly at certain hours of the day; but behold! how sallow their puffed faces, how dim their eyes! Behold their oppressed breathing, their distended bowels, their swollen loins, their impaired appetite, their foul taste, the oppression of the stomach caused by food, the abnormal character of their alvine evacuations mingled with undigested food; behold their anxious and unrefreshing sleep! Behold, how languidly, despondingly, peevishly or stupidly they go about, tormented by a much larger number of ailments than had been caused by the fever and ague. And such a china-cachexia, how long does it often last, until life becomes a perfect burthen! Is this health? I admit that it is not fever and ague, nor is it health, but another disease worse than the original fever, a cinchona-cachexia which had to be worse than the fever and ague, otherwise this disease would not have been conquered by the artificial disease. If the organism recovers from this cinchona-disease, the fever and ague, which had been held in suspense until now, breaks out again with more intensity than formerly, for the simple reason that the organism had been weakened by bad management."

The principal remedies for such a cinchona-cachexia are: *Ipecacuanha, Ars., Nux vom., Sulph., Pulsatilla, Verat., Carbo. veg., Arnica, Bellad., Calc. carb., Caps., Cina. Ferr., Mercur., Natr. carb.,, Natr. mur., Sepia.*

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Erysipelas.

This is an inflammation of the skin, where the swollen parts feel hot and have a rose-colored appearance, with a prickling and itching sensation, a feeling of tension in the inflamed part, and a great deal of distress A characteristic sign of this inflammation is the disappearance of the redness under the pressure of the finger, which returns again as soon as the pressure is removed.

Erysipelas is generally preceded by fever, loss of appetite, nausea, also vomiting.

As long as the fever and the dry heat continue, we give *Aconite*, six pellets in a cupful of water, a small spoonful every two hours.

We distinguish several forms of this disease. The most common form is:

Erysipelas of Muscular Parts.

Rose-colored, smooth and shining, also radiating. The remedy is *Bellad.*, same as Aconite, or only every four hours, for four or six days.

Erysipelas of Joints.

This requires *Bryonia.*

Wandering Erysipelas.

Tending to shift from one part to another; the remedy is *Pulsatilla.*

Vesicular Erysipelas,

Affects chiefly the face, and invades even the hairy scalp. This form is generally accompanied by a violent fever with bilious symptoms. The affected parts are red, swollen and hard. The vesicles are filled with

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a watery, milky or yellowish fluid of various sizes, which frequently run into each other like small pox, and cause much itching, burning and a feeling of tension. The remedy is *Rhus tox.*

If the patient complains of violent urging to urinate, we may give *Cantharides.*

If the inflammation is attended with boring, gnawing, digging pains, and if the vesicles contain a yellow fluid, *Euphorbium* may be administered.

The gastric symptoms which sometimes set in with this disease, such as cardialgia, sour eructations, constipation, etc., require *Nux vom.*

In this, as in all other diseases, the secondary symptoms have to be well considered.

Persons with a psoric taint, will do well to take a dose of *Sulphur,* which may eradicate the disposition to erysipelatous inflammation; we may give a spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets, morning and evening, for four days.

During the first months of their existence infants are sometimes attacked with an erysipelatous inflammation in the region of the umbilicus, which spreads over the abdomen, towards the chest and back. *Aconite,* and *Bellad.,* in alternation, are the best remedies, six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful every two hours. Compare *Apis, Bry., Rhus, Hep., Sulph.*

For the erysipelatous inflammation of the scrotum, to which chimney-sweeps are chiefly liable, we recommend *Arsenicum,* also *Mur. ac., Kreasot., Secale corn., Sepia.*

Zona or *Zoster,* (shingles,) holds a middle place between erysipelas and herpes. It frequently manifests itself in the shape of a fiery band or zone about the width of the hand, generally encompassing in a semi-

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circle one side of the body, most frequently under the breast, in the middle of the abdomen, or even the neck or one of the extremities; it never shifts to the opposite parts. Upon the red skin small, pea-shaped pustules spring up, which become filled with a yellowish fluid and cause a violent itching, burning and stinging.

A main remedy is *Mercurius*, also *Rhus tox.*, *Graph.*: *C ust.* for itching, burning pains. *Nitr. ac.*, *Arsen.*, *Euphorb.*, *Sulphur*, may likewise be considered.

A main rule for the external treatment of erysipelas is not to apply any thing wet or greasy to the swelling, but to keep the parts warm, and to prevent their coming in contact with cold air, dampness, etc., lest this sort of exposure should induce a metastasis (shifting or transfer) of the inflammation to more noble organs, such as the brain, which might readily terminate fatally. The best mode of keeping the parts protected, is to wrap them up in thin strips of cotton wadding, or in warmed cushions containing rye flour or wheat.

If the rules which I have laid down for the management of this disease are carefully followed, the disease will prove perfectly tractable; but if these rules are neglected, the inflammation may terminate in induration, suppuration or gangrene. In this condition *Arsen.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Lach.*, *China*, *Sabina*, *Secale corn.*, *Sulph.*, may prove serviceable.

Under proper homœopathic treatment erysipelas may run its course in three, or at the latest, in six days, the skin loses its shining appearance, becomes opaque, and peels off.

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Inflammation of the Ear. (Otitis.)

In connection with erysipelas we will mention the treatment of *otitis* or inflammation of the ear. The inflammation generally extends to one ear. It is very painful, and if very acute, may become dangerous, by spreading to the brain and giving rise to erysipelatous inflammation of the meningeal membranes. In acute otitis the ear looks red and swollen, is exceedingly painful when touched, and if the inner ear is involved in the inflammation, it feels as if it were cut up with knives, or as if the ear were to be torn out of the head. There is violent throbbing, a burning distress in the ear, horrid noises in the ear and head, excessive sensitiveness to noise; most generally the pain in the ear is accompanied by headache, dizziness; the patient is unable to remain quiet, and the stomach is very often disturbed sympathetically by nausea and even vomiting. When the ear begins to discharge, the pain abates somewhat so as to become tolerable.

If erysipelas of the brain sets in in consequence of the inflammation of the ear, the brain feels as if knives were cutting through it, the head looks swollen and inflamed, the eyes are often closed by the swelling, a horrid aching and throbbing is complained of, the fever is very high, tongue thickly coated, urine dark and fiery. The chief remedies for this form of meningitis are *Aconite* and *Belladonna*, 6 pellets of each to be dissolved in half a tumblerful of water separately, and to be given in half tablespoonful doses alternately every half hour. The patient should not sleep on a feather pillow,—and be kept removed from all noise and in a partially

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obscured room. A dose of *Rhus tox.* may be given with the other medicines in alternation three or four times a-day. This treatment will effect a cure in every curable case.

The principal remedies for otitis are Aconite, Belladonna, Mercurius and Pulsatilla. Aconite and Belladonna in alternation, if the fever is very high, with violent throbbing, burning, tearing and shooting pains in the ear; these medicines to be given as for erysipelas of the brain. Pulsatilla alternately with Aconite, if the ear looks pale-red, shining, with discharge of blood and pus. Mercury, if the ear and the surrounding bones look swollen and the pain is much worse at night. For acute earache, *Aconite* and *Mercury* are the principal remedies. For discharges from the ears, see the Repertory.

Cough. (Tussis.)

This is such a common disorder that most persons are disposed to neglect it and let it run its course. And yet a neglected cough may entail dangerous consequences, and may lead to hæmoptysis, pulmonary consumption, etc.

One reason why people have acquired a habit of neglecting a cough is, that the Old-school treatment is really insufficient to do any thing for such a disorder. All that can be done by the usual Old-school routine, is to palliate the cough, a proceeding which any person of common sense can do as well as a physician. Violent medicines simply lead to the setting up of artificial ailments in the patient's constitution, without helping him any.

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Homœopathy cures every sort of cough which has not yet resulted in the destruction of organs, with perfect certainty; but in order to accomplish this result, it is necessary that every symptom which is peculiar to the case, should be carefully noted.

For this reason I here subjoin first the more important remedies, and afterwards those which are less important, although occasionally demanded by extraordinary symptoms. It is impossible to exhaust this subject here, inasmuch as cough is very frequently a mere symptom of some other more deep-seated disease.

In the winter-season patients afflicted with cough, should not be away from the open air altogether; on the contrary, in fine weather they should walk out at noon when the sun is bright. Rough and keen winds, draughts of air, etc., should be guarded against.

A cough is either dry, without expectoration, or else loose, with expectoration. Dry cough is sometimes exceedingly troublesome. Drinking thin gruel of rye or oat-meal, not too salt, affords much relief; an excellent drink may likewise be prepared by boiling two ounces of clarified sugar in one pint of water pretty thoroughly, and then stirring up in this solution half a tablespoonful of potato-starch; a teaspoonful of this jelly may be taken cold every now and then; it will prove exceedingly agreeable as a means of relief for the cough and the dryness in the mouth.

Patients should try as much as possible to control the cough by their will; for this reason it may be well to tell children that they must not cough so much, lest coughing should become a habit and the lungs should become unnaturally and unnecessarily irritated.

The following are the principal remedies for cough:

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Aconite; cough with inflammatory character; heat, restlessness, fever; short, rough, dry, hollow cough, for instance at the commencement of croup, laryngitis, influenza.

Nux vomica; dry cough, with roughness and tickling in the larynx, which feels raw; tenacious mucus in the chest, with headache as if the head would fly to pieces, bruising pain in the epigastrium and hypochondria; it is worse from midnight till morning; dry cough with inclination to vomit, tenacious phlegm, especially in the case of plethoric individuals; aggravated by reading, thinking and moving about.

Chamomilla; especially suitable to children; scraping catarrhal cough, particularly in the winter; constant tickling under the sternum or in the larynx, oppression and hoarseness; worst at night, also during sleep; cough after crying a good deal; suffocative cough after midnight, also with watery, tenacious, bitter expectoration.

Pulsatilla; loose cough, or first dry and then loose; copious expectoration of white, yellow, or greenish blood-streaked mucus, bitter or salt; racking, dry cough with suffocative sensation as from the vapor of Sulphur, or as if the stomach would burn; with retching and gagging; painful stitches in the chest, or sides of the chest; relieved in the open air; suitable to pale individuals, afflicted with anæmia, scanty menses; hoarseness.

Bryonia; catarrhal or inflammatory cough, tickling in the larynx, disposition to draw a long breath, stitches in the chest and pit of the stomach, vomiting of food after coughing, also with stitches in the head, or as if the head would fly to pieces; moist cough, with

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yellowish or rusty-colored expectoration; cough aggravated when the patient enters a warm room.

Belladonna; spasmodic cough, with dyspnœa, rush of blood to the head and chest, shooting stitches in the region of the hip; tickling in the larynx as after swallowing dust, especially after midnight; with suffocative constriction, aphonia.

Arnica; cough, with burning pain in the chest and under the ribs; most cough, with expectoration of fluid blood, or coagulated blood, with dyspnœa, palpitation of the heart, periodical flashes of heat; the cough is eased by eating.

Ipecacuanha; spasmodic cough with rattling of mucus, even unto vomiting or suffocation; in the case of children, they turn blue and red in the face, and become quite rigid; cough, with pain in the umbilical region, or spirting of urine; *bloody cough.*

China; suitable to persons who have become weakened by loss of animal fluids; dry cough as from inhaling the vapors of Sulphur, night and morning after rising, with pain in the chest and between the scapulæ. Violent cough directly after eating or laughing; watery or tenacious, purulent, blood-streaked expectoration; suitable to persons who are subject to hæmorrhage.

Phosphorus; dry cough, with tickling, roughness in the air-passages, horseness, aphonia; viscid, *rusty,* bloody, purulent expectoration, having a salt, sweetish, foul or sour taste, (see pneumonia, croup, bronchitis, where many other remedies for cough may be found mentioned.)

An excellent drink for persons who are afflicted with cough, is the following: Boil a quart of water in a well-glazed earthen vessel, then sprinkle a dessertspoon-

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ful of rye-flour upon the same, without stirring it, remove the vessel from the fire as soon as the sprinkling is done, cover the same well and let the liquid cool. This being accomplised, pour the liquid into a bottle very carefully so as to keep the floury sediment in the vessel, and let the patient drink the whole of this in the course of a day; this should be repeated every day, as long as the patient derives benefit from it; it is an old popular remedy, and many cases of chronic cough, even incipient phthisis, have been cured with it.

Fresh milk, mucilaginous soups and drinks are allowable and highly useful in cough; but all salt, fat and heavy nourishment should be avoided. Smoking is likewise hurtful.

Bloody Cough, Vomiting of Blood, Pulmonary Hæmorrhage. (Hæmoptysis, Hæmatemesis.)

A great remedy for this disorder is *China*, a spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets every two hours. This may be given in alternation with any medicine that seems to be more specifically adapted to the cause of the attack.

If the attack is caused for instance by a strain, reaching too high, lifting heavy weight, etc., *Arnica* may be given in alternation with China.

If a fit of chagrin was the cause, give *Chamomilla;* if fright, *Opium.*

If the attack is attended with fever, restlessness, anxiety, palpitation of the heart dry heat, etc., *Aconite* is the remedy, which may likewise be given, if the attack is caused by fright, or some violent excitement of the feelings.

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Belladonna, for congestion of blood to the head, flushed and puffed face, sparkling eyes, frontal headache.

Opium is suitable to drunkards, and *Nux vomica* to coffee-drinkers.

A capital remedy for hæmorrhage of arterial blood is *Millefolium*, in alternation with *China* every two hours.

Ipecacuanha, and *Phosphorus*, the latter in cases of great debility, are likewise important remedies.

Vomiting is frequently a symptom of ulceration or cancer of the stomach.

Belladonna, may be given, if blood is lost by the mouth and rectum at the same time, in the place of the menses.

The patient should lie quietly on his back; every excitement, talking, noise, excessive warmth of the room should be avoided. The nourishment which the patient takes, should be cold rather than warm. The sick room should be frequently ventilated; pure air is indispensable to such patients; acids, and all such stereotyped domestic remedies have to be abandoned. These remarks likewise apply to

Uterine Hæmorrhage.

This is frequently the precursor of miscarriage, which can be prevented if proper treatment is at once resorted to. The remedy may be given in water, six pellets in a cupful, a dessertspoonful every hour, or even more frequently in dangerous cases.

Aconite, if there is fever, restlessness, anxiety, palpitation of the heart; also after violent emotions.

China, excessive prostration, coldness of the limbs,

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pale or bluish color of the face; the blood is expelled by fits and starts, with cramp-pains in the bowels, urging to urinate, convulsive shocks through the bowels.

Arnica, if the attack is caused by a strain, heavy lifting, etc., also after the removal of the placenta.

Belladonna; suitable to persons who are subject to rushes of blood to the head; feeling of constriction in the bowels; pressure over the pudendum from within outwards, pains in the loins, the sacrum feels as if bruised; blood bright red, especially after a miscarriage or after parturition.

Chamomilla, dark-red, or black, lumpy, fetid blood, coming off by fits and starts; labor-like pains in the abdomen, thirst; cold limbs, weakness, obscured vision, buzzing in the ears. Also after a fit of chagrin.

Secale; suitable to feeble, exhausted females, with cold limbs, livid complexion, small pulse, restlessness, dread of death, fetid smell of the blood; adhesion of the placenta, (also Pulsatilla.

Crocus, dark blood, coagulated, viscid, foul; sensation as if something living moving about in the bowels, anxiety, palpitation of the heart.

Sabina, may prevent the miscarriage; bright-red, fluid blood, rheumatic pains in the limbs, labor-like pains, especially after parturition and miscarriage, (see Bellad.)

Millefolium, bright-red blood, an excellent remedy.

Ipecacuanha, suitable to pregnant females; fluid, bright-red blood, colicky pains, nausea, chilliness, diarrhœa, disposition to lie down, especially after the removal of the placenta.

Pulsatilla, the hæmorrhage returns with redoubled violence after a short pause; blood coagulated, dark; *in cases of placental adhesion.*

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Nux vom., constipation and gastric symptoms, blood dark and coagulated, feeling of weight in the bowels.

Platina, thick, dark blood; sensation as if the uterus were drawn down; violent sexual irritation and excitement of the sexual instinct.

Hyoscyamus, labor-like pains, drawing sensation in the loins, kidneys, limbs; heat in the abdomen, full pulse, swelling of the veins, restless and disturbed fancy and nerves; the limbs go to sleep, the senses are dull; delirium, subsultus tendinum, twitching of the limbs, alternating with rigidity.

Ferrum, vascular excitement, flushed face, full and hard pulse, labor-like pains.

Sepia, at the critical age, when complicated with induration of the uterus; cramp-pains over the pudendum, shooting stitches through the same.

Miscarriage. (Abortus.)

As soon as a pregnant woman is attacked with pressing pains in the uterus, accompanied with discharge of blood and mucus, drawing in the small of the back and sides of the abdomen, she must lie down at once so that the small of the back is firmly supported at every point; every excitement has to be carefully avoided.

The remedies named in the preceding chapter, are likewise applicable for miscarriage; at the same time we have to endeavor to discover the cause of the accident, and seek to prevent it.

One frequent cause of miscarriage is tight lacing, dancing during pregnancy, which is a most improper exercise.

Women who have had one miscarriage, have to be

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doubly careful lest inattention to the necessary precautionary rules should bring on another attack. Every sudden motion, every effort by raising the leg too high in going upstairs, or spreading the legs too far apart, has to be carefully avoided. The abdomen should be kept warm, and if too large, it has to be supported by a suitable bandage. For the details I refer the reader to the chapter on "pregnancy."

If a miscarriage takes place in the third month of pregnancy, *Sabina* will prevent another miscarriage, especially in the case of plethoric females whose menstrual losses are profuse and long-lasting, provided the remedy is taken at the commencement of pregnancy, or as soon as the pains are felt in the abdomen.

Calc. carb. is a preventive in the case of plethoric individuals subject to profuse and premature menstrual discharges; also if affected with leucorrhœa, painful nipples, colic, pain in the loins, varices on the pendendum.

China, suitable to debilitated females who have lost much blood, milk, etc.

Ferrum, for chlorotic individuals, with leucorrhœa, suppression of the menstrual discharge; also for plethoric females, with vascular excitement, full and hard pulse.

Lycop., profuse menses, with itching, burning and varicose swellings on the pudendum, also dryness of the vagina; disposed to melancholy.

Sepia, suitable to feeble constitutions with delicate skins, leucorrhœa, itching of the pudendum, scanty menses, subject to hemicrania.

Carbo veg. and *Puls.*, scanty menstruation, varices of the pudendum.

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Sulphur, scrofulous disposition, disposed to eruptions, tetter, piles; leucorrhœa, itching and burning of the pudendum.

Nux vom., hæmorrhoidal tumors, constipation, profuse menstruation; alternately with *China*, *Sulphur* or *Lyc.*

Some females seek to prevent miscarriage by wearing a small magnet on their bare skin, below the umbilicus, with the poles upwards; this may tend to keep the attention of the wearer fixed on the object of the magnet, and there may be some salutary influence emanating from the magnet, but a strict homœopathic preventive treatment should not be neglected under any circumstances.

Menses, catamenia. (Monthly period.)

Menstruation is a function which shows that females have attained to the age of puberty; in the countries of middle-Europe it sets in between the years of fourteen and seventeen, in the South at a still earlier, and in the North at a later period. This function is temporarily suspended during pregnancy and during the period of nursing; it ceases entirely at the critical age, between the years of forty-eight and fifty-two.

The regular course of the menses corresponds with the course of the moon, recurring every twenty-eight days on the very day, on which it had appeared four weeks previous.

The average duration of the menses is from four to five days, the quantity of the blood lost is five ounces. At the commencement the blood is rather watery, in a day or two it becomes like pure blood, and at the conclusion it again assumes a serous consistence, that is

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to say watery, without fibrin. It is exuded from the mucous membrane of the uterus and vagina, and is distinguished from common blood in this that it does not coagulate, contains a good deal of carbonic acid, and not so much fibrin. It has the general character of venous blood, is somewhat viscid, and has a peculiar more or less pungent odor.

No animal is subject to the menstrual function, except monkeys.

The appearance of the menses is generally preceded by peculiar ailments, such as feeling of heaviness in the body, lassitude, restlessness, heat, swelling and tension of the breasts, leucorrhœa, pains in the abdomen, designated as menstrual pains.

Deviations from this regular or normal form must be regarded as morbid phenomena which yield very readily to the restorative influences of homœopathic treatment; the violent drastics of the Old-School have to be carefully avoided.

It may be well to allude to the delay which sometimes takes place in the first appearance of the menses.

Anxious mothers often expect too much in this respect; instead of counting merely by years, they should consider whether the body is sufficiently developed.

The chief sign is the full and rounded form of the breasts; the menstrual function cannot be expected to set in before this condition has been attained.

If a girl is fully developed, and the menses do not appear, or the above mentioned ailments set in, *Pulsatilla* should be given for four days, and in four weeks *China* or *Sulphur*.

It is of great importance that young girls should keep their stomachs warm; for in thousands of cases

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the menses remain suppressed in consequence of exposure of the abdomen to cold. I need hardly suggest the propriety of wearing drawers which protect the abdomen from the influence of cold and damp air. Even poor people may find means to procure this comfort.

1. Amenorrhœa, menstrual suppression, scanty menstruation.

Pulsat.; this remedy helps in numberless cases, where the menses are suppressed, scanty, pale; suitable to females with pale complexions and inclined to chilliness, desponding and weeping mood: labor like, drawing tension in the abdomen, loss of appetite, vomiting of mucus, slimy and papescent diarrhœa. Leucorrhœa. Hemicrania; toothache, shifting from side to side. An efficient remedy, if the menses have become suppressed in consequence of exposure to wet; suitable for irregularities regarding the time and course of the menses. (Take a spoonful of a solution of six pellets in a cupful of water morning and evening.)

Cocculus; at the time of the menstrual period the patient is attacked with abdominal spasms, nervous and hysteric symptoms, restlessness, anxiety, sadness, moaning, oppression on the chest, etc. Laming weakness, the patient is scarcely able to talk. What little blood appears is blackish, is discharged in drops.

China, menstrual suppression from excessive debility, frequently after loss of fluids, profuse suppurations, onanism. Emaciation; chlorotic appearance, blue margins around the eyes, throbbing of the carotids. Dropsical swelling of the feet. Nervous irritability, sexual excitement. Occasionally the menses are copious, but

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watery. (Like Puls., with which it may be given in alternation.)

Sulphur, suitable to scrofulous, rickety persons with tetter, eruptions, etc.; piles, itching and burning in the pudendum (like Puls.; if given in alternation with Puls, it sometimes produces the most marvelous effects.)

Veratrum, amenorrhœa, with cold hands and feet, bluish face, hysteric fainting fits, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa; frantic sexual excitement.

Natrum mur.; amenorrhœa of chlorotic and hysteric females; melancholy, listless mood.

Cuprum, cramps at the time of the menses, with congestion of blood to the head, gagging, epilepsy.

Graphites, scanty or no menses, with herpetic eruptions.

Ferrum, anæmia, chlorosis, puffiness of face and feet.

Kali carb., dyspnœa, palpitation of the heart, pale face alternating with flushes.

Conium, suitable to hysteric and chlorotic females; nervousness with involuntary laughter and tears; abdominal cramps with stinging pains in the bowels.

Opium, amenorrhœa from fright; congestion of blood to the head, with sopor and convulsive motions.

Sepia, scanty menses, at the critical age. Sepia is analogous in its action to Puls., and is indicated by hemicrania, toothache, nervousness; disposition to melancholy, sallow complexion or sallow spots in the face.

Silicea, suitable to scrofulous and rickety females, scanty or no menses.

Bryon.; nosebleed in the place of the menses; swelling of the joints.

Bell., vomiting of blood and bloody discharge from the rectum, in the place of the menses.

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2. Profuse menstruation, menorrhagia.

Nux vom., coagulated blood, pressure downward; the advent of the menstrual discharge is accompanied by cramp-pains in the abdomen, nausea, pains in the stomach and small of the back, headache, constipation, urging to stool and pressure upon the bladder; drawing pains and lassitude in the limbs; choleric temperament.

Ignatia, profuse and premature menses, also scanty, consisting of coagulated and fetid blood; uterine contractive spasms, with anxiety, palpitation of the heart, lassitude, headache, photophobia; useful after an attack of silent grief or suppressed chagrin.

Calc. carb., profuse menses, with boring headache, stupefaction, vertigo, fullness in the hypochondria, lassitude, swelling of the knee-joints, suitable to feeble, scrofulous or fleshy females.

Bellad., profuse discharge of bright-red, or fetid blood, with pressing towards the pudendum, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head.

Chamom.; profuse menses, dark and coagulated blood, colic, pressing downwards in the small of the back, greenish, watery stools, nausea, vomiting, thirst, irritable mood.

Platina, suitable to hysteric persons, with anxious and desponding mood, sexual excitement, voluptuous tingling in the pudendum.

Arnica, menorrhagia induced by a strain, blow, etc., blood thick and coagulated.

Crocus, thick, black, viscid blood.

Coffea, profuse menses, with colicky pains, nervous irritability, spasms, coldness of the extremities.

China, menorrhagia from excessive weakness of the parts, the blood is watery, anæmic.

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3. Menstrual colic.

The menses are sometimes preceded or accompanied by spasmodic pains, with tossing about, moaning, convulsions, tetanic spasms.

The chief remedies are:

Chamom., if caused by a cold or a fit of anger, pressure in the small of the back.

Nux vom., violent pains in the small of the back, chilliness, nausea, vomiting; constipation.

Puls., scanty menses, with weight in the bowels, pressure on the rectum, pale face, whining mood, oppression on the chest.

Ignatia, uterine spasms, after grief or suppressed anger, with contractive pressing on the uterus, followed by purulent, smarting leucorrhœa, or spasms arresting the breathing, relieved by pressure and by turning to the back.

Coffea, excessive restlessness, anxiety, nervousness, excessive sexual excitement; if these symptoms are induced by the frequent and copious use of coffee, *Chamom.* has to be given.

Platina, suitable to hysteric females and to women who are afflicted with induration of the uterus; bearing-down in the pudendum, with chilliness internally, sexual excitement.

Aconite, dry and burning heat, full and hurried pulse, anxiety, palpitation of the heart.

Of the indicated remedy we dissolve six pellets in a cupful of water, and give a dessertspoonful every fifteen minutes or half hour, lengthening the intervals in proportion as the violence of the symptoms abates.

Females who are afflicted with menstrual colic, should

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be very particular in keeping their abdomen warm, and avoiding all flatulent food. If the attack sets in, the patient must at once lie down in bed, and have warm clothes applied to her bowels; if she wakes in the morning with these pains, she must not leave her bed until the attack is entirely subdued.

A most efficient means of relief is animal magnetism. By applying the hand upon the affected part with the firm desire of affording relief, the pains will soon abate and finally cease.

A patient of mine has been afflicted with menstrual colic for many years, for which she had been using every imaginable remedy. Shortly before the period when the menses were to appear, I resorted to this proceeding, and for the first time in many years she not only menstruated without any pain, but never had the least difficulty during the subsequent periods.

Chlorosis.

This disease attacks girls from the tenth year upwards. It manifests itself by the following symptoms: pale complexion, sometimes with a sallow, bluish and greenish hue; cold and relaxed skin; paleness of the lips, gums, tongue. Blue margins around the eyes. Palpitation of the heart, pulse one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty, small, feeble, filiform; the cutaneous veins are purple-colored, pale; the muscles are very much relaxed, and the patient becomes exhausted after the least fatigue. The patients are lazy, want to rest, complain of weakness of the breast, although they are able to expand the chest. Other symptoms are: loss of appetite, deranged digestion, distention of

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the abdomen, constipation, nausea, anxiety, dropsical swelling of the feet towards evening, bloating of the face and lids in the morning. A peculiar sign of chlorosis is a peculiar buzzing in the jugular veins, especially in the jugular vein of the right side, which continues all the time and is much louder at intervals. If it is well marked, it feels like the vibration of a chord in the piano under the finger.

This disease is frequently caused by loss of fluids, venesection, onanism; by the abuse of drugs, mineral waters, acids; grief; irregular mode of living, abuse of coffee and wine, starvation, unwholesome nourishment; sojourn in damp and ill-ventilated, dark dwellings, sedentary habits; fatiguing studies, excitement of the fancy by sexual desires. Add to this the effect of an unnatural system of education tending to produce an effeminate race and to develop the mind at the expense of the body.

Before resorting to medicinal agents, we have to regulate the diet and hygiene of chlorotic patients.

First of all things we recommend fresh air and sunshine; hence the country will prove the best place for such patients; fresh milk and milk-diet generally are their best nourishment. In general they should confine themselves to a simple, natural diet, light but nourishing; the patient should not take food unless prompted to do so by actual hunger, which should only be stimulated by out-door exercise and moderate labor · for nourishment of any kind, which is not seasoned by hunger, oppresses the stomach and deranges the digestive process. The patient must not be burthened by mental labor, and the anxieties of business; must be kept free from unpleasant emotions as far as possible

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A simple mattress and light blankets should be used in the place of a bed; feather-beds have to be abandoned or, at most, to be placed under the mattress. It is of great importance that the patient should rise early. Fresh milk and fresh water should constitute the daily beverage of the patients.

If the diet is carefully attended to, the remedies will likewise have a good effect. We give

China, especially if the patient is very much bloated, the eyes are dull, surrounded by blue margins, the bowels are distended, digestion is slow, the patient complains of drawing and tensive pains in the abdomen, capricious appetite. Useful after losses, by bleeding, self-gratification, etc., and if the nerves are very weak.

Pulsat., the chief remedy, if the chlorosis can be traced to menstrual suppression or irregularities.

Sulphur, suitable to scrofulous persons, or females who are afflicted with tetter, etc.; produces striking results, if given in alternation with *Pulsat.*, or *China.*

Platina, if the disease is caused by sexual excitement.

Ignatia, after grief, disappointed love, suppressed anger or chagrin.

Natrum mur., frequent tendency to the appearance of the menses, but ineffectual; sad and anxious mood, hot face in the evening, toothache, burning and heaviness in the lower abdomen, also after losses by onanism.

Sepia, menstrual suppression with pressing downwards, discharge of mucus; shooting stitches in the vagina, discharge of a little blood, swelling and burning of the pudendum.

Cocculus, menstrual suppression, with cramps in the uterine region.

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Conium, no menses but extreme sensitiveness of the pudendum and internal parts at the time when the menses should appear; dry heat without thirst; anxious dreams, restless and whining mood, stitches in the region of the liver, debility for some days.

Phosphorus, similar symptoms, with a show of blood, nausea, sour vomiting, oppression, vertigo and sexual excitement.

Phosph. ac., especially after losses by self-gratification.

Ferrum, has been found useful for chlorotic patients these thousands of years; hence it is that the moderate use of chalybeate waters has frequently cured chlorosis. Such waters may, however, be used to excess, and fail of doing all the good that is derived from small doses.

Beside these remedies, those which have been recommended for menstruation, may likewise be consulted; they are to be used in the same manner as has been directed for menstruation.

These medicines will likewise be found adapted to poor and watery blood or *anæmia*, or more correctly *olichæmia*, which may affect both boys and girls even at a tender age.

Leucorrhœa, fluor albus, whites.

This is a mucous, watery or purulent discharge from the vagina or womb arising from an irritation of the mucous membrane of these organs.

If leucorrhœa lasts too long, it is weakening, and no female should keep such a weakness from her physician's knowledge. A physician should never undertake the treatment of leucorrhœa without instituting full inquiries as to its cause and character, especially if the

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patient's eyes appear sunken, with blue margins around the same, the skin is pale and relaxed, the patient shows signs of a premature old age, or complains of a feeling of weakness, back-ache, pains in the small of the back, etc.

If children are affected with leucorrhœa, we may safely infer that they are addicted to self-gratification; sometimes, however, such a discharge may be caused by the presence of ascarides in the vagina, which crawl into this passage from the anus; hence, as soon as children complain of itching and smarting in the vagina, their mother should at once cleanse it with a soft sponge dipped in water.

Cold water not only serves as a cleansing means, but it likewise fortifies the mucous membrane.

Leucorrhœa may be caused by excessive sexual intercourse, debility, excessive sexual excitement, by the contagium of gonorrhœa, of sycosic condylomata, syphilitic ulcers.

In some cases leucorrhœa depends upon organic affections of the uterus, inflammations, indurations, polypi, fistulæ, prolapsus; it may also break out as a symptom of latent constitutional psora, or in consequence of the metastatic transfer of some other mucous discharge, such as catarrhal discharges from the nose, sweaty feet, or even of suppressed catamenia.

The most important remedies are:

Mercurius, whenever a syphilitic taint is suspected; the discharge is purulent, greenish or of a pale-yellow color; smarting and corrosive; of a sweetish smell burning and itching in the parts; inflammatory irritation and swelling of the pudendum.

Sulphur, suitable to scrofulous females, or in cases

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where the discharge can be traced to suppressed eruptions; the discharge is corrosive, of a greenish color; complicated with abdominal derangements.

Nitri ac., corrosive, mucous, foul leucorrhœa, greenish or flesh-colored; also cherry-brown. Indicated by the presence of secondary syphilis or mercurial poisoning.

Kreasotum, foul, corrosive, itching discharge, of a yellowish-green, yellow or flesh-water color. Indurations and ulcerations of the uterus may cause the discharge.

Calc. carb., discharge like milk, by fits and starts, burning and itching in the pudendum, pale face, adapted to scrofulous and chlorotic, also phthisicky patients.

Sepia, leucorrhœa after the disappearance of the menses at the critical age; yellowish or watery mucus, corrosive, with stitches in the uterus; induration of this organ.

Arsenicum, thick, yellowish, corrosive leucorrhœa, dropping out; carcinoma of the womb, great prostration.

China, suitable to debilitated, chlorotic and dropsical persons; bloody or sero-sanguineous leucorrhœa, with painful pressing towards the womb and anus. Occasional discharge of black coagula or of a fetid, purulent substance, with troublesome itching and spasmodic contraction in the internal parts.

Nux vom., leucorrhœa staining the linen yellow, also foul-smelling; complicated with gastric derangements, constipation, hæmorrhoids.

Pulsat., discharge of a thick, white mucus, milky or thin and acid; worse in the evening and at night, also before and during the menses, with cutting pains in the bowels; sad and desponding; suitable in cases where the menses are scanty or suppressed.

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Graphites, leucorrhœa arising from, or complicated with scrofula, tetter, etc.

Iodine, inveterate, corrosive, thin leucorrhœa, most copious at the time of the menses, with soreness of the thighs; adapted to scrofulous females (like Merc. and Kreasot.)

Lycopodium, by fits and starts, milky, blood-colored, preceded by cutting pains in the bowels; with organic disease of the parts.

Natrum mur., acrid, greenish leucorrhœa, especially copious during a walk; with headache, disposition to slimy diarrhœa; copious leucorrhœa, transparent, whitish, thick; adapted to chlorotic patients.

Phosphorus, milky leucorrhœa, or acrid, excoriating; complicated with painful tumors in the breast, erysipelatous inflammation, ulceration of the breasts.

Sabina, discharge like milk, or serous, ichorous, foul-smelling.

Conium, excoriating, bloody, complicated with painful induration of the breasts and uterus.

Carbo anim.; burning, smarting, watery, with indurations of the breasts or uterus.

Platina, albuminous leucorrhœa, in the case of hysteric females, complicated with sexual excitement.

Thuja, complicated with, or depending upon sycosic condylomata; discharge of mucus from the urethra.

For other kinds of leucorrhœa we refer the reader to the repertory.

The selection of a remedy very often depends upon the character of the menses; hence this article will have to be consulted.

The medicine is taken in water, six pellets in a

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cupful, a dessertspoonful every night and morning, for four days; after this period we wait for some time.

The parts should be kept clean, and washed quite frequently with cold water; astringent or acrid injections should be avoided.

The diet should be light, but nourishing, especially in the case of feeble patients. Fresh milk and milk-diet are very useful.

Induration and cancer of the uterus. (Carcinoma uteri.)

The indurations generally commence at the neck of the uterus; they are either superinduced by local contusions and injuries, or by continued hæmorrhages which had finally changed to leucorrhœa. Such disorganizations are most frequent at the critical age.

Cancer of the uterus may develop itself in two different forms, as a cauliflower or strawberry-shaped excrescence, or in the form of a phagedenic ulcer of the uterus which gradually eats away the uterine substance, and even spreads to the vagina, the rectum, bladder and even the peritoneum, so that the uterine cavity resembles a vast cloaca.

At this stage all curative means will prove futile, and all we can do, is to palliate the patient's sufferings.

At the onset of the disease, when no local disorganization has yet taken place, homœopathy may effect a cure, provided all external caustic applications are carefully avoided. Cleanliness, and the washing out of the uterus with water at summer-heat, are greatly to be commended.

An incipient carcinoma uteri is very frequently overlooked, but should be thought of, if the menses become disturbed, or if leucorrhœa sets in in the place of the

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menses, especially at the critical age, if the menses which had been suppressed, suddenly break out again in the shape of a hæmorrhage. At the same time the patient complains of a feeling of weight and drawing in the pelvis, bearing down in the pudendum, or pains during bodily exercise, concussion, a sensual embrace, or by contact.

An examination shows that the vaginal portion is harder, swollen, altered in shape, even knotty, sensitive to pressure and readily bleeding; the lips of the orifice are enlarged, indented, and further apart than usual. Soon after violent pains are experienced, especially at night, a bearing down, stitching, burning, lancinating pain, not only in the pelvis, but also down the loins and thighs, either continuous or breaking out in fits and starts. Characteristic symptoms of this disease are the violent burning and stitching boring pains over the pubes and in the small of the back, down the hips and thighs, rendering walking and even sitting painful. A quantity of a pungent, badly-colored ichor of a brownish-red color and resembling wine dregs is discharged from the vagina, causing a good deal of itching and burning at the external pudendum. Now and then profuse losses of blood take place, containing coagulated lumps and fibrinous substances, and the patient's prostration increases from day to day. At this period the carcinomatous ulcer is generally fully formed, and can be felt by the exploring finger. The color of the face changes to a pale livid hue, and the features reveal the existence of a deep-seated affection. If hectic fever supervenes, death is not far off.

The development of this disorder may be arrested by the following remedies:

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Bellad., one of the most important remedies in the incipient state of induration, with pressing fullness in the internal parts making it difficult for the patient to stand; pain in the sacral region: colicky pains in the uterus; anxiety, determination of blood to the head.

Platina, induration of the uterus, with spasmodic shooting and pressing pains, discharge of bloody ichor, or of a thick, black blood; voluptuous excitement of the organs.

Conium, induration with stinging pains and derangements as in pregnacy, such as nausea, vomiting, anxiety, sadness, etc., the breasts are relaxed, the patient's nerves are very weak.

Kreasotum, induration with shooting stitches in the vagina, burning and swelling of the external and internal labia; profuse discharge of dark, foul, coagulated blood, or of a pungent, bloody ichor, preceded by pain in the small of the back; nocturnal aggravation of the pains, fainting fits on rising from bed; slight chills at the time of the menses, livid complexion, sad, irritable mood.

Graphites, swelling and induration of the neck of the uterus, with violent, lancinating stitches through the uterus down the lower extremities; complication with ovarian disease.

Carbo anim., suitable in all cases of uterine schirrus; injections of weak charcoal-water may be occasionally made into the vagina.

Arsen., burning pains in the vagina and deep-seated in the uterus, worse after midnight; with intolerable anxiety in the chest, which drives the patient about, and is accompanied by excessive thirst; constant discharge of an acrid, corrosive, foul ichor; prostration, emaciation

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Thuya, induration with cauliflower excrescences, readily bleeding, having an offensive, pungent odor; daily injections of a solution of five drops of the strong tincture in a cupful of water, may be resorted to.

Iodine, carcinoma of scrofulous females, with profuse long-lasting losses of blood, even at every stool, lancinations in the abdomen, pain in the small of the back and loins; emaciation, atrophy of the breasts, brown-yellow complexion, debility, disposition to faint.

The medicines may be given in water, six pellets in a cupful, a spoonful every hour, two or four hours, according as the distress is more or less acute; if there is considerable improvement, the intervals should then be lengthened.

If the complaint is complicated with syphilis, *Merc.*, *Staphys.*, *Nitri ac.*, may be given as inter-current remedies; the remedies which have been recommended for uterine hæmorrhage, may likewise be employed.

Falling of the womb and vagina. (Prolapsus uteri et vaginæ.)

Such a disorder arises either from weakness or is caused by external injuries, such as leaping, falling, heavy lifting, making a wrong step, etc. Pregnant females have to guard more particularly against such accidents.

Such a weakness can only be thoroughly cured by homœopathic remedies. In recent cases the cure is often very speedy; in inveterate and bad cases, the patient cannot expect, however, to be cured unless she abstains for a season from all domestic concerns. The greater part of the day she has to be confined in a horizontal position, the head slightly raised; she may likewise be a little more elevated than the uterine

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region. If the uterus descends whenever the patient attempts to stand up, the horizontal position has to be kept up all the time; but if the uterus remains in place, the patient may sit up every now and then, and may even take a walk across the room, but cautiously, lest a descension should again occur.

In some cases the descension is so trifling that women are able to perform all their domestic duties.

The use of a pessary is perfectly proper, and may be safely and advantageously resorted to. Patients who wish to use such an instrument, will have to apply to a careful practitioner for advice.

The principal remedies for prolapsus of the vagina, are: *Nux vom., Arnica, Lycop., Merc., Kreasot., Carbo veg., Ferrum.*

The remaining remedies for prolapsus of the uterus, are: *Nux vom., Aurum, Sepia, Bellad., Calc. carb.; Arnica, Cham., Plat., China.*

The chief remedy with which I have cured thousands, is *Nux vomica;* in recent cases, if given at night, it often effects a cure in twenty-four to thirty-six hours, but the patient must not leave her bed during this period. In inveterate cases this remedy should be given in water, six pellets in a cupful, a spoonful morning and night for four days, after which no medicine should be taken for some weeks.

If the patient is very feeble, we give *Nux vom.* and *China* in alternation; if the accident is caused by a strain, *Arnica* or Arnica and *Nux* in combination may be administered.

In few cases only *Aurum* had to be given after Nux, for in most cases Nux alone, or in alternation with some other remedy was found sufficient.

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The selection of a remedy is sometimes determined by a secondary symptom; *Sepia*, for instance, is indicated by a feeble menstrual discharge; *Calc. carb.* by a tendency to obesity

In this affection the lower potencies are generally much lesss efficacious than the higher potencies up to the thirtieth.

Sterility.

The happiest married couples sometimes remain childless; yet the capacity of bearing children exists, it is only interfered with by the accidental indisposition of one or more organs, the normal condition of which is essential to the process of utero-gestation.

Such indispositions yield perfectly to proper homœopathic treatment.

If an examination should reveal constitutional difficulties, they have to be removed. A lady, for instance, who had been married nine years, had no children. During all this time she had been afflicted with severe attacks of cardialgia. They yielded to a dose of *Nux*, and a few months later she became pregnant and gave birth to a healthy child. Another lady was troubled with nervous debility caused by repeated depletions; nobody believed that she ever would have children; a dose of China restored her nerves, and she too became a mother.

If menses are irregular, or leucorrhœa is present, we give the remedies recommended for these weaknesses, particularly *Sepia, Con., Graphit., Caust., Anim. carb.;* if the menses are too profuse, we give *Calc. carb., Natrum mur., Sulph. ac.,* and *Sulphur.*

If sterility is caused by an excess of sexual passion,

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Platina or *Phosph.* may help, and if the sexual passion is deficient, *Caust.*

In the absence of irregularities, and if both parties are in good health, a dose of *Calc. carb.*, *Mercur.*, *Sabina* or *Cannabis*, taken by both husband and wife, has frequently produced the desired result; but the remedies should not be given too soon one after another; a few weeks or even months may have to elapse before a new remedy is resorted to. Diet is a most important circumstance, which should be carefully attended to.

The absence of children is not always owing to uterine sterility. The husband's weakness may likewise be the cause of such a disappointment.

Sometimes conception is prevented by the ignorance of the parties, and by the neglect of the necessary rules to be observed during and after sexual intercouse. In such a case the confidential advise of a good physician will have to be relied upon.

Each remedy may be taken as usual, six pellets in water, a spoonful morning and night for four days.

Hernia, Rupture.

This is a protrusion of a portion of intestine between the abdominal muscles, forming a soft and painless tumor, which is differently named according as it is located in this or that part of the abdomen.

Among children hernia may occur in consequence of violent screaming; among full-grown persons it may be caused by leaping, lifting heavy weights, pushing a load from one place to another, stretching the legs apart, pressing upon the rectum at stool, falling, blowing on wind-instruments, etc.

We distinguish

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1. *Inguinal hernia*, located in the groin.

2. *Crural hernia*, on the inner side of the thigh;

3. *Umbilical hernia*, through the umbilical ring or a fissure in the linea alba near the ring.

4. *Abdominal hernia*, through a fissure in the abdominal muscles.

There is a spurious hernia, by which we mean swellings occurring in the region where hernia usually takes place, such as fatty tumors, varicose or aneurismal swellings, hydrocele, etc.

Swollen inguinal glands are sometimes mistaken for hernia, even by physicians; such mistakes may cause a great deal of mischief, in consequence of the pressure made upon an irritated gland by a truss.

If we wish to institute an examination, the patient has to lie on his back with the knees raised and the legs drawn towards the abdomen. In this position the hernia either recedes, or can be easily replaced by making gentle pressure with the fingers, after which no swelling is any longer visible; if it is a gland, the swelling remains unaltered in any position of the body. In dubious cases the patient should be examined early in the morning, in bed, for the warmth of the bed disposes the hernial protrusion to yield more readily to suitable manipulations with the fingers.

Before applying a truss, every hernia has first to be replaced. A truss only fulfils its object, if it keeps the hernia in place without causing any pain by pressure. If a portion of the hernia protrudes, the truss has to be altered which is often accomplished by simply enlarging or otherwise altering the pad.

The truss has to be applied in a recumbent posture, and must not be removed in the evening until the

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patient is lying in bed; this precaution is necessary to prevent the hernial sac from again protruding. Internal treatment cannot effect a cure unless these precautions are properly attended to.

Children under two years of age scarcely ever require a truss; a simple pad may be applied to prevent the hernia from protruding when the children cry.

The principal remedies are *Nux vom.*, *Aurum*, *Sulph. ac.*, *Sulphur*, *Lyc.*, *Ammon. mur.*, *Verat.*, also *Cocculus*, *Cham.*, *Nitri ac.*, *Phosph.*, *Sepia*, *Silic.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Clem.*, *Bellad.*, and the north-pole of the magnet.

The main remedy is *Nux vom.*, of which I give five pellets in a cupful of water, a dessertspoonful morning and evening for four days. If the hernia is kept in place in the mean while, this dose will effect a cure. If the hernia should protrude again, *Nux* and *Aurum* may be given in alternation, and if the patient has been afflicted with the itch, or with some other cutaneous eruption, *Sulphur* may be administered.

With a single dose of *Nux* I have cured a lady of seventy-three years, who had been afflicted with inguinal hernia for twenty-one years, the last seven of which the hernia was very painful. After taking Nux, the pains increased for a fortnight, after which they ceased entirely, and the hernia remained in place without a truss, although the old lady attended to all her domestic concerns.

In another case a cure was effected by animal magnetism. A girl of seventeen years had had inguinal hernia for three years. An examination showed that the hernial sac protruded to the size of a hen's egg, and yet she wore no truss because it was very painful.

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I promised to procure a suitable truss for her, and to give her the required medicines. When on the point of leaving her, the patient informed me that she was suffering with a distressing pain on the top of the head. I at once applied the palm of my hand which is my custom, for by means of the magnetic power of which I am possessed, I am able to relieve such a pain in an instant. Upon asking whether the pain had left her, she shook her head, saying that the pain had left that particular spot, but that there was still some soreness in the surrounding parts. I made a few passes over them, when she suddenly exclaimed: the pain is all gone, and it feels likewise as if the hernia had receded. An examination showed that such was the fact. I cautioned her to be careful, and the headache and hernia never returned.

I mention these cases, because many physicians are unwilling to believe that hernia can be cured by the thirtieth potency of Nux vomica or by animal magnetism. An old physician, upon hearing of these cures, was willing to admit that magnetic passes and the dynamizations of homœopathic remedies might be capable, by their action upon the sympathetic nerve, and through it upon the peristaltic motion of the bowels, of affecting hernial protrusions much more certainly than the massive doses of allœopathic physicians which so often prove inefficient.

A hernia may exist without its presence being revealed by an external protrusion; an otherwise unaccountable vomiting alone may point to it. In one case a dose of *Nux vom.* increased the vomiting for a while, after which the hernia made its appearance.

Persons afflicted with hernia should confine them-

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selves to a light, but nourishing diet; all heavy and flatulent food must be avoided. Coffee, wine, spirits and acids antidote most of the remedies which I have recommended for hernia, and should therefore be carefully avoided during the treatment.

A neglect of the precautionary rules which I have suggested in the preceding chapter; the absence of a truss, immoderate eating and drinking, may superinduce an incarceration of the hernial sac.

Incarcerated hernia,

Is a dangerous accident which should be attended to without loss of time. Whether the incarceration is caused by the intrusion of fæcal matter into the hernial sac, or by a spasmodic constriction of the ring, incarceration interferes with the digestive process, inasmuch as a portion of intestine is incapacitated from assisting in the onward movement of the contents of the bowels; this induces an inflammation which must necessarily terminate in inflammation and gangrene, unless the accident is remedied without loss of time.

The first symptoms of incarceration are: loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting of bile and lastly of fæcal matter, restlessness, anxiety, violent pains in the hernial region, heat, quick, inflammatory pulse.

We give at once *Aconite* and *Nux vom.* in alternation. Of each remedy we dissolve six pellets in a separate cupful of water, and give a dessertspoonful of each every five to ten minutes. The patient should lie in his bed, with the thighs drawn up, warmly covered; if the pain does not abate in thirty minutes, and the hernia has not been replaced, we may administer injec-

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tions of oat-meal mucilage and sweet oil, and at the same time apply to the incarcerated sac warm oat-meal poultices, which must always be kept warm. If spasmodic symptoms, heat in the head, etc., are present, *Bellad.* may be given in alternation with *Acon.*

If no abatement takes place soon, we give *Opium*, even at the onset, if a flushed face, distention of the abdomen, foul eructations are present; especially if vomiting of fæcal matter begins to set in.

If the vomiting is accompanied with cold sweat and coldness of the limbs, we give *Veratrum.*

Sulphur may be given, if the bilious vomiting changes to sour.

If no favorable change takes place, within six hours, an experienced surgeon should at once be called upon to perform the operation. If performed in season, and with proper care, it may save the patient's life.

If we should be sent for at a period when it is too late to undertake the operation, on account of the hernial sac having become gangrenous, we may give *Lachesis* and *Arsenic.* in alternation, and if the patient feels very weak, a dose of *China* may be interpolated every now and then; the medicines may be given in water as usual, in spoonful doses every five minutes. Even at this stage of the accident, the above-mentioned remedies have sometimes effected a cure.

In some cases it may be advisable to use the same remedy in different potencies; I have obtained fine results from this mode of proceeding.

Recently I treated a case of incarcerated hernia which had been abandoned by the allœopathic surgeon as hopeless on account of the great age of the patient who was a lady of seventy-five years. I was sent for

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two hours after the incarceration had taken place The patient suffered excruciating agony, vomiting and other violent symptoms. I gave *Acon.* and *Nux* alternately in water, every five minutes. In twenty minutes the pains abated, the vomiting had already ceased before; in one hour the patient was quiet, half an hour later the hernia was replaced, and the patient is still in the enjoyment of excellent health, three years after the accident first happened.

Scrofula, scrophulosis.

By this designation we understand a legion of diseases all of which proceed from some acrid miasm which is either hereditary or acquired by inoculation. Vaccination has contributed a great deal to the spread of this disease. Vaccine should always be obtained from a cow, and if this cannot be had, physicians should be extremely cautious in procuring vaccine virus from perfectly sound children; otherwise all sorts of eruptions, tetter, excrescences, scrofulous diseases, and even syphilis may be transmitted to the infantile organism without the parents ever being able to account for the breaking out of such diseases among their offspring.

These disorders may likewise be communicated by a nurse, on which account it is far preferable to bring up children by hand, which can be done with perfect success.

The scrofulous disease may likewise be developed by unwholesome diet, such as: heavy bread, potatoes, farinaceous compounds and such like indigestible nourishment, premature abuse of brandy (even the use of swill-milk may be pernicious) in damp and close dwellings without a sufficient supply of fresh and pure air;

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want of cleanliness on the part of the mothers who omit daily ablutions with fresh water; premature mental labor at the expense of the bodily development, bad habits, secret indulgences may likewise result in the development of the scrofulous taint.

In childhood the scrofulous disease first announces itself by the following symptoms: excessive size of the head, especially the occiput; short and thick neck, compressed temples, large jaws, puffed face, swollen upper lip and nose, blond hair, blue eyes with large pupils, white and fair skin with red cheeks, fleshy appearance, but the muscles being relaxed, spongy, or else general emaciation with hardness and distention of the abdomen; frequent nose-bleed, excessive secretion of mucus on the chest, irregular stool, at times constipation, at other diarrhœa, quick mind, deficient bodily development, slow teething, retarded use of the lower extremities, etc.

In the course of the disease the following symptoms make their appearance: glandular swellings and indurations, first on the neck, under the jaw and in the nape of the neck, afterwards in other regions where glands are located, in the axillæ, groins, etc.; at first the swellings are soft and painless, afterwards they increase in size, become painful, inflamed, suppurate and form scrofulous abscesses. Similar glandular swellings form in the interior of the body, especially in the mesentery, also in the lungs, liver, spleen, brain. Scrofulous ophthalmia, inveterate leucorrhœa and cutaneous diseases, especially tetter, likewise supervene. The abdomen is constantly distended, lymphatic enlargements, extravasations, indurations, schirrous tumors, enlargements of bones, caries, take place.

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If the disease does not break out in the second or third year, it then generally shows itself at the period of pubescence, and is considerably influenced by the spring-season and the increase of the moon.

In order to combat this disease, it is of the utmost importance to regulate the patient's diet both at the outset and in the progress of the disease.

The best kind of nourishment is fresh drawn milk; children whose digestive organs are very weak, may use the milk boiled, mixed with an equal quantity of boiling water; they are unable to digest pure, fat milk. Older children may eat at noon meat broth, and if their digestive system is in good order, they may eat some meat and roast with fresh vegetables, also ripe but sweet fruit, with a little wheat-bread.

Let every thing be well chewed, for mastication facilitates the process of digestion; for this reason it is best to eat the bread dry, instead of soaking it in milk or tea.

Next to diet, the principal thing to be attended to, is cleanliness; daily ablutions with fresh, cold water, cold bathing in the open air (of course in warm weather) are indispensable.

The enjoyment of pure open air is indispensable; in the summer especially, scrofulous children should be out of doors all day, for the warm sunshine fortifies and quickens the body. Playing upon sand-hills that have been thoroughly warmed by the sun, is extremely beneficial.

Even in winter the rooms should be ventilated several times a day, nor should exercise in the open air be neglected.

Feather-beds are absolutely condemnable; children

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should sleep upon horse-hair mattresses, and their heads should rest upon horse-hair pillows; woolen blankets make the best bed-covers, to which a comforter may be added in winter. The woolen blankets should be washed every four weeks.

Scrofulous children should not be compelled to study too hard; after their health is restored, they can easily make up for lost lessons.

Parents and teachers should watch the private habits of children with the utmost care; self-indulgence is a most destructive vice, which may lead to incurable disorders.

The principal remedy for the scrofulous disease is *Sulphur*, six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful morning and night for four days. This remedy should be allowed to act for several months, after which *Calc. carb.* may be given, to be followed after a similar pause by *Sil., Mercur., Bellad.*, to which I shall refer more fully hereafter. All these remedies are given for the purpose of searching out the morbid principles slumbering in the body, and afterwards expelling them from the tissues.

If acute symptoms supervene during this treatment, we have to meet them by suitable remedies. For dry heat after a cold we give *Aconite* which will speedily produce a favorable change. If children should look pale after the use of Sulphur, we give *China;* these intercurrent remedies do not injure, on the contrary, assist the action of the leading drug. If scrofulous suppurations induce debility in consequence of the loss of fluids, we may produce a favorable change by *China*. *Phosphoric acid* is likewise an excellent intercurrent remedy in this disease.

For scrofulous ophthalmia I give *Sulphur* and *Bella-*

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donna in alternation. and if the eye looks red, I give *Aconite* until the inflammation seems to have subsided.

The same treatment is pursued in the ophthalmia of newborn infants; under this treatment I have never yet lost a single patient.

Scrofulous children have been sent to me, whose faces from the forehead to the mouth and chin were covered with a crust, so that not even the eyes could be discovered, and pus was occasionally discharged from fissures in the crust. In such cases I have been in the habit of giving *Sulphur* and *Bellad.* in alternation, with *Acon.* every two or four hours as an intercurrent remedy, lengthening the intervals between the doses of Acon. as soon as the fever-heat begins to moderate, and allowing the former remedies to act for a longer time without repetition. Upon the crust becoming detached in four to six weeks, the eyes are found preserved without the least blemish, whereas under allœopathic treatment they are frequently ruined.

Another mode of treating scrofulous ophthalmia is to give *Sulphur* and *Belladonna* in alternation, a few doses in water, and frequent doses of *Acon.* as an intercurrent remedy which is afterwards continued alone.

If the patient complains of violent burning in the eyes, we give *Arsenicum;* for stitches in the eyes, we give *Bellad.*, and if a syphilitic taint can be suspected, we give *Mercurius*, a spoonful in water morning and night for four days. This remedy may likewise be given, if the inflammation was preceded by gonorrhœa which had been suppressed or imperfectly cured. If the disease is complicated with sycosis, we must not forget *Thuja;* with all these remedies *Acon.* should be given and continued as an intercurrent remedy.

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If children are slow to walk, or are afflicted with large stomachs, we give a dose of *Calc. carb.*, and if atrophy or marasmus is present, we give *Arsenic.*

I have restored children that seemed quite reduced, by giving them *China* morning and night for four days, and repeating this in four weeks; at the same time not neglecting daily ablutions of the back with cold water.

In whatever form the scrofulous disease may show itself, as *glandular swellings, cutaneous eruptions, tinea capitis, herpes, ulcers, enlargement of the bowels,* which may proceed from swelling of the mesenteric glands, or as an *affection of the bones,* under the name of

Rickets or rhachitis.

Which may assume various forms, such as enlargement of joints, curvature of the spine or hollow bones, swelling of bones, distortion of joints, etc., let it be understood that all such disorders can only be cured slowly, but may be cured with certainty, if the following remedies are given: *Sulphur, Calc. carb., Silic., Merc., Arsen., Lycop., Bellad., Iodine, Asa., Aur., Baryta, Hepar, Phosphor., Staphys.*

Each of these remedies should be allowed several months to exhaust its action; *Aconite* and *China* may always be given as intercurrent remedies, the former if the patient complains of fever, the latter, if debility is present.

I have allowed *Calcarea* to act eight months with the most brilliant results.

I have never been obliged to use the above-mentioned list of remedies in one case; scarcely one-half is ever required.

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In the case of children of four to six years old, I have seen club-foot yield to one dose of *Sulphur* in six weeks. I accompany the treatment with cold ablutions of the spine, which will be described under curvature of the spine, but use no external means of force, shoes, straps, but the child has to lie on a mattress or sit up, and has to avoid standing or walking. The contracted tendons may at most be rubbed with horse-marrow, and if this cannot be had, ox-marrow may be used.

In curvatures of the spine, the washing of the spine is done as follows: The patient sits on a chair so that the arm is supported by the back of the chair. A table with a basin full of fresh water is placed behind him. The washing is done by means of a soft sponge by a robust and healthy person. Placing the left hand upon the patient's stomach, or rather pit of the stomach, where it must remain during the whole time that the washing lasts, in order to keep the stomach warm, the washer then takes the sponge, first squeezes out the water, and passes the sponge slowly along the back from the base of the skull to the os coccygis, and repeats these passes with the sponge nine or twelve times. At every pass the sponge has to be dipped in afresh and the water has to be squeezed out before passing the sponge over the back. These passes having been made the washer now takes a towel, dries the back, and then makes several passes over the whole length of the spine from above downwards with his left hand, which had been warmed by its contact with the skin. These passes are exceedingly agreeable.

This is the ordinary method of washing the back. Now follows the second operation in the treatment of spinal curvatures.

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Placing his left hand a second time upon the pit of the stomach of the patient, the washer then presses and works with his right hand the curvature, but no longer than five minutes.

If the patient's head should rest close on the shoulders, the washer places himself as near as possible to the patient, and with both his hands draws the head several times gently upwards. All these operations can only become useful by frequent repetitions day after day; neither patients nor their medical attendants must lose their patience in going through this treatment.

In the winter the washing is done near a stove, but not immediately after rising, in order to give the body a chance of cooling off. During the washing every part of the body may remain covered as much as possible, but so as not to interfere with the operation.

If the patient can have the benefit of a medical adviser who has a knowledge of the movement-cure, he ought by all means to take advantage of the opportunity.

At the same time that these external means are applied, the remedies which I have recommended for rickets, are given internally; for even in cases where curvature is induced by external injury, the development of the disease is attributable to internal causes, a psoric miasm which prevents the normal growth of the muscles and ligaments. Starting from this supposition, I have succeeded in curing lateral curvature where the upper portion of the spine deviated one inch to the right, and the lower one inch to the left, in the space of eight weeks; the patient was a girl of seventeen years. Of course such rapid results cannot be expected in every case. But even if the case had become in-

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curable, the treatment which I here recommend is never without some beneficial result to the general health of the patient.

Glandular Swellings.

These swellings are sometimes acute. The glands, especially on the neck, suddenly swell, become painful and inflamed. In such a case we give *Bellad.*, and if much fever is present, with *Aconite* in alternation. If there is ptyalism, we give *Merc.*, also in alternation with *Bellad.* If the glands begin to fluctuate, and it is evident that they will break, we give *Hepar* and *Merc.* in alternation, and after the breaking a few doses of *Silic* If the patient is very weak, *Phosph. ac.* or *China* may be given.

A girl of nineteen years in my neighborhood had a glandular swelling on the neck which was larger than her head, and which covered her shoulder. The swelling was perfectly hard. I gave *Sulphur*, which I allowed to act for six months; then she took *Bellad.* for a headache, and next *Calc.*, which likewise acted six months. The swelling now decreased in size so much that I allowed *Calc.* to act for eight months; I then gave *Silic.*, *Merc.*, *Lyc.* at the same long intervals; and after a treatment of four years the swelling was so completely gone that even the skin was perfectly smooth and elastic, and has remained so.

Ulcers.

Ulcers being generally the result of some acrid matter which the organism tries to expel, it is exceedingly irra-

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tional to treat all ulcers indiscriminately with ointments and plasters. It has often happened that the closing of a sore by means of a salve or wash has caused sudden death; the morbid process which had found an outlet that protected the internal economy from all harm, now throws itself upon some internal organ, such as the lungs or brain, and very often puts an end to life.

Old sores upon the legs are of frequent occurrence. I have seen the bones laid bare by the ulcerative process, and yet I have succeeded in restoring the recuperative powers of the parts, and effecting a perfect cure; several years are sometimes required for this purpose.

Formerly I was in the habit of applying cold water compresses to these sores; but I have abandoned this practice on account of the erysipelatous inflammation which the water sometimes superinduces. I now apply linen rags covered with a thin layer of cerate or even common tallow which is warmed and then spread on with the finger, so that the rag looks as if soaked with oil; the tallow should be deer or mutton-tallow, not the common candle-tallow, for this is often obtained from deceased animals; fresh, unsalt butter will likewise answer.

For the internal treatment we use the same remedies that have been recommended for the scrofulous disease generally; they should be given at long intervals.

A homœopathic physician who attended my clinic, complained to me that he never succeeded in healing these old sores, and that he happened just then to treat one without the least success. He had repeated the dose every fortnight. On his return home, he gave *Sulphur* 30th, and allowed this dose to act for six

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months, giving unmedicated powders in the mean while. The sore was healed perfectly.

If the patient suffers much pain, a few magnetic passes may be made over the limb from above downwards, when the pain will disappear speedily and permanently. The palm of the hand is slowly passed over the limb at the distance of about an inch, and these passes are repeated from three to nine times, until the pain ceases.

Every day before applying a fresh rag with tallow, the ulcer has to be carefully cleansed of pus and other impurities by means of a soft sponge dipped in tepid water.

We commence the treatment with *Sulphur*, and, if, after several months, the patient still complains of burning, and the edges of the sore are hard and swollen, *Arsen.* may then be given; this is followed by *Calc. carb.* and the other remedies, until the ulcer is healed; but it is important not to give a new remedy under six months, or even a longer period. If the ulcers are deep, with profuse suppuration, unclean and ash-colored base, *Mercurius* is to be given; violent burning and tendency to bleed point to *Carbo veg.*; if they show a tendency to spread, *Lachesis* may be given.

The patient should rest the leg as much as possible, in a horizontal posture.

Caries, necrosis.

This disorganization of the osseous tissue is treated in the same manner as ulcers. Leading remedies are: *Sulphur*, *Calc. carb.*, *Silic.*

For caries of the palate, we give *Bellad.*

For caries of the lower jaw: *Phosphorus.*

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For caries of the nasal bones, especially when caused by abuse of Mercury, *Aurum.*

If the pus is thin, ichorous, fetid, we give *Asaf.;* for cancerous, foul, gangrenous sores we give *Arsen., Lach.* Spongy ulcers with proud flesh require *Sil., Ars., Lach.* Proud flesh need not be touched by caustic, or sprinkled with sugar, for it will gradually disappear under the use of the above mentioned remedies.

Boils, furuncles.

These sores yield readily to internal treatment without pain, while the treatment with drawing salves is often distressingly painful.

No external application need be used, but as soon as the parts begin to look red and cause pain, we give *Arnica* in water every two to four hours. If the swelling increases, we give *Arnica* and *Hepar* in alternation every two to four hours. If the surrounding parts are red, inflamed and painful, *Bellad.* may be used as an intercurrent remedy. If the tumor fills with pus, *Hepar* and *Mercur.* may be given in alternation, and if the sore assumes a bluish appearance, *Lachesis* may be given as an intercurrent remedy. If the tumor will not discharge, becomes very painful, and begins to fluctuate, an incision may be made with a lancet, after which the pain will cease, and the pus run out.

Poultices of bread and milk must not be applied too soon, lest the natural development of the tumor should be interfered with. This is the reason why many persons are afflicted with fresh boils every six to eight weeks; the acrid matter is not permitted to be fully expelled from the organism.

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The use of drastics is still more reprehensible; their effect is to leave the body weak, and to carry off the best fluids, leaving the morbid matter most frequently behind.

Pork and fat food have to be avoided by persons who are constitutionally liable to the invasion of sores; this taint can be eradicated by a dose of *Sulphur* which is permitted to act for several months.

Panaritia, whitlow.

Whitlows or run-arounds are treated with alternate doses of *Hepar* and *Merc.*, and if the sore has discharged, we give *Silic.*

A cure is generally effected in eight days.

A panaritium which had already destroyed the bone under allœopathic treatment, was cured by me in one fortnight by giving *Mercur.* and *Silic.* in alternation.

Suppurating breasts are treated in the same manner, as will be seen afterwards.

Carbuncle, anthrax.

A carbuncle is a malignant boil which terminates in gangrene unless properly managed. Among old people a carbuncle that is seated in the nape of the neck, may become very dangerous. It may likewise be located on the shoulders or buttocks. It does not discharge by one, but by several openings, like a sieve. Its presence is revealed by the co-existing fever, until then the treatment is like that of common boils. If fever breaks out we give *Aconite*, and occasionally an alternate dose of *Merc.* and *Ars.*, until the fever is subdued. If it

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discharges, *Ars.* and *Sil.* may be given in alternation, and if fever is present, *Acon.* is to be continued.

Pustula maligna is treated in the same manner as anthrax. This disease may be inoculated by animals that are affected with it, or by flies which transfer the poison to man. *Ars.* is a great remedy for it.

Small-pox, variola.

During the course of epidemic small-pox *Variolin* may be taken morning and evening in water, six pellets in a cupful, a teaspoonful morning and evening. If then the disease breaks out nevertheless, it will certainly have a milder form than if no Variolin had been taken. In vaccinating children the greatest care must be had to procure perfectly reliable matter, for scrofula, syphilis and other diseases may be innoculated by vaccination. If it can be had, cowpox virus should be used in the place of vaccine matter from other children

Precursors of variola.

If during the presence of epidemic small-pox the patient is attacked with headache, drowsiness, irritable temper, dry heat and fever, drawing in the limbs, nose-bleed, delirium, spasms and colic in the case of children, we may rest assured that small-pox is impending.

As soon as the fever breaks out, we give *Aconite* six pellets in a cupful, a spoonful every two hours.

For drawing in the limbs, *Rhus* and *Acon.* in alternation.

For delirium and spasms: *Bellad.* in alternation with *Acon.*

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For pleuritic stitches, and stitches in the chest, nose bleed, we give *Bryon.* and *Acon.*

Scrofulous persons affected with tetter or other eruptions, will do well to take a dose of *Sulphur* every now and then.

If the symptoms for which a remedy is given, cease, its use should be discontinued; if perspiration, for instance, sets in, the Acon. must be stopped.

Development and Course of Small-pox.

As soon as small red tips or stigmata are seen in the face, we may presume that the eruption is impending.

As soon as this is ascertained we darken the room, unless this should have already been attended to on account of the patient's sensitiveness to light. If this is neglected, the eyes may become permanently injured; the face is likewise more likely to remain pitted.

The patient should be kept in an uniform temperature, and should not be exposed to cold. For this reason it is advisable to wrap the patient in woolen blankets which absorb the perspiration, and prevent it from becoming unpleasant to the patient.

The patient will have to use a bed-pan, he must not be permitted to uncover himself, or leave the bed.

The room should be frequently ventilated; while the windows are opened, a blanket may be thrown over the patient, and the air should be agitated with a handkerchief. A few minutes will suffice to renew the when the patient may be uncovered again after first closing the windows.

In the first days the diet must consist of cracker

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soups, milk and water or light cocoa-shells. As a beverage the patient may use fresh water, oatmeal-gruel, thin barley or rice gruel, or other mucilaginous decoctions especially if the throat is very sore.

The little stigmata increase from hour to hour; they are distinguished from measles, petechiæ, etc., by a dark-red point in the centre of each stigma, which in twenty-four hours rises to a papula surrounded by a red areola.

As soon as this symptom appears, we dissolve in two separate tumblers full of water, six pellets of *Variolin*, and six of *Mercurius*, and give the patient an alternate dessertspoonful of these solutions every two to four hours, beginning with the former, until the disease is removed.

Those who are anxious to have more information on the subject, may study the following pages with becoming attention.

The eruption first appears on the face and head, afterwards on the chest and arms, and lastly on the abdomen and lower extremities; homœopathic treatment has the effect of hastening the general appearance of the eruption; this stage is designated as the eruptive stage.

As a general rule the pains cease with the appearance of the eruption. If some intercurrent remedy should be required, it may be given at the same time as we give *Variolin* and *Mercur.* in alternation; if fever appears, we give *Aconite*, if deglutition is much impeded, or if delirium is present, *Bellad.* and *Arsen.*

The regular course of the eruption is as follows: The red papula changes to a vesicle filled with lymph. At the tip we observe a blackish depression, termed umbi-

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licus. The previously clear contents of the vesicle now change to thick pus, giving rise to the pustule.

This is the stage of suppuration or suppurative stage, during which the fever reappears and the skin swells; *Aconite* and *China* may be given in alternation, occasionally a dose of *Variolin* and *Mercurius*.

On the tenth day the pustules begin to dry up, forming yellowish or blackish crust; this is the stage of dessiccation or desquamation.

The scurfs gradually fall off, and the new skin becomes visible, and if the suppuration had been very profuse, a cicatrix or pit is often left behind.

The fever now generally disappears, amid copious, strong-smelling sweats, copious sediments in the urine, and secretion of a thick, purulent mucus, (critical stage.)

The most dangerous period is the stage of desquamation; it is during this period that the danger of infection is greatest and that the patient himself is most liable to a fatal termination. Under homœopathic treatment however, this danger is much less.

After the removal of the disease the skin still remains very sensitive; in order to strengthen it, it should be washed every day for the first few days with tepid, and afterwards with cold water, before the patient goes out

Malignant Small-pox.

Small-pox does not always run a regular course; the fever sometimes assumes a typhoid character. We distinguish

Typhoid Small-pox.

The eruption is preceded by fainting fits, delirium convulsions, epileptic spasms, headache, backache; the

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small-pox breaks out in irregular patches, is liable to recede, the pocks become filled with a lymphatic fluid instead of pus, or they remain empty, and the attack terminates fatally in from ten to twelve days.

Under homœopathic treatment a cure is most generally effected by the use of *Bryon.*, *Rhus*, *Bellad.*, *Arsen.*, also *Variolin* and *Mercurius* in alternation.

Putrid Small-pox.

Profuse ptyalism, fetid sweat, diarrhœa, hæmaturia, hæmorrhage; the pocks do not come out all over, are but partially filled, are pale or bluish, without the red areola. Before the suppurative stage sets in the pocks become filled with blood and gangrenous. *Arsen.*, and *China* are the main remedies, with *Variolin* and *Mercurius* in alternation.

Confluent Small-pox.

The pock forms a large, suppurating sore, which only occurs in very acute forms of the eruption and frequently terminates in a malignant ulcer. The whole body sometimes swells, especially the head and eyes. *Arsen.* and *China* with *Variolin* and *Mercurius* in alternation, will prove very efficient.

Sycosic, or Condylomatous Small-pox,

Yields to *Thuya* in alternation with *Variolin* and *Mercurius*.

Thuya is recommended by several practitioners for small-pox generally.

Unforeseen Accidents.

One is the sudden retrocession of the pocks, whether in consequence of a cold or of other unknown influences.

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A main remedy in such a case is *Bryonia* in alternation with *Aconite*, every hour or two hours. Variolin may be given as an intercurrent remedy.

Sequelæ of Small-pox.

Under homœopathic treatment they scarcely ever exist, but they may occur under allœopathic treatment.

The principal remedy for these sequelæ are: *Mercur.*, *Sulphur* and *Thuya*.

After an attack of small-pox a child had ophthalmia, for which it took Acon., Bellad., Arsen., and other remedies in vain. Upon finding out that the inflammation had set in several years ago, I gave *Variolin* and *Aconite* in alternation, and the child was cured in a fortnight.

Morbid symptoms breaking out in consequence of vaccination, may likewise require *Aconite* and *Variolin*.

After vaccination, if we should have reason to doubt the genuineness of the lymph, a dose of *Sulphur* will sometimes prevent all evil consequences.

Conclusion.

Many persons forget that every eruptive disorder characterises an effort on the part of Nature, to purify the body of the indwelling acrid principles; in suppressing such an eruption we arrest a purifying process of nature which avenges every encroachment upon her rights.

Dare not, feeble man, interfere with the laws of Providence, whose decrees should be honored and submitted to in confidence and faith!

A time may come when even vaccination may be con-

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ndered injurious in its consequences upon the general vigor of the human race.

Trust in God, and obedience to the laws of health are the best preventives against disease; he who possesses the former, and obeys the latter, need not fear the danger of epidemic diseases, and may safely employ his best energies in the service of his suffering brethren.

Chicken-pox, Varicella.

Varicella resembles variola in appearance, but runs an exceedingly mild course, most frequently without the interference of art.

This eruption first breaks out upon the back and chest, or on the whole body simultaneously within twenty-four hours; the pustules are like those of small-pox, filled with lymph at their tips.

If fever is present, we may give *Aconite*, and if the child is delirious, *Bellad.* in alternation with *Aconite*

If the pocks are large and filled with pus, we give *Mercurius*, also in alternation with *Variolin.*

The patient is generally restored to health in five to eight days; but he will have to guard against exposure and errors in diet, especially if the digestive organs are weak.

Ophthalmitis, or Inflammation of the Eyes.

We call an eye inflamed, if it looks red, and a feeling of heat, pressure or pain is experienced in the organ. Accompanying pains are: Fever, photophobia, lachrymation, agglutition of the lids, headache, etc.

The principal remedy in all cases of acute ophthalmitis is *Aconite*, six pellets of which may be dissolved

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in a cupful of water of which solution a teaspoonful should be taken every hour or two hours, and even less frequently in proportion as the inflammation abates.

Ophthalmia of New-born Infants. (Neonatorum.)

This inflammation is frequently the result of a too sudden exposure of the eyes to the light; if a child is born in the day-time, the room should be sufficiently darkened to guard the child against the glare of the day-light, and, if born at night, the child's face must be turned away from the candle or gas-light, because an incautious exposure may result in incurable weaknesses of the child's eyes. Parents have entailed the most ruinous consequences upon the child, simply because an improper curiosity of ascertaining the color of the child's eyes, induced them to hold the candle quite near them. Dust, smoke, etc., must be kept away from the child, nor should any thing be within reach of the child by which it might injure his eyes.

The inflammation is known by a slight redness and swelling of the lids, photophobia, and secretion of an acrid, whitish fluid or thick mucus. The latter should always be carefully removed by washing the eyes gently with a soft sponge dipped in tepid water. The room should be kept dark in order to avoid the irritating action of the light. Internally we give *Aconite* as stated under ophthalmitis, which may be administered to the mother, and a few drops of which may be dropped into the child's mouth every now and then. If the disease continues, we give *Ignatia* and *Acon.* in alternation. If a fetid, greenish diarrhœa is present, we give *Chamom.*, and if the inflammation still con

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tinues, we give *Acon.* and *Apis* in alternation. Some give *Hepar* in the place of Apis. Hepar is excellent, if the disease assumes a chronic form, and a psoric taint is evidently present. *Acon.* may be given every now and then while Hepar is allowed to act. If syphilis is the cause of the disorder, we give *Acon.* and *Mercur.* in alternation, and if a sycosic taint is present, *Thuja* should be administered.

Catarrhal and rheumatic ophthalmia.

The distinction between these two forms of ophthalmia is unimportant in practice; we select a remedy in accordance with existing symptoms, without omitting even the accessory symptoms which characterise single cases.

Aconite is the main remedy; the eyes look red, injected, the patient complains of stitches in the eyes, great pain especially when moving the eyes, photophobia, lachrymation, dryness of the lids, styes.

Bellad., for intense redness of the eyes, congestion of blood to the head, burning tears and disagreeable dryness of eyes, painful photophobia, aching and lancinating pains in the eyeball, penetrating into the brain, aggravated by moving the eyes: erysipelatous swelling of the lids, eversion of the same, headache, vertigo, stupefaction, obscuration of sight, sparks, muscæ volitantes, diplopia, dilatation of the pupils, spots or ulcers on the cornea.

Acon. and *Bellad.* every two hours in alternation cure most cases of ophthalmia.

Arsenicum, burning pains as from hot coal, anxiety driving the patient out of bed; nocturnal agglutination

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of the lids, spots and ulcers on the cornea, redness, photophobia, aggravation by moving the eyes.

Apis, may be given in alternation with *Acon.*, it is an untried remedy.

Euphrasia, catarrhal ophthalmia with copious secretion of mucus, ulceration of the lids, smarting in the open air as from hot water.

Nux vom., inflammation of the canthi, soreness; pressure and burning as by some acrid substance; photophobia and lachrymation, especially early in the morning; catarrh with headache, stoppage of the nose, constipation ecchymosis of the eye, irritable mood.

Pulsatilla, pressure in the eyes as from sand, stinging, copious lachrymation, secretion of mucus, pale swelling of the lids, stye, red, inflamed spot near the cornea, dimness of sight, fiery circles, weeping mood; worse at night and in the evening.

Ignatia, almost like *Puls.*, suitable to persons afflicted with silent grief, or who are suffering from the effects of suppressed anger.

Hepar sulph., stitches in the eyes, erysipelatous inflammation of the lids, with soreness when touched; ulcers and spots on the cornea, pimples and scurfs around the eyes.

Mercurius, similarly to *Hepar sulph.*; aggravation at night, in bed; sensitiveness to light, nocturnal agglutination, pustules on the cornea, ulcers and scurfs.

Sulphur, itching and burning of the eyes and lids, especially in the case of scrofulous persons, sensitiveness to light, opacity of the cornea, ulcers on the cornea, styes.

Conium, traumatic ophthalmia (with Arnica), twitching of the upper lids, tremulous look; diplopia, obscuration of vision, cataract produced by an injury.

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Arnica, traumatic ophthalmia, contraction of the pupil, ecchymoses.

Spigelia, sensation as if the eyes were too large, digging and boring in the eyes.

Chamomilla, inflammation, agglutination in the morning, excessive pains, vibratory movements of the light, dimness of sight with chilliness.

Calcarea carb., pressure, itching and burning of the eyes, muscæ volitantes, dim vision.

Dulcamara, inflammation after taking cold, lameness of the upper lid.

Ophthalmia induced by the insertion of foreign bodies, dust, a splinter, insects, etc., or by mechanical injuries, blows, a fall, contusion, or by an operation, etc., with or without ecchymosis, requires *Acon.* and *Arn.* in alternation, a spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets every two hours alternately. *Nux vom.* and *Conium* may likewise have to be given in alternation. *Arnica* and *Nux vom.* are leading remedies for ecchymosis without heat or inflammation. *Conium* is useful for the resolution of cataract induced by an injury.

After performing the operation for cataract I always give *Aconite*, even before the operation, if the patient is anxious and nervous, but always afterwards, and if internal parts have become injured, in alternation with *Arnica*. If the patient who had been operated upon, experiences deep-seated pains in the brain, I give *Acon.* and *Bellad.* in alternation, sometimes *Conium* or some other suitable remedy.

For an inflammation induced by straining the eyes, we employ *Bell.*, *Nux vom.*, *Ruta* and *China*, also *Carbo veg.* and *Spig.*

Ophthalmia after measles requires *Puls.* or *Carbo veg.*;

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after scarlatina *Bell.* or *Hepar sulph.*; after small-pox *Mercur.* or *Sulphur*, also *Variolin*; after suppression of a cutaneous eruption *Bryon.* and *Apis*; if heat and fever are present, these remedies should always be given in alternation.

The chief remedies for weeping eyes are *Bell., Euphras., Crocus, Digit., Graph., Phosph., Spig.*

For blear-eyedness *Euphras., Mercur., Puls., Rhus tox.*

For paralysis of the eyelids *Bell., Plumb., Sepia, Verat., Zinc.*

For squinting *Plum., Bell., Puls., Cina, Hyosc. Stramon.*

Scrofulous ophthalmia has been treated in the chapter on Scrophulosis, to which the reader is referred.

The principal remedies for syphilitic ophthalmia are *Acon., Mercur., Nitri ac., Thuja, Kali bichr., Sanguin., Apis, Aurum.*

For gonorrhœal ophthalmia consequent upon suppression of gonorrhœa, we use *Acon., Merc., Puls., Nitri ac., Thuja, Sulph., Cannabis.*

The Egyptian ophthalmia requires *Acon.* and *Apis* in alternation.

Scorbutic ophthalmia requires *Acon.* and *Merc.* in alternation, also Apis and other remedies recommended for scurvy.

For arthritic ophthalmia compare the remedies for gout, more especially: *Acon., Apis, Hepar, Merc., Led. Lyc., Rhus, Ars., Bell.. Colch., Spig., Sulph.*

Inflammation of the eyelids.

For this affection all the remedies may be given that have been recommended for scrofula. If there is much

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heat, and the eyes are red, we give *Acon.;* in general we use *Bell., Sulph., Calc., Sil., Rhus.* If the lids are swollen: *Apis.* For ulcerated lids: *Hepar* and *Merc.* If the eyes are closed by ulceration, and hot, we give *Acon.* in alternation with one of the above mentioned remedies.

Styes.

If a stye is forming, we give *Acon.*, which generally disperses it; if not, we give *Acon.* and *Puls.* in alternation. If the styes form frequently, we give *Sulph.* or *Calc.*, or *Sil.* Indurated styes require *Staphys.*

For hard tubercles in the lids, if a scrofulous taint prevails, we give *Sulph.;* also *Calc. carb.*, but these remedies must be allowed a very long action. Sometimes the tubercles increase after these medicines, but in the end they always disappear.

Weak eyes, amblyopia.

This affection may arise from various causes. If the eyes feel weak after the least effort, reading, sewing, etc., the patient must take great care not to strain the organ, especially at twilight.

The main remedies are *Bell.* and *China*, more particularly after the loss of animal fluids, also *Euphr. Cann., Ruta, Apis.*

No patient with weak eyes must wear spectacles upon his own responsibility; but should always first consult an intelligent physician. As a general rule spectacles should only be worn by persons who are afflicted with short-sightedness or far-sightedness, but whose eyes are

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sound. But an intelligent optician should always be consulted before spectacles are used.

The remedies for particular symptoms, such as diplopia, black points, fiery circles, etc., short-sightedness or far-sightedness may be found in the Repertory, under the heading "Eyes."

Persons whose visual powers begin to grow weak, and who cannot afford to consult a physician, may find relief by the use of the following domestic remedy. In a two-ounce vial filled with distilled water, drop six drops of fennel water, and wash the closed eyes morning and night with the finger or with a soft rag, so that the internal canthi are likewise touched; the surrounding parts may likewise be washed with this solution, which will be found to have a strengthening effect upon the eyes.

If the inner eye looks unclean, covered with mucus, or the conjunctiva is puckered up or ulcerated, dissolve a pinch of pulverized sugar in four tablespoonsfuls of water, and moisten the eye twice a day with a drop of this water; it is the best remedy for this trouble.

Amaurosis.

If the sight is entirely gone, and the eyes continue to look clear and natural, we call this condition amaurosis. The pupil is generally dilated, which imparts to the eyes an appearance of darkness.

We distinguish *erethic* and *torpid* amaurosis; the former, if the pupil is still sensitive to the light, the latter, if the sensitiveness is entirely lost.

The main point, however, is to understand the cause of the difficulty, and to observe the totality of the symp-

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toms. A boy was brought to my clinic who had been afflicted with tinea which was suppressed by a salve. The consequence was amaurosis. His sight was restored in a few months by a single dose of *Sulphur.* Another child lost its sight by sitting on the cool floor while the body was heated. A dose of *Bellad.* soon restored the sight. A woman lost her sight in consequence of menstrul suppression. *Puls.* restored it.

The following remedies have been found the most appropriate in this disease: *Bell., Calc., Cannab., China, Con., Hyosc., Merc., Nitric ac., Phosph., Puls., Rhus, Sec., Silic., Stram., Sulph., Aur.*, Caust., Cocc., Dig., Dulc., Lyc., Natrum mur., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Ruta, Spig., Verat., but the medicine should never be given at short intervals.

Cataract.

Cataract is a thickening or induration of the crystalline lens or its capsule, which is seen behind the pupil like a gray body, having the appearance of mother-of-pearl, or sometimes like the moon in the day-time. If the cataract looks streaked or like a net, it is named accordingly; but the operation and treatment are not influenced by these various appearances, We name it central cataract, if the centre or nucleus of the lens is alone hardened, and the sight is not altogether obstructed.

Under homœopathic treatment it is sometimes possible to effect the absorption of cararact without an operation.

In one case of recent cataract I effected resolution by means of a dose of *Sulphur.* It was accomplished in six months; at the end of three months the lens began

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to resume its transparency; a dose of *Bellad.* perfected the cure so completely that at the end of six months the patient was again able to earn a living by sewing. A cure cannot always be effected by internal treatment; in such cases an operation is unavoidable.

The principal remedies, by means of which resolution can be effected, are *Sulph., Calc. carb., Sil., Puls., Euphras., Caust., Con., Hepar, Phosph., Baryt.*, Bell. Cannabis, Hyosc., Nitric ac., Op., Ruta.

For cataract caused by a blow or other external injury, we give *Arnica*, and if the lens has become quite hard, *Con.* Of the former we give a teaspoonful of a watery solution of six pellets in a cupful of water, and of the latter a spoonful of a similar solution morning and night. *Ammon., Euphras., Puls., Rhus, Ruta*, are likewise recommended.

If the cataract does not yield to internal treatment in the course of a year, the operation should then be performed by an operator of skill and experience.

The operation is sometimes rendered painless by magnetizing the eye, for which purpose I breathe upon the eye several times previous to and after an operation, the consequence of which is that some patients do not even feel the puncture with the needle.

Immediately after the operation I give *Acon.* and *Arn.*, in alternation, and if patients are nervous and restless, I give them a few spoonfuls of a watery solution of six pellets of Acon. previous to the operation.

If there is pain deep in the brain, *Bell.* and *Acon.* may be given in alternation; *Conium* may likewise be required.

Glaucoma

Is generally the result of deep-seated arthritic inflam

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mation. The vitreous humor and the lens seem altered, so that the whole inner eye, if seen through the dilated pupil, has a sea-green or bluish-green appearance, and the visual power is extinct.

This disorder may be relieved by the internal use of *Phos.* and *Puls.*

Blindness

By spots or obscurations of the cornea, or by staphyloma.

1. Dimness, spots of the cornea. (Leucoma;)

Arising from effusion of coagulable lymph between the layers of the cornea, imparting to the eye an appearance like chalk or mother-of-pearl; this is generally a remnant of inflammation, and scarcely ever arises under homœopathic treatment.

The remedies to which this disorder will yield, are *Sulph., Bell., Calc. carb., Apis., Sil., Lyc., Con., Euphr., Puls.* Any of these remedies should be allowed to act for several months; we give of each a dessertspoonful of a solution of six pellets in a cupful of water, morning and night for four days. Spots disappear very speedily, but even complete leucoma has been cured.

2. Staphyloma

Is often the result of mismanaged inflammation; it is a globular bulging out of the cornea, which becomes opaque, of a bluish-white or grayish-blue appearance, also with rose-colored margins. The surface is generally smooth, sometimes studded with little protuberances, and these protuberances generally have a darker hue. If the staphyloma is complete, the visual power

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is entirely extinct; in partial staphyloma it may still exist to a limited extent.

The removal of a staphyloma by an operation has proved very unsatisfactory. *Apis* seems to have had a good effect in some cases.

Headache, Cephalalgia.

This is very seldom an independent derangement; most frequently it is a symptom of a more general disorder. If this should be the case, the headache can only be cured by removing the more general affection.

Headache generally depends upon derangements of abdominal organs; or upon a deranged condition of the vascular system, as in rheumatism, gout, nervous debility.

The first thing to be done towards a cure of headache is, that patients should not eat unless they are hungry, and then only in moderate quantities, and only such nourishment as agrees with them.

Coffee is a frequent cause of headache; hence it has to be avoided by those in whom it produces this effect. Acids, wine, spirits, spices have to be avoided by others.

Animal magnetism sometimes produces palliative relief in headache. With both hands we make a few passes over the head, from the centre of the head down to the shoulders and even down the arms, applying the hands gently to the scalp or holding them at a short distance from the same; or we breathe upon the painful spot, or blow over it as if we would blow something out of the way.

I will now enumerate the various causes which may produce headache, and also the treatment required by them.

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1. Derangement of the stomach after fat: *Puls., Ant. cr., Carb. veg., Ipec.;* after fruit, *Arsen. Puls., Bryon., China, Verat.;* after wine, spirits, beer, coffee, *Nux vom., Op., Arsen.;* after acids, *Ant. crud.*

2. Determination of blood to the head: *Acon., Bellad., Bryonia, Glon., Arnica, Nux vom., Sulph., Calc. carb., Sil., Plat.*

3. External injuries by a blow, fall, etc.: *Arnica* internally, and linen compresses moistened with a solution of six drops of the tincture of Arn in a cupful of water, externally; these compresses need not be moistened fresh more than three times a day. If there is much fever and heat, we give *Arsen.* and *Acon.* in alternation; and if the headache becomes violent, *Bellad.* In chronic cases we may have to give *Calc. carb., Con., Cicuta, Rhus, Hepar* and *Sulph. ac.*

4. Sudden cold: *Nux vom., Cham., Dulc., Acon., Arnica,, Mercur., Puls.*

5. Mental labor, watching, etc.: *Nux vom., Coc., China.*

6. Excesses in eating and drinking spirits: *Nux vom., Opium, Arsen.*

7. Emotions; chagrin: *Cham., Nux vom.;* fright, *Opium;* sudden joy, *Coffee;* chagrin and frigh ttogether, *Aconite;* suppressed anger or grief, *Ignatia;* anxiety and fever, *Acon., Arsen, Bellad.;* consult the Repertory.

8. Anæmia, chlorosis: *China, Puls., Natr. mur., Calc. carb., Plat., Ferrum.* See Chlorosis.

9. Rheumatism and gout: *Acon., Cham. Bryon., Rhus, Arn., Sep., Puls., Aur., Merc., Nitric ac., Sulph., Calc. carb., Lyc., Sil., Spig.,* etc. (Compare rheumatism and gout.)

10. Nervous headache, hemicrania: *Sep., Bellad., Sang., Spig,, Lyc., Sulph., Calc. carb., Calc. Caust., Glon., Aur. Sil., Coffea., Mosch, Plat., Puls., Nux vom.,* and others.

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11. Hysteric headache: *Plat., Sep., Ignatia., Aur., Cocculus, Valer.*, and the remedies mentioned under No. 10.

Symptomatic indications of a few of the chief remedies for Headache.

Aconite, determination of blood to the head, throbbing pains, dry heat all over, swelling and throbbing of the veins on the neck; flushed and bloated face, burning in the forehead, nervousness, sleeplessness; full and hurried pulse; aggravation of the pains by motion and stooping; relief by lying down.

Belladonna, sense of fullness in the head, the head feels as if it would fly to pieces, or as if the brain would fall out at the forehead. The scalp is sensitive, the patient complains of an undulating sensation in the head as of moving water, with buzzing in the ears, obscuration of sight. The pain, which is intense, is aggravated by moving the eyes or looking in the light. Frequently the pain is only felt in the forehead, over the eyes, and becomes so intolerable that the patient loses his consciousness and becomes delirious.

Bryonia; shooting pains on one side, or compressing pains, with rush of blood, heat all over, aggravation by stooping, walking.

Calc. carb.; hemicrania with nausea, throbbing, cold feeling in the head, cloudiness as if the head were in a vice; suitable to scrofulous persons.

Calc., Caust.; stitches through the head, pressure from the vertex downwards.

Chamomilla; headache after the sudden suppression of sweat by a draught of air; tearing in one side of the head, with redness of one cheek and paleness of the other, stitches and throbbing in the head, hot sweat, even of the scalp.

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China; headache with sensitiveness of the scalp, caused by excess and loss of fluids; made worse by a draught of air.

Coffea; hemicrania with sensation as if a nail were pressed into one side of the brain; sensitiveness to noise, music, etc.

Colocynthis; hemicrania with nausea and vomiting.

Glonoin; rush of blood to the head, pressure from within outwards; the brain feels bruised.

Ignatia; stitching and boring pains deep in the brain; sensation as if a nail were sticking deep in the head, with nausea, obscured vision, photophobia, watery urine. The pain is aggravated by coffee and brandy.

Mercurius; tearing in one side of the head, the teeth are affected, the patient experiences stitches shooting to the ears, aggravation in bed; copious perspiration, which affords no relief.

Moschus; pain as from a heavy load on the head; drawing pain in the head here and there; sensation as if a string were firmly tied round the head; sensation as if a portion of the skull were cut through; sensation as if a nail were driven into the occiput.

Nux vomica; headache, with nausea and some vomiting; the head feels heavy, the headache is made worse by moving the eyes; drinking coffee, brandy, etc.

Pulsatilla; tearing and stitching pains in one side of the head, with nausea and vomiting of bile and mucus; the attack is accompanied with chilliness, obscuration of vision, buzzing, stitching in the ears, anxiety, crying mood, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart; aggravation in the evening; (suitable to females with scanty menses.)

Sanguinaria; periodical hemicrania on the right side,

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with nausea, vomiting, chilliness, fullness of the head, digging pains which suddenly shoot through the head or through the forehead.

Sepia; stinging and boring headache, with nausea and vomiting, tearing and drawing in one side of the head, with photophobia; heaviness of the upper lid.

Silicea; throbbing headache, with heat and rush of blood to the head, in alternation with *Aconite;* tearing or lancinating pains on one side, every morning or afternoon, as if the head would fly to pieces.

Spigelia; digging, tearing and throbbing in the left side of the head, also involving the eye, malar bone, teeth, attended with palpitation of the heart.

Sulphur; headache after the violent suppression of tetter or some other eruption, or after the violent suppression of sweat; tearing, stitching, jerking or drawing pains in one side of the head; fullness and weight over the eyes; periodical paroxysms of headache, with nausea and vomiting; aggravation by thinking, walking, etc.

Veratrum, headache with nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, fainting weakness, chilliness and cold sweat over the whole body; throbbing and aching pain on one side of the head, so violent that the patient becomes delirious; sensitiveness of the scalp.

The so-called antipsoric medicines: Calcarea, Sepia, Silicea and Sulphur always act best if given after the attack, when they will modify and gradually end the disorder. If the symptoms of the attack should render it necessary to give one of them during the attack, a globule may be placed upon the patient's tongue after which the result should be awaited for twelve to twenty-four hours. The modified symptoms may then require another remedy.

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If other symptoms or ailments which have not been mentioned in this chapter, should occur, these will have to be treated with the remedies recommended in the chapters devoted to these ailments.

Vertigo.

This disorder is generally symptomatic of some more deep-seated affection. The Repertory may be consulted under vertigo; I will moreover mention some remedies for this weakness.

Aconite, vertigo on raising the head, when stooping, with nausea, turning the head, with dullness of the head, the patients are unable to look up.

Belladonna, vertigo with anxiety, stupefaction, vibrations before the eyes, rush of blood, flushed face, worse during motion.

China, vertigo caused by debility, after loss of blood worse on raising the head.

Cocculus, vertigo after swinging or riding in a carriage, or on board a ship; hollow and dull feeling in the brain.

Conium, vertigo on looking round, the patient falls to one side.

Nux vomica, vertigo after eating or studying; early or during a walk, or when lying on the back, humming in the ears, flatulence, piles, constipation.

Opium, vertigo after a fright, with trembling and weakness, stupefaction as after strong drink, with sopor, red and staring eyes, dilatation of the pupils, obscured vision, pale face.

Phosph.; after a meal and when sitting, with rush of blood to the head, vanishing of mind, after excesses.

Puls., vertigo on looking up, with pale face, chilliness, nausea, headache, in chlorotic cases.

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Rhus, vertigo on lying down, with fear of dying, sensation as if the brain were loose.

Sepia, vertigo on raising the head, as if things were moving about.

Sulphur, vertigo when going up an eminence; when crossing flowing water, in chronic cases when patients are tainted with psora.

Veratrum, vertigo with nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, anxiety, sunken countenance, cold sweat, cold extremities.

The medicines may be taken in water, six pellets in a cupful, in spoonful doses every two hours; or in chronic cases morning and night for four days.

Prosopalgia, tic douloureux.

This pain is generally felt on one side of the face, sometimes suddenly, or preceded by a tensive, itching or tingling sensation. It is seated in the branches of the trigeminus under the eye, at the wing of the nose, around the inner canthi, on the forehead and cheek, especially in the region of the malar bone, in front of the ear, on the chin, in the teeth, also in the orbital, nasal and buccal cavity. The distressing lancinating, stitching, tearing, burning, boring or crushing pain is generally excited by talking, chewing, sneezing, or by the least contact, continues for several minutes, hours, or even days, and frequently ceases suddenly, in consequence of bodily motion, in order to reappear at indefinite intervals. The pain is not always felt at the same place, but often suddenly shifts to some other locality, causing the facial muscles to twitch, and inducing a feeling of rigidity. Generally the affected part is red

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and hot, but sometimes the face is pale and cold. The patients experience a sensation of formication, twitching of the eyelids, of the labial muscles, tension in the nose, or as if one-half of the nasal cavity were filled with dust, feeling of numbness in one-half of the tongue, humming in the ears and head, excessive sensitiveness to noise, sensation as if blown upon by air; it is a terrible pain which drives the patients besides themselves.

Under homœopathic treatment this distressing affection is perfectly curable, provided the specific remedy is chosen with care and is permitted to act its full time, without its action being disturbed by pernicious influences.

The principal remedies are:

Acon., flushed, hot face, feverish restlessness, thirst, dry heat, tingling, stinging and twitching pain, with a feeling as if the parts were swollen.

Bellad., the pain is chiefly near the eye, the eye is red and weeps; aggravated or excited by pressure and motion, or by rubbing the diseased part. Tearing, lancinating pains in the bones, jaws and malar-bones, with rigidity of the nape of the neck. Spasm of the eyelids. Convulsive twitching of the facial muscles, distortion of the mouth. Redness and heat of the face.

Spigelia, flashing tearing, burning and tension in the malar bones, the part is shining and swollen, the paroxysms recur regularly like fever and ague; aggravated or excited by contact, motion, cool weather; restlessness, præcordial anguish before and during the attacks.

China, pecking, jerking-stitching or cutting-burning pain, with pale face, anæmia; recurring at regular inter-

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vals, aggravated or excited by pressure, relieved by eating.

Colocynthis, tearing, tensive, burning and stitching pains with swelling and redness; worse during rest.

Conium, nocturnal tearing and stitching pains.

Hepar, tearing and drawing pains in the facial bones, made worse by contact.

Mercur., tearing and stitching pains, especially at night, in the warm bed, with ptyalism, swelling involving even the head, temples, teeth, restlessness and sleeplessness, sweat on the head and face, also when arising from syphilis.

Mezereum, boring and stupefying pains, especially in the left malar bone, flashing to the eye, temples, ear, teeth, neck and shoulders; complicated with syphilitic affection of the bones, ptyalism, burning in the throat, stiffness of the masseter muscles.

Nux vom., suitable to coffee and brandy-drinkers, or after mental labor, watching, etc.; tearing, drawing pains to the ear, with swelling of the cheeks, flushed face, also of one cheek only, with sallow tinge around the nose and mouth; tingling in the face and muscular twitching; numbness of the affected parts.

Phosphorus, tearing pains, tension and itching of the skin, sticking pain as if a nail were sticking in the part, swelling and paleness of the face, also with rush of blood to the head, buzzing in the ears, aggravation by moving or touching the affected part.

Platina, suitable to hysteric females, crampy pains, with tingling and numbness of the parts.

Puls., suitable to chlorotic females, whose menses are insufficient, with chilliness, nausea, palpitation of the heart, absence of thirst, jerking and stitching pain

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striking even to the ear; aggravation in the evening and at night, relief by cold air or water.

Rhus tox., drawing and tearing at night, aggravated by rest, relieved by warmth.

Stramonium, spasmodic tearing and jerking of the head and facial muscles, trismus of the jaws, stupefaction of the head.

Staphysagria, pressure and throbbing in the teeth, tearing, stitching and burning in the malar bones, often proceeding from decayed teeth; also suitable for affections of bones, and for mercurial symptoms, attended with a feeling of swelling, cold hands, cold sweat in the face.

Stannum, pressure and drawing in one side of the face, especially at night, crampy pain, numb, gradually increasing and decreasing.

Thuja, twitching in the cheeks during a walk in the open air, boring in the malar bone, worse in the evening and afternoon.

Verbascum, flashing twinges, stupefying pressure at the malar bone, burning and pinching or stitching in the left temporal bone, aggravated by pressure and a draught of air.

We may likewise compare *Ars.*, *Aurum*, *Baryt.*, *Bryon.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Cham.*, *Coffea*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*, *Verat.*

Animal magnetism relieves this pain often suddenly, but always after a while, by moving the palm of the warm hand over the affected part from above downwards, at a short distance, or by breathing gently into the ear of the affected side. Placing the hand gently upon the affected part, often affords relief. If there is violent rush of blood to the head, with redness and heat of the head we often afford relief by producing a feeling of coolness by blowing upon the affected part.

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Pregnancy and confinement.

These conditions are not diseases as is so often erroneously supposed; hence it is absurd to use any medicines for them.

Pregnant women may be and often are in the enjoyment of excellent health, and the fact of giving birth to a human being, may be unaccompanied by any untoward accidents.

Section I.

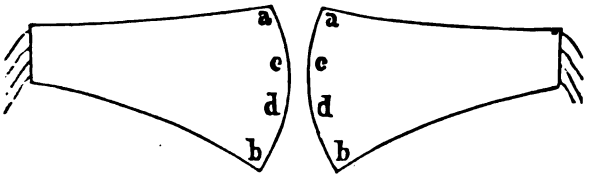
Precautionary rules.

Every pregnant female should be solemnly impressed with the important obligations that Nature has imposed upon her; she should abstain from all frivolous amusements which might endanger the well-being of her offspring, from the pernicious habit of tight lacing which so often proves fatal to the unborn child.

Even in performing the domestic duties, the future mother must avoid every thing that might inflict an injury upon her uterine system, such as lifting heavy weights, reaching too high or otherwise straining the uterus; such exertions have often given rise to miscarriage or to the twisting of the umbiblical cord around the neck of the fetus.

Pregnant females who have miscarried on previous occasions, should wear a bandage of fine flannel, or a linen bandage in the summer, if the weather is hot. It should be composed of two pieces fitted to the abdomen and affording it support, of the following shape, and having three hand's breadth:

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The two ends on this diagram are stitched together; posteriorly the bandage may be narrower than in front; it is attached by means of three or four strings at each end. Where these strings are tied, a linen strip may be attached to prevent the strings from slipping together. Such a bandage is useful in another respect; it protects the abdomen from the wind and cold.

Section II.

Diet.

If a pregnant female is liable to rush of blood to the head, vascular erethism, flashes of heat, etc., she will have to abstain from the use of coffee which is always hurtful in this condition of the female organism, and from the use of all heating and stimulating drinks, spices, etc.; her diet should be simple and nourishing, instead of coffee she may use light cocoa, milk, and she may drink as much fresh water as she craves.

Every day she ought to take exercise in the open air and wash all over with cold water, unless she should have an insuperable disinclination against it. Ablutions of the back with cold water, as have been described in the chapter on spinal curvature, will prove invigorating.

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Section III.

Dress.

Tight lacing during pregnancy has a pernicious influence upon the process of parturition and the future health of mother and child. Tight lacing not only causes a compression of the lungs and heart, which may result in incurable diseases of these important organs, but likewise of the liver and spleen, and more particularly a pressing downwards of the uterus, which may result in a disposition to miscarriage, and may lay the foundation for severe labor. It may likewise give rise to destructive diseases of the new offspring, such as emaciation, curvature, imbecility, idiocy,

Tight lacing is particularly injurious to growing girls; they should at most wear simple corsets which may support the chest without injuring the heart and lungs by compression.

Garters are likewise an object of importance. Little girls should never wear any. In early infancy socks should be worn, which may be replaced at a later period by stockings fastened to the under jacket by means of tape. Full-grown girls may, indeed, wear knit gaiters; but they should be provided with an opening at one end, through which the other end can be drawn. A garter should always be worn close under the knee so that the finger can readily be inserted between it and the leg. Tight garters compress the blood-vessels, and arrest the circulation, which may not only give rise to varices, but likewise superinduce heart-disease. A pregnant female should dress according to health, neither too lightly nor too warmly; the

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patient should never neglect proper care towards herself, lest the increased sensitiveness of the skin should expose the pregnant female to taking cold; hence the necessity of wearing extra covering on going out at night.

Section IV.

An important chapter are the nipples which have to be prepared for their office a good while before they are used. I have had charge of young mothers whose nipples were so small that they were unable to nurse their offspring. If this should be the case, or if the nipple should be sunk in instead of protruding, it has to be drawn out by means of some suitable instrument in the shape of an exhausting pump which may be procured in the shops.

After the nipples have been drawn out, they have to be gently pressed and worked with the fingers, in order to harden them, lest the delicate skin should be injured by the sucking of the infant. During the two months preceding the period of confinement, the nipples should be washed or simply touched every day with cold water, not with rum or brandy. As a matter of course the whole breast should be washed every day with cold water, more especially during pregnancy.

If an eruption breaks out on the nipples, *Sulphur* has to be administered in water, a spoonful morning and evening, after which the eruption generally disappears. But if it is nothing but dried up perspiration, it has to be removed by washing the nipples with tepid water and soap.

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Section V.

The external organs have likewise to be seen to, they should be washed every day with fresh water; this will keep them vigorous and healthy.

Although Nature is the best provider during the act of parturition, especially in the case of robust females, yet much may be done to ease the pain incidendal to this function. This is especially the case with young women who bear for the first time or with women of a more advanced age and with a less yielding fibre. Such persons are liable to the danger of having the perineum (or bridge between the vagina and anus) ruptured. In order to guard against such an accident, a pregnant female will do well to rub this part every day with sweet oil, goose-grease or lard. In order to moderate the pains or the extreme sensitiveness of the highly stretched skin, the following process may be resorted to:

Take half an ounce of bitter, and one ounce of sweet almonds; remove the skin by soaking them in warm water, and then pound and rub the almonds well in a mortar with hot water. The fluid thus obtained is strained through white muslin, so that all the thick mass remains behind, and with the almond-milk thus obtained the female washes her private parts twice a day for four days, provided the milk has not soured in the mean while, for sour milk must not be used. After a pause of eight days the same proceeding may be repeated, and should be continued in this order until the period of her confinement. After washing the parts, the perineum may be rubbed with grease or oil, in order to promote its elasticity.

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For older persons injections of warm milk or sweet oil are recommended, which frequently afford great relief. Also, tepid sitz-baths of milk and water, for half an hour every day, for four to six weeks before confinement; these last, however, may be dispensed with, provided the other suggestions are heeded.

If the bowels should be constipated during pregnancy, they will have to be regulated as much as possible by diet; no cathartics should be used, for they will prove injurious to mother and child. (See Section VIII., No. 5.)

As the period of pregnancy advances, the urinary discharges become more and more frequent, because the bladder is pressed upon by the distended uterus. Nothing can be more injurious to a pregnant female than to keep back the urine, which may tend to painful retentions and fatal inflammation of the bladder; hence the necessity in which every female who is near her confinement is placed of avoiding all assemblages which cannot be left at any moment without causing a sensation or unpleasant interruption.

Section VII.

Signs of pregnancy.

The common signs of pregnancy are: Suppression of the menses, though there are cases where the menses continue during the first half of pregnancy; involuntary spitting all over, especially early in the morning; loathing of food, especially meat; nausea, inclination to vomit, and actual vomiting; fitful desire for kinds of food that were distasteful before pregnancy; feeling of debility in the whole body, great nervousness, chilly

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creeping over the skin; rheumatic pains; occasional attacks of toothache; restless sleep; altered color of the skin; frequent urging to urinate, etc. The abdomen gradually swells up, and the region in the hips becomes enlarged; the breasts likewise become larger, and itching and stinging pains are sometimes experienced in them; the nipples become surrounded with a dark-colored areola, and a milky fluid is occasionally discharged through them. Favorite amusements and tastes very frequently become disagreeable, and give way to the most opposite caprices and desires. These do not, however, constitute reliable signs of pregnancy, and physicians must not suffer themselves to be deceived by accidental or morbid symptoms. Pregnancy may be regarded as established, if the movements of the fetus begin to be felt in the seventeenth or twentieth week, which must not be confounded with the motions of the intestines. First they are sharp, jerking, feeble shocks against the abdominal integuments, which may be distinctly felt by placing the palm of the hand upon the bare abdomen. The feeling is as if a fish were striking against them with its tail.

Section VIII.

Morbid phenomena.

1. If the nausea and vomiting become excessive, we give *Ipec.*, a solution of six globules in a cupful of water, a spoonful four times a day. *Tabacum* is likewise recommended, if the patient raises an acrid fluid, and the pains are less in the open air. Some recommend *Con.* and *Nux vom.*, the last named medicine should not be repeated too often.

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2. The chief remedy for toothache of pregnant females and of nursing mothers is *China* in water, *Ipec.*, *Sepia*, *Bellad.*, *Bryon.*, *Merc.*, have likewise been given. (See Toothache.) If restlessness, rush of blood, dry heat are present, we give *Acon.*

3. Heartburn occurs very frequently during pregnancy, and is met by *China*, or if caused by the use of greasy food or pastry, by *Puls.* If sour taste is complained of, *Nux vom.* is a good remedy, which may be alternated with *China.*

4. For the ptyalism of pregnant females *Merc.* is the remedy; *Bellad.* and *Puls.* have likewise proved curative.

5. Constipation is not as important a derangement as it has seemed, and should never be treated with cathartics. If it is not particularly troublesome, all that need be done for it, is to regulate the diet; let the patient partake of liquid rather than solid food, and drink a tumblerful of cold water before bedtime and early on rising. If the constipation becomes troublesome, injections of thin oat-meal mucilage may be administered, beaten up with a little sweet oil, somewhat tepid, and if these do not produce the desired effect, *China* may be taken in alternation with *Bryon.* every two to four hours.

6. Flatulence, which should be controlled by diet, may be treated with *China*, also with *Puls.*, *Bryon.* and *Sepia.*

7. If the movements of the fetus become too violent and painful, and disturb the mother's sleep, we give *Crocus* in water, and if they are complicated with flatulence, we likewise may give *China* and *Sepia* in alternation.

8. For varicose veins, especially if they itch and feel

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very tight, we give *Calc. carb.* or *Zinc.* in water, a spoonful morning and night, for four days. The diseased limb may be protected by means of a bandage which must not be too tight, but sufficiently so to protect the limb and to prevent the veins from rupturing in consequence of some injury; this might lead to violent and injurious hæmorrhage. Hæmorrhage may be arrested by means of small pieces of pure sponge, which may be obtained of druggists, after which compresses moistened with a solution of six drops of Arnica-tincture in a cupful of water may be applied, and *China* and *Arnica* given internally in alternation. *Arnica* and *Puls.* alternately are likewise useful for acute varices.

9. For debility and nervousness *China*, morning and night in water for four days, is the best remedy.

10. Painful retention of urine or spasm of the bladder requires *Cantharides*, a spoonful every two hours of a solution of six pellets in a cupful of water, the region of the bladder is to be kept warm, and to be exposed to the vapors of hot water, which have a very soothing effect if spasms are present.

11. Leucorrhœa with violent pressing upon the parts, and debility, yields to *China*, a dose morning and night; if it is milky, and comes by fits and starts, *Calc. carb.* has to be given; if it is slimy, watery or yellowish, smarting, we give *Sepia*, and if there is much sexual irritation, *Platina*.

If a female complains very much of colic and backache, if the abdomen is distended and stretched to the utmost, the skin may be rubbed with goose-grease, or by any other mild grease.

If colic has been caused by a fall, blow or some other mechanical injury, straining, pressure of the child upon

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the right or left side, by which means the nerves with which the organs are supplied, become compressed and wounded, or if the child presses too hard upon the bladder, *Arnica* if given in water, six pellets in a cupful, every two or four hours, will prove sufficient to remove this difficulty

Section IX.

Confinement.

12. If a loss of blood occurs during pregnancy, which is often the precursory signs of pregnancy, we find *China* and *Sabina* in alternation, every two to four hours, indicated. If the loss occurs in consequence of a strain by reaching or lifting, we give *Arnica.* The female under such circumstances should never remain about, but lie down at once. *As a general rule all the ailments incident to pregnancy are relieved by a horizontal posture and by rest.*

13. Hernia and prolapsus should be removed previous to the occurrence of pregnancy. If this should have been neglected, the pregnant female may then wear a suitable truss which must not press upon the bowels since hernia, during the first period of pregnancy, is apt to become incarcerated. Females who are afflicted with both hernia and prolapsus, must remain quiet, avoid lifting, carrying, dancing, and lie down as much as possible. In the latter months of pregnancy this caution is less necessary, because the uterus is raised and the bowels are supported by it. Internally we give *China*, with *Sepia* or *Aurum* alternately.

If proper care has been observed during the period of pregnancy, an easy confinement may be looked for, but not without observing the laws of Nature which

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ignorant midwives, and arrogant physicians are so much inclined to violate.

Every confinement should take place in bed, because the female is then in a state of perfect rest, and an uniform temperature of the body can thus be preserved.

Dr. Jœrg, professor of obstetrics in the University of Leipsic, says in this respect: "The animal which gives birth to its young ones much more easily than man, lies down on the ground, or retires to its nest as soon as it begins to experience the pains of labor. If man feels pain, he lies down, his feelings prompt him to do so. It would be absurd and cruel to force the parturient female into so-called confinement-chairs, as a substitute for the bed, a most horrid violation of Nature's laws which some German accouchurs have attempted without success."

Section X.

Precursory signs of parturition.

A few days, or even a fortnight previous to confinement the uterus begins to descend. Until the thirty-eighth to the thirty-ninth week of pregnancy the uterus keeps rising in the abdominal cavity, so that the epigastric region becomes quite distended and the breathing is very much interfered with. As soon as the uterus begins to descend, the breathing becomes freer and the pit of the stomach again becomes visible; but now the uterus presses upon the pelvis like a heavy burden, and the female feels as if her hips would come apart. The small of the back is particularly affected, by the pressure of the child's head against the internal surface of the sacrum which sometimes feels bruised and numb in consequence.

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A second sign of impending parturition is the frequent and anxious urging to urinate, induced by the increasing pressure upon the bladder by the descending uterus.

The last and most reliable sign of parturition is the appearance of the first labor-pains which may set in some days previous to the act of parturition, but which generally are not felt until a few hours before this event.

I may call the reader's attention to the fact that there are spurious pains which should not be confounded with genuine pains. By spurious pains we understand continued colicky pains in the abdomen which may continue a whole or half an hour, and have nothing whatsoever to do with the contractions of the uterus. Genuine pains never last long, they pass off quickly, but soon recur again.

Section XI.

Confinement-bed.

If the means allow, this bed had better be arranged a few days previous to confinement, since at the last moment something might be forgotten, or a needful article might be wanting; the hurry and the anxiety of finding things are likewise unpleasant and injurious to the parturient female.

The best thing for the female to lie upon is a simple mattress which should be slightly raised towards the head. The nates should rest upon a cushion of horse-hair about a hand high, which may be covered with leather, or a common sofa-cushion may be used for this purpose; the object is to raise the trunk slightly above the thighs, and to procure the necessary space for an

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examination and for the reception of the infant. The bed must be so arranged that every part of the body from the nates to the head is adequately supported; there must not be a gap any where, and if it exists it must be filled up by means of little pillows.

The trunk being firmly supported, the following rules have to be observed for the thighs and legs. The space between the nates and feet must be just sufficient to enable the legs to be stretched, so that the soles of the feet can press hard against the foot-board. In the winter the foot-board should be covered with a woolen blanket to prevent the feet from getting chilled; in case they perspire the blanket will absorb and keep up the perspiration. If the labor-pains should set in suddenly before a suitable bed is prepared, and the bed at hand should happen to be too long, a foot-bench may be placed in the bed with the legs against the foot-board, the patient may press against this bench, without bending her knees or drawing up the thighs which must by all means be avoided.

At both ends of the foot-board a cord or sheets have to be attached, which the female may hold in her hands during the pains; for the hands are often spasmodically contracted during the pains, and it affords the female great relief to hold something firmly in her hands at such a time. Holding another person's hands likewise affords relief to the female, The cords or sheets must be short enough to enable the female to pull upon them, but not so short as to compel her to raise herself in pulling.

In winter the parturient female may be covered with an ordinary counterpane, and in summer with a woolen blanket, according to the previous habits of the patient;

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but she must not uncover herself, so that she remains in the same temperature and the perspiration is not checked. A cold during the act of parturition may have bad consequences.

Persons of means arrange the confinement-bed by the side of the regular bed, into which they may be lifted shortly after the act of parturition is accomplished. They must not be uncovered during the transfer from one bed into another; the covering of the mother should be left upon her.

Those who cannot afford a separate bed, must protect the mattress by some impervious cloth against the blood and water lost by the mother and child. Even after the act of parturition is accomplished, and the sheets are changed, this impervious cloth (oil-silk or India-rubber) has to remain, because the loss of blood continues for some time.

Section XII.

Parturition.

During the first pains the female may remain dressed and out of bed; a certain unrest drives her from place to place, and it would be inexpedient to confine her to her bed. But all things should be made ready, the accoucheur should be sent for, a tub with warm water be at hand. Upon a table in the sick-room the infant's linen, bandages, and little strips of linen should be kept all ready; likewise a pair of scissors and two pieces of linen tape, about one-third of an inch wide and each about half a yard long.

Besides the attending physician and nurse, a friend may likewise be present in the sick-room, in order to

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comfort and quiet the sufferer. But all superfluous persons, children, must be kept away.

If the pains become stronger, the female lies down. The bag of water now breaks, which takes place with a feeble report. A young woman who has never borne children must be warned of this event, lest she should get frightened by the suddenness of the occurrence.

Nothing should be done, by irritating the neck of the uterus, dilating the os uteri, or by any other artificial means, to hasten the moment of delivery. This is the business of Nature, who knows best when the right time has come for ushering the child into the world. Every artificial interference is contrary to law, and is more hurtful than useful. Of course all these remarks only apply to natural labor; in preternatural labor the conduct of the accoucheur depends entirely upon his own tact and knowledge.

The parturient female may adopt any position that is most comfortable to her, on the side, back, with her legs stretched out or raised; but she must not bear down during a pain until the right time for it has come. Premature bearing-down may result in distressing weaknesses of the womb; for not only the child, but the whole organ is pressed down by such efforts. No bearing-down should be resorted to until the mouth of the womb is dilated to the extent of four inches, and the head of the child is out at least one-half. At this period the parturient female may assist Nature by bearing down during a pain, with her head stooping forward (lest she should give rise to the formation of goïtre.) During the passage of the head the perineum must be properly supported; at each pain the accoucheur places the ball of the hand against the peri-

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neum, without, however, making any pressure against it, until the perineum remains hard and globular even between the pains. At the right time the parturient female may contribute a great deal to a rapid and successful delivery by a suitable position of the body. As soon as the head shows a tendency to pass through the vulva, the parturient female should remain quietly on her back, with her feet firmly pressed against the foot-board, and the legs extended and stretched apart equidistant about a foot from a straight line with the trunk. At this stage all bearing-down may cease lest a too rapid delivery of the head should rupture the perineum.

After the head is born, and the shoulders are still within the vagina, a short pause generally takes place, which must not be broken by any improper pulling on the head, which may give rise to fatal dislocation of the vertebræ.

Supporting the head with one hand, the abdomen may be gently rubbed with the other, in case the pains should not come on again with sufficient speed. The parturient female may now rest assured that, by assisting the remaining efforts of Nature, delivery will soon take place.

It is proper to state in this place that I condemn the use of chloroform in labor most emphatically; it should never be allowed, even if delicate females insist upon it. Quite recently the wife of a Berlin banker took chloroform during labor; she soon became unconscious, was delivered, but never revived. Conscientious physicians become more and more opposed to this practice.

Inasmuch as it has happened that parturient females, while compressing the teeth during a hard pain, have broken off a portion of the tooth, or have lost the whole

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of it, the parturient female should always have a clean handkerchief placed near her, which she may crowd into her mouth, as soon as a pain is approaching; or, if she should be surprised too suddenly, one of her attendants must do this office for her.

Section XIII.

Place of the accoucheur at the bedside.

As soon as the labor-pains assume an expulsive character, the accoucheur should not leave the bedside of the patient. We may assist the female either standing or sitting, according as is most convenient for him; the patient should not be uncovered until the head begins to protrude, and the perineum requires to be supported; but even then the thighs and legs have to remain covered as much as possible, in order to prevent the patient from taking cold.

Section XIV.

Homœopathic remedies during parturition.

1. If the pains are arrested, or not sufficiently strong, we may assist nature by homœopathic treatment.

If the pains are too feeble, we give *Puls.*, six pellets in a cupful of water, in spoonful doses; as a rule the pains reappear after one dose; if the pains are very torpid, *Secale* may be given in the same way, and this proceeding is repeated as often as the pains begin to flag; in most cases, however, delivery takes place after the first doses. If debility is the cause of the cessation of the pains, we give *China*.

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2. If great debility or a sort of fainting makes its appearance during the act of parturition, *China* and sometimes *Phosph. ac.*, in water, are the best remedies.

For great exhaustion, cold perspiration, squinting upwards, slow pulse, much yawning, trembling, spasms of the hands, bilious vomiting, *Nux vom.* is the best remedy.

If profuse hæmorrhage sets in during parturition, we give *China*, also in alternation with *Secale*, every half hour, or more frequently; if caused by external injury, *Arnica.*

4. Vomiting during or after confinement yields to *Ipecac.;* if not, we may give *Ipec.* and *Bellad.* every half hour in alternation.

5. Spasms during parturition, eclampsia, require *Bell.* and *Hyosc.* every half hour in alternation. Spasmodic symptoms sometimes appear even during pregnancy which are not important, if of an hysteric character; if arising from chagrin, we give *Cham.;* if after a fright *Opium;* if after a paroxysm of grief or suppressed anger, *Ignatia.* This remedy is likewise indicated by spasmodic weeping or laughing. Spasms arising from congestion of blood to the brain during parturition, are much more dangerous. They announce themselves by frontal headache, vertigo, heat in the head, (often preceded by a chill,) optical illusions, ringing in the ears, decrease of visual power; we immediately give *Bellad.*, which has proved the most efficient remedy under these circumstances, and if the pulse is full and bounding, we give it in alternation with *Aconite* These remedies are especially suitable to robust, plethoric individuals who are more than others exposed to these spasms, which are very dangerous, especially if they occur before the head

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has passed through the mouth of the womb. The above-mentioned symptoms sometimes increase to the following group: Feeling of lameness through the whole body, difficulty of articulating, spasmodic twitchings, delirium spasms with cries, distortion of the eyes, stretching of the limbs, opisthotonic spasms, etc., sometimes a soporous condition with stertorous breathing. If these symptoms occur, I always give *Bellad.* and *Opium* in alternation, even if the tetanic character of the spasm prevails. In obstinate cases we may employ *Hyoscy.* and *Stram.*, in alternation. *Laurocerasus* is recommended, if robust females are suddenly attacked with eclampsia before or during labor, without any precursory symptoms, and with loss of consciousness intermingled with violent convulsions every fifteen minutes.

We may suggest as a measure of precaution that the sick-room should not be kept too warm, and that the parturient female should remain covered with a blanket lest the salutary action of the skin should be disturbed.

6. If the labor is protracted, and the female, should feel hungry between the pains, she may eat a little bread and butter, milk, light broth. A little nourishment should always be kept on hand, lest this interval of repose should pass by and the patient should be unable to refresh herself with a little food. If she wants to drink while excited and heated by her pains, she must content herself with a little tepid milk, mucilage, light cocoa; but after delivery, or some time after a pain she may partake of these beverages to her own satisfaction.

7. I must caution the patient against impatient moaning, tossing about, etc., which interferes with the quiet and regular course of labor. Patience will hasten the

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delivery of the parturient female, and her composure and gentle resignation make a favorable impression upon friends and attendants.

Section XV.

After delivery.

The first thing to be done aftery delivery, is to separate the child from the mother by cutting the umbilical cord with a pair of scissors. This should not be done until the child has given signs of life by its cries or vigorous breathing, for by cutting the cord too soon, the life of the child may be extinguished. Nor should the cord be cut until it has ceased to pulsate. If these conditions are fulfilled, the cord is tied at the distance of about four inches from its fœtal attachment by means of a piece of narrow tape, pretty firmly, to guard against hæmorrhage, which might prove detrimental to the child; two inches from this ligature, another ligature, is applied, and the cord is then cut between the two ligatures with a pair of scissors.

If the child is born pulseless and apparently lifeless, we at once employ proper means to reanimate it.

The first thing to be done is, to cleanse the child's mouth from the mucus with which it is filled; if a few gentle blows on the nates are insufficient to produce animation, the chest, back, and soles of the feet may be rubbed with a brush that is not too rough; these parts may likewise be sprinkled with cold water, and afterwards rubbed pretty vigorously with warm clothes. Magnetic passes from the head to the toes are likewise proper; the nose and palate may be tickled with a

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feather, and air may be breathed into these parts. The child should likewise be covered with warm flannel, to guard it against cold; injections of luke-warm water with a little wine may likewise be administered.

If the cord ceases to beat while these proceedings are going on, the cord is then cut and the child is placed in a warm bath, where the efforts to excite animation are continued. In cases where a midwife is employed, an experienced accoucheur should at once be sent for, if the labor does not proceed in proper order.

Section XVI.

First attendance on the child.

The child being severed from the mother, it should at once be placed in a tepid bath. The mother may now be left to herself for a few moments, with her thighs closed, and calmly awaiting and enduring the after-pains. It would be very wrong to leave the child uncared-for, for any exposure at this early stage of its existence may entail disease and speedy death.

The temperature of the water should be about eighty degrees Fahrenheit, no more. The child having been properly washed and cleansed of all adhering impurities, the next thing to be done is to dry it carefully all over, under the arms and in the groins, to tie up the navel and enclose it between two folds of linen so that it rests on the left side of the child, and finally to apply a bandage, but so that the motions of the child's legs are not interfered with, and that it is not prevented from drawing them up to the abdomen; this motion having become natural to the child in the mother's womb. The arms should remain free. The child is placed in a crib.

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and warmly covered, the eyes being carefully protected from the light; an untimely exposure to a strong glare has often caused the destruction of a child's sight by exciting a violent inflammation. This accident may be avoided by giving the child six pellets of *Acon.* in water, a small spoonful every few hours, as soon as the eye begins to look red.

Such an inflammation is frequently caused by the introduction of sand or other impurities which frequently adhere to the sponge, and irritate the eyes. They should be washed with a little rag of fine cambric, and nothing else.

For some time after its birth the child must be kept warm lest the difference between the temperature of the womb and that of the air should have an injurious effect; but it is unnecessary to increase the warmth by warm bottles or bricks, especially in the summer. The most natural means of warming the child is, to place it in its mother's arms where it rests most safely and comfortably. The attending nurse must see to it that the child, while reposing in its mother's arms, is not injured by her in consequence of a change of position during sleep. If the child's skin feels cold to the hand, it must be warmed by artificial means. For this purpose two bottles filled with warm water may be laid on each side of the crib, at some distance from the child; they are to be removed as soon as the child has acquired its natural temperature; if the child is some months old, all artificial means of warming the child, have to be abandoned, in order to afford its natural temperature a chance of sustaining its normal degree.*

* I may take this opportunity of observing that a mother should keep at least four dozen linen and two dozen woolen diapers (flannel,)

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Section XVII.

Delivery of the Placenta or after-birth.

The child having been provided for, the mother must now be seen to. If the placenta has been expelled, it is removed and the mother made comfortable; but if it has not yet been detached, no violence should be used to take it away. Indiscreet pulling at the cord has produced the most pernicious consequences to the mother, such as: inflammation of the uterus, childbed-fever, fatal hæmorrhage, eversion of the uterus, prolapsus and incurable pains in the abdomen.

As a general rule the placenta is only expelled some ten, fifteen or thirty minutes after the delivery of the child, and the placenta should not be taken from the vagina until it has been detached from the uterine walls. The premature and violent removal of the placenta is improper and injurious, nor will any discreet practitioner be guilty of such a violation of Nature's laws.

After the child has been seen to, the midwife or accoucheur has to ascertain by placing his hand upon the abdomen of the mother, whether the womb has sufficiently contracted, and whether any blood has been discharged from the vagina. If both these changes have taken place, one or at most two fingers may be introduced into the vagina for the purpose of ascertaining whether the placenta has come down; if so, slight traction may be made upon the cord, and the placenta

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in order to be enabled to keep the child always clean and dry. No diaper should be put on the child unless it is perfectly clean and dry, nor should a diaper be used a second time without having been previously washed. It is extremely injurious for the child's health to put on damp or unwashed diapers.

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may be removed, without, however, ever introducing the whole hand into the uterine cavity.

If the placenta does not seem disposed to come away, a dose of *Puls.* may be administered, which will be generally found sufficient to effect the detachment and expulsion of the after-birth.

Cases are on record where the after-birth has remained attached twenty-four hours, after which its expulsion was effected by a spontaneous effort of the womb.

Section XVIII.

The accoucheur.

The accoucheur should be a skilful, experienced and consciencious man; only such a one will prove truly useful in trying emergencies. A man without conscience or experience causes more mischief in the lying-in chamber than he does good. The mania of operating, arrogance, improper haste, reckless abandonment of the patient lead such a professional pretender into all sorts of mistakes and even crimes.

Section XIX.

Bandaging the abdomen.

It is a most dangerous practice to permit recently-delivered females to leave their beds and stand upon their feet; the most distressing and dangerous consequences may result from such a practice; hæmorrhage, prolapsus, etc., have resulted from it.

In regard to the use of bandages, it is a great mistake to suppose that they are necessary, much less useful.

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By compressing the uterus they have given rise to uterine congestions and inflammations, and by compressing the bowels and abdominal organs generally, they interfere with the abdominal circulation. The skin of the abdomen generally recovers its normal elasticity in the first seven days, and where this is not the case, it may be gently washed with a weak solution of rum and vinegar morning and evening, but this will only be required in a few cases.

Section XX.

The lying-in female should not stand, but should be lifted into the bed.

I have already stated how dangerous it is for the lying-in female to stand upon her legs immediately after delivery; this practice should be interdicted under all circumstances.

As soon as the after-birth has been delivered, the nurse should wash the parts with a soft sponge soaked in tepid water, and immediately after the washing the parts should be dried with soft and warm towels.

Under no circumstances should the mother's linen be changed at this stage of the proceedings. If it has become wet, dry and warm cloths must be slipped between the skin and the wet garments. Thousands of lying-in females have been fatally injured by having damp fresh linen put upon them by imprudent nurses; the linen should never be used unless it has been carefully dried and warmed by the fire previously.

After the mother has been washed and dried, she is then lifted with all her covering into a fresh bed which

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had been previously warmed; or if no separate bed is had, all the wet cloths should be removed from under the young mother, and she should be made to feel comfortable and happy in the enjoyment of her bliss.

Changing the linen must at all times depend upon the condition of the mother; if she happens to be perspiring, the perspiration should never be interfered with; she should never be obliged to leave her bed in order to gratify her natural wants.

Section XXI.

First rest of the lying-in female.

After the female has been put to bed, she may be left to the undisturbed enjoyment of rest. It is well, however, to watch her countenance during sleep; if it should become pale, or the breathing should become anxious and moaning, the existence of hæmorrhage may be suspected, and the remedies indicated for hæmorrhage will have to be resorted to.

The mother should not be disturbed by visitors; all inquiries after her health may be answered in the parlor; rest is absolutely required for the restoration of the violently shaken nerves.

Section XXII.

When may the child be put to the breast?

Even *before* delivery the breasts secrete a milky fluid; the genuine milk is only secreted *after* delivery; but the first milk is of a serous consistence, resembling a good deal the amniotic fluid.

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In some countries it is the fashion to draw off this first milk, and to feed the child in the mean while on soups, etc.; but this is a most irrational and inhuman practice; moreover nothing is more calculated to facilitate the expulsion of the meconium than this first milk which has a slightly loosening effect upon the child's bowels; an injection of tepid water and milk, or of oat-meal mucilage may at most be administered for this purpose.

After having had a few hours' rest, the mother may take a little nourishment, if she should desire it; tepid milk, a little cracker-soup, but no meat-broth, eggs, meat, &c. After this the child may be put to the breast, and it will get along satisfactorily, provided the nipples are in good order. If the child was born in the evening or night, the child need not be put to the breast until morning, especially if the mother sleeps. Often both mother and child sleep until morning; but if the child should wake up and become restless, it may be fed on a few spoonfuls of water and sugar, which will serve to wash the remaining mucus out of its mouth.

Under no circumstances should the mother or child be fed on chamomile or catnip tea; the former induces spasms and other accidents and the latter may be replaced by milk and water. Coffee is absolutely improper.

As long as the mother is heated, she had better confine herself to tepid drinks; but as soon as she is cool and calm, she may have a swallow of cold water which may gradually be increased to a larger quantity. If the water is not pure, containing earthy matters, it may first be boiled and cooled again before it is used.

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SECTION XXIII.

A Child should not be nursed at night.

It is indispensable for the health of mother and child that both should have their nightly rest, and that it should not be interfered with.

In both full-grown persons and children the desire for food is felt at regular hours A person who has been in the habit, while traveling, of eating supper at midnight, or of taking a cup of coffee at three o'clock in the morning, will likewise experience these wants when not on a journey; but he who is in the habit of sleeping all night, will not wake with a sensation of hunger, for the additional reason that by a wise arrangement of Nature no perfectly healthy person feels hungry during the regular hours of sleep.

Why should not mother and child enjoy the benefit of these wise provisions of Nature? Simply on account of the erroneous notion that the poor little thing will starve to death unless it is fed every two or three hours at night. The child may be accustomed to wake every two hours and cry for food, but it may likewise be accustomed to sleep all night, provided this is done from the start. If the child should cry, and feel thirsty, it may have a little water and sugar, and if nothing else is given it, it will soon go to sleep again. In this way even children who had been in the habit of nursing all night, may be made to do without it; of course it is much more difficult to break them of this habit than to accustom new-born infants to the opposite.

Many infants perish in consequence of nursing at night, which is a mere habit, deranges their stomachs, renders them puny, and finally destroys them.

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Nursing should be regulated as much as possible with the same strictness as the meals of older children, and portioned out to them at regular hours; it would be a pernicious practice to let them eat for no better reason than because they see a thing.

It is only when infants are put to the breast at regular periods that they accustom themselves to empty the breast entirely; this is much better than to give the breast to children every time they cry, for their cries are often excited by different causes. It is of course impossible to indicate the precise order according to which children should be fed, because a good many accessory circumstances have to be taken into consideration, but the following general rules may be given in this respect.

If the child has emptied the breast between the hours of half-past nine and ten o'clock in the evening, both mother and child should then retire to rest, and the child must not again be nursed until five o'clock in the morning; if the child cries, its diaper or position may be changed, or, if the lips are dry, it may have a teaspoonful of cold water, but it must not be nursed until the regular hour has come. It may empty the breast at five o'clock, then again at nine, at one in the afternoon, at five, and lastly again at half-past nine o'clock in the evening.

Section XXIV.

Every healthy mother should nurse her own offspring.

Every mother of sound body should nurse her own offspring. It is cruel to allow a stranger to perform the sacred office of mother, unless an absolute necessity

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should render such an unnatural proceeding imperative. Among persons of high standing it has been considered vulgar for a mother to nurse her own offspring; but such prejudices will be removed by the power of the higher instincts and refined emotions of a mother's heart.

In his lectures to the women of the higher classes, Professor Jœrg of Leipsic, uses the following language: "Every healthy mother should nurse her own offspring. My reasons for giving you this advice, are not obtained from the domain of moral philosophy, which has very little claim on the attention of those who refuse to nurse their own offspring, but they are drawn from the nature of the female organism, on which account they will undoubtedly make a deeper impression than moral suasion. You have often heard that Nature, after the birth of the child, continues to secrete an excess of nutrient matter in the female organism, and that this excess is transferred from the uterine system to the breasts where it is secreted in the form of milk for the support of the young offspring. You will soon be told that the period of nursing should at least be fixed at nine months, and you will become persuaded that the mother's office to nourish her offspring, is only half finished after parturition. Eighty weeks is the period during which the child should be supported by the mother, half of which time is to be spent within, and the other half without the uterine cavity. It is not more irrational to deprive a child of the mother's support during the last forty weeks than it would be absurd to attempt to substitute artificial nourishment during the fœtal life of the child. The duties and functions incident to pregnancy, cannot be assumed by a stranger, though I suppose many

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mothers would be glad to enjoy the pleasures of maternity without previously incurring the preliminary responsibilities and dangers which are unavoidably connected with this condition. Persons who violate Nature's laws, must bear the consequences of their transgression. Nature is averse to sudden transitions; the mother is very gradually fitted by Nature for the business of nourishing her offspring, and it is only very gradually that this office should be discontinued by her. At the commencement of pregnancy the child is very small, and does not require any considerable portion of the mother's substance; but the more the child increases in size, the more nourishment it requires and the more the motherly organism will have to provide. At the period of birth the child has acquired a considerable size, and therefore requires a considerable portion of the mother's substance. This continues even for some time after birth; and it is not till the child begins to consume other nourishment, after the first six months of its existence, that the mother's milk gradually decreases in quantity. Such a course of Nature is not injurious to the female; but if the process of nutrition is interrupted at the very period when the female organism is endeavoring to supply the greatest amount of nourishment to the child, the mother must needs suffer from such a violent change. The excess of milk which is secreted by the breast, becomes a source of irritation that may lead to the most dangerous disorders, such as: metastasis to the brain, puerperal fever, internal and external inflammations, suppurations of the breasts and other diseases. You perceive, then, that young mothers who entrust strange nurses with the business of nursing their children, for fear lest they

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should lose their own beauty and youthful appearance, run much more risk to lose these advantages than those who fulfill their maternal duties with becoming care and devotion.

"The omission of nursing one's own offspring, is not always punished during the period of confinement by the diseases to which the excess of the milky secretion gives rise, but the consequences may occur more remotely. Dangerous losses of blood from the uterus, a troublesome leucorrhœa, indurations and cancer of the womb, are very often the consequences of neglecting this sacred duty. Nature, which has designed the female organism for important and exciting functions in the sexual sphere, has wisely contrived that the organs of generation and the breasts should relieve each other in the performance of their duties. During pregnancy the breasts have rest, and the responsibility of taking care of the infant devolves upon the uterus. After birth, this responsibility is transferred from the uterus to the breasts, and the uterus is to rest for a number of months from the severe labor of utero-gestation."

Section XXV.

No wet-nurse.

The use of a nurse is absolutely condemnable, because with the nurse's milk the child becomes tainted with all her hereditary tendencies and even constitutional disposition.

Syphilitic eruptions in the child are very frequently traceable to similar diseases with which the nurse had been affected at a former period. A short time ago I treated a child of twelve years for the gout. I found that her nurse had been similarly afflicted, but that the

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parents were ignorant of the pernicious consequences of this disease to their offspring. Many such cases are on record in the annals of medicine.

The influence which wet-nurses exercise upon the moral nature and the mind of children, is particularly to be dreaded. Such nurses are generally taken from the ranks of the poor, and it not unfrequently happens that they are addicted to lying, stealing and excesses of various kinds. Who would want to confide his offspring to the care of such persons for more than a year? The mischief which is thus done to the child, is often irreparable.

Section XXVI.

With what kind of nourishment should a child be brought up?

If a child is deprived of the mother's milk, it has to be brought up by hand. Its nourishment may be a mixture of half water and half cow's-milk, sweetened with sugar of milk. If the milk can be had fresh from a young cow, it is all the better. If this cannot be had, the milk should be boiled, especially in the summer, in order to prevent it from souring. Pulverised sugar-of milk may be had in every drug-shop; in order to free it from all adventitious odors, it may be warmed upon a stove before being used. A teaspoonful of sugar may be dissolved in a cupful of water, which may be given to the child in the place of the mother's milk, and of the same temperature. The milk may be drawn from a bottle provided with a glass nipple, such as may be had in every good drug-shop. After using the bottle, it must be rinsed with warm water, and then placed in cold water before it is again used.

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If these precautions are neglected, children may be made sick by the acidity created in the bottle.

The older the child the less water need be mixed with the milk, and the more the child can digest. If diarrhœa sets in, we combat it with the remedies that will be indicated in the subsequent chapter, and we likewise change the child's diet, feeding it on thin barley-flour boiled in milk.

If children are no longer content with milk, we feed them on stale bread and milk, or on light broth, in which a little bread may be soaked; and if the child should lose its appetite after this change, we change, the diet to a light one.

It is a great mistake to suppose that it is an important matter to have children grow fat; on the contrary, the least indisposition reduces this fat again to nothing, and fat children are moreover liable to becoming sore. As long as children have not cut their teeth, they must not be fed on any thing but liquid food; after the teeth are cut, a more solid nourishment may be given.

Emaciated and sickly children are killed by fat food, even if somewhat advanced in age; they should be fed on milk and water, take the required medicines, and not omit the above-described ablutions of the spine.

Section XXVII.

How long ought a mother to nurse?

Nature indicates this period. The ninth month after confinement the breasts begin to grow thinner and more relaxed; as a general rule the menses which remain suppressed for nine months after delivery, re-

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appear; at the end of the ninth month the teeth begin to show themselves, and impede the process of nursing.

Nine months is the proper period for nursing, which cannot be continued beyond this period without violating the laws of Nature. Some mothers have to wean their children at an earlier period in consequence of experiencing general debility, vertigo, tearing head or backache.

If these symptoms set in, the breast should be given to the child less frequently, and the nourishment indicated in section twenty-four may be resorted to.

If the mother should become pregnant while she is nursing her other infant, she is likewise bound to wean her babe, lest she should withdraw the required sustenance from the newly conceived being.

A mother need not wean her baby in case the menses should show themselves within the first six months after her confinement. However the child may be fed on a little cow's-milk every now and then, in order to make up for the loss of substantial nourishment which is sometimes absorbed from the milk by the menstrual functions. At such times the mother should try to remain quiet, and to supply the loss of fluids by nourishing food. If she feels debilitated, she may take a dose of *China* in water, morning and night.

Section XXVIII.

Sore nipples.

In Section IV. of this chapter I have shown the necessity of preparing the nipples for their new function. In spite of all care, however, the nipples sometimes become sore three, four or six days after con-

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finement, especially if the skin is very fine and delicate. This is a most distressing affection, for the sore places are lacerated whenever the child undertakes to nurse, and it often takes four to six weeks before the nipples are healed. Formerly sore nipples were greased with lard, butter, pomatum, but these applications have proved unavailable and cannot be relied upon.

An excellent remedy for sore nipples is a solution of four drops of the tincture of Arnica in a cupful of water, with which a small strip of linen may be moistened and applied to the nipple. This rag is tied around the nipple, so as not to press it down, which would give the child additional trouble in drawing it out. If the child is to nurse, the nipple may be first washed with a little fresh water, in order to remove the taste and odor of Arnica, and after the nursing the strip is reapplied,

Internally, *Arnica* may be taken six globules in a cupful of water, a spoonful two or three times a day, and if the nipples are much inflamed, *Chamom.* If the nipples are deeply fissured and ulcerated, *Sulphur* should be given, a dose morning and night, for five days, and after a pause *Calc. carb.*

If the nipples are very sore, ulcerated, and distressingly painful, we may resort to the so-called nipple-glasses or shields which protect the nipples from all pressure by the child's lips, and yet do not interfere with the nursing. Some children are not averse to this shield; in the case of others, however, it is necessary to tie a little sponge in front of the orifice, which must be washed out as soon as the child ceases to nurse; it should be fastened to the nipple with great care, in order to prevent it from being swallowed by the child.

Sore nipples, generally, heal in a few weeks, and I

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caution all young mothers against giving up nursing, which might entail much more distressing consequences, inflammation and suppuration of the breast, etc.

If the mother gives up during her first confinement, she will not be more successful in her subsequent pregnancies, whereas by persevering from the start, she may get along without any further trouble, especially if she takes a dose of *Sulphur*, and permits it to act its full time.

Section XXIX.

A mother should nurse her infant in a recumbent posture.

In many families it is the fashion for the mother to sit up in bed while nursing her offspring. This is a bad practice, for a lying-in female is not sufficiently strong to sit up, which may cause dizziness, pain in the small of the back, and then, if she should perspire and the room be rather cool, she may contract a cold which may have pernicious consequences.

This shows the necessity why the mother should nurse her infant in a recumbent posture, at least during her confinement. For this purpose she lies on one side, and has the infant placed beside her, taking care to have her back protected from exposure by adequate covering. In this way the business of nursing will become easy to her and may be attended to without any danger.

Section XXX.

Weaning the child.

The child should not be suddenly deprived of the

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breast, which might have unpleasant consequences both to the mother and child, but it must be weaned gradually, in accordance with the true meaning of the term.

Unless sickness or debility should render it necessary to wean the child at an early period, this process may be commenced at the seventh month, and may be gradually ended at the termination of the ninth. First the breast is kept from the child once a day, gradually twice a day, and finally altogether. Instead of giving the child the breast, we feed it on cow's milk, pure or diluted with water.

If the child is reduced to one nursing a day, the milk is secreted in such small quantities that there will be no difficulty in depriving the child altogether of the mother's milk, and substituting cow's milk to which it has become accustomed by this time.

If the mother should, nevertheless, be inconvenienced by the milk, she may take *Bellad.* in water, a spoonful every two to four hours; or, if there is much anxiety, restlessness, etc. *Aconite* may be given in alternation with the former.

Section XXXI.

At what period may a child take solid nourishment.

The child should not partake of solid food until it has cut some teeth; it may likewise drink cold water, or water and milk. The meals should now be taken regularly. Morning and evening milk remains the principal nourishment, or some light soup or gruel; at noon the child may have a little meat and wholesome vegetables which must only be sparingly salted, likewise a slice of stale, well-baked bread. Between meals,

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if the child should crave nourishment, a slice of bread, or a little fruit and bread may be given. The best beverage is fresh water. By bringing a child up with this care and regularity, and never forcing it to eat if it has no appetite, we may be sure that the child's stomach will be preserved in good order.

Section XXXII.

First diet of lying-in females.

I have already stated in Section XXII. that immediately after delivery the mother should only partake of tepid and light drinks, such as milk, cracker-soup, stale bread, farina, but no stimulating beverage such as coffee, wine, beer, etc.

For some days after her confinement this diet has to be kept up, milk, bread and butter, or bread with a little apple-sauce, but no meat broth, or meat, eggs, etc.

If the child nurses well, and no untoward accident has occurred, the mother may partake of a little broth with rice or vermicelli as early as the fourth or fifth day of her confinement; on the sixth she may eat a piece of fowl and may gradually resume her accustomed diet.

A lying-in female cannot be too careful; many a mother has lost her life by prematurely eating meat or indigestible food, which has given rise to gastric derangements, fever and ague has terminated fatally.

A nursing mother should abstain from flatulent vegetables and heavy, indigestible food; she ought to avoid acrid, salt or sour food which may make the infant sick. As a general rule she ought to limit herself to a natural diet, simple but nourishing.

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If the child should die, the mother will have to continue her light diet for some four or five days longer, in order to weaken the secretion of milk. It is well to support the breasts by soft cloths and to cover them with wadding which will have to be changed whenever it should have got wet.

If the milk causes trouble, the mother should at once take *Bellad.* in water, a small spoonful of a solution of six pellets in a cupful of water every two to four hours, and if fever-symptoms are present, *Bell.* and *Acon.* in alternation.

No lying-in female should leave her bed before the ninth day. This caution is so frequently neglected that it cannot be repeated too often; it is especially strong and healthy females that have to be warned against undue haste in leaving their beds; sickly women remain quit and patient without much advice or admonitions.

After the ninth day, the mother may sit up a couple of hours, may do some little work in the room, but must refrain from all severe mental or bodily labor. Violent emotions have likewise to be avoided, chagrin, sudden anger, etc., have a most pernicious effect upon the mother and child.

The first walk or ride out of the house depends a good deal upon the season. In the summer she may go into the open air soon after she leaves her bed, provided, of course, the weather is warm and beautiful; in the winter she may have to remain confined for six weeks. As a matter of course, all dampness and draughts of air have to be carefully avoided.

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Section XXXIII.

Lochial discharge.

By the detachment of the placenta from the inner sides of the womb, this organ is wounded, and for some days after confinement the vessels discharge blood; in six to eight days this changes to a serum, and finally to a white, purulent mucus. This is the lochial discharge. In the case of nursing females it lasts about two to three weeks; in the case of females who do not nurse, somewhat longer.

Six weeks after confinement the menses reappear, as a sign that the uterine system is prepared to resume its functions; if the mother nurses, the menses, of course, do not appear.

Properly speaking the period of confinement is ended, if the lochia have reached a natural termination; in the case of some females the lochia may not cease to be secreted under six weeks.

It is exceedingly weakening if a female becomes pregnant soon after her previous confinement; hence it is that Nature has wisely ordained that a mother should nurse for nine months, during which period the womb has rest, and no new pregnancy generally takes place.

Section XXXIV.

Milk-fever.

If a female has observed the proper precautions during her pregnancy, the feverish state of the vascular system which naturally is incidental to the increased action of

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the secretory functions of the mammæ, will be found to be very trifling. This fever may be heightened by the premature use of substantial food by the mother; by sudden and violent emotions, excessive talking, suppression of the cutaneous exhalation by exposure or by a change of fresh and damp linen. Fright and anger have brought many a nursing mother into her grave. Chamomile tea and coffee, premature rising from bed, etc., likewise bring on or increase the fever. The medicines required by such feverish conditions, will be found indicated, Section XXXIII.

Section XXXV.

Coffee is injurious.

Few are aware that coffee is injurious to pregnant or lying-in females; I must therefore request the privilege of directing their attention to it.

Hahnemann regarded coffee as a medicine, because it acts like one. Who, for instance, does not know that coffee first produces a pleasant stimulation, sends the blood to the head, causes restlessness and anxiety in the whole body? If the stomach has been overloaded, coffee acts as an emetic; a spoonful of strong, black coffee is generally thrown off again by little children.

The experiments which have been instituted with coffein (the active principle of coffee) upon animals show in a most unequivocal manner that coffee is not only a drug, but may even act as a poison.

Dr. John Stuhlmann, in his Essay, entitled "*Contributions to a knowledge of the effects of Coffein*," has shown by experiments upon rabbits, pigeons, frogs and other animals, that coffein is a genuine poison. Cats died in

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eight minutes, and others in five hours and eighteen minutes; dogs in eight minutes, and others in two hours and forty-seven minutes; rabbits in one to two hours; pigeons in one to three hours; frogs in one to two hours; fishes in ten to thirty minutes; owls, crows likewise died in a short time.

From his experiments Dr. Stuhlmann derives the following conclusions:

1. *Coffein is poison, not an aliment;*

2. *By applying coffein to certain parts, it causes the death of the most varied animals in a short period and in comparatively small doses.*

3. Coffein does not destroy life by decomposing the blood, but by paralyzing the nervous system when brought in contact with it.

This last proposition is demonstrated by special experiments.

If a certain substance is so poisonous to animals that it destroys them, it must certainly be of dubious propriety for man to introduce it into his own organism, and rather than to expose it to the dangerous effects of this poison, is it not better to do without it? A mother, having this knowledge, will certainly be willing to renounce its use, if, by so doing, she can benefit her offspring.

The use of coffee during pregnancy is in a great measure the cause of the many sleepless nights, the restlessness, constipation and other ailments with which many women are afflicted. These disorders must necessarily react upon the child to its great detriment, and should induce the mother to abandon the use of such a deleterious beverage as coffee proves to be in so many cases.

But not only during pregnancy, but at all other times

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coffee is injurious; this is shown by the effects of coffee upon the animal organism generally, as we find them described in the "Encyclopedia of General Medicine." We read, page 232: The effect of coffee, especially roast coffee, is penetrating, and depends upon the presence of coffein and coffeic acid. This effect is first perceived by the nerves and vessels of the abdomen, and consensually by the sensorium. Hence, soon after the use of coffee, we perceive an increased action in the abdomen, an increase of peristaltic motion, of the secretions and digestive functions, emission of flatuence, discharge of stool, a more active circulation, increase of the urinary, cutaneous, and milky secretions, and likewise an increased action of the utêrus.* Larger quantities produce restlessness, flashes of heat; vascular excitement, congestions, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, hæmorrhage, mental excitement, sleeplessness, fancies, etc. The continued use of coffee produces opposite conditions, such as: gastric derangements, loss of appetite, flatulence, cramp of the stomach, languor, muscular debility, trembling of the limbs, weakness of the male sexual system, sterility, irregularities in the

* In his "Essay on Coffee," Hahnemann uses this language: Even the sexual instinct which is cultivated in our age with so much refinement, is excited by the primary action of coffee more than by any other artificial stimulant. Suddenly the most voluptuous fancies flash through the mind, a state of ecstatic excitement is irresistibly superinduced, and an emission of the seminal fluid is the unavoidable consequence. The use of coffee induces a premature development of the seminal instinct to the great detriment of morality and health, not to speak of the impotence it leads to.

The stimulating effect of coffee upon the uterus may have something to do with cancer of the uterus; it must certainly favor the origin of this malady.

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circulation, disposition to miscarry, abnormal manifestations of the nervous system, weakness of sight (according to Linnæus), paralysis (according to Percival), hysteric and hypochondriac ailments (according to Tissot), vertigo, an intolerable fearfulness, hæmorrhage from the nose, lungs, uterus (according to Zimmerman), childbed-rash (according to Hoffmann).. The coffee of Bourbon readily excites vomiting.

Professor Schulz-Schulzenstein, in his work entitled, "Rejuvanescence of human life," has shown that by the use of coffee one stage in the process of digestion is leaped over. Hence it is that after a cup of coffee upon a full stomach we experience an instantaneous feeling of relief, for the reason that a portion of the undigested food is prematurely driven into the intestinal canal by the stimulating action of coffee. This, however, is not much better than the act of Vitellius who took an emetic after eating in order to enable himself to resume his debauch. Such an interference with the regular evolutions of Nature cannot remain unpunished, and coffee fulfils this office by causing spasms, pains, and paralysis."

Toothache is but too often the result of the use of coffee; and even the universally developed hemicrania, which commences with sunrise, increases steadily until relief is obtained by vomiting, is in a great measure owing to the use of coffee; it is certainly aggravated and rendered more obstinate by this beverage.

Cramps of the stomach, with which so many females are afflicted, nervous debility or excitement, excessive sensitiveness of the sensorium, are but too often the direct result of the action of coffee.

If persons who are addicted to the use of coffee, live

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to an old age, this is no reason why they should not live more vigorously by abstaining from the use of coffee; thousands and millions live to the age of seventy or eighty years, without having many days of genuine health, and all that I contend for is, that coffee is one of the causes of the many infirmities with which the human family is afflicted. A robust man who is constantly working in the open air, may be able to overcome the action of coffee without experiencing any of its deleterious effects, but persons who lead a sedentary life, literary men, tailors, seamstresses and others, must necessarily feel the effects of coffee in all their force. It is certainly unpardonable to feed children, boys or girls, on coffee, and to expose them to the destructive effects which this beverage produces.

Frederick the Great contented himself with a plate of beer-soup for breakfast, and our ancestors partook of a vegetable or farinaceous soup instead of coffee; why not imitate their example? There are so many harmless, useful and nourishing beverages that may be used in the place of coffee that there is no excuse for continuing its employment in families that desire to live in accordance with the laws of health and common sense.

Section XXXVI.

Injurious effects of rocking children.

The great mortality of children has invited the most serious inquiries into the causes of this social evil, and the universally established custom of rocking them, is assigned as one of the many causes which contribute to swell the bills of mortality among the rising generation.

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By rocking or swinging children we induce a sort of vertigo or stupefaction which procures only an uneasy sleep. Hence the frequent waking and screaming which has to be appeased by renewed rocking. The child's brain is still very soft, and hence the rocking induces nausea, vomiting, and very often meningitis and hydrocephalus, more especially if the cradle strikes against the floor, thereby inducing a concussion which must needs be injurious.

How would we full-grown people feel, if we were to be rocked or swung to and fro after having filled our stomachs! and yet infants are expected to bear this infliction, after having nursed and at a time when they desire and require to be left quiet.

Children who are accustomed to being rocked, want to be constantly carried in the day-time, and rocked or balanced on the arm. If this does not quiet them, nurses resort to the pernicious practice of patting them on the back or buttocks, which induces a voluptuous concussion of the sexual organs and may remotely lead to the most pernicious consequences at a subsequent period.

Some nefarious nurses seek to quiet children by tickling their private parts; mothers should watch the nurses whom they employ for their children; they should not allow them to carry the little ones with the bare skin touching the nurse's hand; the dress should always intervene.

In districts where the people are still backward in civilization, children are fed on an infusion of poppy-heads to quiet them; or the poppy-heads are boiled in the milk on which the children are fed; if this practice does not destroy the little ones, it makes them idiotic.

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Although it is perfectly proper that a child should rest by the side of its mother in the first days of its existence, yet it is decidedly improper that this practice should be continued after a certain age; the exhalations of older persons are injurious to infantile organisms, and often cause them to fade away by this paralysing torpor.

Children who are accustomed to sleeping with the mother, are afterwards afraid of sleeping alone; the mother very often has to go to bed much sooner than she would like, and if the child should be taken sick, it wants the mother to lie down by its side, much to her annoyance, and the little patient frets and cries, if such unreasonable demands are not complied with.

Children should under no circumstances be permitted to sleep with their grand-parents, for they would exhaust the vitality of the little being, and reduce it to a state of emaciation, and sickly appearance.

The bedstead should have high side-boards to prevent the child from falling out.

Children should sleep on horse-hair mattresses, or on corn-husks or even a straw-palliasse. Tow linen or cotton sheets may be spread over them. The bed must be kept dry, children should never be allowed to lie on wet sheets. The pillow should be of horse-hair, about two inches high, covered with leather over which a linen or cotton pillow case may be drawn. For covering we use a simple woolen blanket, one or more according to the season, or a wadded counterpane.

Feather beds should be entirely abolished; they create an artificial exhalation of the skin, and predispose to spinal curvature in consequence of the back not being evenly supported. For this reason the child's

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couch should be rather hard, horizontal, and should only be a little raised under the head. If the child is used to this mode of sleeping, the full-grown man will not desire any thing different; and how much more easily is such a one accommodated on extraordinary occasions, the soldier in camp, the traveler in a strange place.

In order to protect children from flies or mosquitoes, a common mosquito-bar is the best means that can be used for such a purpose. The bedstead may be provided with rollers which facilitates the business of moving it about, in case the sun, an open window or some other circumstance should render such a change necessary.

During sleep the body should lie from North to South, not from East and West; this is particularly advisable in sickness.

Section XXXVII.

Midwives.

In most civilized countries the office of a midwife has been superseded by the more responsible and elevated duties of an accoucheur. Nevertheless it is eminently desirable that intelligent women belonging to the better classes of society, should have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the ordinary duties of an accoucheur, and of fitting themselves by this knowledge for many acts of kindness which a female nurse is so frequently called upon to perform. Indeed there is no reason why the science of utero-gestation should not be carefully and comprehensively studied by intelligent and philanthropic women, and why the responsible

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office of an accoucheur should not be filled by them within the limits of their physical abilities.

Section XXXVIII.

Morbid conditions occurring after delivery, and their homœopathic treatment.

1. First let me say what is to be done in case the perineum should have been ruptured by the passage of the child's head. In spite of all the precautionary rules which I have mentioned in Section XII., the perineum is often ruptured more or less. Small ruptures are of not much consequence, but larger ruptures extending to the anus, belong to the most distressing accidents of confinement, for they not only cause pains and fever, but likewise prolapsus of the vagina and other inconveniences. Unprincipled or ignorant practitioners often hide such an accident from the mother's knowledge, make her believe that it is all right, etc., and thus neglect the best time to do something for the patient's relief.

If the mother feels as though the parts below were open; if in a few hours she experiences a violent pain, the pain prevents her from sitting, the urine causes a distressing smarting and burning at the external pudendum, a careful examination should at once be instituted, and the edges be united by a suture. At all events the patient must keep her thighs closely together, even after the wound is dressed; during her sleep she may have a soft bandage tied loosely round her knees to prevent the limbs from spreading and the edges of the wound from being torn apart. The wound may be dressed with a compress moistened with a solution of four drops of the tincture of Arnica in a cupful of

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water. This compress should be slightly warmed before being applied, and may be moistened fresh two or three times a day. Internally the patient may take *Arnica*, six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful every two hours, and if fever is present, *Aconite* in alternation with the former.

By this treatment large ruptures extending even to the rectum may be healed without a suture; this, however, must be left to the judgment of the accoucheur.

2. If feverish motions set in, with rushes of blood, dry heat, restlessness, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, we at once give *Acon.* in water, every hour, until a moderate moisture breaks out.

If the fever is caused by a fit of chagrin, we first give *Cham.;* after a fright: *Opium;* after an excess of joy: *Coff.;* after grief or suppressed anger: *Ignatia*, and if the patient does not soon recover, we give *Acon.* in alternation with one of these remedies. This treatment has restored a number of lying-in females for whom there did not seem to be the least hope.

3. If the female is very nervous, but the pulse remains quiet and soft, a globule of *Coffea* dry on the tongue, or six globules in a cupful of water, a spoonful every half hour, will soon quiet the patient.

4. If the patient has lost much blood, and feels weak and nervous in consequence, *China*, will prove the best restorative; give six globules in water, a spoonful every half hour or hour. *Nux vom.* has proved useful after China, if the patient feels exhausted mentally and physically, with large and slow pulse, sleeplessness or restless sleep.

5. *After-pains.* Slight after-pains do not require any treatment. But if they become so violent as to disturb

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sleep, we may trace this disorder to an injury of the parts, to premature delivery of the placenta, rough management, etc. If the parts have been injured, we give *Arnica* internally every half hour or hour; if the patient feels excited and anxious, we give *Coffea* or *Acon.*; also *Cham* and *Nux.* If the pains continue long at a time, and last for several days, we may give *Puls.* and *Secale.*

6. For hæmorrhage after delivery the chief remedies are: *China* and *Arnica* every half hour in alternation, and if the patient is feverish, anxious, restless, *Acon.* If this is not sufficient, if the blood which is discharged, is bright-red, the patient is exhausted, pale, with cold limbs, we give *Secale;* if the blood is dark, coagulated, with heaviness in the abdomen as if it would fall off, *Nux vom.* is the remedy; *Ipec.* is required for colic, nausea, diarrhœa, especially after the removal of the placenta. *Millefolium* has done good service. Compare the chapter on "Uterine hæmorrhage."

7. Soreness of the nipples has been treated of in Section XXVIII.

8. Inflammation, induration and suppuration of the breasts is apt to set in, if the breasts are not entirely emptied by the child, or if the mother neglects to have them emptied by some other full-grown person. If this accident is caused by an emotion, fright, anger, etc., consult Section II.

If the breasts are very much swollen, our first care must be to support them by means of soft clothes. The breasts may be kept warm, but no ointment or liniment should be rubbed in.

If the patient complains of much tension in the breasts, or of stinging pains in the hard and frequently

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burning swelling, we first give *Bryon.*, and if erysipelatous symptoms appear *Bellad.*, both in alternation, a spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets every two hours. If fever, dry heat, anxiety are present, *Aconite* may be added to this number.

If the induration does not yield in two or three days, we give *Merc.* and *Hepar sulph.* in alternation every two hours, after which suppuration sets in very soon, and without much pain. If the breast begins to discharge, we give *Sil.*, or in alternation with *Merc.*, if local indurations are still present. If the fistulous ulcers have hard edges, we give *Phosphorus*, also in alternation with *Sil.* Externally the abscess may be dressed with linen rags upon which a thin layer of mutton-suet or deer-grease is spread; this will prevent their sticking. We dress the breast several times a day, according as more or less pus is discharged.

If induration set in after an injury, blow, fall, etc., we give *Arnica* internally every two to four hours, and if the hardness has become painful, *Conium* every four hours. Also *Carbo animalis.*

9. If the milk is not secreted in sufficient quantity, we first give *Puls.*, morning and evening, and if the milk does not increase after this, *Agnus castus.*

An excessive flow of milk, and the consequences resulting from it, require *Bellad.;* if the milk flows too fast, give *Calc. carb.* If the milk is yellowish and bitter, *Rheum.* If the milk is too fat and thrown up, *Puls.* If the milk inclines to curdle, *Borax.*

10. If the milk ceases to flow, we must try to ascertain the cause. If it is caused by a sudden emotion, we resort to the medicines indicated in No. 2. If a cold is the cause, we give *Dulc.*, also *Bellad.* *Puls.*, *Cham.*, and

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if fever is present, *Aconite* in alternation with the other medicines.

As soon as a stagnation of milk takes place, we give *Bellad.* and *Bryon.* in alternation, every hour or two hours, and if fever is present, *Aconite.* Sometimes *Rhus tox.* may be useful, and if the delirium continues, we may give *Bellad.* or *Acon.* in alternation with *Apis.*

11. Continued pains in the interior of the breast or in the back, also a painful drawing and tension in the nape of the neck, or violent toothache, show that the nursing wears upon the mother; if this is the case, we give *China,* six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful four times a day, and if a change does not speedily take place, *Bellad.* in alternation. If the pains recur, nevertheless, we give the same medicine to the child, and if the pains do not cease in a few weeks, the child has to be weaned. Before resorting to this extreme measure, it may be well to first try Nux vom. in water, a spoonful morning and night, for four days; the dorsal ablutions with cold water should never be omitted; moreover they should be performed by a person in good health and of a robust frame.

12. Constipation will take care of itself, and does not require any medicine; if the bowels have been weakened by cathartics, and the patient is inconvenienced by this state of the bowels, *China* may be given, six pellets in water, a spoonful every two hours, or else *Nux vom.* and *Bryon* in alternation, a spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets every four hours. An injection of oat-meal mucilage beaten up with a little sweet-oil, may likewise be administered. But unless constipation causes pain or inconvenience, nothing need be done for it in the way of therapeutic treatment.

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13. *Retention of urine, spasm of the bladder.* During the passage of the child's head out of the uterus, it is sometimes pressed against the neck of the bladder with so much force, that it causes an irritation and inflammation of this organ. This condition is attended with retention of urine, spasm of the bladder. The best remedy is *Arnica.* Next to Arnica, we have *Nux vom.* or *Canth.*, a dose every half hour, especially if the urine passes off drop by drop, and the discharge causes pain. It may likewise be well to steam the parts, for the warm vapors have a relaxing power. If the urethra is closed to such an extent that no urine can pass, a catheter has to be introduced.

14. *Puerperal miliaria* generally sets in with fever, restlessness, heat, and the body, or a portion of the body, is covered with red little tips. We first give *Acon.*, six pellets in water, a spoonful every hour or two, also in alternation with *Bry.*; and if diarrhœa, colic, fainting fits are present, *Ipecac.* For miliaria alba we give *Arsenic.* if it is characterised by burning itching. If the miliaria suddenly recedes, we give *Bry.* every two hours, in alternation with *Bell.*, if the patient is delirious. Of course, she should be be kept warm.

15. Dietetic transgressions, a cold, a violent emotion, may cause inflammation of the womb (metritis). It is indicated by a pain in the region of the uterus, especially when touching it, or when touching the uterus through the vagina; this last-named organ feels hot and dry, since the lochial discharge generally ceases; the patient complains of fever, thirst, loss of appetite. At the first outbreak of this disease, we give *Acon.* and *Bell.* in alternation every half hour this will be suffi

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cient to cure a disease which so often terminates fatally under the old treatment.

16. Inflammation or cramps of varicose veins require *Arn.* and *Puls.* every half hour in alternation; if fever is present, *Acon.* may be added. See § 8, No. 8.

Section XXXIX.

Management of the child.

Jœrg writes with as much beauty as truth: "The child is like a little graft capable of growing up to a tree. Its body and mind are as undeveloped as helpless, but are capable of an extraordinary expansion. As the bud gradually unfolds beautiful blossoms which ripen to fruit, so the child is so organized in body and mind that it may attain the highest degree of human perfection. The child carries an incomparable treasure within itself, but it has to be gradually unfolded."

The first thing to be done is to take care of the development of the body, for it is only in a sound body that a sound soul can dwell.

1. *Cold ablutions of the back.* The first attendance upon the child has been dwelt upon in Sections XVI., XXII., XXVI. and XXXI.; as regards the bathing of children, tepid water may be used for this purpose with children under two months of age twice a day; but at a later period the bathing in tepid water becomes injurious, and the cold wash must be gradually substituted. Children of eight weeks old may be washed with cold water entirely.

In the morning the back is washed first. For this purpose the child is placed upon a soft blanket, with the back up, and a sponge, from which the water is

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first squeezed, is passed along the spinal column from the base of the skull to the end of the spine; this is repeated some nine or twelve times, the sponge being soaked and squeezed out previous to each operation; after this the back is dried carefully with a towel, and the mother may then breathe along the spine very gently, for the purpose of strengthening it. This is especially beneficial in the case of feeble children. Next, the other parts are washed in the same way, first the head and arms, then the chest and abdomen, and lastly the lower extremities; each part being first carefully dried separately before proceeding to another. When the child is washed and dried, it is then dressed as speedily as possible, and the internal temperature of the organism now begins to become excited and to exercise its vivifying influence upon the child. This natural mode of bringing up children, not only protects them from diseases, but likewise prevents these latter from reaching that fearful height which they never fail to manifest in children brought up without care or sense.

Some mothers entertain the opinion that cold water will give children a cold. This is a great mistake. It is warm washing that begets a liability to taking cold. Many a full-grown person has undoubtedly made the observation that after washing with tepid water in the morning, and walking into the open air, a chilly creeping passes over one, which is not the case after previously washing with cold water. Cold water begets internal warmth, warm water coldness; the former strengthens, the latter debilitates: now take your choice.

2. The enjoyment of fresh air is not less important to little children, than the use of cold water. In the

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summer little children are taken out as a matter of course, to the open squares where there are trees and fresh grass; there it is that the air has such a quickening impression upon the body, more especially in the open country.

But in winter likewise, a child should be carried out into the open air every day, were it only for half an hour; cold washing prepares them for exposure to cold air; the best safeguard against taking cold, is to get used to cold air.

In stormy weather, when a cold and keen norther or northeaster prevails, an exception should be made from the general rule; at all other times fresh air is truly and really both food and medicine for a little child.

3. *Clean linen.* A child's linen should be changed every day, if possible several times. The copious exhalations from their skin, and their natural inability to keep themselves clean, render these frequent changes absolutely necessary. Hufeland informs us that he has cured many children of the rickets simply by having their linen changed twice a day, after previously carefully drying it by the fire. The air which children inhale, should likewise always be fresh and pure. The nursery should be a room of some size and with a high ceiling and a southern exposure; nothing is more hurtful to children than small, damp and close rooms; the nursery should not be used as a bedroom, linen should not be dried in it, the vessels should always be kept clean and sweet; nor should impure vapors be permitted to render the air thick and heavy. If children have to sleep in the nursery, the room should be frequently ventilated, and previous to the children being

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put to bed, an abundant supply of fresh air should be allowed to pass into the room through the widely-opened windows. While the windows are open, the children have to be taken out in order not to be exposed to the draught, or, if they are sick, they have to be covered with a sheet; in half a minute the air is thoroughly changed, especially if it is agitated with a handkerchief, and the doors and windows can then be closed again.

4. *Head-covering.* Although it is absurd to keep the child's head covered with a fur-cap as our ancestors were in the habit of doing, yet the following rules may be observed in regard to the most suitable mode of protecting the child's head:

In the first six or eight weeks, when the child's head is still very bare, it should never be suddenly exposed from the warm bed to the cold air at the door or window, for this may give rise to hardness of hearing or blindness. For this reason, on taking the child out, the head should be covered with a cap or bonnet, suited to the season; but as soon as the hair begins to grow, the child may be taken out without any covering, except when the weather is bad or the sun is too hot. A straw-hat is the best protection against the sun's rays.

The head must not be kept warm with too much care; the skull acquires more firmness by being exposed to the open air. Hufeland directs our attention to Herodotus' statement that after the battle of the Persians against the Egyptians the skulls of the former were recognized by their extreme softness, so that they might be readily broken with a stone; and the skulls of the latter were distinguished by an extraordinary firmness so that they could not even be broken with a

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heavy stone: the cause of this difference is supposed to be that Egyptians had their scalps shorn shortly after birth, and always went with their heads bare in any kind of weather; whereas the Persians were in the habit of keeping their heads always warmly covered.

5. The rag or sugar-titties which some mothers are still in the habit of putting into their children's mouths, are extremely injurious. In spite of the greatest precaution a certain amount of acidity is unavoidable, and the constant habit of sucking is extremely hurtful and leads to weakness of the digestive system which very often begets chronic and even fatal derangements. It has even happened that children have been suffocated by swallowing the titty in the absence of proper attendance.

6. If a child makes its first attempts to raise itself, it is wrong to assist it by artificial means, such as the old fashioned leading-strings; this method leads to compression of the chest, abnormal elevation of the shoulder-blades, spinal curvature, etc. It is likewise ill-advised to place a child against a chair, where they often remain standing for hours, and contract crooked legs, injuries of the hip-joints, etc.

All this has to be left to Nature; the child may be placed upon a carpeted floor, or, in the summer-season, upon a grass-plot which must of course be dry and free from any thing that might injure the child.

The child first learns to crawl after its playthings, and, if it should fall, it learns to protect itself with its hands. The child will have to be watched, of course; it must be taught to use both sides of the body, and not shove itself along by one extremity merely, but by both at the same time. This crawling strengthens the

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muscles of the thighs and arms; after a while it commences to get up alone without any help, perhaps by holding on to a chair, and the best thing which can now be done by the child, is to let it alone.

Sometimes it suddenly happens that a child refuses to stand or walk, and that it suddenly sinks to the floor, if an attempt is made to stand it up. This is frequently owing to the process of teething which deprives the lower extremities for a short time of their full strength, though it returns again after a time. A dose of *China* or *Arsen.* acts as a tonic under these circumstances. If this accident should happen in the second year, and the child refuses to use his lower limbs, there is a strong presumption that rhachitis is impending, the treatment of which is explained in the next chapter.

7. Mothers must see to it that little children do not play with their private parts; larger children must be absolutely forbidden to place their hands under the bed-cover, lest they should be tempted to practice the horrible soul and body-destroying vice of self-pollution, which often leads to paralysis, spasms, consumption and the like results more horrid than death itself.

For these reasons children should never be permitted to ride on hobby horses, sticks, to glide down banisters, etc. All these practices irritate the sexual organs, and lead to onanism.

8. *Diet of children.* We have seen in Section XXXI. that a child should not eat solid food until a few teeth are cut; in the second and third year the following system may be adopted for the regulation of the child's meals.

At seven o'clock in the morning it may have two cups of tepid milk, if possible fresh from the cow; ac-

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companied with a slice of stale bread. The child must not be fully satiated, lest it should be made heavy and torpid; moreover at no time of day the child's stomach is more irritable and empty than early in the morning. If it is entirely filled early in the morning, the digestive power is so heavily taxed that the other functions of the body and mind are interfered with.

At nine or ten o'clock a slice of stale bread with a very little butter, honey or apple-sauce.

At noon or at one of clock, the child may have a plateful of broth with rice, gruel, vermicelli, etc., to be followed by a small quantity of meat and easily-digested vegetables. It is not well to feed children on too much meat, whereas broth is allowable.

As beverage: fresh well-water; beer should be forbidden, it excites and thickens the blood.

Regular meals are essential to the children's health. Nothing is more pernicious to children, than to feed them on dainties between hours; cakes, pastry, etc., are sometimes given to children by persons who cannot well be refused; but such articles should at once be handed over to the parents who may distribute them after dinner.

Section XL.

Diseases of children.

1. *Ophthalmia neonatorum,* inflammation of the eyes of new-born infants. This subject has been treated of before under ophthalmitis.

2. *Soreness.* The use of astringent washes in this disease is exceedingly dangerous; the best mode of man

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aging soreness is, to frequently wash such children with cold water, and never to allow them to remain lying in damp or wet diapers; as soon as they wet themselves they should be changed, washed, and carefully dried, and if warm water happens to be at hand, they may be washed with tepid water. If these proceedings do not soon arrest the soreness, *Chamomilla* may be tried internally for four days, a spoonful of a solution of six globules in a cupful of water.

As a matter of course the sore places must not be dried with an ordinary towel, but with soft, old cambric, and if the soreness does not disappear in a fortnight, a dose of *Sulphur* may be given, and if the child is *feeble and emaciated, Calc. carb.* or *China* may be required.

3. Milk-crust (Crusta lactea) arises from small vesicles which become filled with a thin, yellowish lymph, after which they break, forming a crust or scurf, which frequently disfigures the child's face. The scurf frequently covers even the eyes, but this need not give any uneasiness, only the crusts must not be picked off. Some fever being generally present, *Acon.* should be given in water, six pellets in a cupful, a teaspoonful every two hours, after which *Rhus tox.* may be given. If the eyes remain closed, the *Acon.* may be continued four times a day, and the *Rhus* morning and evening. If the trouble does not disappear in a few weeks, we give *Sulphur* and *Mercurius*, in alternation for four days, continuing the *Aconite* as long as the eyes are closed. Generally speaking, the children feel very well after having got rid of these impurities.

4. The treatment of every infantile eruption, rash, measles, etc., is commenced with *Aconite*, but a physician had better be consulted.

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If pustules, scurfs, etc., form, *Sulphur* is generally the first remedy, and if the eruption is humid, *Merc.;* both may be given in alternation, but they ought to be given at long intervals.

5. *Jaundice of new-born infants* is not dangerous, and yields to *Merc.* and *China* in alternation, every two to four hours a small spoonful of a solution of six pellets in a cupful of water; if there is fever, add *Acon.* to the number. If much Rhubarb has been given, *Nux vom.* will do the most service. After a cold, give *Chamom.;* if lasting too long, give a dose of *Sulphur.*

6. *Cyanosis* or blue-disease generally depends upon organic disease of the heart. The children have a bluish hue, show great indolence, are disposed to hæmorrhages and fainting fits especially when lying on the left side. The distress is relieved by *Acon.*, and by lying on the right side, by which means life has often been preserved for a time. *Digitalis* and *Laurocerasus* are likewise recommended.

7. *If the children refuse the breast* after having nursed well so far, if they turn away from the mother, screaming and resisting, etc., we dissolve six pellets of Mercurius in a cupful of water, and give both mother and child a teaspoonful of it, or, if the child is too small, we may place a pellet upon its tongue, after which it will no longer refuse to take the breast. This is very curious and inexplicable, but I have tried this practice in innumerable cases, and have never found it wanting. If the child is too feeble to nurse, we may give it *China*, a small dose every six to twelve hours.

8. *If the tongue is tied*, the frænum must be loosened with a pair of scissors; otherwise the child is unable to nurse, and would afterwards be unable to talk. The

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operation is trifling, but should be performed by an expert person.

9. In cases of umbilical hernia, whether congenital or brought on by loud crying, a compress of fine linen has to be placed upon the tumor, and a wide bandage tied around it, in order to keep it in place. Internally we give *Nux vom.*, six pellets in water, a spoonful morning and night for four days. In the case of small children, this method suffices even for the cure of the inguinal hernia, without bandage. At the same time we must manage to keep children as quiet as possible. If the child has had an eruption, we give first *Sulphur* and then *Nux vom.*

10. If a child is born with a tumor on the scalp which is generally owing to pressure on the scalp during parturition, we give *Arnica* in water, six pellets in a cupful, a spoonful four times a day, and we may bathe the swelling with this same solution. If no improvement is obtained, we give *Arnica* and *Rhus* in alternation. If a small bag of pus remains, we open it, and give *Sil.*, internally, in water, morning and night, for four days.

11. *Swelling of the mammæ* is frequently caused by the abominable practice of compressing the nipples, the best remedy is *Arnica*. If the breasts are red, *Chamom.*, and if the swelling will not yield, *Bellad.* and *Bryon.*, every two to four hours in alternation. If suppuration sets in, we give *Hepar* and *Mercur.*, in alternation, and after the abscess has discharged we give *Sil.*, in water, morning and evening for four days.

12. *Hiccough* frequently arises from a change of temperature, it is not dangerous and the best remedy for it is to place the child close to the warm breast and to warm it thoroughly. The child may likewise be given

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a little water and sugar, or a little pulverised sugar on the tongue. If these means do not help, *Nux vom.* may be given.

13. *Dry coryza* or *stoppage of the nose* not only interferes with the breathing, but likewise with nursing, and the child should be strictly guarded against this trouble. Cold washing is a preventive. The nose may be rubbed with a little goose-grease or almond-oil, and *Nux vom* may be given internally, and *Sulphur* if the child has had an eruption; the mother should take these medicines likewise. For fluent coryza we give *Puls.* or *Chamom.;* if the nose and upper lip are made sore by it, we give *Arsen.;* if the symptoms are made worse whenever the child is exposed to the cool air, *Dulc.*

14. *Constipation* is generally the result of errors in diet which have to be mended. If the constipation becomes troublesome, we give the child an injection of tepid milk and water, to which a little salt may be added in order to make the injection more certain. If the constipation is obstinate, mother and child may take *Nux vom.* in alternation with *Bryon.*, every four to six hours, in water; in obstinate cases *Opium* and *Plumb* may be given.

15. The crying of children is a sign that they do not feel well; otherwise children under one year of age would not cry. When the child begins to teeth, it will likewise begin to acquire force, and temper shows itself. It would be barbarous to punish a little child on account of its cries, to toss it about, shake it, and the like, as some brutish mothers do. They had better examine whether the child is not wet, feels chilly, or whether it may not wish to be changed about, whether it is too tightly bandaged, pricked by a pin, or whether

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it may not perhaps feel thirsty, and would like to be refreshed by a drop of water. Care and love easily discover the cause of the child's cries, and a good mother never loses her patience.

If a child is restless, with dry heat, we give *Aconite*, six pellets in water, a spoonful every hour; if there is no heat, *Coffea*, especially if children have drank much chamomile tea; if otorrhœa causes the crying, we give *Cham.*; for continued crying, with heat in the head: *Bellad.*; with ptyalism: *Merc.*; with flatulence: *China* and *Puls.*; *Puls.* is also indicated by diarrhœa and colic; *Cham.* by bilious diarrhœa; *Rheum* by sour stool: *Nux vom.* by hard stool. If the children will not be quiet unless carried, we give *Cham.*

16. *Sleeplessness* is often caused by similar circumstances; sometimes the children lie with their heads too high, or too warm, or the mother has eaten or drank something hurtful. If the children are wide awake, *Coffea* will sometimes help; if the face is flushed, *Bell.*; also *Opium*; the latter also when children are drowsy but cannot sleep; *Cham.*, if children are kept awake by colic, flatulence; if coming on after being weaned, *Bell.* will help.

17. *Retention of urine* generally yields to *Acon.*; if occasioned by a fall, we give *Arnica*; if the region of the bladder is painful, we give *Puls.*; if the urine comes out in drops, and the child cries a good deal when urinating, we give *Cantharides.*

18. *Aphthæ*, can only be cured by internal remedies, though some make a solution of a little bit of borax in a cupful of tepid water, and gently wash the tongue and mouth with a little piece of fine sponge or cambric dipped in this water. Internally *Mercurius* may be

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given in water, four times a day, for three or four days. If the aphthæ recur frequently, a dose of *Sulphur* may be given.

19. *Liver-grown*, is generally caused by exposure to the wind. The region under the ribs is distended, as if filled with air. The children are short of breath, anxious, and the breathing is sometimes interrupted. A leading remedy is *Chamomilla* in water, a small spoonful every two hours. Passing the warm hands over the bloated region from above downwards is likewise beneficial.

20. *Asthma*. New-born children are sometimes unable to fetch their breath, they turn blue in the face. *Ipecac.* should be given at once. If the paroxysm recur, *Ipecac.* and *Sambucus* may be given in alternation, every half hour; if the body is cold, *Arsen.* may be given. The same treatment prevails in asthma Millari which is distinguished from croup by this, that the children, when attacked by the asthma, sit erect with their features distorted, whereas during an attack of croup they are extended upon their backs, and push their heads backwards into the pillow. See Asthma Millari, page 172.

21. For *croup* which may be known by the short, hollow and hoarse cough with dry heat, we pursue the treatment indicated on page 136.

22. *Diarrhœa* may be avoided by washing the children every day in cold water, and observing a natural diet. For diarrhœa and vomiting we give *Ipec.*, a spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets after every passage. If the children draw up their legs, and the stools are greenish, and smell like foul eggs, and look as if stirred up, *Cham.* may be depended upon. If the diarrhœa is watery, if the children become feeble, and pale, emaciated, or if the diarrhœa sets in after cold

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drinking, *Arsen.* may be given. If there is great urging and the stools spirt out with a noise, *Merc.* is to be given. For discharge of undigested food we give *Antim.*, and *China*, if the children are very weak. *Puls.* is suited for papescent diarrhœa with colic, also after eating cake, fat pies, etc. For diarrhœa in cool weather, with pain which passes off after the discharge, we give *Dulc.* If the diarrhœa recurs in the summer, and is attended with violent thirst, we give *Bry.;* if this helps only for a short time, we then give *Carbo veg.;* if the diarrhœa smells sour, we give *Rheum;* if diarrhœa causes soreness or is attended with a rash, *Sulphur* may prove useful; for continued diarrhœa, *Calc. carb.*

23. Convulsions of little children are not always dangerous, and often pass off without any treatment. If they recur frequently, *Cham.* may be given, unless the mother should have used chamomile tea to excess, in which case *Coffea* may be given; *Ignatia*, has likewise proved useful; convulsions from fright require *Opium.;* for violent children, *Nux vom.* is suitable; if worms are suspected, we give *Cina* or *Mercurius;* if the convulsions are of a tetanic character, *Bellad.* may be tried; if the teething is far advanced, *Calc. carb.;* the above-mentioned remedies are likewise given for dental convulsions.

The celebrated Canstatt recommends a sympathic remedy which has proved efficient in many cases. If the convulsions increase in intensity, the anus of a young pigeon is pressed against the anus of the child, until the spasms cease. An experienced physician placed the neck of the pigeon under the child's hand, in such a manner that the hand grasped the pigeon's neck. The convulsions at once ceased. Those who are

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willing to try such simple agencies, may do so without risking to interfere with the operation of homœopathic remedies. (See Canstatt's Manual of Medicinal Clinic, Handbuch der Medizinischen Klinik.)

24. *The process of Teething*, generally takes place regularly and without any violent distress, provided the children have been washed with cold water every morning from the third month, and have been allowed to run about bareheaded in the open air; but many children are the victims of prejudice, and dentition becomes a distressing function in consequence of the spoiling ignorance of aunts and old mammas.

The teeth begin to be felt in the fifth and sixth months, which is sometimes known only by a feeling of tension, ptyalism and occasionally some pain. In the eighth to the tenth months the teeth are cut. If this happens before this period, Nature's efforts are premature, because the irritability of the infantile nerves is too great, and spasms and other nervous complaints may be the result.

An excellent accompaniment to teething is a slight diarrhœa which should not be disturbed; if it becomes excessive, it may be checked by homœopathic remedies without the least danger of injuring the patient. For a greenish, fetid diarrhœa the best remedy is *Cham.*, a teaspoonful of a solution of six pellets every three to four hours; if there is much ptyalism, and the passages are slimy, watery, bloody, spirting out, *Merc.* is the remedy; if there is much prostration, we give *China;* if there is cough with much mucus on the chest: *Puls.* or *Tart. emet.*, also *Ipec.*, the last, if there is vomiting of milk or mucus; if there is dry heat, *Acon.*, a teaspoonful of a watery solution of six pellets every hour; if

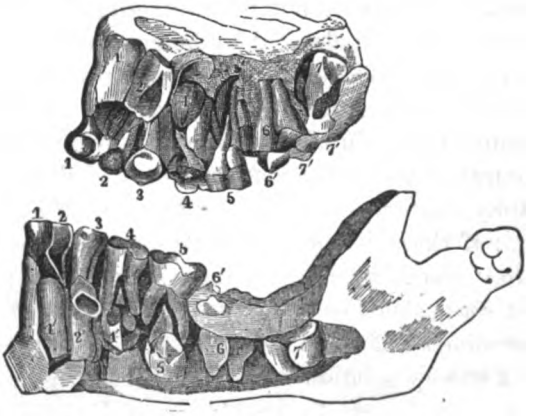
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the patient starts, is restless, *Coffea*, also, if the child has had much chamomile-tea; if there is a burning heat about the head and abdomen: *Bellad.*, also in alternation with *Acon.* every hour. *Calc. carb.* facilitates the cutting of the teeth, so also *Sulphur*, if children have had an eruption. If convulsions set in, we refer to the previous chapter, and also to the chapter on "acute hydrocephalus," and "meningitis."

The best means of facilitating the cutting of the teeth is the mother's breast; for this reason the mother should not wean her infant until the first teeth are cut. The children may wear a ring of ivory, upon which they may press with their gums; this often promotes the coming through of the teeth.

In the order of Nature the eight incisors come through first, after these the eight molars, then the four cuspidati, and lastly the posterior molars. The two corresponding teeth on each side always come through together.

In order to show to the lay-reader how the teeth are formed, and how the subsequent teeth are already exist-



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ing, I here give the diagram of a child's upper and lower jaw chiseled out from within.

The single numbers indicate the milk-teeth, are shed at the second dentition; 1 and 2 are the incisors or front-teeth; 3, cuspidati, 4 and 5 molares; 1′, 2′, 3′ (3′ is not visible), 4′, 5′ are the corresponding permanent teeth; 6′ the first permanent molars, 7′ the subsequently coming second large molars.

Dentition marks the child's ascent to a higher stage of mental culture, and the brain now manifests a more intense activity; this requires vigor, and experience shows that all vigorous children pass through this period without any untoward accident, whereas weakly children that have been accustomed to warm bathing, very frequently succumb, especially if the teeth do not come through in the regular order, but a number of them at once, which taxes the brain in an extraordinary degree and which no medicine can prevent.

25. *Worms.* Worms are supposed to be the cause of a great deal of mischief, and children are drenched with vermifuge medicines in order to expel them. Almost every child has worms; but they will not cause the least inconvenience, provided the child is not stuffed full of heavy potatoes, farinaceous compounds, fat pork, etc. If a child vomits, we give it *Ipecac.;* if it has eaten pastry or fat, we give *Puls.* or *Carbo veg.;* if its bowels are very loose, we give *China;* if they are constipated, *Nux vom.*

If lumbrici are passed, the abdomen is large, if the children rub their noses, we give *Cina* which is the chief remedy for worm troubles, and which cures the morbid tendency of the organism to multiply worms. If dry heat is present, we first give *Acon.*, or also alter-

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nately with *Cina*. If these two do not remove the difficulty, we give *Merc.*, and if this is not sufficient, *Sulphur*. If the patients become delirious, start violently, we give *Bellad.*; the irritation caused by worms may induce all the symptoms of meningitis, which require *Cina*.

For the little ascarides at the anus which often cause an intolerable itching, *Nux vom.* is often an excellent remedy, and if there is fever or heat, *Acon.* may be given in alternation. *Ignat.* and *Teucrium verum* are likewise recommended. If the child is scrofulous, *Merc.* and *Sulph.* in alternation have proved useful. *Calc. carb.* may be given, but must be allowed to act a long time. *Cina* is likewise efficient.

The presence of tænia cannot be positively ascertained until pieces of it come off. Many cures are proposed for the expulsion of tænia, some of which are exceedingly dangerous and hurtful. And, moreover, tænia is often expelled for a time, but grows again, for the disposition to tænia has to be cured. This can only be done by homœopathic remedies which either expel the worm by destroying it first, or else effect its conversion into a dissolved mass, which passes off with the intestinal mucus. This is most frequently accomplished by *Nux vom.*, in many cases by *Sulph.* and *Merc.* in alternation; also by *Calc. carb.*; the selection of these medicines respectively in given cases has to be determined by the physician.

26. *Marasmus* very often results from the use of improper food, heavy farinaceous compounds and other nourishment which the child's stomach is unable to digest. This state of emaciation cannot be cured by feeding the children on rich broth stirred with eggs, or

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on thinly shaved meat, as some ignorant parents and even physicians are in the habit of doing. These wretched little ones have to be fed on half milk and water, sweetened with a little sugar of milk; they must be washed with cold water every morning, must live a good deal in the open air; it is by such means that their feeble frames will be strengthened. Internally we give *China* and *Arsen.*, and if the abdomen is already quite hard, *Calc. carb.* in water, a spoonful of a solution of six pellets every morning and night for four days, after which we suspend all active medication for several months. If there is papescent diarrhœa, we give *Puls.*, for constipation: *Nux vom.*, and if fever is present, *Acon.* By this treatment I have restored the most emaciated children. Sugar-titties must be utterly banished.

27. *Falling.* After a fall on the stomach I have seen children lose their speech; *Arnica* will bring it back, if given in water, a spoonful of a solution of six pellets every two hours. A child which had always been cheerful and playful, had a fall after which it became taciturn, dreamy, without, however, uttering any complaints. This had been its condition for two years when I was consulted. Being informed of the fall, I gave *Arnica*, and in a fortnight the child's usual cheerfulness was entirely restored.

This shows what an important part *Arnica* plays in removing the consequences of a fall; whenever we suspect concussion of the brain or of some other important organ in consequence of a fall, *Arnica* should be given internally, and if the muscular fibre has become bruised or contused, we may apply compresses moistened with a solution of six drops of Arnica-tincture in a cupful of water.

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28. *Spontaneous limping, (coxarthrocace,)* is a symptom of scrofulosis, and may arise without any external cause.

As soon as the child begins to complain of pain, it should remain quietly lying upon a mattress. Generally there is fever and pain, also in the knee, for which we give *Aconite*, in alternation with *Arnica*, if the trouble was excited by a fall; repeating the medicines every two hours. The specific remedies for this complaint are: *Acon.*, *Bell.* and *Merc.*, which may be given in alternation for several months, and will effect a cure in almost every case. *Rhus tox.*, *Sulph.* and *Calc.* may be required in some cases, about which the physician will have to decide. It may be necessary to institute a consistent treatment for the eradication of the scrofulous taint.

29. *Stammering* is a habit of which children have to be cured as soon as it is perceived. Scolding or snubbing is the very worst means of curing them of such an infirmity. Sometimes the stuttering is caused by a *fright*, in which case the habit will yield to *Opium*; if caused by a fall, we give *Arnica*, and if this is insufficient, *Bellad.*, for it may arise from partial concussion of the brain. *Platina* and *Euphrasia* have been recommended by some physicians. If the weakness is congenital, or a symptom of a scrofulous disposition, the alternate use of *Sulph.* and *Merc.* may be recommended.

The internal treatment must be accompanied by the following proceeding. Every day, for an hour, or less or more, as the case may be, and taking care to observe the utmost kindness and patience, we cause the child to take a long and slow inspiration, and then a long and slow expiration. During the latter the child is made to clap its hands. After this exercise it is made

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to articulate a few words slowly and distinctly during the expiration; this proceeding should be repeated several times in succession every day. The child may likewise be requested to read loud and distinctly, and to recite a chapter which had been committed to memory. By these means the habit of stammering will soon be overcome.

If the tongue is heavy and is too easily depressed by its own weight, the patient must be taught to press the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth previous to articulating.

30. *Wetting the bed.* Although this practice cannot be helped in the case of very small children, yet after they have reached a certain age, say one year, they can be accustomed to manifest their wants by signs. In older children this weakness points to a weakness of the sphincters of the bladder, and it would be very cruel to punish children for it.

The principal remedies for this weakness are:

Bell., if the children are flushed in the face, and symptoms of rush of blood to the brain are present.

Puls., if they are pale, of a weeping and desponding disposition.

China, if the children have become debilitated by disease, loss of fluids, or if they are emaciated.

Cina, if worms may be suspected, if the children rub their noses, bore in their noses.

Sulphur, if the children are scrofulous, or afflicted with eruptions, tinea, glandular swellings, etc.

Calc. carb. may likewise prove useful, if the children are emaciated, weak.

Opium will arrest the weakness, if it is brought on by a fright.

We give a spoonful of a solution of six pellets in a

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cupful of water, morning and evening for four days, and then await the effect. The child should be washed with cold water every morning as shown in Section XXXIX.; such children must not drink any thing at supper, and eat solid rather than liquid food.

31. *Vaccination.* I have already alluded, in former paragraphs, to the importance of selecting good and reliable vaccine for this operation. The only perfectly reliable virus has to be obtained from a cow. Incalculable mischief is being done all the time by careless or unprincipled physicians who inocculate children with scrofula, syphilitic and other diseases by the reckless manner in which they use virus taken from other children. I would advise parents to give their children, immediately after they have been vaccinated, *Sulphur*, and *Mercurius* in alternate doses, a spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets, every four hours, for four days; this will tend to neutralize the morbid matter which may have adhered to the virus.

Measles. (Morbilli.)

This eruptive disease which often assumes an epidemic form in the spring of the year, scarcely ever attacks the same individual more than once, and generally runs a benign course. It most commonly attacks children, and breaks out ten days or a fortnight after the reception of the contagium.

Shortly before the disease breaks out, catarrhal symptoms make their appearance, such as: coryza, cough, sensitiveness and slight inflammation of the eyes, lachrymation, photophobia, swelling of the eyelids; sore throat, hoarseness and dyspnœa, frequent moaning, roughness and excoriation of the fauces; frontal

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headache, occasional delirium, spasms, diarrhœa, etc. The tongue has a white coating, its edges are red; continued fever and dry heat.

Aconite is indicated by these symptoms. We dissolve six pellets in a cupful of water, and give a small spoonful every two hours. If the catarrhal symptoms are very prominent, *Puls.* may be alternated with *Acon.;* if the patient is delirious, *Bellad.* If the child is scrofulous, *Sulphur* may be alternated with *Acon.* and *Puls.* Great nervousness requires *Coffee;* dyspnœa and moaning breathing require *Ipec.;* photophobia requires *Bellad.* and *Rhus tox.* This stage is called the stage of irritation, febrile stage.

Under the action of *Acon.* the eruption comes fully out first in the face and on the arms, next on the chest, abdomen and lower extremities. This is the eruptive stage.

Pale-red tips or spots, like flea-bites, lentil-shaped and slightly raised. In the centre of each spot a little vesicle is seen, generally with a little hair. The redness disappears under the pressure of the finger, but returns again from the centre to the periphery. In scarlet fever the opposite takes place, the redness reappearing from the periphery to the centre. The red spots gradually form irregular semilunar efflorescences, looking very much like strawberry stains.

As soon as the measle-symptoms are fully apparent, the room should at once be sufficiently darkened to protect the eyes from the glare of the sun light; to regulate the temperature of the room which should always be the same, night and day, more particularly in winter, and to use no fresh linen without first drying it by the fire. We feed the patient on cracker-soup,

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milk and water, like cocoa, fresh water. By observing these rules, and giving *Aconite* as directed above, the eruption runs a mild and safe course. Of eighty-five children which were treated by me last year for epidemic measles, every one was perfectly cured and at school again on the twelfth day after being attacked, whereas the thirty-six children who were treated allœopathically, were kept from school for six weeks, and then complained of weak eyes, sore ears, etc.

For the gastric symptoms which appear during the symptoms, we give *Puls.* in alternation with *Acon.*

If the eruption recedes in consequence of exposure to a draught of air, to avoid which the bed should be removed as far away as possible from doors and windows, we give *Bryon.* and *Acon.* in alternation.

After-diseases, such as slimy diarrhœa, sore eyes, sore ears, otorrhœa, hardness of hearing, whooping-cough, pneumonia, pulmonary affections, catarrhal affections, sore throat, affection of the brain, yield more or less to *Puls.* in alternation with *Carbo. veg.* and *Sulphur.* I refer the reader to the specially named affections in the body of this work, such as opthalmia, otorrhœa, etc.

Puls. and *Acon.* are said to act as preventives. This may be so, but the danger of measles under homœopathic treatment is so trifling that parents need not have any concern about it.

Rubeolæ.

This eruption is intermediate between measles and scarlatina; it is attended with fever, sometimes invades the respiratory organs, but, like scarlatina, inclines more to attack the organs of deglutition, because the tonsils are generally swollen and inflamed.

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The eruption consists of detached, flat or slightly raised, red, lentil or hazelnut-sized spots, between which a wide-spread redness of the skin is sometimes observed. The chief remedies are *Acon.* and *Bellad.* in alternation, at first every hour and afterwards less frequently; *Acon.* is continued as long as there is any trace of the eruption. If ptyalism is present, we give *Mercurius;* if the eruption recedes, *Bryon.* and *Acon.* Otherwise we proceed as under scarlatina and measles.

Catarrh, Influenza.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, chest and frontal cavity, and is the result of exposure to a draught and similar causes. It commences with slight chills, creeping over the skin, especially in the evening. The pulse is accelerated, but soft; there is thirst, a feeling of languor and dullness of the head, painful pressure over the eyes, nose stopped or running, tongue coated, taste altered, digestion deranged, urine turbid, dark-colored, voice rough, hoarse; there may be dyspnœa and irritation with desire to cough.

We generally begin the treatment with alternate doses of *Acon.* and *Nux vom.* in water, every hour or two hours. The last-named often cuts the disease short, if we take it immediately after the first invasion of the disease. If the cough is especially troublesome at night, we give *Chamomilla,* more particularly in the case of children. If the brain is very much involved, with pain over the eyes and in the orbits, as if the eyes were to be pressed out, with delirium, *Bellad.,* is the remedy; for fluent coryza, with discharge of yellow or green mucus from the nose (or hard and green chunks smell-

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ing like old cheese,) with crying mood, worse at night, we give *Puls.;* if there is much sneezing, secretion of mucus, fetid night sweats, ptyalism, sensitiveness to cold air, *Merc.* should be given, likewise if the catarrh comes on again after exposure to the open air, or only one nostril is stopped up, and the headache is made worse by motion. If much fever is present, we always give *Acon.* in alternation with some other remedy.

There is a kind of catarrh where the redness, heat and thirst do not prevail, the patient rather craves warmth, drinks little, is very feeble, restless and anxious, complains of internal heat and burning, the discharge is acrid and excoriating, and the symptoms are relieved by warmth and motion; the first remedy here is *Arsen.*, but *Dulc.*, *Nux vom.* and *Ipec.* may likewise prove useful. If the eyes run a good deal, we give *Euphras.*, also *Puls.* For other symptoms consult the Repertory under "Catarrh."

Suppressed catarrh requires *Acon.* and *Puls.* in alternation; dyspnœa requires *Ipec.* or *Bry.;* at the same time the patient may drink hot milk with water and sugar, and may draw up the vapors through his nostrils.

For chronic catarrh, when the attacks return quite frequently, we may give *Sil.* for four days, a spoonful of a watery solution of six pellets every night and morning. Inveterate chronic coryza yields to *Sulphur* which must be allowed to act for months.

Influenza is distinguished from common catarrh by its breaking out as an epidemic, and attacking a number of persons at the same time. Beside the ordinary symptoms of catarrh we observe in influenza great prostration, listlessness, laziness, disturbed temper, troublesome pain in the thighs down to the bends of

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the knees, especially in the case of females. Influenza inclines to pass into typhus, pneumonia, croup or whooping-cough. Some pretend to have cut short the disease by causing patients to smell of the 3rd potency of *Camphor*, and giving a higher potency of the same drug internally. If the disease breaks out fully, we give the medicines recommended for catarrh; especially *Nux*, and *Acon.*, for pain in the limbs with chills, relieved by warmth, aggravated by motion, worse at night, heat all over; feeling of rawness and excoriation in the chest; *China* for great prostration, after nose-bleed, diarrhœa and sweat.

For disposition to pneumonia or bronchitis: *Acon.*, *Bry.*, *Phosph.*, every hour in alternation.

For a disposition to assume a typhoid form: *Rhus* and *Bry.* in alternation, or *Cocc.*, *Nux vom.*, *Phosph. ac.*, according to the symptoms, for which see "typhus."

For a disposition to pass into croup: *Acon.*, *Hepar s.*, *Spongia* in alternation; or *Brom.* and *Iodine.*

For a disposition to assume the form of whooping-cough: *Puls.*, *Cocc.* and *Verat.*, the last named if the patient feels very cold and prostrated.

For affections of the brain: *Bell.* and *Carbo veg.*

The debility which sometimes remains after influenza, yields to *China*, and if a dull aching pain on the top of the head remains, *Calc. caust.* may be given.

Catarrhal fever is a catarrh, with the feverish irritation predominating. This requires *Acon.* or *Mercurius*, six pellets of each in a tumblerful of water; a spoonful every two hours.

Inflammatory fever.

It is characteri ed by burning heat, flushed face,

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glistening eyes, redness, heat and dryness of the skin, dryness of the lips, mouth and nasal cavity, red and coated tongue, great thirst, loss of appetite, constipation. The urine is scanty and red, pulse quick, full and hard, breathing hurried.

Acon. is to be given in water, every two hours; if there is a tendency of the blood to the brain, we give *Acon.* and *Bell.* in alternation; *Bry.* and *Rhus* may likewise be required, see "Typhus."

Bilious fever.

The tongue has a yellowish-brown coating; taste in the mouth bitter; nausea, vomiting of a bilious substance having a greenish or yellow color, or bilious eructations; the eyes, wings of the nose and corners of the mouth have a yellowish cast. The bowels are either constipated, or loose with tenesmus; violent chill, burning heat with rapid, full, intermittent and sometimes double-beating pulse; urine dark-brown; if the fever has an erethic character, the brain, lungs or liver may become inflamed; if the fever-type is that of torpor, the face looks sunken, pale, altered, the tongue is thickly coated, brown or dry; stool dark-brown, abdomen distended, prostration, excessive irritability of the senses, delirium, grasping at flocks, subsultus tendinum, the skin is covered with ecchymotic spots. The disease frequently passes into a gastric fever.

Acon. is the main remedy which may be given in alternation with any of the more specifically indicated remedies. *Chamomilla* is required, if the fever was caused by a fit of anger; *Puls.* is indicated by vomiting of bile, and bilious slimy stools; *Nux vom.* by constipation; *Bell.* by dullness and tightness of the head, and

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delirium; *Bry.* by stitches in the joints; *Merc.* by ptyalism, profuse sweats, syphilitic taint; *Cocc.*, if the fever assumes a typhoid type; *China*, if the patient is very much debilitated. See "Typhus." Many of these remedies may be given in alternation, if required by the symptoms.

Gastric fever.

It has symptoms similar to those of bilious fever, except the yellowish hue of the eyes and skin generally; a prominent symptom of this fever is moreover the sensitiveness, painfulness and bloat of the region of the stomach.

The main causes of this fever are dietetic transgressions, a cold, violent emotions.

If the disease is traceable to overloading the stomach, and the patient is averse to food, *Antim. crud.* may be given; if coming on after eating fat food, fresh pastry or fruit, *Puls.* or *Carbo veg.*; after a fit of anger: *Cham.*; after suppressed grief, chagrin: *Ignat.*; if the bowels are obstinately constipated, and the patient has an irritable temper, *Nux vom.* or *Bry.* may be given; sour taste or heartburn requires *Nux*; if obstinate, we give *Sulph. ac.*; we may likewise think of *Bell.*, *Ipec.*, *Cocc.*, *Sulph.*, *Merc.*, *Verat.*, any of which may be and should be given in alternation with *Acon.*, if the fever continues. See also "Typhus," into which this fever sometimes runs.

Diarrhœa.

This may be superinduced by various causes; it may also assume the form of an epidemic. At such a time

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Ipec. is indicated by nausea and vomiting; *Cuprum* by watery diarrhœa and rumbling in the bowels; *Verat.* by similar symptoms, coldness of the extremities, feeling of debility; *Arsen.* by a watery or brownish diarrhœa, painless or with burning pains in the bowels, induced by a cold drink, eating cooling fruit, with great thirst, emaciation, anxiety, debility, pain in the region of the spleen; *Cham.* is required for a greenish or yellowish diarrhœa, looking and smelling like foul eggs, especially after a fit of anger; *Bry.* in the hot summer, after taking cold, drinking cold water, after a fit of chagrin; *Dulc.* for diarrhœa aftes a cold with colic passsing off after stool; *Ant. crud.* for diarrhœa with undigested food after overloading the stomach, and if the patient feels very weak, *China*, also after drinking bad water. Papescent or slimy diarrhœa, also of a whitish color, or blood-streaked, after the use of fat food, pastry, fruit, requires *Puls.;* a watery, slimy, or bilious and bloody diarrhœa, with urging, *Merc.*, especially when it spirts out; painless stools, sudden and violent discharges, whitish, and attended with great debility, require *Secale corn.;* obstinate diarrhœa, with colicky pains, tenesmus, slimy, whitish and sour discharges, especially in the case of children, are met by *Sulphur;* sour-smelling diarrhœa, especially in the case of children, requires *Rheum;* in the case of scrofulous children, with emaciation, debility, we give *Calc. carb.;* watery and whitish discharges, with heat or fever, require *Acon.;* nocturnal diarrhœa, with rheumatic pains in the limbs, headache, colic, worse after eating or drinking, is met by *Rhus tox.;* chronic diarrhœa, painless, slow decline of strength, requires *Phosph.;* for more special symptoms consult the Repertory under "Diarrhœa."

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Of the appropriate remedy we dissolve six pellets in a cupful of water, and give a spoonful of this solution after every discharge; some of these remedies may be given in alternation, as *Cuprum* and *Verat.* in cholera.

A necessary requisite for the cure of diarrhœa is a suitable diet. Liquids, especially sour liquids, have to be avoided; even water, in the place of which mucilaginous food and drinks may be used, such as: decoctions of oatmeal gruel, barley-gruel, rice, etc. If the appetite is not much impaired, mutton-broth with barley, rice, etc., and lean mutton may be allowed; stewed pears are likewise admissible.

I have cured chronic diarrhœa which seemed to resist all treatment, with nothing but rice and milk, without sugar or salt, or by confining the patient to stale bread without any liquids, except occasionally, in order to quench the thirst, a thin farinaceous soup or gruel, with scarcely any salt, but no water or any other liquid. After pursuing this diet for one or two months, and then giving the proper homœopathic medicine, it had a striking effect.

Dysentery.

This is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon and rectum; it is characterised by frequent discharges of membranous masses, white mucus, bile and even blood, mostly without any fæcal matter, attended with violent tenesmus and cutting pains in the bowels. In the catarrhal form of dysentery, white mucus is expelled; in the bilious form, bile and mucus, and in the inflammatory form, blood. In typhoid dysentery the discharges are blackish and decomposed.

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There is generally marked fever. This disease most frequently makes its appearance in the summer and fall, and assumes an epidemic type. It must not be confounded with cholera, where the discharges are like glue-water, and the strength suddenly declines. See Cholera.

The main remedy in dysentery is *Acon.*, six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful every ten to twenty minutes. The same diet is to be pursued that has been recommended for diarrhœa.

Another leading remedy is *Mercurius*, when pure blood is discharged or a bloody, greenish mucus, looking like stirred eggs, with violent tenesmus before and still worse after a discharge, as if the bowels were to come out, with violent colic, nausea, debility, trembling of the limbs, cold sweat on the forehead.

Arsenicum, if the discharges assume a putrid character, pass off involuntarily, with excessive prostration, fetid urine, foul smell from the mouth, apathy, or else great nervousness and anxiety, burning thirst, pale and sunken face, red or bluish spots on the skin. If this is not sufficient, we give *Carbo veg.*, but I have never failed in curing the disease with the above mentioned remedies.

We may likewise consider the following remedies

Colocynth, for dysentery with spasmodic colic, the patients bend and double, are restless, the discharges are slimy and bloody, the abdomen is distended, chills proceed from the abdomen over the whole body; the tongue is coated white.

Ipecac. in fall-dysentery, discharges of bile and blood, tenesmus, colic, vomiting of food.

Bryon., in hot weather, after cold drinks, (also, *Arsen.*)

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Pulsat., discharges of blood-streaked mucus, vomiting of mucus, evening-chilliness; dyspnœa, weeping mood.

Nux vom., frequent discharges of mucus with tenesmus, heat and thirst, (after *Acon.*)

Rhus tox., at an advanced stage of the disease, especially for involuntary nocturnal discharges.

China, in putrid dysentery, if *Ars.* and *Carb. veg.*, are insufficient; dysentery in marshy districts, intermittent dysentery.

Sulphur, in desperate cases, suitable to persons afflicted with piles, or having a psoric taint.

A cure is frequently hastened by mucilaginous injections of oatmeal and barley. The diet is the same as in diarrhœa.

Itch. (Scabies)

The itch is a vesicular eruption characterised by intolerable itching, which invites the sufferer to scratch, and is always worse in the evening in bed. Scratching changes the itching to a burning. As a general rule the eruption first appears on the softest parts of the skin, between the fingers, in the bends of joints.

According to recent investigations the itch is said to owe its origin solely to the itch-mite or acarus scabiei, which is said to burrow under the skin, and does not leave its retreat except in the night. In accordance with these statements the acarus is considered as the only characteristic sign of true itch, whereas all other forms of this disease are merely considered as itch-like eruptions.

It has even been asserted that "the acarus is the itch." All this is a misapprehension of the true relation of

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the facts, for the acarus is nothing but a product of the disease.

I do not deny that the itch may be propagated by the acarus, provided the itch miasm in the body of the human being serves it as nourishment. There are many instances, however, of acari having been inserted under the skin without the itch having resulted from such an inoculation, simply because the itch would not grow in such an unfavorable soil; this certainly shows that the acarus alone does not constitute the itch.

The acarus is a product of the latent itch-miasm in the human body, without which no acarus can prosper.

A young practitioner informed me that he felt indisposed, and that little ulcerated pustules had broken out on various parts of his body. After taking *Hepar* and *Merc.* in water, a dose every two hours, the pustules increased in size, and were found to contain instead of pus innumerable quantities of lice, of which three distinct kinds were seen under the microscope. He now took *Merc.* and *Sabadilla* in alternation, and in about a week the pustules were healed and the lice all dead.

There is no doubt that these lice were a product of the morbid matter. This is likewise true in regard to the acarus which is a product of the psoric miasm, and dies, if the means of support are removed from it by homœopathic treatment.

Dr. Wolf, district-physician in the city of Berlin, Prussia, in his "Homœopathic Observations," has uttered a good deal that is true and beautiful concerning the itch miasm, and the evil consequences of its violent suppression by ointments and washes; and by a long series of practical and theoretical results, has been led to establish the following general propositions;

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"The itch-poison, violently removed from the external skin, penetrates to the interior of the organism, to which it becomes assimilated as a component part.

This component part is changed to a ferment by suitable opportunities, which converts the sound organism into one that is diseased.

This diseased organism brings forth perverted fluids which gradually lead to disorganizations.

Disorganized organs are no longer fitted to fulfil the normal offices of Nature.

Every function becomes abnormal, realizing only abnormal products.

Life becomes a permanent series of derangements which end in a painful death.

All this demonstrates with great clearness Hahnemann's doctrine, that the itch has become a psoric miasm."

The chief remedy for the itch and the psoric miasm is *Sulphur*. If we desire to extirpate the psoric miasm, we have to give a dose of *Sulphur* dry, or else in a cupful of water, of which a teaspoonful may be taken morning and night for four days. after which the medicine should be allowed to act for six months and even longer.

If the psoric disease is complicated with another malady requiring some other homœopathic specific, we may, according to Hahnemann's own doctrine, give this remedy in alternation with the antisporic, and thus effect a permanent and certain cure. For instance, if a psoric patient should suffer with cardialgia, for which *Nux vom.*, is the remedy, we may give this remedy in alternation with *Sulphur*, in the 30th or in a still higher potency, and allow these alternate remedies to act for a long time. By this means I have cured thousands

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thoroughly and permanently; but I never neglect the inquiry, whether the patient has been troubled with eruptions, humors, itching, tetter, ulcers, or perhaps the itch. Otherwise a temporary cure might be effected without *Sulphur*, but the disease would break out again, since the generating principle had been left undisturbed.

Acute Itch.

This eruption has to be treated differently from other chronic eruptive diseases; for, although I know from experience that it yields perfectly to proper homœopathic treatment, yet common humanity requires of us that we should seek to protect others from the infection by removing the acarus as soon as possible; the internal treatment with *Sulphur* is to be initiated likewise without loss of time.

If an intolerable itching is felt which is worse in bed, and is changed to a burning by scratching, or if acari-furrows are discovered, I advise the sufferer to rub the itching spots at once with vinegar and the water of Kreasote,* so that the vesicles and furrows are destroyed; this kills the acari at once, and, in order to destroy all the eggs, the operation should be repeated for several days in succession. The body has to be washed quite frequently with fresh water, and the linen has likewise to be changed as often as possible; for cleanliness destroys the mite, whereas a want of cleanliness favors it existence.

* The water of Kreasote may be obtained by mixing two drops of Kreasote with two ounces of distilled water and shaking the whole very thoroughly. If more convenient, or on a journey, dark soap may be used for this process; after the friction the body is to be thoroughly washed with tepid water.

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Together with these frictions with vinegar and the water of Kreasote, we commence the internal treatment, dissolving five pellets moistened with the alcoholic *tincture of Sulphur*, in a cupful of water, of which we give a spoonful morning and night for four days, and repeat this proceeding after a pause of two days, until the eruption has disappeared; after this I give *Sulphur* in water, in the same manner, only once, and allow it to act; by this means I cure both the eruption and the psoric miasm.

These rules likewise apply to the dry itch, scabies papulosa, whether recent or more chronic, provided the acarus is present.

If much Sulphur had been taken under a previous allœopathic treatment, or if the dry itch reappears after it had been suppressed by external means, *Sepia* will be found an excellent remedy. Others recommend *Carbo veg.*, *Dulc.*, *Lyc.*, *Arsen.*, *Calc. carb.*, etc.

These means will not prove sufficient in a case of purulent itch. In this disease large yellow pustules show themselves on the fingers or wrists, which terminate in suppuration. Next to Sulphur the chief remedies in this form of the itch are: *Mercur.* and *Caust.*, which may be given in alternation. In obstinate cases *Thuja* has helped. These different exanthems are not always distinguished by definite lines of demarkation, and the intelligent physician will then have to determine for himself whether other medicines may be required or in what order the above-mentioned remedies should be given.

The suppression of the itch by Mercurial or Sulphur ointment is of incalculable disadvantage. True, this proceeding is not always immediately followed by

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other diseases, though this is frequently the case; but an indefinable feeling of uncomfortableness which often takes a definite form in after-years, generally dates from this period, and patients trace their subsequent infirmities to the suppression of the itch. If these consequences are denied by allœopathic physicians it is because they are in the habit of discharging their patients as cured as soon as the eruption is driven from the skin, and, losing sight of their patients, are not afforded an opportunity of tracing subsequent ailments to the suppression of the itch.

Sometimes Nature assists such patients in curing them of the psoric disease. A week or a fortnight after the suppression of the itch, pustules, tetter or large ulcers break out, which I have often cured with homœopathic medicines, thus relieving the sufferer of the whole trouble. What else could such secondary eruptions have been but the itch-disease, mingled perhaps with some Sulphur-symptoms? What horrid diseases I have been called upon to treat, arising from the suppression of the itch! Chronic ophthalmia, blindness, cataract, asthma, tubercular affections of the lungs, disease of the heart, induration of the liver, all sorts of abdominal derangements, not to mention thousands and tens of thousands of inveterate ulcers of the legs, salt-rheum and phagedenic herpes of the most varied forms!

Even at this day physicians do not entertain the remotest suspicion that these ailments constitute a remnant of their much vaunted method of suppressing the itch by ointments One dose of *Sulphur* will cure this whole series of disorders, provided we will allow it to act for eight or even twelve months; if necessary, a dose of *Mercur.*, or a dose of *Sil.* or *Calc. carb.* may be

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given after Sulphur, but each dose must be permitted to act for a number of months; if this method is carried out, we shall see ulcers of forty years standing disappear and heal very gradually, previous to which they will discharge large quantities of pus. Dr. Gross died of induration of the liver, which he distinctly traced to suppression of the itch, with which he had become infected in his childhood.

I have just received a letter from a man of sixty years, wherein he informs me that he had the itch in his childhood, the suppression of which by ointments had been immediately followed by hardness of hearing. In his forty first year he contracted the disease a second time, and, after a second suppression by ointments, he at once became totally deaf, and had remained so.

Venereal disease, syphilis.

This is one of the most frightful diseases, especially if it is suppressed by external treatment, after which the secondary and tertiary forms of this poisonous malady disorganize the human frame with the most frightful intensity and fierceness.

Syphilis first shows itself upon the private parts in the form of ulcers or gonorrhœa, and may be communicated by sexual intercourse, by the contact of sores with the syphilitic poison, or by the contact with objects to which the syphilitic virus has adhered, such as: pipes, cigars, wind-instruments, drinking utensils, spoons, tooth-brushes, syringes, bathing tubs, sponges, towels, water-closets, etc. Even a kiss may communicate the infection, if the lips or inner mouth are invaded by syphilitic sores.

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The period between the infection and the breaking out of the disease is from twenty-four hours to seven weeks; the first symptoms of the disease generally show themselves on the fourth or eighth day. This depends principally upon the greater or less sensitiveness of the subject.

Homœopathy possesses sure remedies against syphilis, which cure without destroying.

A safe and rapid cure depends upon the following circumstances:

1. Uniform temperature of sixty to seventy degrees Fahrenheit, since it is demonstrated by experience that this disease is most rapidly cured in the summer, and in warm climates, probably because the skin is then most active; and pure air which may even be procured in winter by frequent ventilation.

2. Strict diet; the patient must abstain from coffee, acids, wine, brandy, liquors, and all heating and spiced food and drinks. Some physicians interdict even the use of meat; I never do this, except in the case of robust and corpulent individuals who can do without meat for a season, without being weakened by this loss; my general rule is to recommend simple food without much meat; for debility induced by deprivation of food certainly impairs the recuperative powers of the organism and its ability to overcome disease.

If the syphilitic disease is complicated with scrofula, and fever is present, it is absolutely necessary to abstain from meat, and to confine one's-self to the simplest fare, such as stale bread, thin farinaceous soups, milk, etc. These trifling privations will be productive of the best results.

3. Mental and bodily rest, cleanliness. The patient

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must walk slowly, riding on horseback or in a carriage must be omitted; a quiet life in a warm place is best adapted to a cure. Tight clothes must be avoided. The best means of keeping an ulcer clean, is to apply little linen rags dipped in tepid water; these are preferable to lint. In a case of phymosis, tepid water should be injected several times a day.

4. The chancrous ulcer breaks out on the glans penis, on the inner or outer surface of the prepuce, on the scrotum or on the labia pudendi; it is of the size of a small pea to that of a dime.

A common chancre commences with a vesicle which soon breaks and forms a crust, which, when detached, leaves an excavated ulcer with a lardaceous, dingy-yellow or brown base; the raised edge is formed by a reddish, sharply-defined, everted ridge of the skin. The ulcer is surrounded by a rose-colored areola.

We distinguish several forms of chancre, raised chancre, indurated or ring-shaped chancre, etc.; but the treatment of all these different forms of chancre being the same, I will at once proceed to describe it.

The chief remedy for the syphilitic disease is *Mercurius.*

Allœopathic physicians have created so much mischief by their enormous doses of Mercury, that they have undertaken to cure syphilis without it, by the use of drastics, or by burning the ulcer with caustic, or applying Iodine. But if the ulcer seems healed by these means, the disease soon breaks out again in a secondary form, for which Mercury has to be employed in the end. Hence the great advantage of the homœopathic preparation of Mercury, which can be given at all times safely and with the certainty of effecting a cure.

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Some profess to cure syphilis by nothing but water or stale bread. But although I am friendly to cold water, and am fully convinced that it contributes powerfully to the restoration of an organism that had been weakened by chronic disease, yet I assert most emphatically that water is insufficient to cure syphilis. Such patients have informed me again and again that they experienced the strengthening effects of a dose of Mercurius 30th potency more and more from week to week, and month to month, and we have every reason to thank God for Hahnemann's discovery which enables us to cure even this frightful disease with perfect certainty and safety to the patient.

Primary syphilis.

I have cured innumerable cases of chancre with one dose of *Mercurius* 30th within the space of six weeks, of which I dissolve six pellets in a cupful of water, and give a spoonful morning and evening for four days, after which I give no more medicine for a fortnight. If no improvement becomes manifest within this period, the disease is undoubtedly complicated with psora or sycosis, and it may be necessary to give a dose of *Sulphur* or *Thuja;* or else the patient's susceptibility to the action of Mercury is but limited, and it may be necessary to give one of the first three triturations of Mercury. I generally administer a powder of the third every night for three evenings in succession, and then one every other evening for eight days, after which no more medicine is needed in the vast majority of cases.

Inveterate chancres which had been treated with

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allœopathic doses of Mercury, have to be treated with *Nitri acidum*, which may likewise be given in alternation wi.. *Mercurius* 30, or *Mercurius* 3. Very torpid natures may require *Mercurius* 1 or 3, but I consider it good practice to alternate these triturations. In raised chancres *Cinnabaris* 3 is very excellent, in difficult cases the 2d or 1st trituration may be given. All medication must be discontinued as soon as an improvement is perceived, but the treatment has to be resumed as soon as the improvement ceases.

Secondary syphilis

Takes place if the primary chancre is removed by ointments, washes or caustic, or by derivative means, drastics or by Iodine, and the ulcer breaks out in the mouth or nasal cavity. In these cases we give *Nitri ac.*, if the patient had taken large doses of Mercury, otherwise *Mercurius* which is the main remedy in this form of the disease. *Kali bichromicum* has likewise aided in achieving a cure.

The syphilitic and the mercurial poisons combined have destroyed the uvula, palate and nose. The timely use of homœopathic remedies prevents and even arrests these ravages. *Thuja* (if sycosic complications are present), *Lachesis* and *Aurum* have likewise proved useful

Buboes yield to *Mercurius*, or, if it had been given in large quantities by allœopathic physicians, *Nitri ac.* may be given. *Aurum* and *Carbo. veg.* are likewise useful.

Tertiary or constitutional syphilis, if the poison has impregnated the blood, yields to *Nitri ac.*, *Kali bichromicum* and *Sanguinaria.* After the use of these remedies *Mercurius* may be given. We may likewise recommend

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Aurum, Lach., Thuja, Sulphur, Carbo veg., Clam., Hepar s., Phosphori. ac., Sassap., etc.

Syphilitic or mercurial bone-pains require *Aur., Lach., Merc.;* brown spots and herpes, and syphilitic ophthalmia requires *Merc., Nitri ac., Lach., Thuja.*

I must take this opportunity of holding up to public censure the priestly office which Ricord fulfils day after day in the temple of Baal. Every morning some seventy women are operated on by him with caustic. Each woman ascends the rostrum, the speculum is introduced and the ulcer is washed with a solution of the nitrate of silver. This process is repeated for several mornings in succession, and if the ulcer is finally suppressed by this proceeding, the women are dismissed as cured. If they afterwards return with the chancrous ulcer broken out afresh, they are accused of having caught a fresh infection. It is incredible that physicians should witness such proceedings day after day without rebelling against such monstrous violations of Nature and common sense. Many of these patients afterwards apply to homœopathic physicians to be cured. I have been assured of this fact during my attendance on Ricord's lectures.

Gonorrhœa is the second form in which the syphilitic disease shows itself.

Most recent cases of gonorrhœa have yielded in my hands to *Mercurius* in water, six pellets in a cupful, a spoonful morning and night. If there is pain and inflammation, I give *Acon.* and *Merc.* in alternation, or in combination; if retention of urine and painful erections are present: *Cantharides.* If allœopathic treatment has preceded, I give *Nitri ac.*, and if figwarts are seen, *Thuja.* Chronic gonorrhœa, if *Merc.* does not help, I

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give *Cannabis* in water, six pellets in a cupful, a spoonful every evening for nine or twelve days. *Caps.*, is indicated by a thick, whitish discharge, like milk or cream, with burning during urination.

Clap generally disappears after *Sulphur* 30.

Strictures require *Sulphur, Petrol., Clem., Puls., Rhus, Carbo veg.*, etc.

I will conclude this chapter with the following case. A paralytic man of sixty years was attacked with diarrhœa which yielded to *Mercurius;* in the place of the diarrhœa a gonorrhœa showed itself on the second day, and the patient now informed me that he had had a gonorrhœa in his seventeenth year which had been suppressed by injections in six days. This shows how long this disease may remain suppressed in the organism; in this case it had been suppressed forty-three years. It has often happened in my practice that chancres which had been suppressed ten or twenty years ago, reappeared after a dose of Mercurius, and then healed forever.

Sycosis.

This disease constitutes a specific disease which requires for its treatment *Thuja*. Mercurius very seldom affects it as a curative agent.

The infection is chiefly communicated by intercourse Several days or weeks after the infection has been communicated, excrescences or condylomata break out upon the glans and upon or under the prepuce, or, if a female is infected by the virus, upon and around the labia. They are seldom dry, wart-shaped, generally soft and spongy, secreting a fetid moisture and bleeding readily, sometimes pedunculated, in the shape of small

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figs (hence the name sycosis), sometimes in the form of a cock's crest or of cauliflower.

If is in vain to tie, burn or cut them; they always reappear. A man applied to me who had had his fig-warts removed by a Berlin Professor seven times, each time by a different method, but they always reappeared worse than before. He took *Thuja;* in a few weeks the warts dropped off while washing the parts, and in a few days later he was well and has remained so.

A traveling clerk took from me *Thuja* 200; he had been operated on several times without the least permanent benefit. I heard nothing of him for a year, when he called on me while passing through Cœthen, and told me that three weeks after taking the medicines, the warts all dropped off, and left him perfectly restored.

Most figwarts of this character yield to *Thuja* 30, internally. If they have not disappeared in three to four weeks, we give a lower potency of Thuja, and touch the warts with the tincture, ten drops in a cupful of water, with which the warts may be moistened twice a day by means of a linen rag soaked with this solution: If Thuja does not cure the warts, we may use *Nitri ac.* 30 or a lower potency; the pedunculated warts require also *Lyc.*, and the flat warts *Sulph.* and *Sassap.*

In some cases, where the warts are complicated with syphilis, we give *Merc.* one or three, and *Thuja.* Some recommend *Euphras.* and *Cinnab.;* but these medicines should at least be allowed a fortnight to act.

Sycosic gonorrhœa requires *Thuja*, sometimes also *Merc.*

NOTE: I may mention here what is to be done to get rid of the crab-lice which often infect unclean persons, and manifest their presence by an intolerable itching in the hairy parts of the genital organs, especi-

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Spasms, convulsions.

These are movements of the muscles beyond the control of the will, and involuntarily distorting, contracting or twisting single limbs, the face, or the whole body, or occasioning rigidity, startings, leaping, dancing, crying, laughing, singing, screaming or the like.

These phenomena are seldom lasting, but occur most frequently in paroxysms which, after passing off, leave a languor, after which the patient seems well again. The seat of these paroxysms is in the brain, spinal marrow and solar plexus. The disease is frequently occasioned by onanism, mental exertions, emotions, especially fright or chagrin. Most commonly it is only nervous, excitable, delicately-organized, sensitive individuals who are attacked by this disease; hence it is that females are more frequently attacked than males.

The worst form of convulsions is

Epilepsy.

It is impossible to determine a reliable prognosis in

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ally on the mons Veneris, from which they speedily travel to the axillæ, the beard, eye-brows.

This insect burrows under the skin, so that only a black and raised point is perceived, yet the louse can be extracted with the finger-nails. Persons who discover such insects upon themselves, may be certain that they exist wherever an intolerable itching torments the victim. Many are prevented by a false shame from applying for help which is so readily afforded. The itching parts are rubbed with the mercurial ointment which may be had in any drug-shop, and of which a quantity about the size of a common bean may be consumed, the best time for which is the evening; this destroys the lice over night. Next morning the body is carefully washed with soap, and the linen and sheets are changed. One friction is sufficient, provided every part has been touched.

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this disease, which is so frightful for the reason that we cannot feel safe from it a single moment; for it breaks out suddenly in the midst of a pleasant conversation, on a walk, at work, throwing down its victim; sometimes with, sometimes without, a cry, but generally with tonic or clonic spasms, the former contracting the muscles and causing an immovable rigidity; the latter causing a violent jerking and striking of the limb. Sometimes the attack is attended with involuntary discharge of the urine, fæces or even semen.

A characteristic symptom of epilepsy is to suspend during the attack all activity of the internal as well as external senses, so that the patients wake from an attack as from a dream, and do not know what has happened.

A precursor of the attack is the epileptic aura, a nervous affection of which the patient is conscious, which seems to radiate towards the brain or pit of the stomach, and at the same moment terminates with loss of consciousness. It frequently announces itself only as a warm or cool breath ascending from the lower parts, or as a creeping sensation along the arm, or as formication, titillation or prickling, or as cloudiness of the sight, seeing of sparks, ringing in the ears, illusion of smell.

In very many cases the patient has no precursory admonitions of an attack, but falls down suddenly as if struck dead.

The paroxysms either recur at regular periods, or else at indefinite intervals, which, however, has no influence upon the treatment.

The first rule is, that nothing should be done to the patient during the paroxysm; the limbs should not be held, nor should the thumb be forced open. This last-

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mentioned operation may shorten the present attack, but the subsequent attacks become all the more frightful. All that should be done is to prevent the patient from bruising his head or arms, for which purpose he may be surrounded with pillows and blankets.

I have often arrested the spasms, and, by repeating the proceeding, cured them permanently, by throwing a black silk handkerchief over the patient's head at the beginning of the attack, so that the whole head is wrapt up in the handkerchief. I am unable to account for such result.

We have it in our power to cure epilepsy by homœopathic remedies, one dose of the correctly chosen remedy being sometimes sufficient. But in spite of the care with which the case is considered symptomatically and pathologically, we often fail in achieving a cure. For some years I have succeeded in curing thirty to forty epileptic patients in the course of a year, but many cases remain uncured.

Most cases of epilepsy owe their existence to onanism, some to fright, a cold, or to some violent emotion.

Bellad. has proved a capital remedy in my hands. It is particularly suitable to plethoric persons, with the following indications: Rush of blood to the head, vertigo, red and bloated face, renewal of the attacks by contact, spasms of the fauces and œsophagus, dyspnœa, distortion of the eyes, with dilatation of the pupils, full, hard and hurried pulse, sudden starting from sleep with a cry and fear, obstinate, malicious temper, desire to tear every thing, to bite, spectra which cause anxiety, fear; deep sleep, with smiles and distortion of the features.

Opium, if the attack is caused by fright, or if the

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patient falls down with a cry, after which sopor and stertorous breathing come on. If after fright the symptoms point to *Bellad.*, we give *Opium* and *Bellad.*, in alternation; a single dose of this alternate remedy often suffices to effect a permanent cure. Dissolve six pellets in a cupful of water, and take a spoonful of this solution morning and night for three or four days.

Ignatia, in the case of children and young persons, if violent grief or injured feelings are the cause. Suitable to sensitive natures, with variable and impressible dispositions, quickly passing from the excess of joy to sadness and tears; likewise suitable to persons whose sexual passion remains ungratified. The head is bent backwards, the face flushed or bluish, or alternately pale and red. Involuntary screaming, alternate weeping and laughing. Soporous condition, yawning (especially after the attack,) also deep moaning.

Pulsat., suitable to the same individuals as Ignatia, with pale face, the menses are suppressed, the attacks set in at the time of the menses.

Causticum, gritting of the teeth, involuntary discharge of urine, the attacks are excited by cold water.

Calc. carb., suitable to persons who work in the wet, especially if the attacks come on at night, with cries; suitable to scrofulous persons who incline to grow fleshy.

Arsen., aura along the spine, falling down without consciousness, burning in the stomach and spine; the arms are tossed up, the attack ends with a shock through the whole body; during the attack the patient lies as if dead, with a pale face, imperceptible breathing, twitching of the clenched hands, slowly raising and lowering the shoulders and arms.

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Cuprum, the spasms commence in the fingers or toes, moving upwards until the speech is gone; ptyalism, flushed face and red eyes; the paroxysms return every month, especially after the catamenia.

Hyoscyam., bluish and bloated face, froth at the mouth, protruded eyes, anxiety, screaming, gritting the teeth, emission of urine, gnawing in the pit of the stomach; the attack is caused by jealousy.

China, when worms are the cause.

Chamon., the attack is caused by anger, colic precede the attack.

Stramom., the attack sets in with a cry, furious or devout motions, frightful visions, moaning, singing, desire to escape; the attack is renewed by contact by the sight of shining objects.

Silic., the attack recur at the new-moon; the body is first stretched, then tossed up.

Sulphur, when caused by the suppression of the itch, suitable to scrofulous persons. Sulphur may be given in alternation with some other suitable remedy.

If the disease is attended with great weakness, after loss of fluids, *China* has to be given in alternation with some other suitable remedy.

Compare *Cicuta, Coccul., Lyc., Platina, Nux vom.*,

St. Vitus'-dance, Chorea.

In this disease the consciousness is not affected, except partially in violent cases. Chorea consists of involuntary motions of the most various parts of the body, generally only partially and on one side. It is most frequent from the tenth to the fourteenth year, does not terminate fatally, and is generally cured by homœopathic remedies.

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Sometimes there is only a spasmodic jerking of one arm or leg, so that the patient often falls when walking; or a shaking or twisting of the head, with twitching and contortion of single muscles of the face; often the patient utters inarticulate sounds, like the braying of an ass, but shorter and more detached, or like the barking of a dog. Sometimes the motions become so violent that the patient grasps firmly whatever he touches, and tears things, for instance his clothes, sheets, etc. In the higher grades of the disease the patients dance about in the room, bounding as if they were thrown, jump on chairs, tumble down, without, however injuring themselves. I have seen a young girl jump up on the top of the stove, jump down again, seize two chairs in her arms, and incline her body over their backs, so that it was first bent forwards and then backwards, giving rise to the most horrid contortions. The attack ended with spasmodic clenching of the teeth and inclination to bite, so that she bit her own arm until blood came. After the attack she felt weak and slept.

Such attacks occur at regular or irregular periods.

The remedies which I have recommended for epilepsy, are likewise suitable for chorea. My main remedy is *Bellad.*, which I give as in epilepsy; but we must not repeat the dose too hastily. In the foregoing case a second dose which I gave soon after the first, the aggravation of the symptoms was so violent, that the patient tore several dresses and sheets all to fragments. She became quiet in four weeks, and in three months she was cured entirely.

A knowledge of the exciting cause is of great importance. If it is fright, we give *Opium* in alternation with *Bellad.*

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If worms are the cause, we give *Cina* or *Calc. carb.*

After grief or subdued passion, we give *Ignatia*, which is in all respects a chief remedy.

China, and *Bellad.* in alternation, if onanism or loss of fluids is the cause.

Puls., if suppression of the menses had excited the attack.

Plat. for similar reasons, with sexual excitement.

Lachesis, for an attack of the left side.

Causticum, for one of the right side.

Hyoscyam., if the patient's motions are hurried, and he talks hurriedly and a good deal between the attacks.

Stram., violent attacks, the limbs are attacked crosswise, with opisthotonos, tetanus; spasms of the œsophagus, with inability to drink water.

Nux vom., the affected parts are numb, go to sleep; constipation.

Sulphur, when caused by scrofula, suppression of cutaneous eruptions, also in alternation with *Bell.*

Compare *Calc. carb, Crocus, Cuprum, Rhus tox.*, etc.

Eclampsia,

Has already been treated of under confinement, No. 5. For

Eclampsia of little children.

See "Diseases of children," No. 23.

Catalepsy.

This disease comes in paroxysms. The functions of the mind are suddenly arrested, the functions of the ex-

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ternal and internal senses are likewise suspended, sometimes, but rarely, some consciousness remains, and, if this is the case, such apparently dead persons feel every thing, see every thing, and hear what is said by those near them. Voluntary motion has ceased, and the limbs retain any position in which they are placed, as if they were made of wax. The face generally is pale, sometimes flushed; the pulse continues, but is slow and feeble, and is sometimes imperceptible. Such a condition sometimes lasts a few minutes, and at other times a few hours, days and even weeks. Persons in this condition having been taken for dead and buried, it should be made a rule never to bury a body until signs of corruption have actually made their appearance.

After the paroxysm the patient feels like one waking from a dream, and he continues his speech where he had left off, sometimes in the midst of a sentence.

Precursory symptoms of the disease are: headache, loss of appetite, paleness of the face, watery urine, gloomy mood, restless sleep.

The surest sign of recognizing the disease is the waxy flexibility of the limbs.

Magnetic passes with the palm of the hand, at the distance of an inch from the body, from the head down to the toes, are exceedingly beneficial, and facilitate the awakening from the rigid state of the nerves.

The chief remedy is *Opium* in water, six pellets in a cupful, a few drops of which are dropped into the mouth. If the jaws and lips are spasmodically closed, some of this solution is rubbed upon the temples or the open vial containing the pellets is held under the patient's nose.

Next we may mention *Ignatia*, also *Platina*, if the

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menses are deranged and the sexual organs very much excited: *Bell., Hyosc., Stram., Verat., Cham., Ipec., Sic., Agar.*

Tetanus, trismus,

Is a symptom or sequel of some other disease, and is always dangerous. Generally it sets in after a wound, or in consequence of poisoning. The main remedies are: *Acon., Bell.,* and *Nux vom.* For opisthotonos *Nux vom.* may be required. We may likewise consult *Camphora, Moschus, Secale.*

Cramps of the calves

Are often caused by tight garters. Mothers should never allow their children while growing up to wear garters, but should make them fasten their stockings as recommended under "Dress," page 366.

Veratrum may be given six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful morning and night for four days.

Rhus tox. may be given to remove the disposition to cramps, especially if they come on after an exertion, or after a long walk.

Momentary relief is obtained by pressing a large key against the calf, or rubbing it with a little saliva.

Cramps of the fingers

Often set in in consequence of writing for a length of time in succession. They yield to *Bell.* and *Caust.* A preventive are thick pen-holders of the size of a finger. During the treatment the hand should be spared as much as possible.

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Nightmare, incubus.

This is a sort of spasm of the chest which only occurs during sleep, the person dreaming that some man or animal is sitting upon him, oppressing his chest and causing a suffocative anguish until he wakes with a cry.

A characteristic sign is that the attack takes place while the sleeper is half awake; the external senses are at rest, but the patient preserves his consciousness and often knows that his sensation is only imaginary.

Nightmare is most generally caused by overloading the stomach; those who are subject to such attacks, have to be very careful regarding their diet, and should content themselves with a light supper, a light soup or fresh milk.

Washing the breast and back with fresh cold water is likewise an excellent practice. During the attack the patient himself is powerless, but should be roused by others who are made aware of the attack by his anxious looks, his moaning, anxious breathing, etc.

One of the main remedies is *Nux vom.*, especially if the attack is easily provoked by the use of coffee, spirits and the like or if sedentary habits have led to it, give a pellet in water for four nights.

Aconite, if the attack is characterized by heat, thirst, spasms of the heart, hurried breathing and pulse, restlessness, anguish. Take a pellet directly after the attack.

Opium, for severe attacks, the patient lies with his eyes half open, likewise open mouth, his breathing is stertorous, intermittent, the features express anguish, the face is covered with cold sweat, jerking of the limbs.

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Puls., dyspnœa as from the vapors of Sulphur, the patient lies on his back with his hands laid crosswise on the abdomen, and the legs drawn up. Anxious and sad dreams, crying, dreams about black animals; especially suitable to females.

If the attacks should return in spite of these remedies, we give *Sulphur*, six pellets in water, a spoonful morning and night for four days, and we allow this to act for several months; patients with a scrofulous taint, may be relieved by *Calc. carb.*, or *Sil.*

Spasmodic laughing or crying.

This is generally a symptom of a more general disease; but it may occur as an independent malady, in which case we give *Ignatia*, especially if the attack arise from grief; *Opium*, from fright; *Cham.*, after a fit of anger; *Puls.*, if the menses are suppressed. See "Epilepsy."

Cicuta virosa is an important remedy for epilepsy, chorea, catalepsy, tetanus, trismus; it is indicated by the following symptoms: bluish or jaundiced complexion; distortion of the limbs and head; screams, frothy ptyalism; coldness of the body; dilatation and insensibility of the pupils; dryness of the eyes; spasmodic swallowing; desire for cold drinks, præcordial anguish; after the attack the patient lies as if dead, unconscious, without sensibility; tetanus; trismus.

Rheumatism, arthritis or gout.

These affections which are most commonly characterised by similar symptoms and require a similar treatment, are distinguished from each other by this, that

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in gout the pain is seated in more or less solidified depositions and nodosities, whereas rheumatism consists in a more or less inflammatory painfulness of the muscular and fibrous tissues, either without swelling, as in muscular and neuralgic rheumatism (ischias, for instance), or with swelling, as in acute articular rheumatism, where the swelling depends upon a watery exudation of the fibrous tissues.

Arthritic depositions are generally seen in the following localities: the ball of the great toe and the heel (podagra); around the knee-joint (gonagra); around the wrist (chiragra). This kind of gout is most frequently witnessed among people who eat and drink well, lead a comfortable and sedentary mode of life, the nodes most generally consist of urater (arthritis divitum). Another kind of gout is that which occurs among dyscrasic, scrofulous, poorly living people in the country, and has its seat in the knuckles of the hand, less frequently at the extremities of other bones; the articular extremities become enlarged by the deposition of earthy matter, and becomes rough and irregular, in consequence of the loss of articular cartilage, and the joint finally becomes immovable and contracted* (arthritis nodosa pauperum).

The gout is generally rooted in a condition of the system that has become vitiated by hereditary taint or

* Among this class of diseases we have to number the gradually supervening rigidity of the hip or shoulder-joint which is so often observed among otherwise healthy persons at a later period of life, and depends upon a similar roughness of the articular extremity, the extremity itself becoming emaciated in consequence of the loss of motion caused by the painfulness and the creaking (arthroneusis malum coxæ senile.

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by long-lasting deleterious influences; it depends upon a so-called dyscrasia or constitutional irregularity (psora), and for this reason it is often difficult and even impossible to cure it.

Rheumatism, on the contrary, is more accessible to treatment, and is caused by the too rapid cooling of the heated and perspiring body, in consequence of which matter which *ought to have been excreted* with the perspiration, is retained in the blood, and acts upon this fluid and upon the organism generally as a poison.

Rheumatism is not confined to particular portions of the body; it attacks all parts where muscles and fibrous tissues are found, especially the small of the back (lumbago), and the region of the sciatic nerve (ischias nervosa); often it wanders about, and attacks the most various organs (rheumatismus vagus).

It is mostly dangerous only, if in the form of acute articular rheumatism it attacks the fibrous membranes and ligaments which lines the cavity of each articulation; for this form of rheumatism is attended with the most intense fever, the joints swell in consequence of the effusion of serum into the cavity, sometimes they break open and suppurate, or become entirely relaxed by the too long continuance of the exudation; but what heightens the danger is the fact that acute articular rheumatism is very frequently complicated with inflammation of the external or internal covering of the heart, which, under allœopathic treatment becomes the most fruitful source of incurable disease of the substance and valves of the heart. We should never omit, in articular rheumatism, to apply the ear to the region of the heart, in order to ascertain whether the sounds of the heart have a normal resonnance, or

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whether a blowing or sawing murmur is heard which indicates an affection of the heart that requires peculiar treatment. Some cases of rheumatism without fever have the peculiarity that the pains are not increased by contact, whereas acute rheumatism, and more especially acute rheumatism of the joints shows its inflammatory character by the great sensitiveness to pressure of the affected parts.

As peculiar modifications of rheumatism and gout we may mention the so-called *gonorrhœal gout*, by which we understand an effusion into the joints, most frequently into the right knee-joint, affecting persons of a sensitive fibre, and occasioned, but in few cases only, by the gonorrhœal virus; and further the apparently rheumatic pains occasioned by syphilis and by abuse of Mercury, but which betray their dyscrasic origin and character by the fact that they yield to *Mercurius* and *Aurum*.

Gout is superinduced by the excessive use of wine and spirituous beverages, rich food, especially roast meat, etc., abuse of sexual intercourse, irregular mode of living, onanism. It is often hereditary, or a remnant of the syphilitic disease, complicated with psora. This must never be lost sight of, for psora and syphilis may give rise to the most inveterate arthritic disease which will not yield until the focus of the complaint is extinguished. Climate and weather have a marked influence upon the gout; cloudy and damp stormy or wet and variable weather is very injurious to gouty patients.

We distinguish acute and chronic gout, according as it is either permanent or comes on in paroxysms.

Attacks of gout are attended with some fever, deranged appetite, disturbed digestion and nervous action;

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a peculiar languor and want of mobility generally supervene. As a general rule the pains increase towards evening. The urine is dark and is only secreted in small quantity.

Signs of improvement are: sweat all over, especially on the diseased limbs and joints, increased secretion of urine with copious sediment, itching of the skin on the affected parts, and occasional peeling off.

Aconite, is the first remedy for rheumatism and gout; it is indicated by dry heat, fever, thirst, flushed cheeks, or changing complexion; tearing and stinging pains, abating during rest, intolerable at night, with complaints and lamentations; redness and shining swelling of the affected parts, with sensitiveness to contact and motion. Aggravation and the renewal of the affection by the use of wine, or other heating beverages, by emotions; also suitable for affections of the heart, pleura and brain.

Aconite is not only suitable for these symptoms, but also for chronic affections which had commenced with such a group of ailments. Twenty years ago a patient consulted me who, for eight years past had been afflicted with gout and swelling of the joints. For the last six months the pains had become so violent that she had been unable to work. The right hand was immovable; the fingers were contracted and the joints were swelled up to the size of pigeon-eggs. Upon being informed that this affection had commenced with fever, I gave *Acon.*, not dreaming that I should obtain any favorable result. After the lapse of five days the girl visited me completely cured. On the second day the pains left her, the swelling went down very rapidly, and the patient has remained well ever since, to this day. Similar

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cases have likewise been perfectly cured with the same brilliant success by means of a dose of *Acon.*

Bryon. is the next chief remedy; it is indicated by tensive and tearing pains, with stitches in the affected parts, especially in the joints whenever they are moved; red, shining or tense swelling, with stiffness; aggravation at night and during motion; bilious or gastric symptoms, irritable mood, sour sweat all over; it may be given in alternation with *Acon.*, or *Rhus tox.* in lumbago, coxagra, etc.

Rhus tox., tearing, burning and tensive pain, especially on the right side; laming and dislocation-pain and tingling in the affected parts; bruising pain as if the flesh were detached from the bones; rigidity and contraction, or else red and shining swelling of the joints, with stitches in the parts when they are touched; aggravation at night, during rest; the attack comes on by getting wet and in a change of weather; suitable for coxagra, lumbago, also in alternation with *Nux vom.*

Arnica, dislocation-pain or as if contused, laming and creeping pains; hard red, shining swelling, obliging the patient to move the parts, with sensation as if they had been lying too hard.

Pulsat., wandering rheumatism, tearing and jerking pains, numb and laming pains; with paleness of the face, chilliness, loss of thirst; suitable to sensitive, phlegmatic persons; worse at night, in bed, and when changing one's position; relieved in the open air and when uncovering the parts; adapted to white swelling of the knee.

Bellad., stinging and burning pains with red, shining and widely diffused redness, erysipelatous; rush of blood to the head, flushed face, red eyes, also fever with

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throbbing of the carotids; shifting rheumatism, flashing and jerking pains; after abuse of China and lead; worse at night and by moving.

Mercurius, suitable for syphilitic dyscrasia or suppressed gonorrhœa; stinging, tearing, burning pains in the muscles, joints, and bones; feeling of coldness in the affected parts; sweat on these parts, which affords no relief; œdema of the parts; restlessness, aggravation in damp air, or at night, in bed.

Nux vom., the pains are excited by abuse of spirits, with gastric symptoms, constipation shiverings, tensive and jerking pains down the back, in the loins, chest; numb and laming pains, spasms in the muscles, lumbago; suitable to choleric individuals.

Chamomilla, rheumatism caused by exposure, with nervous restlessness, tossing about, burning heat in the affected parts, shivering; numb and laming pains, worse at night, relieved by sitting up; one cheek is red.

Arsenicum, tearing and burning pains, worse at night, and in the cold, relieved by warmth.

China, after depletions and loss of fluids, poriodical attacks, laming weakness of the affected part, with profuse sweat.

Antim. crud., drawing, also stitching and tensive pains, worse in the warm air, relieved by rest and cool air.

Calc. carb., gout with tendency to relapses, caused by exposure to wet and damp; affection of bones in scrofulous and weakly persons.

Calc. phosph., for arthritic nodes, with violent pains in the thumb, hips, knees and back, worse by moving about.

Colchicum, affection of joints without swelling or red

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ness; tearing, stinging and drawing pains in paroxysmal shocks, deep through to the bones, lameness; tearing in warm, stitching pains in cold, weather; in the evening the pains become intolerable; nervousness, sallow complexion, scanty and dark urine, suitable to sensitive individuals disposed to perspire and to be troubled with acidity.

Rhododendron, arthritic nodes, contraction of nodes, drawing and tearing pains worse in stormy weather, also backache through to the testes and the abdominal ring.

Ruta, rheumatic lameness of the tarsal and carpal joints.

Sabine, gout, red and shining swelling; bone-pains, wandering gout, tearing and stitching pains in the swollen joints, with lameness; relieved when cool air blows upon the parts.

Kali bichrom., mercurial and syphilitic rheumatism.

Thuja, rheumatic, tearing, throbbing pains complicated with sycosic taint.

Sulphur, has to be interpolated if a psoric taint exists, or if the itch, herpes, ulcers, etc., had been repelled or dried up, burnt out.

Compare *Sepia*, *Graph.*, *Verat.*, *Benz. ac.* Consult the Repertory for a knowledge of the special parts upon which the remedies act.

If the rheumatic or arthritic affection suddenly shifts to the brain, eyes, lungs, stomach, we pursue the treatment indicated for the resulting disease; for instance, if the gout shifts to the stomach, causing intense fever, horrid pains in the stomach, we give *Acon.* and *Nux v.* in alternation; Count Basedow, who was suffering from such a metastasis, and had been given up by his physi-

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cians, was saved by this treatment in ten hours; the pains re-appeared in the knee, and he got along well,

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the acute form of rheumatism and gout the proper remedy is taken in water, six pellets to be dissolved in a cupful, and a spoonful to be taken every hour or two hours, according to the intensity of the attack. *Aconite* should always be continued in connection with any other remedy, as long as the fever continues.

In chronic gout we give the remedy in water, six pellets in a cupful, a spoonful morning and night, for four days, after which the remedy is allowed to act for several months; if necessary, an intercurrent remedy may be interpolated for acute symptoms.

The following is a harmless domestic remedy which often alleviates the pain in rheumatism.

Cut some horse-chestnuts in fine pieces, and mix them with bran, one chestnut to about a handful of bran, and tie up this mixture in linen-bags which are warmed and then applied to the affected parts. They are removed in the morning and exposed to the open air until evening, when they are replaced upon the sore parts. The contents are renewed every five or six days. This will do for persons who must have something applied to the parts; wadding or a calf's skin may likewise be applied.

Piles, hæmorrhoids.

A good deal is supposed to constitute piles which has no claim to this name. The existence of piles is only known with certainty by the tumors which are distinctly perceptible around the anus. Close under the

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mucus membrane of the rectum, around the border small veins are situated which surround the anus like a wreath. These veins often become enlarged at certain intervals of time, forming a row of knotty swellings which are designated as hæmorrhoidal tumors, and acquire the size of a pea to that of a pigeon-egg.

The disposition to piles is either hereditary or else the disorder is excited by the use of rich food, heating beverages, coffee, wine, spirits; by sedentary habits, by tight dresses, lacing the epigastric region of the abdomen, tight garters and other causes by which the regular course of the circulation is interfered with. Sleeping upon feather beds, sitting upon soft chairs, obstinate constipation, abuse of cathartics, local irritation of the rectum, by riding, ascarides, etc., may likewise give rise to piles.

As a general rule, piles are ushered in with the following precursory symptoms: Vertigo, dull headache, coldness of the extremities, flashes of heat, heaviness, bloating of the abdomen, flatulence, throbbing in the abdomen, constipation, palpitation of the heart, weariness, heaviness of the limbs, desponding and irritable mood, disposition to melancholy; desire to urinate and have sexual intercourse, pains in the loins and small of the back, weak digestion, loss of appetite, eructations, oppression of the stomach, heartburn, mucous coating on the tongue, burning in the abdomen and anus; disposition to vomit; alternate diarrhœa and constipation violent itching of the anus and perineum, eruption on these parts.

If these symptoms are wanting or only partially present, and the veins of the anus are swollen, we apply to these veins the designation of blind piles; if these turgid

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vessels bleed, which takes place at more or less regular periods, and is attended with relief from all these distressing sensations, we apply to these discharges of blood the term of fluent piles. If a purulent mucus is secreted in the place of blood, we call this mucous piles..

Most piles being fed or caused by latent psora, we treat them with *Sulphur*, which has to be allowed a long action. We may give it in alternation or combination with *Nux vom.*, which not only removes the troublesome abdominal infractions but likewise restores the suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow.

Nux vom., suitable to choleric dispositions, persons who lead a sedentary life, and are addicted to the use of coffee, spirits, etc., also in the case of pregnant females, worms; the patient complains of stinging, burning and itching of the anus; stitches and shocks in the small of the back, with bruising pain, so that the patient is unable to raise himself; frequent constipation, with unsuccessful urging to stool, as if the anus were closed or contracted; congestion of blood to the abdomen and head, bloating of the pit of the stomach and hypochondria, heaviness in the head, inability to think, vertigo; retention of urine; discharge of blood and mucus from the anus.

If the hæmorrhoidal tumors become swollen and inflamed, so that the patient experiences violent pains, and is unable to sit, *Acon.* and *Nux vom.* may be given in alternation, six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful every two hours; the pains will soon abate, and the tumors will shrink.

If the loss of blood is suddenly arrested, and a violent burning is experienced in the anus or rectum, *Carbo. veg.* may be given, which is likewise adapted to a discharge

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of burning mucus from the rectum, and indicated by bluish tumors.

If the blood is burning, with stinging pain in the tumors, heat, restlessness, præcordial anguish, burning in the vein, *Arsen.* may be given, also in alternation with *Carbo veg.*

Bellad., flowing piles, with violent pains in the small of the back as if the back should break, (also in alternation with *Hepar.*)

Calc. carb., for flowing piles, in the case of plethoric persons, also if the piles have become suppressed, with affection of the heart.

The principal remedies for mucous piles are: *Mercur. Antim crud., Puls.*

If the piles bleed violently, we give *Acon., China, Calc. carb., Ipec., Bellad., Phosph.*

The pains in flowing piles, if induced by a fit of anger, are moderated by *Cham.*, if by grief, by *Ignatia.*

Muriatic acid, for inflamed, swollen, bluish-red and sensitive hæmorrhoidal tumors.

For hæmorrhoids of the bladder see next chapter.

Washing with cold water and cold-water injections are injurious; likewise ointments; the cutting off of hæmorrhoidal tumors has often given rise to cancer of the rectum.

Ulcerated tumors require *Sulphur, Mercur., Arsen., Sil.*

The principal remedy for fistula of the rectum is *Sil.;* this should be given before an operation is attempted.

Fig-warts at the anus are sometimes confounded with hæmorrhoidal tumors, especially by ignorant laymen; hence in the statement of their case, the physician should always examine for himself, and not depend upon the statement of his patients.

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Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys. Inflammation of the Bladder. (Cystitis.)

It is indicated by a pain in the region of the bladder, which is increased by pressing upon the region over the pubic bone, upon the perineum, and, in the case of females, through the vagina. There is retention of stool, which causes much distress, especially to males. Urging to urinate, the urine passes off drop by drop, and causes intense pain; it is dark-red, generally turbid, and mixed with mucus, pus or blood; drawing pains up the ureter, vomiting, fever, dry heat.

These are the symptoms of acute cystitis: The chronic form is characterised by frequent urging to urinate, and alternate spasms of the bladder and colicky pains. The catheter can be introduced without difficulty, and there is generally a good deal of urine.

Aconite is the main remedy, to which all the symptoms generally yield; give six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful every hour or two hours.

If the retention of urine continues, and the discharged urine is bloody, with much burning, *Acon.* and *Cannabis* should be given in alternation, every two hours.

If the disease is caused by the application of a *Cantharides*, blister to the region of the bladder, with retention of urine, or a slow, thin stream, burning in the urethra, we give *Camphor.* This remedy may also be given in alternation with *Acon.* or *Puls.*

Cantharides is indicated by violent and unsuccessful urging to urinate, or discharge of a few drops of dark urine, stinging and burning pains in the region of the bladder, especially before and after urinating; cutting pain from the kidneys to the bladder; bloated abdomen,

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which is sensitive to contact, especially in the region of the bladder. Bloody urine; urine full of mucus and sandy sediment; chill, icy coldness of the hands and feet; urging to stool, vomiting, violent thirst, small pulse, flushed and hot cheeks.

Nux vom. is suitable to persons who are addicted to the use of coffee or spirits, also if the attack is attended with hæmorrhoidal difficulties. Urging to urinate, with violent pains during and after the emission of urine, which is discharged in drops; gravel. A number of calculi have often been discharged after taking Nux. Spasmodic stricture, Colic, vomiting, urging to stool, constipation. Drawing in the testes and spermatic cords. The patient feels worse when sitting.

Puls., especially when patients complain of menstrual difficulties, and suitable to pregnant females; tenesmus of the bladder, with burning and stinging in the neck of the bladder; painful discharge of slimy, purulent, bloody, viscous urine, with similar sediment; contraction and cutting in the small of the back and in the umbilical region; papescent stool (in chronic cases also *Sepia.*)

Bellad., spasm of the bladder and paralysis of the same, especially after a cold, fright, with rush of blood to the head, delirium, etc., stinging burning in the lumbar vertebræ, extending to the bladder, worse at intervals; urine passing off with painful urging; anxiety, restlessness, especially at night.

Dulc.; after a cold, milky, slimy urine with burning in the urethra; slimy sediment in the urine, also mixed with bloody coagula. After Dulc. we may give *Kali carb.*

Arnica, after concussion, a strain.

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Arsen.; cystitis, with albuminous urine; lameness of the bladder with organic disease, such as dropsy; burning urine, with great anguish; uræmia (poisoning of the blood by the absorption of urine.)

Calc. carb.; suitable to scrofulous persons, greenish, fetid, also bloody urine, with discharge of polypous masses of mucus.

Phosphorus, bloody, watery urine, with brick-dust or whitish and cloudy sediment.

Mercurius, with copious sweat, or if a syphilitic taint is present.

Lycopodium, urine with chalky sediment, it contains small calculi.

Opium, spasmodic retention of urine, especially after a fright; also for renal colic.

Terebinthina, burning and drawing pain in the region of the kidneys, spasmodic urging in the bladder; urinating is preceded by cutting pains and tenesmus of the bladder; intolerable burning in the bladder and urethra when urinating; urine red, bloody, slimy, or else watery and copious; the urine smells like violets.

Sulphur, suitable to scrofulous, arthritic, hæmorrhoidal constitutions, also to hypochondriac individuals; burning, cutting and stinging when urinating; urine bloody, slimy, with a sediment resembling flour or brick-dust.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

The mucous membrane of the bladder is affected, the scanty urine is mixed with mucus, pus, epithelium, blood. In the region of the bladder, pubes, perineum an abnormal sensation of pressure and cutting is experienced, increased by motion and the introduction of the catheter; *urging* to urinate, pain when urinating and at stool.

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The chief remedies are: *Acon., Puls., Nux vom., Dulc., Sulph., Calc. carb., Lyc., Mercur., Phosph., Colocynth.* The latter is suitable for acute catarrh of the bladder, with colicky pain, obliging one to bend double, and recurring periodically.

Hæmorrhoids of the Bladder.

They occur simultaneously with either common hæmorrhoids, or else after the disappeaarnce of the latter, especially in the case of old men. They constitute varicose enlargements under the mucous membrane at the neck of the bladder. They recur periodically, and are characterised by pains during urination, pain in the neck of the bladder and by a deposit of mucus, pus and blood in the urine.

The remedies are the chief remedies which have been recommended for piles: *Acon., Nux vom., Puls., Sulphur.*

Spasm of the Bladder,

More or less, accompanies the above-mentioned complaints, and is removed by *Bellad., Puls., Sep., Tereb., Asa., Canth., Caps., Phospor. ac.* It some times proceeds from

Strictures of the Urethra,

Which has to be explored by means of a bougie. The frequent introduction of a bougie, which has to remain for a time, is extremely adapted to the purpose. Internally we may give *Merc., Clem.* or *Sulph.* For

Paralysis of the Bladder,

We give *Acon., Ars., Lach., Dulc., Bellad., Canth., Cicuta Hyoscyam., Lauroc.*

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Polypi of the Bladder.

The main remedy is *Calc. carb.*, which must be allowed to act for months. We may likewise consider *Phosph.*, *Thuj.*, *Con.*, *Merc.*, *Sil.*

Inflammation of the Kidneys. (Nephritis.)

It is indicated by pain in the region of the kidneys, down the ureters, as far as the bladder. Scanty discharge of urine, painful urination, dark, hot and bloody urine; numbness and laming heaviness of the thigh of the affected side, difficulty of lying on the back, spasms of the bladder, inclination to vomit, vomiting, constipation, violent fever.

It either terminates in abscess or it leaves a hard cicatrix. The abscess either breaks externally, or opens into the urinary passages, whereby a large quantity of pus is discharged with the urine.

Chief remedies are: *Acon.*, *Bellad.*, *Canth.*, *Nux vom.*, *Puls.*, the same which have been indicated for inflammation of the bladder.

In affections of the bladder the difficulty of urinating is very much eased by filling the chamber half with hot water, so that the warm vapors come in contact with the abdomen, and especially with the region of the bladder.

Phthisis of the Kidneys,

Has been treated of, page 162.

Bright's disease. (Morbus Brightii.)

Altschuhl condenses a description of this disease in

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the following statement: According to Frerichs this disease, which has been investigated by recent explorers with much care, consists in a sub-inflammatory process extending over the whole parenchyma of both kidneys, by which the albumine is excreted with the urine, (albuminuria,) and coagulated fibrin is likewise found in the albuminous urine. In the course of the disease the anatomical changes in the kidneys take place, where *hyperæmia* is observed in the first stage of the renal disorganization; *exudation* and the incipient transformation of the exudation in the second stage, and finally in the third stage the *retroversion*, *absorption* or *atrophy* when larger or smaller portions of the renal tissue are destroyed.

According to Bright the striking alteration of the renal substance consists in this, that the cortical substance which increases in size at the expense of the medullary substance, has no longer a smooth, but a granular and discolored surface.

The acute form which arises after a cold or after scarlatina, exhibits the following symptoms: Dull pain in the region of the kidneys, which is aggravated by pressure and by bending double, commencing with chilliness, fever and nausea; the frequent urging to urinate results in the discharge of a brownish-red urine, which, after standing, deposits a reddish flocculent sediment. The quantity of this urine is almost always smaller than the quantity of the liquid drank; its specific gravity is greater than the normal figure. The sediment contains a number of epithelial cells of the urinary passages, together with blood-corpuscles and fibrinous casts of the uriniferous tubuli, and very frequently urates. In many cases the blood is not seen in the

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urine, but this fluid always contains albumen, epithelial cells and coagula. The skin is hot and dry. Very soon the œdematous swellings are perceived. The morbid process often ends favorably by an increased secretion of urine and by copious sweats; but it may likewise destroy life by uræmia, acute œdema of the lungs, œdema of the glottis, pneumonia, pleuritis and pericarditis.

The chronic form arises from the acute form and has the following characteristic symptoms: The larger number of impoverished individuals or such as are tormented by organic diseases of the heart and lungs, have a pale and bloated appearance, a cool and dry skin, they feel languid, and emit a greenish-yellow urine in large quantity. Its specific gravity is less than the natural figure, and when boiled, the urine deposits a copious sediment of albumen; the microscope reveals fibrinous coagula; the nightly rest is disturbed by frequent urging to urinate, the pressure on the region of the kidneys causes pain; finally dropsical swellings set in, with derangements of the digestive and respiratory organs, dropsy and death, especially by uræmia. In making a chemical analysis, nitric acid renders the best service. This disease not only occurs in consequence of a cold, but also as a result of dyscrasia, of tuberculosis and abuse of spirits; as an attendant upon typhoid cholera, after scarlatina, measles, variola, typhus, during the course of heart-disease or during pregnancy.

For albuminuria, which is in reality only a symptom of Bright's disease, *Coloc.* and *Dulc.* have been recommended; but in the stage of hyperæmia *Acon.* has to be given, and when exudation has taken place, *Bry.*, *Arsen.*, *Colch.*, *Mercur.*, *Digit.* and *Nitric ac.* have been proposed

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Bry. and *Mercur.* are rather suitable for the acute form, and *Arsen.* for threatening uræmia.

Diabetes insipidus.

Secretion of an increasing quantity of urine, the composition of which is likewise altered (most frequently, containing sugar,) and by which the bodily strength decreases more and more.

This disease is very seldom recognized at the outset; hence the necessity of attending to the precursory symptoms which consist in deficient digestion, disposition to acidity, heartburn, ravenous appetite and violent thirst. As the disease increases the thirst becomes most intense and cannot be quenched, especially at night. This induces an enormous secretion of urine, but the urine, in spite of its specific gravity, is watery or of a pale-yellow color, either tasteless, insipid, (hence the name diabetes insipidus,) or having a sweetsh smell and taste, (diabetes mellitus, glycosuria, mellituria, polyuria saccharata, sugar-urine.)

Diabetes mellitus.

The presence of sugar in urine, even if the urine has no sweetish taste, is most readily ascertained by causing it to ferment in a warm place; for, under such circumstances, it does not acquire an ammoniacal, foul taste like healthy urine, but a taste like that of new wine or malt-beer, horse-urine. By evaporating the diabetic urine, it acquires a syrupy consistence.

Diabetes most frequently attacks male individuals of middle years or an advanced age. Remote causes of

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the disease are: An irregular mode of life, excesses or else the opposite, deprivations, exclusive use of farinaceous or sour food, new and acid wines, fermenting beer, etc.; abuse of drugs, sexual excesses, fatigue, a cold, exposure to chilly and damp air, suppression of reaction in rheumatic inflammations, suppression of cutaneous eruptions. Very frequently diabetes is in relation with tuberculosis, and sometimes attacks several persons of the same family, as though it might be an hereditary disease.

In the case of individuals affected with pulmonary phthisis; or in the case of old persons exhausted by disease or excesses, or poisoned by abuse of spirits, or afflicted with albuminuria or dropsy, the prognosis is very unfavorable.

In a few cases I have succeeded in effecting a cure by *Phosphor. ac.* The burning thirst is often relieved by *Arsen.* We likewise recommend *Ledum, Dulcam., Natr. mur., Nux vom., Puls., China, Carbo. veg.* and *Anim., Ammon., Squilla, Verat., Argent., Calc. carb., Sulph.*

A Dutch homœopathic physician has undertaken to treat the disease isopathically by boiling an ounce of the urine that had been voided early in the morning, until it had become inspissated like syrup; of this syrupy substance he makes triturations in the usual way, and gives a patient a grain of the second or third every evening and morning, until an improvement takes place.

All saccharine food and drink, especially farinaceous and mucilaginous food, vegetables and the like should be avoided; the patient had better confine himself to meat, broth, the yolk of eggs, bran-bread, etc.

Such patients should wear flannel on the bare skin

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and live in warm climates if possible; frequent frictions of the skin, gymnastic exercises, dry and wet wrappings of the body, frictions with lard and the like, are to be commended.

Bloody Urine, hæmaturia.

Discharge of a dark, mostly rose-colored blood, which is intimately mixed with the urine. The quantity is often quite considerable, a pound even, without pain in the bladder, spasmodic pain in the renal and lumbar and renal regions, the testicles are drawn to the abdominal ring. Constipation, rigidity of the back; urging to urinate; congestion towards the kidneys.

The chief remedies are: *Acon.*, *Canth.* and *Puls.*; also, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *China*, *Ipec.*, *Mezer.*, *Nux vom.*, *Lyc.*, *Secale*, *Calc. carb.*, *Sep.*, *Phosh.*, *Caps.*, *Zinc.*, *Sulph.*, *Merc.*, *Millef.*

Hæmaturia after a blow or fall, requires *Arn.*, *Con.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus.*

After suppression of herpes, or other cutaneous eruptions, *Sulph.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Con.*, *Merc.*

After badly managed gonorrhœa, *Cann.*, *Canth.*, *Puls.*, *Merc*, *Sulph.*, *Thuja.*

If complicated with renal ailments, *Canth.*, *Puls.*, *Nux vom.*, *China*, *Lyc.*, *Terrebinth.*, *Sulph.*, etc.

After abuse of coffee and spirits, *Nux vom.*, *Ars.*, and if great debility is present, *China*, *Phosh.*

If a few drops of blood are discharged after urinating, *Mez.*

Nose-bleed, epistaxis.

Nose-bleed takes place at the conclusion of many dis-

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eases, and is a spontaneous effort of Nature to relieve herself. Hence if it is not excessive, a genuine hæmorrhage from the nose, nothing need be done for it; it is certainly not advisable to snuff up cold water, or water and vinegar, brandy, Kreasote, and the like, or to stop up the nose with a sponge, cloth or blotting paper, for this may have the most pernicious consequences and may even result in apoplexy.

If medicines are required, the following may be used:

For violent epistaxis we may give *Acon.* and *Bry.*, in alternation.

Puls., if the menses are scanty or suppressed, (also *Sep.* or *Sec.*)

Arnica, if caused by a blow, fall or concussion, (also *Rhus*, *Calc. carb.*)

China, if great weakness has resulted from the nose-bleed, (also *Sec.*, *Carbo. veg.*, *Ferr.*)

If complicated with worms, *Cina.*, (also *Merc.*, *Sulph.*)

After heating drinks, coffee, spirits, *Nux vom.*, also suitable to females who menstruate profusely.

After an excitement, with restlessness, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, *Acon.*

With rush of blood to the head, *Bell.*, also *Hyosc.*

If the blood coagulates after being discharged from the nose, *Merc.*

The disposition to nose-bleed is relieved by *Calc. carb.*, *Sulph.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, also *Sabina*, *Nitri acidum.*

If these remedies are not at hand or seem inefficient the bleeding may be stopped by placing a piece of blotting paper under the tongue in front, or laying a cloth dipped in cold water and then wrung out, between the shoulder-blades, and then covering it with a dry cloth; but the head must not be bent forward. The

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true cure has to be effected by the right homœopathic remedy.

Cancerous and other disorganizations. Swelling of the Nose.

After external injury, *Arn.*, *Rhus tox.*

After abuse of mercury, *Nitri ac.*, *Aur.*, *Hep. Mercur.*, *Sulph.*, *Asa.*, *Bell.*

For scrofulous individuals, *Sulph.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Hep.*, *Merc.*, *Aur.*, *Sil.*, *Phosph.*, *Bell.*, *Puls.*, *Bry.*, etc.

For persons addicted to drinking, *Ars.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Sulph.*, *Nux vom.*, *Merc.*

If the tip of the nose is red, *Carbo an.*, *Carbo veg.*, *Sep.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Rhus*, *Calc. carb.*, *Sulph.*

For red spots, *Phosph. ac.*, *Sil.*

For copper-redness, *Arsen.*, *Carbo an.*, *Verat.*, etc.

For black pores, *Graph.*, *Natr.*, *Sulph.*, *Calc. carb.*

For scurfs at the tip of the nose, *Carbo veg.*, *Natr. mur.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Nitri ac.*

For old warts on the nose, *Thuja*, *Caust.*

Suppuration and ulceration of the Nose. (Ozæna.)

For discharge of pus from the nose, the main remedy is *Merc.*, except in cases of syphilitic ozæna, where Mercury had been given in large doses; here we give *Aur.*, *Nitri. ac.*, *Hep.*, *Lach.*, *Asa.*, *Puls.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Sulph.*, *Thuja*, *Alum.*, *Con.*, *Kali bichr.*

For ulceration and scurfs of the nostrils, with secretion of indurated nasal mucus, which has the smell of old cheese, with fetor from the nose, the main remedies are *Puls.* and *Aur.*; but the other remedies may like-

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wise have to be used; if the smell is like that of horn, we give *Graph.;* if sweetish *Nitric ac.* All these remedies should be allowed to act a long time.

Polypus of the Nose.

I have cured most nasal polypi with *Calc carb.* and *Phosph.;* we may also have to use *Puls., Staph., Sep., Sil.*

Polypi that are torn out generally grow again in a very short time after the operation.

As an external remedy for drying up polypi, I recommend the snuffing up of pulverized horse-chestnuts. A pinch of this powder is snuffed up four times a day. If the nose is stopped up so completely that no powder can be snuffed up, some other person has to blow up the powder into each nostril by means of a small paper funnel, so that it adheres to the polypus.

Sneezing.

For excessive or incomplete sneezing, *Sil.* is a good remedy; *Carbo veg.*, if the sneezing is suppressed and a violent tingling and itching in the nose accompanies the desire; also, *Puls.*

Excessive sensitiveness of the olfactory nerves.

Some persons manifest an extraordinary sensitiveness to tobacco-smoke, the perfume of flowers, etc.; this may be modified by *Bell.* or *Lyc.*, also by *Aur., Nux vom., Phosph., Sep.*

Loss of Smell.

Remedies: *Sil., Sep., Bell., Calc. carb., Hyoscyam., Plumb., Puls.* For other other symptoms consult the Repertory under "Nose."

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Schirrus, carcinoma, cancer.

It begins with a hard swelling of glandular organs, having an uneven surface. The centre is raised, but there is no fluctuation. Afterwards the epidermis becomes detached, and a thin, acrid ichor is discharged as from a sieve which augments the pain and causes the ulcer to spread, and frequently gives rise to wart-shaped excrescences, or causes deep-seated disorganizations resulting in a hideous disfiguring of the parts. The edges of the sore look padded, and are hard and painful; the pain is mostly burning and lancinating; lancinating stitches frequently flash through the ulcer. The base of the ulcer, like the surrounding margin, is hard and studded with wart-shaped, readily-bleeding fleshy excrescences. The ichor is thin, acrid, corrosive and spreading, having a foul smell. Sleep, appetite and digestion are deranged; emaciation, diarrhœa, hectic fever or violent hæmorrhages take place which finally put an end to life. These tortures are frequently complicated with a sort of rheumatic pains, (cancerous rheumatism.)

Although experienced Old-School physicians have for a long time past laid down the maxim, that a cancerous tumor should not be touched with the knife, yet many persist in sinning against common sense by extirpating the tumor with the knife or with a poisonous paste. But these illusory proceedings are soon followed by a renewed and fatal outbreak of the disease which is not confined to the one tumor but has its seat in the whole mass of the vital fluids.

This disease can only be met by internal treatment, and here we recommend first and foremost *Arsen.*

Every cancerous ulcer depends upon a cancerous dys-

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crasia which still continues even after the removal of the local symptom. Its pathognomonic signs are: continued emaciation, prostration, languor, sallow complexion and color of the skin, dryness and exfoliation of the skin. The deeply-furrowed face shows an expression of pain and sorrow. Add to this the above-mentioned symptoms developed in the last stage of the disease, hectic fever, chills, etc.

The most penetrating remedies for the cancerous dyscrasia are: *Arsen.* and *Silic.*

Schirrus of the stomach and cancer of the womb have been treated of in their respective chapters; we now come to

Schirrus or cancer of the breast.

No organ is more frequently attacked by this disease than the mamma, which is frequently owing to tight lacing or dressing; pressure upon the mamma may induce an induration, especially in the case of scrofulous females, and this induration may readily assume the character of schirrus.

Such indurations of the mamma are often met with even among little girls; if they are traceable to pressure, or some contusion, *Arnica* will remove them; if the cause is unknown, we give *Puls.* or *Cham.;* if there is erysipelatous inflammation, we give *Bell.* We may likewise consider *Bry., Clam.* and *Merc.*

Indurations in the case of older persons, if caused by pressure, a blow, fall, contusion of some kind, yield to *Arnica* internally, and a wash of the tincture externally. If shooting stitches flash through the tumor, *Con.* is the specific remedy, even in inveterate cases. In one case

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the right mamma exhibited an induration of the size of a hen's egg, with frequent lancinations depriving her of sleep. After a dose of *Conium* 30 in water, six pellets in a cupful, a spoonful four times a day, the pains disappeared in two days, the smooth and hard tumor divided into several hard glandular swellings which likewise disappeared in three months, and the whole mamma became as soft as the left, the patient has remained well.

We may accomplish good results with *Calc. carb.* and *Carbo an.*, with the latter especially, if the pains are burning and tearing, the patient complains of dyspnœa and anxiety, and is low spirited and desponding.

In dangerous cases we have to resort to *Arsen.*, *Bellad.*, *Clem.*, *Kreasot.*, *Phosph.*, *Lachesis.*

The indicated remedies may be given in alternation, for three or four days we give *Arsen.*, after a pause of four to seven days *Kreasot.*, and so on.

Acute burning pains require *Carbo an.* and *Arsen.*, which have to be repeated quite often.

Kreasot. if the whole breast is hard, bluish-red, studded with protuberances, which are covered with scurfs, and bleed when the scurfs are detached.

Lachesis, the ulcer has a bluish or dark-red base, which is covered with black streaks of coagulated blood.

Phosph., feeble chest, with disposition to tuberculosis, sensitiveness to cool air, increase of the pains during a change of weather; also if the fleshy adjoining parts and the axillary glands are involved.

We also recommend: *Ferrum acet.*, *Graph.*, *Hepar*, *Sulph.*, *Lyc.*, *Aur.*, *Baryta*, *Nitri ac.*, *Sepia*, *Sil.*

If the disease is very obstinate, different potencies of

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the same remedy may be given, for four days; for instance, we give the 30th, and after a pause the 5th or 15th. The proper remedy may likewise be applied externally; for instance, *Conium* 30 internally, and externally compresses moistened with a solution of four drops of the tincture of *Con.*, in half a cupful of distilled water.

In a case of open cancer we may give *Ars.* 30 internally, and externally scatter a layer of the 5th or 6th trituration of *Ars.* upon the ulcer, or else cover it with a fine linen rag upon which we previously spread a layer of arsenical ointment consisting of the previously mentioned trituration rubbed up with fine wax or sweet oil.

These cancerous ulcers have to be cleaned every day, by washing them with soft rags and sponges dipped in tepid water; but care should be taken not to touch the ichorous parts with unprotected hands lest the ichor should communicate with some sore on the finger; it is therefore advisable to hold the rag with a pair of pincers.

Cancer of the nose.

This is properly speaking a phagedenic tetter destroying first the wings of the nose, the tip of the nose, and the adjoining portions of the skin, which ulcerate, form scurfs, and finally disappear in consequence of repeated ulceration. This disease is also named *lupus*. It rests upon a scrofulous or syphilitic base. Sometimes the destruction communicates itself to the bones and cartilages; I have treated cases where a portion of the septum had disappeared.

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Thirteen years ago I treated a female whose nose had been entirely destroyed, so that the frontal cavity was laid open. The profuse suppuration had induced great prostration, so that the physicians only allowed her four weeks to live. The burning pains in the ulcerated edges of the sore deprived the patient of all sleep. I gave her *Arsen.*, six pellets in a cupful, a spoonful four times a day for twelve days, after which period I discontinued the medicine on account of the excessive increase of the discharge of pus, and of her debility. The pains soon disappeared, the strength returned, and in five months the edges were almost healed. The cure was completed by a dose of *Sulphur.* The woman is still living; every two or three years there is a tendency to suppuration, which is always arrested by a dose of *Arsen.*

I have cured a number of cases of lupus with one dose of *Sulphur*, six pellets in water, a spoonful morning and night for four days, and then allowing it to act for a long time. If there is much burning pain, *Arsen.* may be given in combination with *Sulph.*

We may also compare *Mercur.*, *Sil.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Aur.*, *Sep.*, *Carbo an.*, *Kreasot.*, *Kali bich.*, allowing each remedy to act a long time.

If any thing is to be applied externally, it should be a fine soft rag upon which some mutton tallow is spread.

Cancer of the lips.

This is often caused by the pressure of a pipe. As soon as a swelling is perceived, we give *Arnica*, and the pipe must be abandoned. If the induration does not

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yield to Arnica, we may try *Conium* in water, a spoonful two to four times a day. If there is much burning, we give *Con.* and *Arsen.* in alternation. If there is a psoric taint, we give *Sulph.* or *Calc. carb.*

These remedies, and those which have been recommended for cancer generally, are sufficient to cure, and most commonly do cure cancer of the lips, except where it is operated upon; for then it generally breaks out again on the neck, in the neighborhood of the carotids, and is seldom cured, though the same remedies have to be given.

Cancer of the Tongue

Is generally caused by biting the tongue or contusing it, and at the outset is readily cured by *Aur.*, *Con.*, *Arsen.*, *Mercur.* If the cancer bleeds, the remedies recommended for cancer have to be used. An operation with the knife should be avoided.

Spongy excrescences, fungi.

Fungus hæmatodes requires *Ars.*, *Sil.*, *Carbo an.*, *Phosph.*, *Calc. carb.*, *Lach.*, *Merc.*, *Sulph.*, *Nitr. ac.*

Fungus medullaris, *Bell.*, *Phosph.*, *Carbo an.*, *Thuja*, *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

Fungus articularis, *Antim.*, *Lach.*, *Sil.*, *Arsen.*, *Kreas.*, *Iod.*, *Phosph.*, *Staphys.*

As a palliative and partial curative remedy I recommend the application of pulverized chestnuts to the fungus, which has the effect of drying it up.

Struma, goitre.

This is a swelling of the thyroid body which covers the larynx, and which, when swollen or indurated,

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presses upon or pushes the larynx and trachea out of their places, causing a difficulty of breathing, with loud snoring or wheezing inspirations, especially if the swelling extends to behind the sternum. A goïtre scarcely ever develops itself in tuberculous individuals.

This disorganization may result from lifting or carrying a heavy burden up hill, whence goïtre is often endemic among persons who inhabit mountainous slopes; it may also be caused during confinement in consequence of the head being stretched backward, or by the continued use of lime-water.

This disease is easily cured at the outset, when the tumor is not very considerable; the main remedies are, *Calc carb.*, *Spong.*, *Iod.*, *Brom.;* also, *Con.*, *Natr. carb.*, *Sulph.*, *Sil.*, *Staph.*, *Lyc.* If the goïtre is not cured at once, the accompanying distress of breathing very soon disappears; but the cure has to be continued one or two years. The following domestic remedy may be used, but I never allow it, without previously using homœopathic treatment for at least six or nine months: Prepare a mixture of three parts of pulverized candi, two parts of pulverized roast sponge, and one part of pulverized egg-shells. All these ingredients may be had of a good druggist, and should be rubbed together very thoroughly. Of this powder the patient takes every evening, during the declining moon, as much as will cover the point of a knife, for seven days. This is repeated at every decline of the moon, at which period goïtres are very apt to decrease. By this proceeding I have cured a young lady in the space of six weeks who had two goïtres of the size of a child's head each, and who had been for several years under homœopathic treatment without the least benefit.

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If I should be accused of giving homœopathic remedies differently from what the routinists of the Homœopathic School are in the habit of doing, I reply to them that it is neither my desire nor duty to carry out a theory to the detriment of a patient, but that I consider it of primary importance to *achieve a cure.*

Iodine should be used with great care; the improper use of this agent may induce emaciation, and may prove otherwise dangerous.

Mental derangements.

All derangements of the mind and of the emotive sphere, originate in some bodily disease, (were it a most trifling alteration of the nervous system,) or they arise from a metastasis of such a disease to the brain or to the nerves, which more directly affect the functions of the mental or moral sphere.

This must appear evident to any one who considers what an influence every disease has upon the mind and temper of the patient; a similar influence is perceived under the operation of drugs, and thus it is plain that mind and body are connected in a series of actions and reactions, and that the one cannot be affected without the other sympathising with these changes.

Hahnemann says in this respect in the Organon: "How often does it not happen that we meet persons afflicted with the most painful diseases, and yet exhibiting a mild and gentle temper, which is at once dissipated as soon as they get better and gives way to ingratitude, hardness of heart, malice, and the most revolting and disgraceful caprice.

"Patients who are weak and gentle in health, when diseased often become obstinate, irritable, desperate;

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modest females exhibit vile and immodest desires. A bright intellect often becomes dull, and a weak-minded person frequently seems cunning and ingenious; persons of slow comprehension often show much presence of mind and decision," etc.

As soon as we discover traces of mental or moral derangement in a person, we have to ascertain in the most correct manner his physical condition, especially such as it existed previous to this stage, whether the patient had been afflicted with eruptions, syphilis or the itch. Next we have to find out by the friends and relatives of the patient, by what signs the abnormal condition of the mind has manifested itself and is now characterized; and the combination of all these symptoms will be the exact reflex of a series of drug-symptoms characterizing the action of one or the other medicine, which medicine will prove the remedy for this mental disorder.

I have often succeeded in curing an inveterate mental disorder with a single dose of the appropriate remedy sometimes in a short, and in other cases in a much longer period.

A youth of seventeen years was sent to my clinic, with a certificate by the Royal Prussian Lunatic Asylum, that his idiocy was incurable and that it was marked with an occasional erethism. The first symptoms of mental derangement had shown themselves several years ago, after the suppression of a tinea, with which he was afflicted, by means of an ointment. First he was attacked with sleeplessness, after that with frightful spectra, delirium, paroxysms of rage with desire to escape. Finally the patient became taciturn, peevish, and lastly idiotic and completely apathetic, so

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that he was unconscious of his natural wants, and sullied his bed and linen worse than a brute creature. *Sulphur* being indicated by the cause and *Bell.* by the symptoms, I gave both medicines in alternation, in the 30th potency, six pellets in a cupful of water, a spoonful morning and evening for four days; already on the eighth day a marked change took place, he made his wants known; in four weeks he gave a rational answer every now and then. After the lapse of three months, he expressed himself coherently, played a social game; wrote letters to his friends, and dicovered mistakes in the accounts of an employée. This one dose completely restored his health, which no other treatment had been able to do.

A female who had always manifested an irascible temper, suddenly became quiet, and sank into a species of reverie and melancholy of which nobody knew the reason. She frequently confounded things, put sand into the soup instead of salt, so that for years past she had been unable to take any part in the domestic concerns. She made no complaints, but her relatives stated that her bowels were very much constipated, and that her menses were too frequent and too profuse. I gave her *Nux*, the effect of which was that she was completely restored in a few weeks, and was able to attend to the affairs of her household as in former years.

A very pious and gentle lady, whose manners had always been unexceptionable, suddenly became deranged and raving mad. She expressed her contempt for others, showed a high opinion of herself, and expressed desires which showed an intensely abnormal excitement of the sexual organs. *Platina* restored the patient in eight days.

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A young girl lost her menses in consequence of a cold; she became melancholy, taciturn, peevish, disposed to cry, complained that she was pregnant, was troubled with religious scruples, and expressed all sorts of absurd thoughts. Her sleep was entirely gone. With reference to the cause and symptoms of her case, I gave her *Puls.* and *Verat.* in alternation, and her improvement set in at once; first her sleep returned, and her fancy became quiet; after the lapse of eight weeks, the menses returned and the cure was then perfect; joyful and happy the patient returned home.

Mental derangement may be induced by some emotion with reference to which the medicine has to be chosen. I will here mention the main remedies for emotions; the Repertory may likewise be consulted page 1.

After fright and its consequences the main remedy is *Opium*, after a joyful surprise, *Coffea*.

After fright and mortification, and great excitement, *Acon.*

After a fit of chagrin the main remedy is: *Cham.*; after a fit of chagrin and anger: *Nux vom.*; after a fit of wrath: *Staphys.*

After suppressed anger, silent mortification, grief, unhappy love: *Ignatia*, also *Phosphori ac.*

After fear and anxiety: *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Arsen.* If diarrhœa ensues, or hands and feet are cold, we give *Verat.*; if the abdomen is hot and the extremities cold: *Puls.*

Prominent symptoms and their chief remedies, all of which I give in the 30th potency.

1. Relating to the moral sphere.

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Weariness of mind: *Aur., Bell., Ignat., Lyc., Natr., Phosph., Phosph. ac., Plat., Puls., Verat.*

Anxiety: *Acon., Arsen., Bell., Puls., Verat.*

Irascible temper: *Acon., Anac., Cupr., Nux vom.*

Boldness: *Ignat., Opium.*

Serious mood: *Cocculus.*

Swearing, scolding: *Anac., Bell., Hyosc., Lyc., Stram., Verat.*

Joyful mood: *Coff., Croc., Natr., Op.*

Irritable mood: *Acon., Aur., Cham., Coff., Nux vom*

Indifference: *Phos., Phosph. ac., Puls., Sep.*

Greediness: *Puls.*

Haughtiness: *Lyc., Plat., Verat.*

Despondency: *Aur., Ignat.*

Mistrust: *Bor., Caust., Cic., Lyc., Puls.*

Gentleness: *Puls.*

Sadness: *Acon., Ignat., Natr. mur.*

Out of humor: *Calc. carb., Lyc., Sulph.*

Amorous: *Canth., Hyosc., Phosph., Plat., Verat.*

Fitful mood: *Alum., Ferr., Ignat., Plat., Sulph. ac., Zinc.*

2. With reference to the understanding:

Forebodings: *Acon., Spig.*

Weariness of mind: *Bell., Hyosc., Lach., Lyc., Op Phosph. ac., Sep., Stram., Verat.*

Excited mind: *Acon., Coff., Opium.*

Easy comprehension: *Coff., Op.*; difficult comprehension: *Con., Lyc., Natr., Op., Phosph. ac.*

Loss of consciousness: *Bell., Phosph. ac.*

Idiocy: *Bell., Hyosc., Natr., Phosph. ac., Stram., Sulph.*

Delirium: *Ars., Bell., Bry., Hyosc., Op., Stram., Verat.*

Fixed ideas: *Bell., Cocc., Ignat., Phosph. ac., Sulph. Verat.*

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Ecstasis: *Acon*, *Op.*, *Phosph.*
Religious mania: *Lach.*, *Stram.*, *Verat.*
Rage: *Bell.*, *Hyosc.*, *Lyc.*, *Stram.*, *Verat.*
Absence of mind: *Caust.*, *Cham.*, *Puls.*, *Sepia.*
3. Referring to the memory.
Quick: *Bell.*, *Hyosc.*
Feeble: *Anac.*, *Bell.*, *Hyosc.*, *Lyc.*, *Verat.*
Lost: *Bell.*, *Hyosc.*, *Verat.*

Characteristic symptoms of some of our chief remedies taken from the recorded provings.

Aconite: Inconsolable anguish, with apprehensions despondency, loud moaning and lamenting, bitter complaints and reproaches. Despair of one's recovery. Apprehensions of approaching death. Anguish of death. Sensitive and peevish mood, disposition to complain of the least joke. Tendency to start. At times mirthful and disposed to sing, at other times disposed to cry. Delirium at night, also with desire to escape (compare *Bell.*) Boldness of speech with sparkling eyes. Vascular erethism, palpitation of the heart. Vertigo with obscuratiton of vision and nausea.

Bellad. Derangement of the emotive sphere after suppression of erysipelas, after meningitis, typhus, apoplexy. Despondency, wishes to die. Moaning. Crying mood, anxiety during a walk in the open air. Restless, cannot remain quiet in any one place. Præcordial anguish. Longs to die. Tendency to start, feels timid, is disposed to cry, hide himself, escape; is mistrustful, apprehensive of imaginary things; he fears to die or to rot with his living body. Apathy, is averse to talking, seeks rests and wants to be alone. Exces-

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sive sensitiveness of all his senses, is irritable. Howls and screams, is quarrelsome, breaks out in rage with convulsions and gritting of the teeth. Staring look, he does not recognize his own relatives, is in a state of rage, tears things, bites, spits, strikes about (Hydrophobia.) Excessive mirthfulness, frantic singing, whistling, laughing, or smiling, etc. Fitful mood. Illusions of the senses, visions of beautiful or frightful images, ghosts, black dogs, etc. Delirium, crazy acts; delirium tremens.

Hyoscyamus. Anxiety and fear; is apprehensive of being poisoned, sold, or bitten by animals. Loquacious. Jealous. Hydrophobia. Frenzy, rage; he thinks he is possessed of the devil, undresses himself, exhibits himself all naked; gesticulates, makes grimaces, taps upon his head and nose, acts as if he were cracking nuts, etc.

Nux vom. After the excessive use of coffee, wine, spirits, consequences of nocturnal debauch, of excessive mental labor. After suppression of hæmorrhoids. Suitable when the bowels are constipated, the menses are too frequent and copious, the stomach is deranged, the temper is irritable. Sad and desponding. Anguish and restlessness, desire to destroy himself. Hypochondriac mood, is apprehensive of death, of not getting well. Excessive sensitiveness to noise, odors, etc.; also to light, music, song. Moaning and scolding during the pains. Is inconsolable even on account of trifles. Is offended at every little difficulty, is disposed to censure, quarrel. Delirium tremens (with *Opium*).

Opium. Sopor, stupor, loss of consciousness. Rage with fixed ideas. Delirium, visions, frightful spectra of mice, scorpions. Convulsive motions, trembling.

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Inability to sleep in spite of the greatest weariness. Constipation, with bloating of the abdomen, flushed face, delirium tremens.

Lachesis. Religious mania, anxiety, dread of death.

Platina. Excited sexual instinct; immodest gestures. Over estimation of one's own merit. Sadness, præcordial anguish; spectra, imagines that men are devils, talks about past things like a crazy person, sings, laughs, makes faces (hysteric spasms).

Stramonium. Frightful spectra and visions. He imagines that his body is cut through in the middle, that his hand is going to drop off, that he is going to be slaughtered, roasted, eaten; he screams about dogs and cats which are approaching on all sides. Loquacious mania, immodest talk and manners, religious mania with devout manners, he kneels down. Jumps out of bed at night. Paroxysms of indomitable rage; the person strikes about with frightful cries; wants to bite, tear, even his own limbs. Desire for light and company, feels worse in the dark and when alone. Changes from ludicrous grimaces to sad thoughts.

Veratrum. Desponding; anguish as if he had committed some wrong act. Apathy, taciturn mood alternating with singing, laughing, swearing. Loss of memory. Delirium, religious and amorous mania. He represents himself as a hunter, priest, prince, shows pride; she says she is blind, deaf and dumb, pregnant, has a cancer, expects to be confined; kisses every body (shortly before the menses); laughs all the time, or the laughing alternates with weeping. Sings at night, claps her hands.

Aurum. Desponding and melancholy, thinks of destroying himself. Præcordial anguish, fitful mood.

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Calc. carb., crying mood, anxiety in the evening; apprehensive and irritable mood; delirium tremens, with talk about fire, murder, rats, mice; trembling of the limbs.

Arsenicum. Religious melancholy violent attacks of anguish, restlessness in the whole body, with heat, also at night, with tossing about in bed, nausea and inclination to vomit: anxiety as from an evil conscience; fear of ghosts, thieves, death; disposed to blame every body and every thing; apathy.

Cantharides. Paroxysms of rage, like hydrophobia; also with convulsions, which are renewed by touching the throat, pressing upon the painful parts in the abdomen, the sight of water, broth. Excitement of the sexual sphere.

Silicia. The attacks are worse during the increasing moon.

Sulphur. The attacks seem to depend upon some psoric dyscrasia.

As a measure of precaution an insane person should never be left unguarded, lest the inclination to commit suicide should be awakened in the patient while left alone, and should be carried out.

We must take care not to be deceived by such patients, for they sometimes use the most wonderful cunning in imposing upon their keepers. A female patient, though apparently quite rational, sought to hide a knife in her bed; in the night, while her keeper was sleeping, she plunged the knife into her own throat and bled to death. Another female endeavored to hang herself by the bell rope, while her keeper had absented herself for a few moments. A nurse should

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always be replaced by another, were it only during a temporary absence.

The conduct to be observed towards the insane, should always be consistent, earnest and dignified as well as cheerful and full of kindness. Kind and gentle treatment does a great deal more than vehemence.

Paroxysms of rage should be witnessed by the physician with the most perfect composure, and met with unshakeable firmness; both his hands and lower arms may be grasped, and the patient may be steadily looked in the face; this treatment will make force-jackets un necessary, which, like all other fetters, should be avoided as much as possible.

Injuries, wounds, burns.

For cut-wounds, bruises and contusions, Arnica-tincture is the best remedy. Four drops of this tincture are poured in a cupful of water, and compresses moistened with this solution, are applied to the wound which should always be first cleansed of all impurities by means of a soft and clean sponge dipped in water. If the wound had been caused by glass or wood-splinters, it has to be carefully examined and washed before it is dressed. In the first two or three days the compress may be moistened four times a day, but afterwards only twice a day, and if it helps to unite the edges of the wound, the compress need not be removed, but may be moistened from without, but not too frequently lest too much moisture should become injurious. Internally *Arnica* should be given in the 30th or a lower potency, particularly in the case of congestions, effusions of blood, bruises, etc.

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If a child has had a violent fall, it is well to give a few doses of *Arnica* internally to prevent the bad effects of a concussion that might have taken place. A child lost his speech after a fall upon his stomach, and was entirely unable to articulate. After a dose of *Arnica* the speech returned at once. If the Arnica had been taken at once, such power of articulating would never have been lost.

The treatment of sore nipples with Arnica has already been described under the head of "Sore Nipples." While the Arnica-tincture is applied externally, *Aconite* may be taken internally. If the Arnica should induce a rash which may happen once in a thousand cases, we substitute fresh water for Arnica, cooling the nipple every time the child has had the breast, by applying a compress of cold water.

If fever or the least vascular excitement sets in after an injury, we give *Aconite* and *Arnica* in alternation first every hour, and afterwards every two or four hours. If headache or pain in the eyes should set in, we may alternate *Acon.*, *Arn.*, and *Bell.*, or *Con.*

2. In the case of large, deep and shaggy wounds which bleed a good deal owing to the laceration of the fibre and vessels, or where whole pieces of flesh have been torn out, the tincture of *Calendula* may be substituted for Arnica.

3. For the violent and continued pain like the tooth-ache pain which is sometimes caused by punctured or cut-wounds, and spreads to the adjoining parts, especially in an upward direction, the tincture of *Hypericum perforatum* may be used, in the same manner as Arnica. The 30th potency is at the same time used internally, and if there is much fever, we give *Acon.* in alternation.

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4. If the bones or the periosteum are injured, fractured or contused, *Symphytum officinale* has to be used. Ten drops of the tincture may be mixed in a cupful of water, and compresses moistened with this solution may be applied, in the same manner as has been recommended for Arnica. In cases of fractures, the first bandage should be moistened with this solution, and things may be so arranged in dressing the limb, as to make it possible to moisten the bandage every now and then without deranging the dressing.

Symphytum should at the same time be given internally, if necessary, in alternation with *Aconite*.

By this means I have healed fractures in half the time that is generally required for these accidents, since the deposition of callus is hastened a good deal. Of course the surgeon must be fully able to do his duty. A foot which had been completely smashed by a club, was cured perfectly with Symphytum in one week, and a finger which had been almost completely severed by the blow of an axe, and hung by a narrow piece of skin, was likewise entirely united and healed in the same space of time.

5. In the case of *burns* much depends whether they are large and deep, or small and superficial. Cold water and cooling applications generally are very injudicious. They afford a momentary relief, but make the pain so much worse afterwards, and delay the cure. In the case of small burns the best plan is to hold the burnt part as near the fire as one can bear, near a flame or hot stove; the pain is worse for a short time, but soon after it abates and ceases.

Hot spirits, or the tincture of *Urtica urens* or *Can-*

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tharides may likwise be applied to the burn as warm as can be borne.

Of the tincture of Cantharides and Urtica urens, four to five drops may be mixed in three to four ounces of common alcohol and warmed. If these article are not at hand, we make a paste of Castile soap, and spread a layer of it as thick as the back of a knife, upon a linen rag which is applied to the burn. If these applications are made in time, the formation of blisters is prevented.

If blisters have been raised, we proceed as follows: The blisters are opened with a pair of sharp scissors, and the skin is carefully cut off without tearing the sound skin. To this wound we apply the tincture of *Arnica* as to any other injury.

Immediately after burning or scalding a part, we give *Arsen.* internally, first every half hour and then every hour; this will moderate the burning pain. If there is much fever we give *Acon.* and *Arsen.* in alternation, and if the periosteum and bones are injured by the fire, we give Symphytum internally in alternation with *Acon.* and *Arsen.*, using the tincture of Symphytum likewise externally.

A few magnetic passes with the palm of the hand from above downward close over the burn, afford momentary relief.

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APPENDIX.

The Human Body.

It being very important even to lay people to have at least a partial knowledge of the human body, I recommend Quitzmann's "Popular Anatomy," published by Müller, Stuttgard, or Chr. Kolb's "Great Atlas of Natural History," published by Krais and Hoffmann, of Stuttgard, from which I make the following extracts:

Man uniting within himself most of the animal organs, so that, according to Oken's statement, he has to be considered as the complex of all animal organs and as the type of anatomy, and as the synoptical résumé of the whole animal kingdom, we chiefly take the human structure for our basis in reviewing the animal system.

I. Motion is controlled by, and depends upon, muscles and bones, sensation upon the animal and vegetative nerves.

1. The muscles are composed of delicate fibres, which unite in muscular fibres, and are invested with cellular membrane. The muscular fibres again coalesce into elongated bundles, which are thin at their origin and swell up in the middle; these are called muscles and are likewise invested with cellular membrane. These fibres run parallel to each other and resemble a bundle of threads soaked in glue. In the more highly organized animals the muscles which form the flesh of

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animals, are attached to the bones, in the other animals to the integuments. The attachment of muscles to the hard articulated bones is contrived by means of a fibrous substance which penetrates the muscles and bones, and by means of which the muscles are enabled to act upon distant parts of the body. These muscular continuations are termed tendons which laymen very frequently confound with nerves.

Muscles have the power to contract in the direction of their fibres, by which means their two ends, and the parts to which they are attached, necessarily approximate; hence under the influence of the will and nerves, they become the organs of motion. The muscles belonging to the vegetative sphere are active participants in the processes of respiration, digestion and distribution of the nutritive juices, and are in part attached to the mucous membranes of the interested organs. Their activity is involuntary, neither depending upon the will of the individul nor appealing to its consciousness.

According to their functions the muscles are termed antagonizing, co-operating, flexors and extensors, abductors or adductors, and rotating muscles. The most powerful and extensive muscles are those of the thigh and calf; the most delicate and admirable muscles those of the eye. Among those of the contractile animals, worms and snails, the whole body performs the function of a muscle. The muscles of the vertebrata are for the most part on the outside, among the invertebrata they are situated within crusts and scales. According to Ehrenberg, even the infusoria are provided with muscles.

The principal substance of the more perfect animals, the flesh, consists of muscles of which the human body

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has about two hundred and fifty pairs, no less than forty-six of which, laid upon and crossing each other, form the human countenance, and are chiefly instrumental in the wonderful play of the features. The flesh of the hand consists of more than twenty larger and smaller muscles. On the extremities the muscles are attached above and below the joints; the extensor muscles are situated on the extensor-surface of the limb, and the flexor-muscles on the flexor-surface; the tendon extends over the joint itself. The muscles are permeated by cellular tissue, in which fatty matter is deposited which lubricates the muscles and promotes their flexibility.

The muscular apparatus of the different animals is suited to their respective modes of life, and differs therefore more or less from the muscular apparatus of man. The hand of the monkey has a much more simple muscular structure than that of man, whereas the muscles of the skin of a horse or hedge-hog are much more developed than those of man, The crawling of many worms, of the leech for instance, takes place without any joints, by the immediate action of the muscles; the numberless motions of the more perfect animals, walking, bounding, climbing, flying are carried out by means of their different muscular apparatuses: legs, wings, fins, etc.

2. The bones are formed of tissues which acquire a stony consistence by means of the phosphate of lime that is deposited in them. They protect the more noble organs, support the body, and act as levers during motion. All together they constitute the skeleton. The single pieces of bone are either firmly inserted into each other, like the bones of the skull, or moveable and

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provided with articulations. According to their form, the bones form shells like those of the skull; or they are flat like those of the shoulders and hip; tubular like the bones of the arms and lower limbs; straight and elongated like the bones of the lower arm; curved like the ribs. A vascular membrane, termed periosteum, surrounds the bones, the interior of which is either loose, dense or hollow, in which case it is filled with marrow. The bone-cells contain lime and glue.

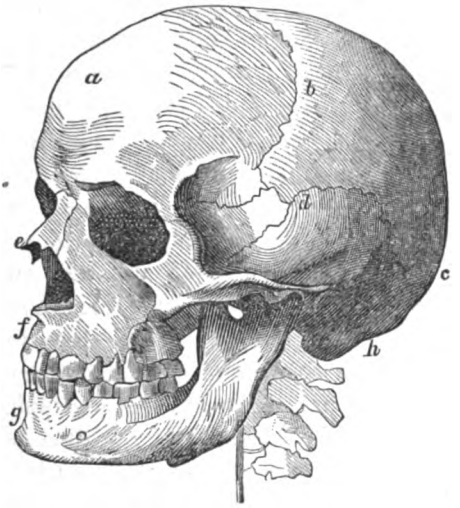
The vertebrata, with the exception of the turtle, possess a peculiar skeleton which is surrounded with muscles, etc., and is therefore an internal structure. The shells and coverings of crabs, beetles, muscles, and echinus may be regarded so to say as an external skeleton.

The bony structure is divided into head, trunk and extremities.

a. The head is composed of the bones of the skull and face. The skull forms a large, egg-shaped box containing the large and small brain, the walls of which consist of eight thin and flat bones of a very firm texture.

In front we have the frontal bone (os frontis) *a*, above are the two parietal bones (ossa parietalia) *b*, on both sides the temporal bones (ossa temporum) *d*, posteriorly we have the occipital bone (os occipitis) *h*, inferiorly the wedge-bone (os sphenoides), and the sieve-bone (os ethmoideum). In younger children the skull is composed of several pieces, between which two soft places may be felt even long after birth, and which are termed fontanelles. Every bone is formed of a gelatinous mass which first is converted into cartilage and lastly into bone. The facial bones are the superior

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maxillary bones *f*, the palatine-bones, the zygomatic and malar or cheek-bones, the lachrymal bones, the nasal bones, the turbinated or lower nasal bones, the plough-shear bone or vomer, the lower maxillary bones with the ascending rami. The lower maxillary bone is so articulated with the skull below the zygomatic process that it can not only be raised and lowered, but also moved laterally. The two halves of these bones are united below at the place where the so-called dimple of the chin is seen. There are in all fourteen bones of the face which are immovable except the lower maxillary, and which form spacious cavities for the organs of sight, smelling and hearing.

The teeth are bony bodies inserted in distinct cavities or alveolæ, and are distinguished into root, body and crown. With the exception of the root, every part thereof is covered with a hard polish which emits

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sparks when struck against a steel. Injuries inflicted upon this enamel cannot be repaired. By their shape and position we distinguish three kinds of teeth: incisores or front-teeth, provided with a sharp, chisel-shaped edge; conical cuspidati at the corners of the mouth, the upper pair of which is denominated the eye-teeth, and the lower two of which are very long, have almost double roots, and are sometimes named canine-teeth; and lastly molar teeth with crowns that have several protuberant points and two or three roots. A full-grown man has four incisors in each jaw, two of which are broader, and two narrower than the other pair. Next to these comes right and left a cuspidatus with a somewhat pyramid-shaped crown; next in order we see on each side above and below five molar teeth, the last of which, or so-called wisdom tooth, does not make its appearance until man has reached his twentieth or even fortieth year, but which sometimes does not appear at all. Hence the whole number of teeth is thirty-two in two rows, sixteen of which belong to each, closely set together.

Many of the mammalia are not provided with cuspidati, others lack the incisors, others again the smaller molars. Teeth whose enamel form folds that penetrates into the substance of the teeth, are called enamel-folded; teeth consisting of several fragments cemented together by the enamel, are denominated lamellated teeth.

The structure and arrangement of the teeth show what peculiar mode of life mammalia are designed for. Incisor-teeth working upon each other like chisels are designed for the mastication of meat; teeth provided with acuminated protuberances, that join into each other, are given to insect-eaters; if these protuberances

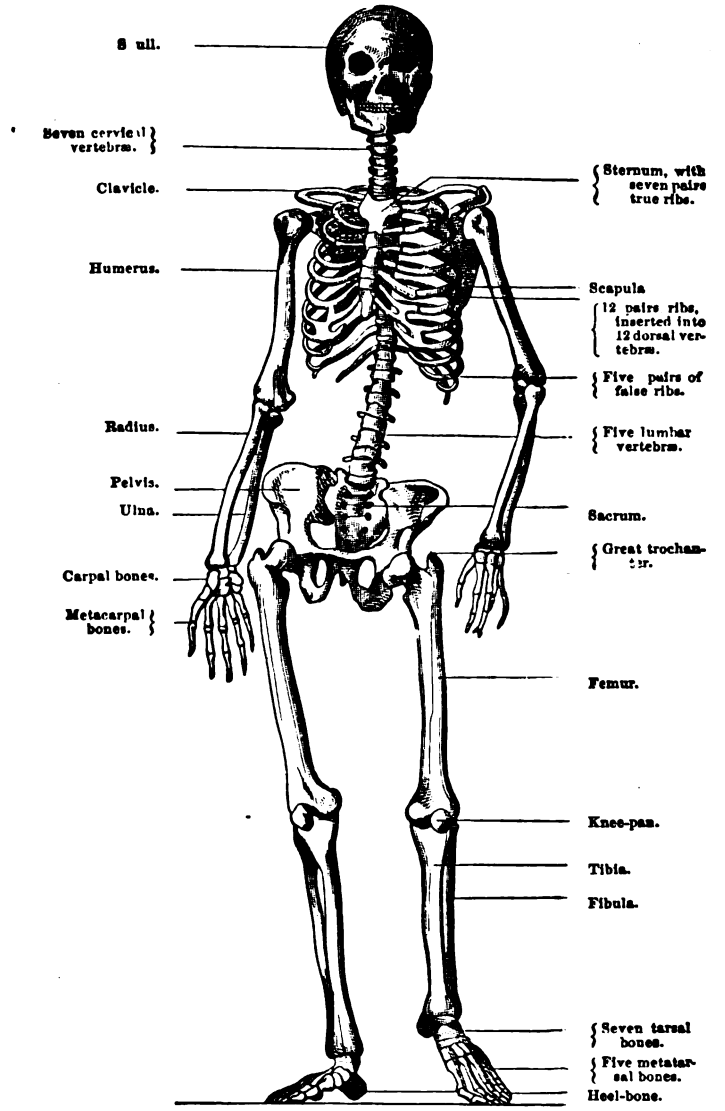
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are dull, we may infer that they are designed for the consumption of meat and vegetables, and broad, flat teeth with rough surfaces for the consumption of plants.

b. The trunk consists of the vertebral column containing fifty eight short, round bones which form the ground work of the skeleton, with which all the other bones ramify. The column forms the posterior mesian line of the body, encloses the spinal marrow and supports the skull upon the first vertebra named Atlas. The cerebral mass passes into the spinal marrow which must be regarded as the continuation of the brain. The seven upper vertebræ are termed cervical, to which are joined the twelve dorsal and lastly the five lumbar after which comes the os sacrum or sacral bone with five, and lastly the os coccygis with four smaller vertebræ. Into the twelve dorsal vertebræ are inserted twelve pair of ribs, or bones which are curved forward and inward, the upper seven of which, or true pectoral ribs, are united to the sternum. The five lower, or short, false or abdominal ribs, do not join the sternum, and enclose a portion of the abdominal cavity.

At the upper portion of the trunk we have the shoulder-bones to which belong the shoulder-blades, (scapulæ), which are triangular, spade-shaped long blades. Into their outwardly turned extremity the globular extremity of the upper arm-bone is inserted. The clavicles situated near the neck in a horizontal direction, unite the shoulder-blades to the sternum. The pelvis serves as a basis of support to the vertebral column and as a protection to the abdominal viscera. It is composed of the os ileum or iliac bone, and the hip-bone with its processes; of the os ischium and the pubic bones the last-named of which are united by cartilage

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at the lower base of the abdomen and form the pubic arcade. The shoulders and pelvis may also be considered as parts of the extremities.

c. The extremities are the upper and lower, or commonly termed arms and legs. The upper arm-bone (humerus) is a strong long bone, the lower arm consists of two bones of different strength: of the radius situate in the direction of the thumb, and of the much feebler ulna. The wrist or carpus is composed of eight small movable obtusely-angular bones in two rows; the hand is composed of the metacarpal bones, and of the three phalangeal bones of the fingers and the two phalanges of the thumb, all of which are connected with and rotate upon each other like hinges.

Into the pelvis the globular head of the femur is inserted, to which bone the bones of the leg, the larger tubular bone or tibia and the calf-bone or fibula are attached. The knee-joint is covered with the round lens shaped pan or patella which communicates with the femur and tibia. The tarsus is composed of seven short obtusely-angular pieces of bone, next to which come the metatarsal bones, the three phalanges of the smaller toes and the two of the big toe.

Without the teeth the human skeleton numbers twenty-one skull-bones, fifty-eight bones of the trunk, and one hundred and twenty-eight bones of the extremities, sixty-six of which go to the arms, sixty-two to the lower limbs, in all two hundred and seven bones.

II. Sensation as well as voluntary motion depend upon the nervous system which, like the gray substance of the brain and spinal marrow and the ganglionic plexuses, is partly composed of a series of nervous cells placed side by side, and which partly, like the nerves

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and the white substance of the brain and spinal marrow, consists of the continuations or fibres proceeding from these cells, a number which of coalesce into bundles forming the true nervous cords which are visible to the naked eye.

Both the nervous cells and the nervous fibres are composed of an enveloping membrane and of a marrow-like substance.

a. The animal nerves or the cerebro-spinal axis which supplies nerves to the organs that are subject to the will, and mediates the vital action which the plants have not: voluntary motion and sensation. These nerves proceed from the brain and spinal marrow, and ramify into the substance of the muscles and into the organs of sense.

The brain is an externally gray and an internally white substance which is enveloped in membranous folds, fills up the cavity of the skull, and is grouped into several symmetrically arranged globular masses. The spinal marrow forms a thick cord which may be divided into two halves, passes through the occipital foramen, fills up the cavity of the vertebral column, and terminates in the lumbar and sacral nerves. The numerous nerves proceeding from the spinal marrow are directly instrumental in elaborating motion.

b The vegetative or ganglionic nervous system provides the organs over which the will has no control, with nerves (lungs, heart, stomach, intestines), and is composed of a number of small knots or ganglia which give rise to a number of plexuses, like the solar plexus. The vegetative nerves do not proceed from the cerebro-spinal system, but are variously connected with it. The invertebrata are only supplied with this system of

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nerves, some animals seem to be without nerves altogether.

The common action of all the nerves going to the surface of the body, and susceptible to external stimuli (temperature, electrical tension), gives rise to the census communis. This common activity of the nerves is most prominently manifest by the sense of tact which is less developed in animals, and is replaced by other organs, the proboscis, lips, the skin on the bill of many birds, but especially by tentoria, papulæ, and the tongue. The strength and functions of a part cease, if the nerves that go to it are destroyed.

The seat of tact is the whole surface of the body, provided it is not covered with too hard integuments. In the corium which is still covered with the epidermis, terminate a multitude of nerves in the shape of small, very sensitive prominences or papillæ. The epidermis is insensible, semi-transparent and is composed of several layers. The lower layer is the colored mucous net, called *rete Malpighii*. These most external layers of the epidermis prevent the immediate contact of the nerves by which painful sensations are always caused.

The seat of taste is the soft, fleshy tongue which can be protruded from the mouth which is never dry. The mucous membrane of the tongue is dotted with papillæ of the most varied structure. The tongue of the mammalia is similarly formed; that of the birds is somewhat cartilaginous and the sense of taste is there fore less marked; in many fishes it is garnished witl teeth, in the reptiles it is cleft.

The sense of smell has its seat in the mucous membrane of the nose which is abundantly provided with nerves; in the human nose three convoluted bony la-

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minæ are arranged, called the turbinated bones, which receive impressions of vapory or gaseous volatile substances. The amphibious animals are provided with special organs for the sense of smell, although a very delicate sense of smell is likewise met with among the crustacea, such as crabs, mollusca and insects. The sensations of the sense of smell are very similar to those of the sense of taste, for many things taste as they smell.

By means of the sense of sight we obtain the sensation of light and of its varieties, and recognize the shape, situation and size of objects. Next to tact this sense is the most common and is manifested by means of a pair of artistically constructed organs. The eye is already met with among infusoria aud worms, and many animals have several pairs of eyes. The eyes of crabs are pedunculate, those of insects are composed of thousands of small eyes; those of the vertebrata are in pairs, and invested with three membranes, one within the other. The eyes of fishes are of enormous size proportionally. The human eye has the shape of a bulb with a slight prominence, and rests in the orbit lined with cellular tissue and fat. The external covering of the eyeball is in front of the transparent cornea, which is inserted into the sclerotica commonly termed the white of the eye. Beneath the sclerotica we have a second coat termed choroid coat, which is lined with a black, slimy matter. Anteriorly the continuation of this membrane is termed iris which forms a ring around the pupil and has a gray, bluish or brown color. The pupil is the opening in front of the eyes and surrounded by the iris. Under the choroid coat we have the retina, a reticular expanse of the optic nerve at the bottom of

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the orbit, which encloses the vitreous body. This is the true seat of vision with the image of the object impressed upon it. Behind the pupil is a lenticular body, the crystalline body and its capsules. In different individuals the iris has different colors; among the inhabitants of hot climates it is dark-blue or black, among the people of Northern climes it has a sea-green, bluish-green, or bluish tinge.

The eyes of the vertebrata are movable and all of the same structure; but among the arachnidea, the crustacea and the insects, the eyes differ a great deal. The eyes of the mammalia and birds are protected by two movable cutaneous folds, which are accompanied in many animals by the winking membrane, an aponeurotic fold under the lid.

The sense of hearing enables us to perceive sounds and to distinguish them from each other. Its organ is the ear. The outer ear which collects the acoustic rays, reverberates and strengthens the sound, directing it into a channel which becomes narrower as it proceeds towards the brain, (the meatus auditorius), whose extremity is closed by a thin, elastic membrane, the tympanum, and leads to the drum which is in communication with the mouth through the Eustachian tube. Within the drum are arranged three small bones forming a chain; the malleus or hammer which is attached to the tympanum, the anvil and the stirrup openings which are closed by membranes lead to the internal seat of the sense of hearing, the cochlea and the labyrinth, three semi-circular canals to which the tremulous movements of the tympanum, which are occasioned by the vibrations of the air, are continued.

The sense of hearing exists even among many lower

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animals although we may not discover an organ specially instrumental in performing its offices. In the case of many birds the cochlea is replaced by the peculiar arrangement of the feathers around the meatus auditorius; amphibious animals and fishes have not got it. The lowest organizations, such as the zoophytes, are entirely deprived of the sense of hearing.

The activity of the organs of sense and motion alternates with a condition of rest, termed *sleep;* the ganglionic nerves on the contrary remain uninterruptedly active; respiration, circulation and digestion are continued even during sleep. Light and warmth manifest a great influence upon the maintenance of the animal life, during the night, man and most of the higher animals sleep, and the birds and insects especially are strictly governed by the time of day. "The sleep of man is a state of return into the bosom of universal nature, an absence of all consciousness of a difference between himself and her, a return to her as the integral whole." Sleep serves to recuperate and strengthen the nerves and muscles. A continuance of the activity of the brain which seems likewise to take place among some animals, is designated by the term dream. As the winter's cold increases, many animals of the frigid and temperate zones sink into their winter-sleep or state of hibernation, during which the vital activities are reduced to a minimum. No animal of warm climes, no bird hibernates; the hibernial sleep should not so much be accounted for by the absence of the warmth which is required for the maintenance of animal life, but by some peculiar constitutional arrangement. A drought and the continuance of a high temperature bring about in tropical countries a lethargy resembling winter-

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sleep, and termed summer-sleep by Alexander v Humboldt.

Nutrition provides for the support of the animal body, for the repair of waste and for the growth of the new tissues by the reception and transformation of food, and by the processes of digestion and sanguification. In the mouth aliments are first comminuted by means of the teeth, the mammalia masticate them and mix them with saliva, by means of which the useful substances are separated, converted into blood in the lungs, and transmitted to the current of the circulation. This office is respectively performed by the intestines, blood-vessels and respiratory organs.

1. The main parts of the intestinal or digestive system are the œsophagus, stomach and bowels. The œsophagus is an elastic closed pouch, which is dilated by the descending food and closes behind it. It passes through the thorax and diaphragm, which separates the thoracic from the abdominal organs, into the abdominal cavity, where it expands into the stomach. The human stomach is pear-shaped; its walls are composed of three layers, a cellular, muscular and mucous membrane. The stomach is located in the upper region of the abdomen, horizontally from the left to the right side. On the right side it is covered by a large, vascular gland, the liver, upon the left side by the spleen. The food is dissolved by the juice which is secreted by the membranes of the stomach, into chyme, after which it is transferred to the intestines on the right side.

The intestinal canal, which is about seventy feet long in the case of man, has two principal divisions, the *smaller intestine*, which is about an inch wide and thirteen to twenty-seven feet long, and which is again

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divided into the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum, and the *larger intestine*, which is about one and a half inches to two inches wide and five feet long, and whose parts are likewise distinguished by three different names: cœcum, colon and rectum, the last of which is closed by the sphincter ani. The liver elaborates a bitter, soapy fluid, the bile, which passes through the duct of the gall-bladder into the duodenum for the purpose of promoting the digestion. The pancreas which is situated close to the stomach sends the pancreatic juice into the intestinal canal, where the chyle is secreted from the chyme, which the lymphatic vessels that form the mesenteric glands, take up in the cells of ileum after which it is transmitted into the blood-vessels. A muscular expanse, the diaphragm, separates the thoracic from the abdominal organs. The folds of the peritoneum encompass with their folds the single intestines, forming the omentum. Two bean-shaped glandular bodies on both sides of the vertebral colum, the kidneys, secrete the urine from the blood, transmitting it to the urethra into the bladder, resting in the pelvis.

The organs of nutrition in most animals receive their nourishment through the mouth, which is located in the head, and the intestinal canal terminates with the anus at the other extremity. In some animals mouth and anus constitute the same orifice. They continually secrete watery vapors and carbonic acid gas from the blood, and through the whole of the epidermis, but particularly the sudoriferous follicles, watery and gaseous particles are excreted, by which means the animal heat is at the same time moderated.

2. The vascular system consists of long membranous

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tubes ramifying from their centre, the heart. The heart is a fleshy, hollow muscle, which, in mammalia and birds, contains distinct cavities or compartments. A vertical septum divides it into a right and left half, each of which is again divided by a transverse septum into two spaces, the ventricles and auricles. On the posterior surface of the heart the aorta is sent forth from the left ventricle, measuring about three-quarters of an inch in diameter; and by means of its ascending and descending ramifications, it supplies every part of the body, the digestive organs and the lower extremities, with fresh blood. From the capillary vessels of the arteries arise the veins which gradually coalesce into larger vessels and carry the blood back to the heart. It is these veins which shine through the skin in many parts of the body, and have a bluish color. They finally discharge their contents through two large vessels into the right auricle. This is called the systemic or greater circulation, in contra-distinction from the pulmonic or lesser circulation, by which the dark-red blood is sent from the right auricle to the right ventricle, thence through the pulmonary artery into the pulmonary vessels, whence it passes as arterial blood into the left auricle. An appendage to the systemic circulation is formed by the portal system. From the capillary vessels of the abdominal organs the blood is sent into larger venous trunks. These unite, forming the portal vein. Through the portal vein the blood is transmitted to the cells of the liver where the vein ramifies in fine vessels. These unite again and send the blood to the lower vena cava through which it courses into the right auricle.

The blood of the arteries and veins of the living body

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is somewhat tenacious and glutinous; it consists of a watery liquid, (liquor sanguinis,) and of red corpuscles scarcely three one-hundredths of an inch in thickness, (cruor.) The blood contains all the materials out of which the solid parts of the body are formed, and by which they are preserved. On cooling, the blood separates into a yellowish liquid, serum, and a firm coagulum, the clot. In the lungs the blood is oxygenated, and in the kidneys it is purified of effete matter. The mass of the blood of a full grown person amounts at an average to twenty-eight to thirty pounds.

By the contraction of the two ventricles (systole), which is immediately followed by their dilatation (diastole), the blood is pressed into the arteries, and the beating of the heart and the pulse are produced. In children the pulse beats ninety to one hundred and forty times in the minutes, and in full-grown persons sixty to eighty times, averaging about five pulsations to one inspiration. From the rapidity and intensity of these pulsations the healing art draws important inferences. The temperature of the blood of cold-blooded animals always exceeds by some degrees the temperature of the surrounding medium; in men and the mammalia it is 28° R., and in the birds 30° R.

3. The organs of respiration are the trachea and the lungs. During an inspiration and expiration the chest rises and descends, the air flashes into the capillary vessels of the lungs, where the blood absorbs the atmospheric oxygen, and gives off its carbonic acid gas, by which process the lungs become the focus of animal heat. A healthy man performs about sixteen respirations in the minute. The trachea is a pouch a few inches long and formed of cartilages, which commences

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with the larynx. The larynx is like the mouth-piece of a wind-instrument. The small entrance through which the air passes in, called the rima glottidis, is furnished with a moveable cover termed epiglottis. On both sides are the vocal chords. The trachea bifurcates in the chest into two branches which ramify into the lungs and end in small air-cells. The lungs, the heart encompassed by the substance of the lungs, with its large vessels, and the œsophagus fill up the whole space of the thoracic cavity. The lungs consist of a fibrous tissue, and interlacements of air and nutrient vessels. They are enveloped by two membranous sacks and are in close contact with the walls of the thorax.

Most of the vertebrata have lungs, but the fishes and many amphibious animals have gills which constitute the lowest order of respiratory organs, are destined to breathe in the water, and seem like laminated or knotty processes. They consist of variously arranged bundles of fine blood-vessels which absorb the air of the water swallowed by the animal and cause the oxygen to be absorbed by the blood. Insects breathe through air-vessels, trachea, which ramify through the whole body without any central organ. The breathing of the cold-blooded animals is carried on with less regularity, and is frequently interrupted for a long time in the case of many amphibious animals. Among the lowest order of animals the office of respiration is confined without any special apparatus to the general surface of the body.

4. By the process of propagation or multiplication, nature which has only allotted a certain period of time to each animal for its existence, has provided for the preservation of the species. Sexual generation takes

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place by the fecundation and detaching of the germ. There are two sexes: in the one we find the germs enclosed in the sometimes grape-shaped ovaries, the other sex is endowed with the fecondating sperm. Snails, tænias, and other animals of a low order fecundate themselves like plants; among the bees and ants, on the contrary, the sexual functions are distributed among several individuals. The young of mammalia are born more or less developed, whereas, among birds, this development has to be accomplished by incubation, and among cold-blooded vertebrata by the heat of the sun. The eggs are composed of the yolk and albumen. The eggs of the frogs and fishes are small, soft and enveloped in mucus, others are larger and have a coriaceous covering as among many amphibious animals; birds' eggs have a calcareous shell.

Many animals after slipping out of the shell, pass through a metamorphosis during which they lose some parts of their bodies which are replaced by more perfect parts that had been formed in the meanwhile. In the chrysalis of the butterfly the legs, feelers and wings of the butterfly are already present. In the tadpole the legs of the frog are already concealed.

In various ways the generation by means of eggs and germs takes place without the mediation of sexual organs, which begin their metamorphosis in the external world, like the radiata, polypi, medusæ, and likewise the processes of budding and division, by which the young, without any sexual act, sprout forth, become detached and then continue an independent existence, or by which the individual is severed into parts which afterwards grow up to self-existing beings. The being which proceeds from the egg, in many cases is not yet

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like its parents, but, without any sexual operation, it first engenders from buds or sprouts a posterity which becomes like the egg-laying parents either at once, or only in the second or third generation.

In cases where the existence of parental action cannot be traced or comprehended, as in the case of paste and vinegar mites, or of the acarus, many adopt the theory of spontaneous generation. The probability that animals can originate by the decomposition of organic substances, seems the more equivocal the more varied are such animals in the different stages of their metamorphosis, during which many intestinal worms pass from one body into another. Ehrenberg found myriads of animals, scarcely perceptible, microscopic germs floating in the water and air, each of which brings forth in one hour, by division and the laying of eggs, millions of infusoria which it is his opinion never start into existence by spontaneous generation.

Animal Magnetism.

Animal magnetism which has been systematically established by Mesmer, and, in honor of his name, has been termed Mesmerism, contains a hitherto unknown and unsuspected curative power which inheres in every man, and which he has the power of transmitting to other feeble and sickly individuals, provided his heart is full of benevolence and a genuine love of humanity.

The exercise of this power is very simple; in a case of pain, it consists in the imposition of the palm of the hand upon the painful part, or in slow passes from the vertex to the feet with the palm of the hand turned

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towards the body. In making these passes the palm of the hand may either gently touch the skin, or else be approached to the distance of a few inches from the skin, according as it is more or less pleasant to the patient. A slight covering does not weaken the action, hence a patient lying in his bed may be mesmerized through the covering on the bed.

In a case of headache and toothache we place the hand upon the painful spot, and make a few passes with the hand from above downwards; the same proceeding is employed in the case of pains in the stomach, liver and bladder. In backache the hand is passed over the whole back from above downwards; by this proceeding an attack of lumbago is rapidly cured, or the pain and rigidity are at least moderated. To relieve pain in the arms we place the hand upon the shoulder, making passes down to the hands; and if the pain is seated in the extremities, we pass the hand from the hip to the toes.

In making passes to the toes or fingers, we should not immediately remove the hand on arriving at the tips of the toes or fingers, but we first close the hand, and then remove it. This is likewise done if the hand is passed over the body at some distance from the skin; by neglecting this precaution, nervous or sensitive individuals might be disagreeably affected by the passes.

It is a remarkable fact that these long and slow passes from the vertex to the toes (also termed *positive* passes), which strengthen and calm the patient, intensify or re-excite the curative power of homœopathic remedies. This was observed already by our master Hahnemann, and I have been informed by eye-witnesses that he was in the habit, in all dangerous cases, of making a few

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magnetic passes. Some time ago I treated a lady for compound pneumonia. I was sent for at one o'clock at night; all her symptoms had become worse, after a previous abatement produced by the medicine. The remedies having been correctly chosen, I contented myself with making three long passes over the bed-cover, and then left her. Next morning I was informed that in about ten minutes after my departure the whole condition of the patient had become altered, and that towards morning, the patient had slept a couple of hours. In a few days she was completely restored.

How beneficially may not mothers or nurses assist the efforts of the physician by the exercise of this power! A rush of blood to the head disappears after a few passes from above downwards. Cold feet are warmed by such passes, and this effect is hastened by allowing after each pass the warm hands to rest upon the feet.

In a case of apparent death the patient is most speedily roused by a few *rapid* passes from the vertex to the toes. Such *rapid* passes are termed *negative* passes they effect, as it were, a discharge of the accumulated fluid.

I must here warn against ignorant persons who make their passes from below upwards, which may give rise to distressing accidents. At the close of his Organon, fifth edition, Hahnemann relates: A robust boy of ten years was magnetized for some trifling indisposition with the points of both thumbs from the pit of the stomach along the lower ribs, several vigorous passes being made; he immediately grew pale as death, and lost his senses and power of motion. I requested his older brother to make a rapid negative pass from the

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vertex to the toes, and he at once recovered his senses and was cheerful and well.

I must not forget to mention the magnetic water which may be obtained by holding for some seconds, over a tumbler or bottle full of fresh water, the tips of the fingers of the *right* hand, or placing the palm of the hand upon it. If this operation is performed by powerfully magnetic persons, the water is changed, it no longer becomes foul like ordinary water, but remains fresh, cool and clear, a positive proof that there is power in animal magnetism. This magnetized water agrees with patients much better than ordinary water; the effect of such water is, moreover, heightened, and every ailment is more speedily cured, or at least mitigated by it, if the operation of magnetizing the fluid has been performed with a benevolent heart and a vigorous will; for already Paracelsus has said: "Thou must have the will to help, and the Spirit of Truth will guide thee rightly."

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LIST OF ALL THE REMEDIES USED IN THIS WORK.

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	Latin.	English.
1	Aconitum napellus.	Monk's-hood, wolf's-bane.
2	Agaricus muscarius.	Bug agaric Amanita.
3	Agnus castus.	Chaste-tree.
4	Alumina.	Argilla, Clay, Ox. of Alumen.
5	Ambra grisea.	Ambergris.
6	Ammonium carbonicum.	Carbonate of Ammonia.
7	Anacardium.	Malacca-bean.
8	Antimonium crudum.	Crude Antimony
9	Apis mellifica.	Honey-bee.
10	Argentum foliatum.	Silver-foil.
11	Argentum nitricum.	Nitrate of Silver.
12	Arnica montana.	Leopard's bane.
13	Arsenicum album.	Arsenic.
14	Asafœtida.	Asafœtida.
15	Asarum europæum.	Common Asarabacca.
16	Aurum foliatum.	Gold.
17	Baryta carbonica.	Carbonate of Baryta.
18	Belladonna.	Deadly Nightshade.
19	Borax.	Biborate of Soda.
20	Bavista.	Puff-ball.
21	Bromium.	Bromine.
22	Bryonia alba.	White Bryony.
23	Cahinca.	Cahinca-root.
24	Calcarea carbonica.	Carbonate of Lime.
25	Calcarea caustica.	Caustic Lime.
26	Calcarea phosphorica.	Phosphate of Lime.
27	Calendula officinalis.	Marsh Marigold.
28	Camphora.	Camphor.
29	Cannabis sativa.	Hemp.
30	Cantharides.	Spanish Fly.
31	Capsicum annuum.	Black Pepper.
32	Carbo animalis.	Animal Charcoal.
33	Carbo vegetabilis.	Vegetable Charcoal.
34	Causticum.	Caustic Tincture.
35	Cepa.	Common Onion.
36	Chamomilla vulgaris.	Common Chamomile.
37	China.	Peruvian Bark.
38	Cicuta virosa.	Water Hemlock.

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	Antidotes.	German.
1	*Vinegar, Coffee.*	Sturmhut. Eisenhut.
2	*Wine, Coffee.*	Fliegenpilz.
3	*Camphor.*	Keuschbaum.
4	*Ipecacuanha.*	Thonerde.
5	*Camphor.*	Amber.
6	*Camphor.*	Kohlensaures Ammonia.
7	*Camphor, Coffee.*	Malaccanuss.
8	*Pulsatilla.*	Schwefelspiesglanz.
9	*Vinegar, Arnica.*	Honigbiene.
10	*Puls. Merc.*	Blattsilber.
11	*Kitchen Salt.*	Salpetersaures Silber.
12	*Camphor, Vinegar.*	Wohlverlei.
13	*Sesquioxide of Iron.*	Arsenik.
14	*Camphor.*	Stinkender Asand.
15	*Camphor, Vinegar.*	Haselwurz.
16	*Mercurius.*	Blattgold.
17	*Sulphate of Soda.*	Kohlensaure Schwererde.
18	*Coffee, Camphor.*	Tollkirsche.
19	*Coffee.*	Borax.
20	*Camphor.*	Bovist.
21	*Ammonia, Coffee.*	Brom.
22	*Aconite.*	Zaunrübe.
23		Cachincawurzel.
24	*Nitric Acid.*	Kohlensaure Kalkerde.
25	*Bryonia.*	Aetzkalk.
26		Phosphorsaure Kalkerde.
27		Goldblume.
28	*Opium, Vinegar.*	Kampfer.
29	*Lemonade.*	Hanf.
30	*Camphor.*	Spanische Fliege.
31	*Camphor.*	Spanischer Pfeffer.
32	*Camphor, Arsenic.*	Thierkohle.
33	*Camphor, Arsenic.*	Holzkohle.
34	*Coffee.*	Aetzstoff.
35		Fwiebel.
36	*Aconite, Cocculus.*	Feldkamille.
37	*Arsenic Veratrum.*	Peruvianische Rinde.
38	*Tabacum.*	Wasserschierling.

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	Latin.	English.
39	Cina.	Worm-seed.
40	Cistus canadensis.	Rock Rose.
41	Clematis erecta.	Virgin's Bower.
42	Cocculus indicus.	Seeds of Cocculus.
43	Coccus cacti.	Cochineal.
44	Coffea cruda.	Raw Coffee.
45	Colchicum autumnale.	Meadow Saffron.
46	Calocynthis.	Bitter Cucumber.
47	Conium maculatum.	Spotted Hemlock.
48	Crocus.	Saffron.
49	Crotalus horridus.	Rattlesnake Poison.
50	Crotonis oleum.	Croton Oil.
51	Cuprum.	Copper.
52	Daphne indica.	Indian Daphne.
53	Digitalis purpurea.	Fox-glove.
54	Drosera.	Sun-dew.
55	Dulcamara.	Bittersweet.
56	Euphorbium.	Spurge.
57	Euphrasia.	Eye-bright.
58	Ferrum.	Iron.
59	Ferrum aceticum.	Acetate of Iron.
60	Graphites.	Black-lead.
61	Helleborus niger.	Christmas Rose.
62	Hepar sulphuris.	Sulphuret of Lime.
63	Hydrocyani acidum.	Prussic Acid.
64	Hyoscyamus niger.	Black Henbane.
65	Hypericum perforatum.	St. John's Wort.
66	Iatropha cureas.	Barbadoes' Nut.
67	Ignatia amara.	St. Ignatius' Bean.
68	Iodium.	Iodine.
69	Ipecacuanha.	Ipecac.
70	Kali bichromicum.	Bichromate of Potash
71	Kali carbonicum.	Carbonate of Potash.
72	Kreasotum.	Creasote.
73	Lachesis.	Lachesis.
74	Laurocerasus.	Cherry Laurel.
75	Lodum palustre.	Marsh-tea.
76	Lycopodium clavatum.	Club-moss.

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	Antidotes.	German.
39	*Ipecac.*	Cinasamen.
40		Steinrose.
41	*Bryonia.*	Brennwaldrebe.
42	*Camphor.*	Kockelsamen.
43		Cochenille.
44	*Aconite.*	Kaffee.
45	*Vinegar, Honey.*	Herbstzeitlose.
46	*Camphor.*	Holoquinthen.
47	*Coffee.*	Fleckenschierling.
48	*Aconite.*	Saffran.
49	*Arsenic, Ammonia.*	Klapperschlangengift.
50	*Demulcents, Opium.*	Crotonöl.
51	*White of Eggs.*	Kupfer.
52	*Bryonia, Rhus.*	Indischer Seidelbast.
53	*Acids, Camphor.*	Fingerhut.
54	*Camphor.*	Sonnenthau.
55	*Camphor.*	Bittersüss.
56	*Camphor.*	Wolfsmilch.
57	*Camphor.*	Augentrost.
58	*Arsenic, China.*	Eisen.
59		Essigsaures Eisen.
60	*Arsenic.*	Reissblei.
61	*Camphor.*	Schwarze Niesswurz.
62	*Vinegar.*	Schwefelleber.
63	*Ammonia, Cold affusion.*	Blausäure.
64	*Vinegar.*	Bilsenkraut.
65		Hexenkraut.
66	*Camphor.*	Barbados Nuss.
67	*Camphor, Vinegar.*	Ignazbohne.
68	*Boiled starch water and Sugar.*	Iod.
69	*Tincture of Galls.*	Brechwurzel.
70		Kromsaures Kali.
71	*Camphor.*	Kohlensaures Kali.
72	*Milk, Mucilage.*	Kreasot.
73	*Arsenic, Ammonia.*	Lachesis.
74	*Ammonia, Coffee.*	Kirschlorbeer.
75	*Camphor.*	Porst.
76	*Camphor.*	Bärlapp.

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	Latin.	English.
77	Magnesia carbonica.	Carbonate of Magnesia.
78	Magnesia muriatica.	Muriate of Magnesia.
79	Manganum.	Manganese.
80	Meryanthes trifoliata.	Buck Bean.
81	Mephitis putorius.	Skunk.
82	Mercurius vivus.	Mercury, Quicksilver.
83	Mezereum.	Mezereon.
84	Millefolium.	Yarrow.
85	Moschus.	Musk.
86	Muriatis acidum.	Muriatic Acid.
87	Natrum carbonicum.	Carbonate of Soda.
88	Natrum muriaticum.	Kitchen Salt.
89	Nitri acidum.	Nitric Acid.
90	Nitro-glycerine.	Glonoine.
91	Nitrum.	Nitre, Saltpetre.
92	Nux moschata.	Nutmeg.
93	Nux vomica.	Vomic Nut.
94	Oleander.	Oleander.
95	Opium.	Opium.
96	Petroleum	Rock Oil.
97	Phosphori acidum.	Phosphoric Acid.
98	Phosphorus.	Phosphorus.
99	Platina.	Platina.
100	Plumbum.	Lead.
101	Pulsatilla.	Wind Flower.
102	Ranunculus bulbosus.	Crowfoot.
103	Ranunculus sceleratus.	Malignant Crowfoot.
104	Rhododendron chrysanthum.	Liberian Rose.
105	Rhus toxicodendron.	Poison Sumach.
106	Ruta graveolens.	Rue.
107	Sabadilla.	Mexican Barley.
108	Sabina.	Savin.
109	Sambucus nigra.	Elder.
110	Sanguinaria canadensis.	Blood Root.
111	Secale cornutum.	Ergot.
112	Senega.	Rattlesnake Root.
113	Sepia.	Cuttle-Fish Juice.
114	Silicea.	Silica

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	Antidotes.	German.
77	*Pulsatilla.*	Bittersalzerde.
78	*Arsenic.*	Kochsalzsaure Bittererde.
79	*Coffee.*	Braunstein.
80	*Camphor.*	Bitterklee.
81	*Camphor.*	Stinkthier.
82	*See Hempel's Materia Medica.*	Quecksilber.
83	*Vinegar.*	Gemeiner Kellerhals.
84		Schafgarbe.
85	*Camphor.*	Moschus.
86	*Magnesia.*	Kochsalzsäure.
87	*Arsenic.*	Lungensalz.
88		Kochsalz.
89	*Soap.*	Salpetersäure.
90	*Coffee.*	
91	*Aconite.*	Salpeter.
92	*Camphor.*	Muskatnuss.
93	*Wine, Coffee.*	Brechnuss.
94	*Camphor.*	Oleander.
95	*Coffee, Camphor.*	Opium.
96	*Aconite.*	Mohnsaft, Steinöl.
97	*Camphor, Coffee.*	Phosphorsäure.
98	*Milk of Magnesia.*	Phosphorus.
99		Platina.
100	*Opium, Alum, Sulphuric Acid.*	Blei.
101	*Coffee.*	Küchenschelle.
102	*Coffee, Camphor.*	Hahnenfuss.
103		Giftiger Hahnenfuss.
104	*Camphor.*	Siberische Schneerose.
105	*Bryonia, Coffee.*	Giftsumach.
106	*Camphor.*	Raute.
107	*Camphor.*	Sabadillasamen.
108	*Camphor.*	Sodebaum.
109	*Camphor.*	Flieder.
110		Blutwurzel.
111	*Camphor.*	Mutterkorn.
112	*Arnica, Camphor.*	Senegawurzel.
113	*Aconite.*	Sepiensaft.
114	*Camphor.*	Kieselerde.

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	Latin.	English.
115	Spigelia.	Pink Root.
116	Spongia tosta.	Burnt Sponge.
117	Squilla maritima.	Squills.
118	Stannum.	Tin.
119	Staphysagria.	Stave's-acre.
120	Stramonium.	Thorn-Apple.
121	Sulphur.	Sulphur.
122	Sulphuris acidum.	Sulphuric Acid.
123	Symphitum officinale.	Common Comfrey.
124	Tartarus emeticus.	Tartar Emetic.
125	Terebinthina.	Spirits of Turpentine.
126	Teucrium marum verum.	Wall Germander.
127	Thuya occidentalis.	Tree of Life.
128	Urtica urens.	Nettle.
129	Valeriana officinalis.	Valerian.
130	Variolin.	Cowpox Virus.
131	Verbascum thapsus	Mullein.
132	Veratrum album	White Hellebore.
133	Vinca minor.	Winter Green.
134	Viola tricolor	Pansy.
135	Zincum.	Zinc.

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	Antidotes.	German.
115	*Camphor.*	Spigelie.
116	*Camphor.*	Röstschwamm.
117	*Camphor.*	Meerzwiebel.
118	*Pulsatilla.*	Zinn.
119	*Camphor.*	Stephanskörner
120	*Vegetable Acids.*	Stechapfel.
121	*Acon., Camph.*	Schwefel.
122	*Magnesia.*	Schwefelsäure.
123		Wallwurz.
124	*Tincture of Galls.*	Brechweinstein.
125	*Camphor.*	Terpentinöl.
126	*Camphor.*	Katzenkraut.
127	*Cocculus.*	Lebensbaum.
128	*Vegetable Acids.*	Brennessel.
129	*Acon., Coffee.*	Baldrian.
130		Kuhpockengift.
131	*Camphor.*	Königskerze.
132	*Camphor, Coffee.*	Weisse Niesswurz.
133		Wintergrün.
134	*Camphor.*	Stiefmütterchen.
135	*Hepar., Ignat.*	Zink.

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ADVICE TO THE READER.

EXPLANATION OF THE DIFFERENT TYPE USED IN THIS REPERTORY.

The reader will find that three kinds of type have been used in this Repertory: common type, italics, and a very heavy or fat type. The first or common type is used for drugs which have a very general reference to the symptom with which they stand connected; the second kind, or italics, indicates drugs that are more specifically related to the same symptom, and generally claim a more particular share of attention; and the third kind of type, which is the most prominent, refers to such medicines as have been found the most reliable for this particular symptom by abundant clinical experience. This, however, has to be understood in this manner, that if the symptoms of a case correspond with all the symptoms of a drug, and this particular symptom should happen to occupy a prominent place among the latter, this drug will most likely prove the true remedy.

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I. MIND AND DISPOSITION.

1. CONDITION OF THE MIND AS CAUSED BY DISEASE.

A. General Symptoms.

Amorous: Ant. crud. **Canth.** Graph. **Hyosc.** Ign. Lach. *Lyc.* Natr. mur. Nux vom. **Phosph. Plat.** Puls. Sil. Stram. Veratr.

Anxiety fear: Aco. Arn. **Ars.** Aur. Bar. **Bell.** Bry. Calc. Carb veget. **Cham.** Cocc. Graph. Hell. Ign. *Lyc.* Nux vom. **Puls.** Rhus. Sep. Stram. Sulph. Veratr.

Boldness: *Ign.* **Op.** *Puls.*

Distrustful: Anac. *Bar.* Bell. **Caust.** Cic. Dros. Hell. Hyosc. **Lyc.** *Ph. ac.* **Puls.** Sulph. ac.

Fitful mood: Alum. Aur. Carb. an. Ferr. Graph. **Ign.** Kali. **Plat.** Stram. **Sulph. ac.** *Zinc.*

Gentle: **Cocc.** *Croc.* Ign. *Lycop.* **Puls.** Sil. Sulph.

Greedy: Ars. *Lyc.* Natr. c. **Puls.** Sep.

Haughty: *Lycop.* **Plat.** Stram. **Veratr.**

Hopeless: Ars. **Aur** Calc. Caust. Cham. Con. Graph. **Ign.** *Lyc.* Natr. c. Puls. Rhus. Sulph.

Indifferent: Chin. *Cocc. Con.* Ign. Natr. mur. **Phos. Ph. ac. Puls. Sep.** Sil.

Irritable mood: **Acon. Aur.** Bell. Bry. **Cham. Coff.** Ferr. Hyosc. **Ign.** Lyc. N. mur. **N. vom.** Phosph. Puls. Sep. Sulph. Veratr.

Irascible: **Aconit. Anac.** Ars. **Cupr.** Hyosc. *Lyc* N. mur. **N. vom.** Stram. Ver.

Jocose mood: Aur. Bell. Cann. Carb. an. **Coff. Croc.** Hyosc. **Natr. c. Op.** Phosph. *Plat.* Puls. Spong. *Stram.* Veratr. Zinc.

Peevish: *Alum.* Anac. Aur. **Calc.** Caust. Cham. *Con.* Hep. Ign. Ipec. *Lyc.* Merc. Natr. c. Nitr. ac. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Plat. Puls. Sil. Staph. Sulph.

Sad: **Acon.** Bellad. Cham. Graph. **Ign.** *Lyc.* **Natr. m.** Plat. Puls. Rhus.

Serious mood: **Cocc.** Led. Sulph. ac. Thuj.

B. Cloudiness.

Cloudiness: Acon. Arn. Bell. **Bry.** *Cann.* Canth. Caps. Chin. *Cocc.* Carb. veg Caust. Hyosc. Ign. *Ipec.* Kali Nitr. ac. **N. vom.** *Op.* Ph. ac. Rhus. Sep. Sil. Veratr.

Confusion: Agaricus. *Ant. cr Ars.* **Bell.** *Bryon.* Canth **China.** *Euphr.* Ferr. Hell Ign. Kali. Natr. carb. **Nux vom.** *Phosph. Ph. ac. Puls. Rhod.* Rhus. *Sec. corn.* **Spig.** *Staph.* Zinc.

Dizziness: *Acon.* Agar. Alum. Anac. **Ars.** Aur. **Bell.** Bry Calc. *Carb. veg.* Caust. Cham. China. Coloc. Con. Graph. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. **N. vom. Op.** *Phosph.* **Phos.**

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ac. Puls. Sep. Sil. Sulph. *Veratr.* Zinc.

Dullness: Acon. Anac. **Calc.** Canth. Hyosc. **Petr. Sep.** Stram. **Sulph. Zinc.**

Intoxication: *Agaric.* Antim. crud. **Arg.** *Ars.* Asar. Aur. **Bell.** *Bry. Camph. Caps. Caust. Cham.* Cic. **Cocc. Coff.** Con. Croc. *Ferr.* Graph. *Hyosc.* Ign. Ipec. **Led. N. vom.** *Ph. ac. Op.* **Puls. Rhus. Sec. corn. Sil. Stram.** *Veratr.*

Loss of consciousness: Ambr. *Ars.* **Bell.** *Calc. Canth.* Hyosc. *Nitr. ac.* **N. vom. Ph. ac. Rhus. Stram.** *Veratr.*

Stupefaction: **Acon.** Arg. Arn. *Ars. Asa f.* **Bell.** Bry. **Calc. Camph.** *Caps.* Caust. *Cham.* Chin. Cin. **Coff.** Con. Cupr. *Dulc.* Ferr. Graph. *Lyc. Hell.* **Hyosc.** *Ipec. N. vom. Opium.* **Phosph. Ph. ac. Rhus.** Sepia. *Stram.* **Sulph.**

Vanishing of senses: Anac. *Ars.* Bell. Calc. **Camph.** Cic. **Cupr.** Graph. *Hyosc. N. vom.* Stann. Stram.

Vertigo: *Agar. Ars.* **Bell. Bry. Camph.** Cann. Caps. Cham Chin. Dulc. Hell. Hyosc. *Op. Ph. ac. Puls.* Rhus. Rhod. *Sep.* **Sec. corn.** Sil. *Spong.* Sulph. **Veratr.**

C. Mental Weaknesses.

Absence of mind: Ambr. *Anac. Arn.* **Bell.** *Caust. Cupr.* Hell. Hep. **Hyosc.** Ign. *Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. Op.* Ph. ac. **Rhus.** Sep.

Avarice: *Puls.*

Comprehension, ready: *Coff. Op.* Valer. Viol. od.

– heavy: *Ambra.* Camph. *Cham.* Cocc. **Con.** Lyc. *Nitr. ac. Op.* Ph. ac. Spig. Zinc.

Delirium: Acon. Antim. crud **Ars.** Aur. **Bell. Bry.** *Camphora. Canth.* **Cham.** Cina Con. Cupr. *Dulc.* **Hyosc** *Op.* Phosph. **Phosph. ac. Plat.** Rhus. *Sec. cor.* **Stram.** *Sulph.* **Veratr.**

– with frightful spectre: **Bell.**

– nocturnal, raving about the day's business: **Bry.**

– without consciousness: **Hyosc.** Puls.

– loquacious, with open eyes: Coloc. **Op.** Veratr.

– quiet, with stupefaction: **Ph. ac.**

– with anxiety, fear of death, over-estimation of one's self: **Plat.**

– bland, with loss of recollection: **Rhus.**

– without consciousness, often terminating in rage: **Sec. corn.**

– various, shameless, haughty: **Stram.**

– religious, haughty: **Veratr.**

– with disposition to escape: *Bry.* **Cocc.** *Stram.*

– with staring look: Bell.

Derangement, mental: **Bell.** Canth. Cupr. **Hyosc.** Op. Plumb. **Stram. Veratr.**

Excitement of the fancy: **Acon.** Ambr. *Anac.* Ant. crud. *Arn.* Bell. *Chin.* **Coff.** *Hyosc.* Lachesis. Op. *Phosph.* Phosph. ac. *Pulsat. Stram.*

Exhaustion from mental labor: *Aurum.* Cham. *Colch.* **Natr. Nux vom.** Phosph. **Puls. Sil.** Spig. Spong. **Staph.**

– nervous: Ambr. Asar. *Aur. Bell.* **Calc.** Dig. Iod. *Natr. c.* **N. vom.** Phosph. *Sep. Staph.* **Sulph.** Zinc.

Forebodings: **Acon.** Spig.

Foreboding of death: *Stram* Veratr.

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Fixed ideas: Carb. veg. Nitr. ac. Ph. ac.

Illusions of the fancy: Ambr. **Bell. Bryon.** Caust. Hell. Hepar. Hyosc. *Op.* Phosph. Ph. ac. Rhus. *Staph.* **Stram.**

Illusions of sense: Bell. Op. Phosph. *Ph. ac.* Plat. **Sec.** Stann. Stram.

Ideas, increased flow of: Lach. Valer. Viol. od.

– slow flow of: Cann. **Chin.** *Ipec.* N. vom. Op. Rhus. *Ruta.* Spig. *Veratr.*

Insensibility: **Hell.** *Hyosc. Op.* **Ph. ac.** Sec. corn. **Stram.**

Insanity: *Acon. Agar. Ant. crud.* Ars. **Bell.** *Cann.* Canth. Caust. Coccul. *Con. Cupr.* Dulc. **Hyosc.** *Opium.* **Sec. corn. Stram.** Sulph. **Veratr.** Zinc.

– with haughtiness: *Hyoscyam. Stram.* **Veratr.**

– mirthful: Crocus. Ign. *Stram.*

– mild: *Croc.* Veratr.

– religious: **Veratr.**

– talkative: **Stram.**

– furious: **Hyosc. Stram.**

Laughter: **Bellad. Crocus. Hyosc.** *Stram.* Veratr.

Loss of recollection: **Acon.** Alum. *Anac.* Arg. Arn. **Bar. Bell.** *Bry.* **Calc. Camph.** *Cannab. Cham. China. Con. Cupr. Dig.* Hell. Hyosc. Ign. Natr. mur. N. vom. *Opium. Phosph.* **Plat. Rhus.** Ruta. Sep. Silicea. **Stann.** *Staph.* **Stram.**

Loss of consciousness: Agar. **Bell.** Bryon. *Canth. Cham.* Cocc. *Cupr. Hyosc. Ipec* Nux vom. Op. Rhus. Stram. Verat

Mistakes in talking: Alum. Caust *Cham* Chin. Con. Croc. Ign. Lach. Lyc. Natr. mur. *N. vom.* **Puls.** Sep. Sil

Rage: **Acon.** *Agar.* **Ars.** *Bell.* Camph. Cann. *Canth.* Cham. Coccul. Croc. *Cupr.* Drosera. **Hyosc.** Lyc. *Opium.* Petr. Plumb. Ruta. **Sec. corn. Stram. Veratr.**

Shamelessness: *Hyosc.* N. vom. Op. Stram. *Verat.*

Wandering of the mind: *Acon.* Arg. *Arn.* Aur. Bar. Bell. Caust. Canth. Cham. Cocc. *Croc.* Hell. Ign. Kali. *Natrum mur.* Petr. Phosph. *Ph. ac.* Plat. *Sep.* Stann. Sulphur. **Verat.**

Weakness of mind: **Bar.** *Bell.* Bry. Caust. Phosph. ac. Plat. Rhus. Sep. Stram. Verat. Zinc.

D. Defects of the Memory.

Forgetful: *Acon.* Agar. Alum. *Anac.* Arn. Ars. *Bar.* **Bell.** Bryon. Calc. Canthar. Caps. *Colchic. Croccul.* Digit. Hell. **Hyosc.** *Ign.* Laches. *Lyc.* Natr. mur. *Petr* Phosph. *Plat. Rhus.* Rhododend. Sec. corn. Silic. Spig. Staph. **Stram. Sulph. Veratr.** *Viol. odor.*

Memory, involuntary: *Hyosc.*

– quick: Acon. *Coff.* Hyoscyam. Lach **Op.** *Viol. odor.*

– defective: *Acon.* Anac. Arn. Bell. Bryon. **Calc.** Camph. Cocc. **Graph.** *Hyosc.* Puls. *Sep.* Spigel. **Stram. Sulph. Veratr.**

– feeble: *Acon. Alum.* Ambr. *Anac.* Ars. Aur. *Bell.* Bryon. **Calc.** Caust. *Colch.* Cupr. Dig. **Graph.** Hep. *Hyo c.* **Ign.** Lyc. Natr. mur. **Op.** Plat. **Pulsat. Rhus.** Sep. *Spigel. Staph. Stram.* **Sulph. Veratr.**

– loss of: Bell. Camph. Con. *Hyosc.* Nat. mur. Op. **Stram. Veratr.**

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Memory, decrease of: *Anac.* Ars. Aur. Bell. *Hell.* **Hyosc.** Op. Stram. Veratr.

E. Emotions causing Disease.

Anger, also with vehemence: Cham.
- with fright: **Acon.**
- with feeling of coldness: **Ars.**
- with subsequent ill-humor: **Bry.**
- with silent grief: **Ign.**
- with irascible mind: **V. vom.**
- with pushing away that which one holds in one's hand: **Staphis.**
- with mental derangement: **Veratrum.**

Anxiety and fright.
- with subsequent anxiety and mental confusion: **Bell.**
- with joyful surprise: **Coff.**
- with subsequent starting during sleep: **Hyosc.**
- followed by grief or spasms: **Ign.**
- followed by anxiety or nocturnal pains: **Merc.**
- with fear, heat of the head, and spasms: **Op.**
- followed by mental confusion: **Plat.**
- followed by diarrhœa: **Puls.**
- with suffocative fits and blueish face: **Samb.**
- with unvoluntary stool and icy coldness: **Veratr.**

Grief
- caused by mortification and followed by mental confusion: **Bell.**
- with shame and suppressed anger: **Ign.**
- with nocturnal anxiety and complaints: **Merc.**
- followed by spasms: **Op.**
- with emaciation, drowsiness, and morning-sweats: **Ph. ac.**

Grief, with apprehensions for the future and day-drowsiness: **Staph.**

Homesickness.
- with flushed face and sleeplessness: *Caps.*
- with nocturnal anxiety and sweat: **Merc.**
- with emaciation and morning-sweat, drowsiness: **Ph. ac.**

Jealousy.
- with vehemence and delirium: **Hyosc.**
- insane, with distrust: **Lach.**

Unfortunate love.
- with thoughts of suicide: **Aur.**
- with jealousy and loquacity: **Hyosc.**
- with silent grief: **Ign.**
- w. desponding mood: **Lach.**
- with emaciation and morning-sweat: **Ph. ac.**
- with unmerited mortification: **Staph.**

Wrath.
- with cries, hæmoptisis, palpitation: **Arn.**
- with loss of consciousness or delirium: **Bell.**
- with flushed cheeks, thirst: **Bry.**
- hot sweat about the head, spasms: **Cham.**
- thirst, vomiting of bile, chilliness, heat: **Nux vom.**
- laughter, weeping, anxiety: **Plat.**
- with internal chilliness, no thirst, but dizziness: **Puls.**
- on account of unmerited humiliation, whole body sore: **Staphis.**

F. Mental Derangements.

Forebodings of death.
- with foretelling of the day of death: **Acon.**

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Forebodings of death, with anxiety and restlessness: **Bell.**
- with fear of death and præcordial anguish: **Plat.**
- alternating with fits of rage: **Stram.**

Hysteria and Hypochondria,
- with anxiety, disposition to suicide: **Aur.**
- caused by suppression of the sexual instinct: **Con.**
- with fitful mood, sleeplessness: **Ign.**
- of those who lead a sedentary life and revel at night, with constipation: **N. vom.**
- after unmerited insults, with flatulency: **Staph.**
- with tremulous and excessive sensitiveness: **Valer.**

Rage,
- timorous, with frithful spectra: **Bell.**
- amorous, with shameless gestures: **Canth.**
- with haughty manners and spasms: **Cupr.**
- with furious jealousy: **Hyosc.**
- with amorous tenderness and jealousy: **Lach.**
- silent, with religious melancholy: **Lyc.**
- with frightful visions, alternating with stupor: **Op.**
- censorious, with trembling and spasms: **Plat.**
- raving, with frightful spectra: **Stram.**
- w. wicked imprecations: **Veratr.**

Suicide, Disposition to,
- with amorous fancies: **Ant. crud.**
- with nocturnal anguish and despair: **Ars.**
- w. religious melancholy: **Aur.**
- w. anxiety, restlessness, frightful spectra: **Bell.**

Suicide, disposition to, with silent anguish, fear of death: **Puls.**
- with stupefaction of the head, restlessness: **Rhus.**

Somnambulism,
- with prediction of the day of death: **Acon.**
- with intense fancy, and dullness of feeling: **Op.**
- with clairvoyance, increased sensibility: **Phosph.**

G. Vertigo.

a) According to its nature.

Generally: **Aco.** *Ambr.* **Arn.** Ars. Bar. **Bell. Bry.** *Calc. Camph. Cann.* Canth. *Carb. veg.* Caust. Cham. Chin. Cic. *Cocc.* Coff. Croc. Cupr. *Dig.* Dros. Euphras. *Graph.* Hell. Hep. Hyoscyam. *Ipec. Merc. Mosch.* **Lyc. Natr.** *Natr. mur.* Nitr. *Nitr. ac.* **N. vom.** *Op.* **Petr. Phosph.** *Ph. ac.* Plat. Plumb. *Puls.* **Rhus.** *Sec. corn. Spic. Staph. Stram.* Stann. *Sulph. Thuj. Verat.* Zinc.

As if falling: *Acon.* Arn. Ars. Calc. Camph. **Cann.** Canth. Caust *Cham. Cic.* **Con.** Croc. Hep. Ign. Ipec. *Nitr ac.* **N. vom.** *Op. Puls.* **Sec. cor. Sil.** Spig. *Sulph.* Staph. Stram.

As if falling backwards: *Bry.* Camph *Chin.* N. vom. *Ph. ac.* **Rhus.** Spig. Stram.

As if falling sideways: Arsen. Cann. *Caust.* **Con.** Euphr. N. vom. Puls. Staph. Sulph.

As if falling right side: Acon. Ars. *Calc.* Rhus. Ruta.

As if falling left side: Anac. Aur. **Bell.** Spig. *Zinc.*

As if falling forwards: Arn. *Caus. Cic. Cupr.* Ferr. Graph. **Natr. mur.** *Petr. Ph. ac.* Puls. Rhus. *Sil.* Spig. Sulph

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Turning: **Acon.** Alum. Anac. Arg **Arn. Bell.** *Bry.* **Calc.** Cann. Carb. veg. Caust. *Chel.* **Cic.** Cocc. *Croc. Cupr. Ferr.* Graph. Lyc. **Merc.** *Mur. ac.* **Natr. mur. N. vom.** Ph. acid. **Puls. Rhod.** Rhus. Sep. Sil.

Turning in a circle: *Aconit.* Anac. Arn. Aur. *Bell. Bry.* **Calc.** Caustic. **Cic. Con.** Ferr. Hell. Kali. *Merc.* **Nux vom.** Op. Puls. Rhus. Sep. *Staph.* **Veratr.**

b) Accompanying ailments.

Anxiety: Ignat. *Op.* **Rhus.** Rhodod.

Eructations: N. vom.

Eyes, gauzy before: Laur. Sabin.

Colic: Coloc. Petr. *Spig. Stram.*

Deafness: N. vom. *Puls.*

Dim sight: *Stram.*

Diarrhœa: Cham. Stram.

Chilliness: Cocc. Plumb. Rhus. **Veratr.**

Fainting: Bar. Bryon. Canth. *Chamom.* **Croc.** Hep. Ign. Laur. *N. vom.* Plat. *Sabad.*

Heat: **Acon.** Arg. **Bry.** Croc. **Ign.** Laur. *Led.* Merc. **Nux vom.** *Puls.* Stram.

Headache: Acon. Arg. Arsen. *Aur.* Bar. Calc. Con. *Canth.* **Cupr.** Ferr. Graph. Hep. Ign. Lach. **N. vom. Puls. Stram.**

Nausea: Acon. *Ant. crud.* Arg. Arn. *Bar.* Bell. Bry. *Chin.* Coff. **Calc. Coccul.** Ferr. Graph. Hyosc. N vom. **Puls.** *Petr. Phosph.* Sil. *Spig.*

Nose, bleeding: **Acon. Ant. crud.** *Sulph.*

Obscured vision: **Acon.** Arg. **Bell.** *Canth. Cham. Cic.* Croc. Dulc. **Ferr.** *Hyosc.* **N. vom.** Natr. mur. Nit. ac. *Op.* **Puls.** *Phosphor. Merc.* Sec. cornut. *Stram.* Sulph.

Pale face: *Puls.*

Sweat: Rhus.

– cold: Ign. Veratr.

Trembling: Dig.

Vomiting: **Calc.** Graph. Hyosc.

Yawning: Agar. Petr.

II. HEAD.

A. Internal.

1. Meningitis: *Acon.* Arn. **Bell. Bry.** *Camph.* Canth. Crotal. Cupr. Glonoin. **Hell. Hyos.** Laches. Mercur. Op. Phosph. Stram. (See general Index)

2. Concussion of brain: *Arn. Bell.* **Cic.** *Merc.* Ph. ac. Sep.

3. Bydrocephalus.

a. *Acute*: **Acon. Bell. Bry. Hell. Merc.** *Op. Sulph.*

b. *Chronic: Ars. Hell. Sulph.*

4. Headache.

Sensations as if the brain were distended: *Bell.* Arnic. *Caps.* Cin. Merc. Spig.

– like a band around the head: Acon. Cocc. Carb. veg. Iod. *Mercur. Nitr. ac.* Plat. Spig. Stann. Sulph.

Beating: *Aco.* Ars. *Asar.* Aur. *Bell.* Bryon. **Calc. Caps.** Carb veget. Caust. **Cham. Cocc.** Hyosc. **Ign.** Ipec. *Lycopod.* **Nitr. ac.** *Phosph.*

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Puls. Rhus. Sep. Silic. Sulph. Veratr.

As if the brain were moved: Acon. *Ars. Bell.* Bry. Croc. Kali. Rheum. Spig.

Rush of blood: **Acon.** *Ambr.* Ant. crud. Arn. *Asa f.* Bar. **Bell. Bry.** *Camph.* **Cann.** Canth. **Chin.** *Coff.* **Calc. Carb. veg.** Caust. **Coloc.** Dig. **Ferr. Graph.** Hell. **Hyosc.** *Ign.* Iod. Kali *Lach.* **Lyc. Merc.** *Natr. Nitr. ac.* **Nux vom. Op. Plumb. Pulsat. Phosph. Rhus. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Spong.** Staph. **Stram.** Thuj. *Valer. Veratr.*

Boring: Ant crud. **Bell.** Arg. **Calc.** Cocc. **Chin. Dulc.** Hepar. Ipec. Ign. Plat. *Staph.* Phosph. ac. *Rhodod.* Sep. Sil. Spig. **Stram.** Sulph.

As if bruised: Acon. Ars. *Aur.* Camph. Cham. **Chin. Coff.** Euphr. **Hell.** *Ignat.* **Ipec.** Phosph. **Nux vom. Puls.** Rhus. *Sep.* Veratr.

As if it would burst: *Ant. crud. Asar.* Bar. **Bellad. Calc. Caps.** Cham. **Chin.** Coff Con. *Ign.* **Natr. mur. Nux vom.** Phosphor. Rhus. Sep. **Sil. Spig.** *Spong.* Sulph.

Burning: **Acon.** *Arn.* **Bell. Bry.** *Cupr.* Hell. Ipec. Merc. *Natr.* N. vom. **Phosph.** Ph. ac. *Rhus.* **Sec. corn.** Spig. Staph. Stann. **Veratr.**

Buzzing: **Caust.** Cocc. Phos. **Sulph.** Veratr.

Crawling: Aconit. *Arn.* Bar. Cocc. Hyosc. **Puls. Rhus. Sulph.** Thuj.

Digging: Agar. Aur. **Bar.** *Bry.* **Dulc.** Ign. *N. vom.* **Spig.**

Drawing: *Acon.* Ambr. Agar. Asar. **Aur.** Bell. Calc. Canth. *Carb. veg. Cham. Cina.* Coloc. *Cupr.* Dulc Graph. Hell. Lyc. Ipec. **N. vom.** Nitr. ac. Petr. Plat. *Puls.* Rhus. Sep. **Sil.** Sulph. Valer. Veratr.

Dull headache: *Antimon. crud.* Agar. *Bry.* Calc. Carb. veg. *Chin. Camph. Cocc.* Coff. *Dulc.* Hell. *Ign.* Natr. mur. Ph. ac. *Plat.* Puls. Veratr. Zinc.

Heaviness of Head: **Acon.** Arn. Asa f *Agar. Alum. Ars.* **Bell. Bry.** *Camph.* Cann. **Cham.** *Chin.* **Cic.** *Coccul. Coff.* Croc. *Cupr.* Calc. **Carb. veg.** Caust. **Con. Digit. Dulc.** *Dros.* Euphr. **Ferr.** *Hell. Hyosc. Ign.* **Ipec.** Kali. **Lyc. Merc.** *Natr. mur. Nitr. acid.* **N. vom.** *Opium. Petr. Plumb.* **Pulsat. Phosph.** *Ph. ac.* Plat. **Sabin.** Sec. corn. *Spig.* **Spong. Staph.** Stram. **Silic.** *Stann.* Sulph. Thuj. **Veratr.**

Hammering: **Calc.** Chin. Coff. Lach. **Natr. mur.** Phosph. *Sil.* **Sulph.**

Heat: **Aconit.** *Alum.* **Arn. Bell. Bry. Calc.** Camph. *Canth.* Caustic. *China.* Coff. Dig. Dros. Dulc. *Euphr.* **Hell.** Hyosc. *Ign.* **Ipec. Lycop. Merc.** Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. **N. vom. Petr.** Phosphor. Plumb. **Puls. Rhus.** *Sep.* **Sil.** *Stann. Stram.* **Sulph.**

Hemicrania: *Asar.* **Bry.** *Chin. Coloc.* **Ign.** Ipec. **N. vom. Rhus. Sep.**

As after intoxication: Bryon. Merc. Natr. mur. **Puls.**

Jerks: *Ambr.* **Bell. Bry.** Calc. Dig. *Mur. ac.* **Natr. mur. N. vom. Puls.** *Petr.* Phos.

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Splc. Spong. Sep. Stann. Thuj. *Valer.*

Simple pain: *Acon.* Ars. **Bar. Bell.** Calc. Canth. Carb. veg. Chin. *Cocc.* Croc. Cupr. Hell. **Hyosc.** Iod. Lach. *Lycop.* Merc. Mur. ac. *Natr. c.* Natr. mur. Nitr. **Nux vom. Op.** Ph. acid. Plumb. **Puls.** *Rhus.* Sep. **Sil.** Spig. *Stram.* Sulph. Valer.

As from a nail (clavus:) Acon. Agar. **Coff.** Hep. **Ign. N. vom. Ruta.** Thuj.

Pressing asunder: Acon. Bar. **Bell. Bry.** Calc. *Ign.* Lyc. *Merc.* Natr. mur. Nitr. Nux vom. Ph. ac. Sep. **Sil.** *Spig.* Stann. *Staph.*

Pressing together: Alum. Asa fœt. *Bry.* Calc. Cina. Cocc. Graph. *Hell.* Phosph. ac. Sil. Staph.

Pulsating: Alumina. Asar. *Bell.* Bryon. Chin. Petr. Phosph. Puls. **Rhus.** Sulph.

Pressure: Acon. Ambr. Arg. **Arn.** *Asaf Asar.* Anac. *Ars.* Aur. **Bell. Bryon.** *Calc.* Camph. Caust. C. veg. Cann. Caps. *Cham. Chin.* Cic. Cina. *Cocc.* Coff. Croc. Dig. Hell. Hyosc. Iod. *Ign. Ipec.* Lach. Merc. Mur. ac. N. vom. Natr. carb. *Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Petr. Pulsat.* Phosphor. *Phosph. ac.* Plat. Rhodod. *Spig.* Sep. Sil. Stann. Staph. *Sulph. Valer.* Zinc.

Roaring: Aur. *Ferr.* Graph. Phosph. Sulph.

Stinging: Acon. Ambr. **Arg. Arn.** Asa f. **Alum. Ars.** Bar. **Bell.** *Bov.* **Bry.** Canth. *Caps. Chamom.* **Chin.** *Cic. Calc.* Caust. **Con.** Dulc. Ferr Hep. *Ign. Ipec.* **Natr. mur. N. vom. Petros.** *Phosph.* Plumb. **Puls.** *Ph. ac.* Rhus. *Sabad.* **Selen.** *Staph Sep. Sil.* **Sulph.** Thuj.

Stupefying: Anac. *Ars.* Ant. crud. Arn. **Bell.** Bov. Carn. Cic. Cina. **Calcar. Hyosc.** Ign. *Mur. ac* **Phosph.** *Natr. carb. Nitr.* Ph. ac. Plat. Ruta. **Sabad.** Sepia. *Stann. Staph.* **Verb.** *Zinc.*

Tearing: Alum. Ambr. Anac. *Ant. crud.* Arg. **Arn.** *Asar.* **Bell. Bry. Calc.** Camph. *Canthar.* **Caps.** Carb. veget. Caust **Cham. Chin.** Cocc. **Coff. Coloc. Con. Ign.** *Ipec.* Lycop. *Mur. ac. Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** Ph. ac. **Puls.** *Rhus.* **Sil. Spig.** *Sulph.*

Twitching: Arn. Bell. Bry. Carb. veg. Caust. *Chin.* **Ign.** N. vom. Ph. ac. Staph. Sulph.

Turning: Rhus. Sabad.

Vibrating: *Lyc.* Nitr. ac. **Nux vom.** *Sil.* Stann.

Whizzing: Cann. Ferr. **Kali.** Lyc. N. vom. Nitr. ac. Ph. ac. Puls

As if wind rushed through: Puls. Sabin.

B. According to the part of the Head.

Front part of the head: Acon. *Alum.* Ambr Anac. **Antim. crud.** *Arg.* **Arn. Arsen. Asa fœt. Asar.** *Aur. Ba-* **Bell. Bry. Camph.** Cale. Cann Canth. *Caps.* Carb. veg. Caustic. Cham. **Chin.** *Cic.* **Cina. Cocc.** *Coff.* Colch. **Coloc.** Con. **Croc.** Cupr. **Dig. Dros. Dulc.** Euphr. Ferr. Graph. **Hell. Hyosc. Ign.** Iod. **Ipec.** Kali Lyc. **Merc. Natr. mur. Nux**

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vom. Op. Phosph. **Plat. Plumb. Puls. Rhodod.** *Rhus.* **Sabin.** Samb. **Sep. Sil. Spig. Spong. Staph.** Stann. Sulph. *Veratr.* Zinc.

Temples: *Acon.* Agar. Alum. Anac. Ant. crud. **Arg.** *Arn. Asa f. Asar.* Bell. Bry. Calc. Camph. *Cann. Canth. Caps. Chamom.* **Chin.** *Cina. Cocc.* Con. *Cupr. Dig. Euphr. Hell. Hep. Ign. Lach.* Nitr. ac. Op. Phosph. **Phos. ac.** *Rheum.* **Rhus.** *Rhodod. Sabin. Spig. Spong.* Stann. *Staph.*

Vertex: Acon. **Ambr.** Anac. Ant. crud. Arg. *Arn.* Asa f. Asar. Aur. Bell. Bry. Cann. Canth. Caps. Caust. **Chin.** *Cina.* **Cocc.** Coff. Coloc. Con. Croc. **Cupr.** Euphras. Ferr. Graph. **Hell.** Ign. *Iod.* Ipec. **Lach.** N. vom. *Phosph. Ph. ac.* Plat. Sabin. Samb. Sep. Sil. *Spig.* Spong. Stann Staph. **Stram.** Sulph. **Thuj. Veratrum.**

Occiput: *Acon.* **Ambr.** Anac. *Arg.* Arn. Asa f. *Asar.* Aur. Bar. *Bell. Bry.* Calc. *Camph. Cann. Canth.* Caps. *Carb. veg.* **Chin.** *Cic.* Coff. **Colchic.** Croc. Cupr. *Dig.* Dros. Euphr. Hell. *Hyosc.* **Ign.** Ipec. *Lyc. Mercur.* **Mosch.** *Nitr.* **Nux vom.** *Op. Petr.* Ph. ac. Plat. **Puls.** Rhod. **Rhus.** *Sabin.* Samb. **Spig. Spong.** Staph. *Stann.* Sulph. Thuj.

Right side: Acon. Agar. *Alum.* Anac. Ant. crud. *Arg.* Arn. **Asa f. Bell. Bry.** Camph. **Canth. Caust.** Chin. **Cin.** *Coccul. Colchic.* Croc. **Dig. Dros.** Euphr. Graph. Hep. Hell. Hyosc. **Ign.** Kali. Lach. Lyc. Mur. ac. Natr. carb. Nux vom. *Phosph. Ph. ac.* **Plumb.** Puls. *Rhus. Sabad.* **Sabin.** Sil. Spig. *Spong.* Stann. Staph. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Left side: *Acon.* **Ambr.** *Ant. crud.* **Argent. Arn.** *Asa f.* **Asar.** Aur. Bar. Bell. Bry. Calc. *Camph.* Cann. **Caps.** Carb. veg. **Chin.** *Cic. Cin. Cocc.* **Coloc. Croc.** *Cupr.* **Dig.** Dulc. Dros. Euphr. **Euphorb.** Ferr. Hell. Hyosc. Ign. **Iod.** Lach. *Merc. Nitr.* **Nitr. ac.** Nux vom. Plumb. Puls. *Petr.* **Plat. Rhodod.** *Rhus.* Sabin. **Samb.** *Sec. cor.* **Sep.** *Spigel. Spong.* Staph. *Stann.* Sulph. Veratr.

C. External.

Baldness: Bar.

Blotches: Ant. crud. **Ars.** Aur. **Hep.** Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosph. **Sil.** Thuj.

Bloating: Ars. Sulph.

Boils: Bell. Rhus.

Burning: Arn. *Ars.* Bar. Bell. Bry. Caps. *Carb. veg.* Coloc Dulc. *Dros.* Graph. Lyc. Mur acid. Phosph. Ph. ac. Plat. *Sabad.* Sil. Spig. *Spong.* Staph. Stann. *Sulph.* Veratr.

Chilliness: Bar. Calcar. Carb. veg. Dulc. Kali. N. vom. Ph. acid. Spig. Staph. *Veratr.*

Coldness: Agaric. Alum. Bar **Calc.** Phosph. Ph. ac. Rhod. *Veratr.*

– feeling of: Asar. *Cann.* Lach. Veratr.

Contraction of scalp: Bellad. *Carb. veg. Chin.* Plat. **Rhus.** Spig. Stann.

Drawing: Agar. Bar. Bell. Calc. Canth. *Chin.* Ignat. N. vom. Ph. ac. **Puls.** Rhus. *Staph.*

Eruption: Anac. **Ars. Aur. Bar.** Calc. *Carb. veg.* **Cic.**

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Con. *Graph.* Hep. Kali. *Merc.* **Natr. mur. Petr. Rhus.** Ruta. (Spig.) Staph.

Gnawing: Caps. Dros. (N. vom.) Thuj.

Hair falling out: **Ambr. Ant. crud. Ars.** *Aur.* **Bar.** Bell. **Calcar.** Canth. Carb. veg. Caust. Con. Ferr. Graph. Hep. **Ign.** Iod. Kali. *Lyc. Merc.* **Natr. mur.** *Nitr. ac.* **Petr. Phosph.** Plumb. **Sec. cor. Sep. Sil. Staph. Sulph.**

Hair as if pulled: **Acon.** Alum. Arn. Bar. Bry. Canth. Kali. Lyc. Mur. ac. Nitr. Phosph. Ph. ac. **Rhus.**

Herpes: *Alumina.* Graph. *Petr.* **Rhus.**

Itching: Agar. *Alum* Arg. Arn. Ars. Asar. **Aur. Bar.** Bell. Bry. Calc. *Caps* Carb. veg. Caustic. Chin. Conium. *Dros.* **Graph. Hep.** Kali. Merc. Lyc. Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* Petr. **Phosphor. Puls. Rhod. Rhus.** Ruta. *Sabad.* **Sep.** Sil. Spig. **Staph. Sulph. Thuj.** Veratr. *Zinc.*

Lice: (Lach.) **Oleand. Sabad.** Staph.

Pain as if contused: *Arn.* Ipec. Rhodod. *Rhus. Ruta.*

Painfulness: Arsen. Bell. Calc. Caust. Hell. Merc. N. vom. Rhod. *Rhus.* Thuj.

Pimples: Agar. Ars. Bar. Bell. Kali. Mur. ac. Natr. c. Petr. Rhus. Sil. *Zinc.*

Plica polonica: **Carb. veg.** Lyc. Merc. Phosph. *Vinca minor.* Sil. **Sulph.**

Scales on the scalp: Calcar. Phosph. Rhus. **Staph.**

Scraping: **Lyc.**

Shivering: Argent. Bar. Caps. Cina. *Cocc.* Merc. Plat. Sil. Staph. *Veratr.*

Scurfs: **Ars. Bry. Calc.** *Ferr.* **Graph. Hep.** Lyc. *Merc.* **Natr. mur. Petr. Rhus.** *Ruta.* **Sil. Staph. Sulph.**

As if the skin adhered: *Arn.*

Sweat: Bar Bell. **Bry. Calc. Cham. Chin.** Coloc. Ipec. **Graph.** Hepar. Nux vom. **Merc.** Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Op. Petr. *Phosph.* Phosph. ac. Plumb. Puls. *Rheum. Rhus.* Ruta Sec. corn. Sep. **Silic.** Spig. Sulph **Valer.**

Stinging: Agar. Alum. Ant. cr. Arn. Asa f. *Aur.* Bar. Bell. Canth. **Caust.** *Chin.* Digit. Hep. Iod. Kali. **Natr. mur.** Nitr ac. **Phosph.** Phos. ac. *Sabad.* Spigel. Staph. Sulph. Thuj. Veratr.

Swelling: *Ars.* Bell. **Cham.** Caust. Cup. Dig. Euphorb. Op. Phosph. Puls. **Rhus.** Sep. **Stram.** Sulph.

Tearing: Agar. Alum. Ambr. Bar. *Bell. Calc.* Digit. Graph. **Lycop.** *Merc.* **Natr.** Rhus. Ruta. Sabin. Sep. Staph.

Tendency to cold: **Kali. Natrum mur.**

Tingling: Acon. **Arn.** Arsen. Carb. veg. Ferr. N. vom. Rhod. Sabad. Spig.

Trembling of head: **Cic. Coc. Ing.**

Ulcers: Ars. Ruta.

Wrinkles in forehead: Graph.

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III. EYES.

A. Visual Power.

Amaurosis: **Bellad. Calc. Cann. Chin.** *Cocc.* (Con.) Dig. Dulc. *Hyosc.* (N. vom.) **Mercur. Nitr. ac. Phos.** Plumb. *Puls.* **Rhus.** Ruta. *Sec. corn.* **Sil. Spig.** *Stram.* **Sulph.**

- incipient: Aurum. **China. Caust.** Dulc. *Hyosc.* **Natr. mur. Puls. Sulph.**

Blindness: *Ant. crud.* **Phosph.** Sil. **Veratr.**

Blurred: Bell. Bry. **China. Dros. Graph.** Hyoscyam. Lycopod. **Natr. mur. Sil.** Stram.

Cataract: **Baryta. Cann. Caust. Conium. Euphr. Hyosc. Nitr. acid. Op. Puls.** Ruta. **Sil. Sulph.**

Dazzling: **Con.** Dig. **Dros.** Ign. **Kali.** Lyc *Merc.* Nitr. ac. Ph. ac. **Sil.** Stram. Sulph.

Glaucoma: **Phosph.**

Hemeralopia: **Bellad. Dig. Hyosc.** Merc. **Veratr.**

Illusions of color:

- pale: Dig.
- blue: Bellad. Stram. Sulph. Zinc.
- checkered: Euphorbium. Kali. Nitr. Sulph.
- colored streaks: **Con.**
- fiery yellow: Ph. ac.
- yellow: Alum. Ars. Canth. *Dig. Kali.* Sulph.
- gold-colored: Bell. Hyosc.
- green: *Dig.* Merc.
- red: **Bell.** Cann. Con. *Croc.* Dig. Hep. Hyosc. Spig. Stram. Sulph.
- black: Caps. Chin. *Cic. Cocc.* Merc. Phosph. *Staph*

Illusions of color.

- white: Cann. Dig. Kali. **Ph. ac.**
- halo around the light, many-colored: **Bell.**
- gray: Phosph. Sep.
- green: Phosph. Sep. Zinc.
- bright: Calc.
- ruin-bold: Nitr.
- red: Bell.
- black: Phosph.

Illusions of size, shape, distance.

- diplopia: Agar. *Aur.* **Bell.** Cic. **Digitalis. Euphorb.** Graph. **Hyosc.** Nitr. acid. Merc. Petr. **Puls. Secale corn.** Stramonium. **Sulph. Veratr.**
- seeing things half: Aur. Calc. Lyc. Mur. ac. Natr. mur.
- vision, false: **Hyosc.**
- larger: **Hyosc.** Staph.
- brighter: *Camph.* Hyosc. N. vom. Valer.
- smaller: Hyosc.
- slanting: *Stram.*
- confused: *Stram.*

Optical Illusions of things not present:

- flashes: Croc. Natr. **Spig.**
- flashes black: *Staph.*
- grey covering: **Phosphor. Sil.**
- threads: Con.
- feathers: **Calc. Lyc. Natr. Natr. mur.** Spig.
- fire: Bar. **Bell.** *Bry.* Dig. Dulcam. Natr. mur. Ph. ac. **Spig.** Staph. Stram. Veratr.
- Spots, dark: **Calcar.** Carb. veg. Caust. **Con.** Dig. **Kali.** Lyc. **Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.** Petr. **Phosph.** Sec. corn. **Sep. Sil.** Sulph.

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Optical illusions of things not present.
- gauze: **Asa f.** Alum. Ars. Aur. Bryonia. **Caust.** Cina. **Croc.** Drosera Euphorbium. **Euphr.** *Hyosc.* **Ign.** Lyc. **Natr. mur.** Opium. **Petr.** Phosph. Plat. Rhod. Rhus. Sabin. Sec. corn. **Sep.** *Stram.* **Sulphur.** *Thuj.*
- Sparks: Arsenic. Aur. *Bar.* **Bell. Bry.** Calcarea. *Caust.* Coloc. Croc. Dig. Dulc. *Kali.* N. vom. Op. Petr. **Sil.** Spig. *Veratr.*
- cobwebs: Agar *Caust.*
- figures: Camph. Samb.
- mist: Acon. *Agar.* Alumina. Ambr. Arg. *Bell.* **Bry.** Cann. *Caust.* **Croc.** Dig. Graph. *Kali.* **Merc.** Natr. mur. Ph. ac. Plat. **Plumbum.** Puls. **Ruta.** *Sec. corn.* Spig. *Staph.* Stram. Sulph.
- point: Calc. **Con.** Dig Kali. **Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.** N. vom. Petr. Phosphor. Sulph.
- halo around light: *Staph.*

Long-sighted: Alum. *Bell.* Bry. **Calc.** Caustic. **Con.** *Dros. Hyosc.* Lyc. **Natr. mur. N. vom. Petr. Sil.** *Spigelia.* **Sulph.**

As if things were moving: Bell. Con. Cic. Euphr. Hyosc. Ign. Merc. Sabad. Stram.

Photophobia: **Acon.** Alum. **Arn. Ars. Bellad. Bry.** Camph. **Cham. China.** *Cic. Cina.* Coff. **Con.** *Croc.* **Euphras. Graph.** Hell. **Hep. Ign.** Kali. Lycopod. **Merc.** Mur. ac. Nitr. ac. **N. vom.** Ph. ac. **Puls. Sep.** Sil. **Sulph.**

Squinting: Alumina. **Bellad. Hyosc. Puls.** Sec. corn.

Sensitiveness: **Acon.** *Antim. crud.* Bell. **Chin. Coff.** *Hell. Ign.* **N. vom. Spig.**

Shortsightedness: *Agar. Anac.* **Calcar.** *Carb. veg.* **Chin. Con. Euphr.** Graphites. **Hyosc.** Natr. mur. Nitr. ac **Phos. Ph. ac. Plumb. Puls. Ruta. Stramon. Valer.** *Thuj.*

Staring at one point: **Cicuta. Cocc.** Ruta. **Stram.**

Vibrations: Arsen. Bell. Calc. Carb. veg. **Caust. Cham.** Con. Dig. **Graph.** *Hell. Ign.* **Lyc.** Mur. ac. N. vom. Petr. Phosph. Ph. ac. Pulsat. Sec. corn. Sep. **Staph.** Sulph.

Vision, sudden blackness of: **Acon.** Alum. *Arg.* **Ars. Asa** fœt. Aur. Bell. **Bry. Calc.** Carb. veg. Caust. Canth. Caps. **Cham. Cic.** Cina. Croc. Dros. Dulcam. **Ferr.** Graph. **Hepar.** *Hyosc.* **Lyc.** *Merc.* **Natr. mur.** *Nitr.* Nitr. ac. N. vom. Op. *Phosph.* Plumb. **Puls.** Sabin. Sec. cor. Staph. Stram. Sep. Sulph.
- dim: Alum. Bellad. Chamom. **Chel.** Rheum. Ruta. Sabad.
- pale: Agar. **China.** Croc. Dros. Petr. Puls. Rhus. **Sil.**
- obscured: Acon. Agar. **Arn.** Ars. Asar. *Aur.* Bar. **Bell. Bryon.** Calc. Camph. Caps. *Caustic.* **Cham. Cic.** *Con.* Cupr. *Dig.* **Dros. Euphr.** *Ferr. Hyosc. Iod.* Kali. Lyc. **Natr. mur.** Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Op. **Phosphor.** Plat. **Pulsat. Ruta. Sil.** *Spig.* **Stram. Sulph.** *Thuj.*
- vanishing of: *Agar.* Bell. Calc. **Cic.** Con. Croc. Hep. **Hyos. Merc.** *Natr. m.* Nitr. N. vom. Op. Phosph. *Puls.* Sec. corn. *Spig.* Staph. *Stram.* Veratr

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Vision, weak: Asar. **Agaric.** Alum. Ars. Bar. **Bell. Calc. Can.** Caps. Carb veg. Chin. Con. Croc Dros. Graph. **Hep.** Iod. **Lyc.** *Hyosc.* **Ign.** Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Petr. Phosph. Ph. ac. Plumb. Rhus. **Ruta.** Sec. corn. Sep. **Sil. Staph.**

B. Sensations.

a. *In the eye-balls & eye generally.*

Agglutination: Alumina. **Bell.** *Bry.* **Calcar. Carb. veg. Caustic.** Croc. **Euphorb. Hep.** *Ign.* **Kali. Lyc. Nat. mur.** Nitr. ac. **Nux vom. Phosph.** Plumb. **Pulsat. Rhus. Ruta. Sep. Silic.** *Stann.* **Staph.** Sulph. Thuj.

Burning: Acon. Agar. *Alum.* **Ars. Arn.** Aur. **Asa f.** Bar. **Bell. Bry. Calc.** *Canth.* **Col. Con. Caps. Cham.** Chin. *Cic.* **Croc. Dig.** Dros. *Ferr. Graph.* Hell. *Ign. Kali.* Lyc. Mur. ac. *Nitr. ac.* Nux vom. Phosph. *Plumb. Pulsat.* **Rhod.** *Rhus.* **Ruta.** *Sep.* Sil. **Spigel. Spong.** *Staph.* Stram. *Sulph.* **Thuj.**

Cornea, spots on: **Apis. Ars. Aur. Calc. Can. Chel. Con. Euphr. Hep. Lyc. N. vom. Sep. Sil.**

– obscuration of: *Ang.* **Cann.** Caps. **Chel.** Chin. Nitr. ac. **Op.** Plumb. **Puls. Sulph.**

– ulcers on: **Euphr.** Ruta.

Dryness: Agar. Asa f. Asar. Bar. *Bell.* **Bry.** Caust. Croc. Euph. Kali. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosph. *Puls.* Spig. **Staph. Sulph. Veratr.**

Distortion: **Acon.** Arnic. Ars. **Bell.** Bry. *Camph.* **Canth. Cham. Cic.** Cocc. **Cupr.** Hell. **Hyosc.** Opium. Petr. **Plat.** Plumb. Pulsat. **Sec. corn.** Spig. **Stan. Stram. Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Ecchymosis: **Arn.** Cham. **Nux vom.** Plumb.

Eye-gum: *Agar.* Alum. Calcar. Caust. Cham. Chin. Con. Dros. Euphorb. Graph. Hep. Lyc. Nitr. ac. Phosph. ac. Sil. Spig. Sulph.

Eyes, blood flows from: **Cham. Euphr. N. vom.** Ruta.

– gum: **Euphr.** *Ign.* Puls.

Fungus hæmat: **Apis.** Bell. **Calc. Lyc. Sep. Sil.**

Glazed: **Bell.** Cocc. Croc. *Op.* **Ph. ac. Spig.**

Hæmorrhage: **Bell. Cham.** *Euphr.* **N. vom.**

Inflammation: **Acon.** Ambr. **Apis. Arn. Ars.** Bar. **Bell. Bry. Calc.** Camph. Canth. Carb. veg. **Cham. Chin.** *Coloc.* Con. *Cupr.* **Dig.** Dulc. **Euphras.** *Euphorb.* Ferr. Graph. Hep. Hyosc. **Ignat.** *Ipec. Kali. Lyc.* **Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. N. vom.** Opium. **Phosph. Ph. ac.** Plumb. **Puls. Rhus. Sep. Sil. Spig.** *Staph.* **Sulph. Veratr.**

Lachrymation: **Acon.** Agar. *Alum.* Ambr. Anac. **Arn.** *Ars. Asar. Bar.* **Bell. Bry. Calc.** Camph. Canth. Caps. Carb. veget. **Caust.** *Chelid.* **Chin.** Cina. Coff. **Coloc.** *Con. Croc.* **Digit. Euphr. Fer. Graph.** Hell. **Hep. Ign. Kali c.** Lach. **Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. Nux vom.** Op. Petr. **Phosph.** Ph. ac. Plat. **Puls.** *Rhodod.* **Rhus. Ruta. Sabadilla.** *Seneg. Sep. Sil.* **Spig. Spong.** *Stan. Staph.* **Stram. Sulph. Valer. Veratr.** *Zinc.*

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Lachrymation, smarting: Acon. **Bell. Calc.** Carb. veg. Con. Dig. **Euphr.** Graph. Lycop. Natr. mur. Phosph. ac. Rhus. Sabin. **Spig.** *Staph.* Sulph.

Looks, anxious: **Stram.**
- staring: *Acon. Arn.* **Bryon. Camph.** Canth. **Cic.** Cina **Cocc. Cupr.** *Hell.* **Hyosc.** *Nux vom.* **Op. Sec. corn.** Spig. **Stram. Veratr.**
- dim: Stram.
- unsteady: Sabad.
- disturbed: Camphor. **Cupr.** Op. Sec. corn. *Stram.* **Verat.**
- wild: Cupr. **Hyosc.** Opium. **Sec. corn.**

Motions, convulsive: Canthar. **Cham.** Cupr **Hyosc.**
- involuntary: **Spig.** Stram.

Pain, simple: **Acon. Arnic.** *Bar.* Bell. Bry. Calc. Canth. Carb. veg. *Cin.* Croc. Dig Euphr. Petr. Phosph. Plat. Plumb. *Pulsat. Rhus. Ruta.* Sabin. Sep. Sil. **Spig.** *Stann.* Staph. Veratr.

Pellicle on eyes: *Cann.* **Euphras.** Puls. **Ruta.**

Pressure, outward: *Acon.* Asa fœt. Asar. Aur. Calc. Camph. *Cann.* Canth. Con. Hell. *Ign.* N. vom. Rhus. **Spig.** *Staph.*
- inward: Agaric. *Anac. Aur. Bry. Calc. Caust.* Kali. Ph. acid. Spig.
- as from a foreign body: Ambr. *Anac.* **Arn.** Ars. Asa f. Aur. Bar. *Bell. Calc. Caps.* Carb. veg. *Caust.* **China.** Cina. Cocc. Con. *Croc.* Ferr. Hyosc. Ign. **Merc.** *Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. Petr. **Phosph.** Ph. ac. Plat. Plumb. **Puls.** Rhus Sep. Sil. Spig. *Stann.*
- together: Arg. Sabin. **Verat.**

Protruded: **Acon.** *Arn. Ars.* Aur. **Bell.** Canth. Caps. Cin. Cocc. Con. Cupr. **Hep. Hyoscyam.** *Op.* Rhus. Spigel. **Spong.** Staph. *Stram. Verat.*

Pupils, dilated: **Acon.** *Agar.* Anac. *Arn.* Ars. Asa f. Aur **Bell. Calc.** Camph. Canth. *Caps.* Caust. **Chin. Cina.** Con. **Croc.** Cupr. Dig. Dros. *Hell.* **Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec.** Mur. ac. Nitr. ac. *Nux vom.* Petr. *Ph. ac.* Plumb. *Pulsat.* **Sec. corn. Spig.** Stann. **Staphys. Stram. Veratr. Zinc.**
- contracted: *Acon. Agar. Anac.* **Arn.** *Ars. Aur. Bell.* Calcar. **Camph.** Canthar. Capsic. **Cham. Chin. Cic.** *Cina. Cocc.* Croc. Dig *Dros.* Hell. **Hyosc. Ign.** Mur. ac. Natr. carb. Ph ac *Plumb.* **Puls.** *Sec. corn.* Staph. *Stram.* Stann. **Sulph.** Thuj. **Veratr.**
- immoveable: Acon. **Baryt.** *Bell.* Cham. Chin. Cupr. Dig. Ferr. **Hyosc. Op.** Plumb. Seneg. Spig. **Stram.**
- suddenly dilating and contracting: *Bar.*

Pus: Ars. Bry. Euphorb. **Hep. N. vom.** Ruta.

Rush of blood to eyes: Aur. **Bell.** Plumb. Sep. **Spig.**

Smarting: *Ambr.* **Agar.** *Alum.* Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. *Canth.* Carb. veg. Caust. *Chin.* **Con.** Croc. Droser. Euphr. *Graph.* Hell. Hep. Kali. Lyc. **Merc.** Mur. ac. Nitr. ac. **Nux vom.** Phosph. Ph. ac. **Rhus.** *Sep.* Sil. *Staph.* Sulph. Thuj. **Val.**

Sparkling: *Acon.* **Bell.** *Bryon.* **Hyosc.** Op. **Stram.**

Spots on eyes: **Euphr.** Nux vom. Puls. **Ruta.**

Squinting: *Alum. Bell.* **Hyosc.** *Puls.* Sec. corn.

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Sunken: Ambra. **Camph. Chin. Cic. Cupr.** *Dros.* Ferr. Hyosc. Op. Sec. corn. *Spong. Staph.* **Veratr.**

Swelling: **Ars.** *Bry.* Carb. veg. Hep. N. vom Phosph. Plumb. **Rhus.** Ruta. **Stram.** Sulphur.

Ulceration: Ambr. Arn. Calc. Caps. Cham. Lyc. Phosphor. Sil. *Spong.* Staph. **Sulph.**

Veins engorged: *Acon.* Ambr. *Spig.*

Veins, red: **Euphr.**

Whites, blueness of: Veratr.

Whites, yellowness of: Acon. **Ambr.** Ant. crud. Arsenic. **Bell. Bry.** Canth. **Cham. Chin. Cocc. Con. Ferr.** *Ign.* **N. vom. Op.** Phosph. Ph. ac. **Plumb.** Puls. Rhus. *Sp.* **Sulph.**

Without lustre: Asa f. Asar. China. Ferr. Hyosc. **Merc. Ph. ac.** Sabin. **Veratr.**

b. *In the eye-brows.*

Drawing: **Bell.** Caust. Dros. Hell. *Rhus.*

Eruption: Cuprum. Kali. *Selen.* Sil. Spong. Stann. Thuj.

Falling of lashes: Agaricus. Plumb. Selen.

Itching: Agar. Alum. Caust. China. *Selen.* Silic. Spigelia. Sulph.

Swelling: *Kali.*

Twitching: **Caustic.** Kali. Zinc.

Warts: **Caust.**

c. *At the eye-lids.*

(u signifies upper, l. lower lid; r. right, l. left; where these signs are wanting, both lids are meant.)

Eye-gum: Dros. Ferr. Rheum. Rhus. Staph.

Agglutination: **Acon.** Agar. **Bell.** *Bry.* Calc. Causticum. *Cham.* Con. **Dig.** Drosera. **Euphr.** Ferr. Graph. *Ign.* Kali. Mur. ac. Natrum mur. **Nux vom.** Phosphor. Plat. **Puls. Rhus.** Sep. Silicea. **Spigel.** Staph. Stramonium. **Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Blueness: **Dig.**

Burning: Ambr. Asar. **Ars. Bell. Bry.** Caps. Con. Graphit. Kali. **Nux vom.** Ph. ac. Rhus. *Seneg. Spig.* Stann.

Ecchymosis: **Apis. Arn.**

Inflammation: **Aco. Apis. Ars. Bell.** Bryonia. **Calc.** Carb. veg. Caust. Cham. *Dig. Euphr.* Hep. **Hyosc.** Ign. *Lyc. N. vom. Pulsat.* **Rhus. Sep.** Spig. Spong. **Staph.** Stramonium. **Sulph. Thuj. Veratr.**

Itching: Ambr. Ars. **Bellad. Bry. Calc.** Camph. Carb. veg. Caustic. Cocc. Drosera. **Euphorb.** Euphrasia. Lyc. **Nux vom.** *Phosph.* Rhus. Spong. Staph. Sulph. Veratr.

– u.: Bar. Carb. an. Cin. *Croc.* Sil. Staph.

– l.: Caust. Lach. Petr. *Ruta.*

Paralysis: **Bellad. Cocc. Nitr. ac. Rhus. Sepiae. Spig.** Stram. **Veratr.**

Pimples: Hep. Lyc. Petr. *Rhus.* **Sulph.**

– u.: Hep.

– u. r.: Canth. Lyc.

– u. l.: Chel.

– l.: Natr. mur. Seneg.

– l. l.: Alum.

Smarting: Camph. Carb. veg. *Caust.* Ign. Rhus. Spig.

– u. r.: Rhus.

– u. l.: Aur.

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Spasm: Alum. Ambr. **Bell. Croc. Hyosc.** Rhododendr. Sep. Sil.

Styes: **Ambr. Apis. Digit.** Ferr. Lyc. **Puls.** *Rhus.* Sep. Stann. **Staph.**

Swelling: **Aco. Arn. Ars.** Bar. **Bell. Bry.** Calcarea. **Caust. Cham. Euphr.** Ferr. *Hyosc.* Ign. **N. vom.** Phosphor. *Pulsatilla.* **Rhus. Ruta.** *Sen.* Spong. **Stram. Sulph. Valer.**

– u.: Aco. Asar. *Natr. c.* Sep. Sil. Sulph.

– l.: **Ars.** Aur. Bell. Bry. Croc. Dig. Lach. Op. *Ph. ac.* Rhus. Sep.

As if swollen: Aconitum. Croc. Rhus. *Valer.*

Tetter: **Bry.** Rhus. Sep.

Ulceration: *Colch.* Croc. Ign. Lyc. Nux vom. Phosph. *Puls.* Rhus. Silicea. **Spig. Staph.** Stram.

– l.: Colch. Natr. mur.

d. *In the canthi.*

(Corners of the eye. See Remarks under c.)

Abscess, int: Bry.

Agglutination: Phosph. Staph.

Blueish, int.: Aur. Sassap.

Burning: Alum. Stann. Staph.

– int.: *Agar.* Asar. *Aur.* Bar. Bell. *Calc.* Graph. Hell. Natr. mur. *Phosph. Ph. ac.* Rhodod.

– ext.: Carbo anim. Cina. Kali. Sep. Spig. *Stront.* Sulph.

Eye-gum: Agar. **Ant. crud.** *Calc.* Caust. Coff. Dig. Euphr. Graph. Ipec. N. vom. **Staph.** Thuj

– ext.: Chin. *Euphorbium. Ipec.* Sabad. Staph.

– int.: *Agar.* Euphras. Helleb. Rhus. Sil. Staph.

Fistula lachrym.: Calc. **Chel.** Petr. Pulsatilla. Ruta. Stann. *Staph.*

Gum: **Natr. mur.**

Inflammation: *Aco.* Alum. Ars. Cham. **Euphr.** Ign. N. vom. Phosph. Puls.

– int.: *Agar.* Merc.

– ext.: *Calc.*

Stye: Stann. Sulph.

– int. r.: Natr. mur.

Itching: Arg. Arn. *Calc. Caust.* Cina. Hell. Hyosc. *Natr. mur.* Plat. Puls.

– int.: *Bellad. Caust. Con. Lyc.* Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Pulsatilla. *Ruta.* Sep. *Staph.*

– ext.: Antim. crud. Bry. Cina. Euphorbium. Hyosc. Pulsat. Sep.

Lachrymation: Petr. Silicea. Thuj.

Pressure as from a foreign body, l.: Agar. Bar. Con. Ignat. Nitr. ac.

Pus: Cham. Cina. Graph. **N. vom.** Puls. Staph.

Smarting: *Carb. veg.* Mur. ac. *N. vom. Sep.* Sil.

– int.: *Con.* Graph. Hell. Kali. *N. vom.* Puls. **Staph.**

– ext.: Camphora. Ign. *N. vom.* Sulph.

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IV. EARS.

A. On the ears.

Boring: Alum. **Aur.** *Baryta.* **Bell.** Caust. Euphr. *Helleb.* Plat. Plumbum. **Sil.** *Spigel.* Stann.

Discharge, of blood: Bryonia. **Cic.** Graph. *Mercurius.* Petr. Phosph.

– of pus: Alum. Aur. Bellad. **Bov. Calc.** *Caustic.* Kali. Lyc. **Merc.** Petr. **Pulsat.** Sep. **Sulph.**

– humor: Asa foet. Caust Mercur. Natr. mur. Phosph. Sep.

Eruption: Agar. **Bar. Cic.** Chin. Kali. Petr. *Phosphor.* Pulsatilla. Sep. Sil. Spongia. **Sulph.**

– behind the ears: Antim. crud. Canth. Chin. **Puls.** Sabad. **Staph.**

Ear-wax, liquid: Merc.

– blood-red: Con.

– hard: Selen.

– pappy: Lach.

– deficient: **Calcar. Carb. veg.**

– increased: Agar. Calc. **Con.** Selen. Sep. Sil.

Heat: *Aco. Alum. Ars.* Asar. Bellad. Bry. *Calc.* Cantharis. Capsic. Carb. veg. Chin. Hep. *Ignat.* Kali. *Merc. Natr. mur.* Petr. Ph. ac. **Puls.** *Sabin.* Sep. Sil.

Itching: *Agar. Alum.* Ambr. Ant. cr. *Arg. Bar.* Bell. Calc. Carb. veg. Caust. Coloc. *Con. Caps.* Graph. Hep. *Ign. Kali. Lycop.* Mur. ac. Natrum mur. Nitr. ac. Nux vomica. Petr. *Phosphor.* Phosphor ac. Plat. *Pulsat.* Rhodod. *Rhus.* Sambuc. Selen. *Sep. Sil. Spigel.* Stann. **Sulph.**

Itching of external ear: Arg. *Spig.*

– of lobule: *Argent.* Sabadilla. Veratr.

Inflammation: **Acon.** Bryon. Kali **Lyc. Merc. V. vom. Ph. ac. Puls. Sil.** Spong.

Parotid glands, pains on: Arg **Bry. Cham.** Chin. Cocc. **Hyosc. Ign.** Merc. Phosphor. *Puls.* **Rhus.** *Sabad.*

– pressure: *Merc.*

– Inflammation: **Chamom. Rhus.**

– Swelling: Bar. **Bell. Bry.** *Carb. veg.* **Chamom.** Chin. Cocc. **Con. Dulc. Hoysc.** Ign. *Merc.* Nitr. ac. Phosph. Puls. **Rhus. Sepiæ.** *Sil.* **Sulph.**

– hardness: Rhus.

– painfulness: Puls.

– stitches: **Bell.** China. Con. **Ign.** Nitr. ac.. *Pulsat.* Sep. Sulph.

Stitches: *Alum. Ant. cr.* **Arn.** Ars. *Bar.* **Bell.** Bry. *Calc.* Cann. *Canth.* Capsic. Carbo veg. *Caust.* Chamom. China. Colch. *Coloc.* **Con. Dros.** *Dulc.* Ferr. *Graph. Hell Hep. Ign.* Ipec. **Kali.** Lycopod. **Merc. Natr. mur. Nux vom.** Petr. *Platin. Plumb. Ph. ac.* **Puls.** Rhodod Sep. **Sil. Spigel.** *Spong.* Stann. **Staph. Sulphur.** Veratr. *Zinc.*

Swelling: *Ant. crud. Calcarea.* Caust. *Kali.* **Lycop.** Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Ph. ac. **Puls. Rhus.** *Sep.* **Silic.** Spong. Zinc.

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Tearing: **Aconit.** *Agar. Alum. Ambr. Anac.* **Arn.** Aur. Bar. **Bellad.** Camph. Cantharis. *Capsic.* Cham. *Chin. Carbo veg.* Caust. **Con.** *Cupr.* Dros. Dulcam. Graph. Hyosc. *Kali.* **Lyc. Merc.** Mur. ac. Nitr. ac. *N. vom.* Plat. *Plumb. Ph. ac.* **Pulsat.** *Stann. Spigelia. Sulph.* **Zinc.**

– behind the ears: Alumina. Ambr. Arg. *Bar.* Belladonna. **Canth.** Caps. Plumb. Rhus. Sep. Sil.

Tenesmus: **Ambr.** Anacard. **Arn.** Ars Asar. **Bell.** Carb. veg. Caustic. Coloc. Conium. **Cham.** Cina. *Colch.* Croc. Dros. *Dulc.* Hell. Kali. Lyc. Merc. *Mur. ac.* Nitr. ac. **N. vom.** *Phosph. Plat.* **Puls. Rhodod.** Rhus. Sabad. Sep. **Spig.** *Spong.* Stann. **Sulph.** Thuj.

Ulcers: Alum. *Camph.* Kali. **Merc.** Puls. **Ruta. Spongia.** Stann.

B. Hearing.

Deafness: *Ambr.* **Ant. crud.** *Arn.* Plumb. Puls. Sec. corn. **Veratr.**

Fluttering: Bell. Cupr. Merc. Plat. Spig.

Groaning: *Puls.* Sabad.

Hæmorrhage: **Bell.**

Hammering: Spig.

Hard hearing: **Ambr.** Anac. *Ant. crud. Arn.* Arsen. *Asar.* **Aur.** Bar. *Bell* **Bry. Calc.** Caust. Chamom. *Chin.* **Cic. Coccul.** Croc. Dulc. **Dros. Graph. Hyosc.** Ign. **Iod. Kali. Lyc.** Merc. Natr. m. **Nitr. ac. Petr. Phosph. Ph. ac. Puls.** Ruta. **Sabad. Sec. cor. Sep. Sil. Spig.** *Spong.* Stram. Stann. **Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Hard hearing to human speech: Ars. **Phosph.**

Humming: Aur. Bell. Bryon **Caust.** Con. *Laches.* Lycop. **Natr. mur.** N. vom. Puls. Sabad. Sep. Spig. Sulph.

Illusions of hearing.

Roaring: Acon. Ambr. **Ant. crud.** Arn. Ars. Asar. Aur. **Bell. Bryon. Calc.** Cann. Carb. veg. Caust. Cic. **Cocc.** Colchic. **Con.** Graph. Ignat. Kali. Lyc. **Merc. Nitr. ac.** N. vom. Op. Phosph. Ph. ac. Plat. Puls. Rhus. Sec. corn. Sep. Sil. *Staph.* **Sulph.** Thuj. *Veratr.*

Insensitive to music: Ign.

Intolerance of music: **Acon.** Cham. **Coff.** Ign. *Viol. od.*

Reports: Graph. Kali. Natr. c. Rhus. Sabad. Sil. Staph. Zinc.

Ringing: Alum. Arsen. **Calc.** Clemat. Kali. Lycop. Phosph. Rhod. **Sil.** Sulph. Valer. Zinc.

Rushing: Aur. Bar. **Bell.** *Cocc.* Con. Cham. Dulc. Kali. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Puls. Rhodod. Stann.

Ringing: Acon. Agaric. Anac. Arn. Ars. **Asa f. Aur.** Bar. **Bell.** Bry. Calc. Camp. Cann. Canthar. *Carb. veg.* Caustic. *Cham. Chin.* Cic. **Con.** *Dulc.* **Graph.** Kali. Ignat. **Lyc.** *Mercur.* Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Op. **Petr.** *Plat* Ph. ac. *Puls. Rhus. Sep.* Silic. *Stann. Staph.* **Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Sensitive hearing, excessive: *Anac.* Bell. Carb. veg. **Coff.** *Graph.* Ign. **Lyc.** *Nux vom. Paos. Ph. ac.* **Sep.** *Sulph.*

Sensitiveness to sound: **Aco.**

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Bell. *Chin.* **Coff.** *Colch. Con.* Ign. Iod. Merc. **Natr. carb.** Nitr. ac. N. vom. *Ph. ac. Puls. Sil.* Spic. **Zinc.**

Sensitiveness to music: Acon. Cham. Coff. Ign.

Thundering: Caust. Plat.

Whizzing: **Acon.** Agar. Alum. Anac. **Arn.** Ars. Asar **Aur.** Bar. Bell. **Bry.** Calc. Canth. **Carb. veg.** *Caust.* Chamom. *Chin.* **Cupr.** Ferr Hep. *Kali Lyc.* Merc. **Natr. mur.** Nux vom. Op. **Petr. Phosph. Puls.** Rhod. Ruta. *Sec. corn.* **Sep.** Spig. **Sulph. Verat.** Zinc.

V. NOSE.

A. On the Nose.

Black pores: **Nit. ac. Sulph.**

Blood blown from the nose: *Agar.* Alum. Ambr. Ars. Asar. Bar. Canth. Caps. *Caust.* Dros. Graph. Hep. *Kali.* Lach. Lyc. *Natrum mur. Nux vom.* Petr. **Phosph.** Phos. ac. **Puls.** *Sep.* Silic. Sulph.

Boils: Alum. Carb. an.

Bone-pain: **Aur.** *Hyosc.* Lach. **Merc.**

Cancer: **Aur. Calcar. Sep. Sulph.**

Coldness: *Arn.* Bellad. China. Dros. Ign. **N. vom.** Plumb. **Veratr.**

Discharge of pus: **Aur.** Cina. Lach. Phosph. ac. **Puls.**

Dull: *Anac.* Calc. *Caps.* Carb. an. Ipec. Kali. **Nux vom.** Puls. Rhodod.

Eruption, on the sides of the nose: Alum. Canthar. Capsic. Chin. Rhus. Spig.

– on the nose: *Ant. crud.* **Aur.** Caust.

– in the nose: Ant. crud. Arn. Canth. Cic. Cocc. **Sil.** Spig.

– on the top of the nose: **Caust.** Ph. ac. *Sep. Spong.*

– in the corners: Dulc. Euphr Plumb. Rhus. Thuj.

Eruption, under the nose: Teucr. mar.

Haemorrhage: **Acon.** Cann. Conium. Croc. **Led. Rhus.** Sabin.

Inflammation: Agar. **Arnica. Ars.** Aur. **Bellad. Cann.** *Canth.* Lach. Merc. Natr. mur. Plumb. **Rhus. Sulph.**

Insensibility: Natrum muriat. Spigelia.

Itching: *Agar.* Alumina. Arn. **Bell.** *Bov.* Calc. Carbo veg. *Caust* Cannab. *Caps.* Coloc. Con. *Chel.* Chin. **Cina.** Kali. Lyc. Hell. Ign. *Laches. Merc.* Mur. ac. Nux vom. Platina. Plumb. Phosph. Phosphor ac. Sambuc. **Selen.** Seneg. Sep. *Silic.* **Spig.** Staph. Zinc.

Nose bleed: **Aconit.** *Agaric.* Alum. **Ambr. Ant. crud.** *Arg.* **Arn.** Ars. *Bar.* **Bell. Bry.** *Calc.* **Cann.** *Canth. Caps. Carp. veg. Causticum.* **Cham. Chin.** Cina. **Coff. Colch.** Con. **Croc.** *Cupr.* Dig. **Dros.** Dulcamara. *Ferr. Graphit. Hep. Hyosc.* **Ipec.** Kali. Lach. **Lycop. Merc. Mosch.** Natr. mur. **Nitr. ac. N. vom.** Petr. **Phos.** Ph. ac. *Pulsat.* Rhod. **Rhus. Ruta.** *Sabad.* **Sabin.** Sam-

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buc. *Sassap.* **Secale corn.** Seneg. *Sep.* **Silicea.** Spong. *Stannum.* **Sulphur.** Thuj. *Veratr.*

Pimples: Alumina. *Anac.* Bar. *Bell.* Calc. *Caust* Con. Dulc. Graphit. Kali. Mercur. Petr. Ph. ac. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Zinc.

Polypi: **Teucr. mar.**

Scurfs in nose: Alumina. Ant. crud. Arn. **Aur.** *Bry.* Canth. **Cham. Cic.** Cocc. Hepar. Hyosc. *Ignat.* Kali. Lachesis. *Merc.* **Nux vom.** Ph. acid. *Puls.* Selen. Sil. **Spigelia. Staph.** Thuj.

- under the nose: **Bar.** Kali.

B. Smell.

Smell of blood: Sil.

- of brandy: Aur.
- sensitive: **Acon.** Aur. Bar. **Bell. Cham.** *Chin.* **Cocc. Colch.** *Graph* Kali. *Lycop. N. vom.* **Phosph.** Plumb.
- putrid: Aur. **Bellad.** Calc. Merc. **Sulph.**
- fine, extremely: Acon. Agar. Aur. Bell. *Chin.* **Cocculus. Coff.** Con. N. vom.
- of lime: Sulph.
- of foul cheese: N. vom.

Smell, deficient: *Anac.* **Bell.** Hep. Hyosc. **Nat. mur.** Op. Plumb. **Pulsat.** Ruta. Sec. corn. **Sep. Sil. Zinc.**

- catarrhal: Graph. Merc. Puls. **Sulph.**
- fetid: *Belladonna.* **Phosph. Sep.**
- as of burnt hair: Graph. Sulphur.

Swelling: **Arn. Ars. Aur. Bell. Bry.** Calc. **Cann.** *Canth.* Caust. **Cham. Chel.** Cocc. Lyc. *Merc.* Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Phosphor. Ph. acid. **Puls.** *Rhus.* Sep. **Spigelia.** Stann. **Stram. Zinc.**

Swelling of bones: **Aur.**

Tetter: **Rhus.** *Spig.*

Twitching: Agar. Arnica. Aur. Caps. Con. Hyoscyam. *Plat.* Puls.

Ulcerated nostrils: Anac. Ant. crud. Arn. **Aur.** *Bell. Bryon.* Calc. Cham. Cocc. **Graph.** Hep. Hyosc. *Ign.* Lach. Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. Nitric acid. N. vom. Phosph. Phosph. ac. *Puls.* Sep. Spig. Stann. Staph. **Zinc.**

- exter. nose: **Puls.**

Warts: **Caust.**

VI. FACE.

A. Color and external appearance.

Acne rosacea: Arsenic. Cann. C. an. *Veratr.*

- blue: Aco. Ars. Asar. Bryon. **Camph.** Cham. Cic. Cina. Con **Cupr.** Dros. **Hyosc. Ign.** Ipecac. Mercurius. Op. **Samb. Spongia.** Stramon. **Veratr.**

Acne rosacea, margins around eyes: Anac. **Arsen.** Calcar. Cham. **China.** Cina. **Cocc. Cupr.** Graph. Hep. **Ignat. Ipecac.** Kali. Lach. Lycop. Merc. Phosph. Phosph. acid. **Rhus. Sabad.** *Sabin.* **Sec. corn. Staph.** Stram. Sulphur. **Veratr.**

- brown, changing to: Bryon

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Hyosc. *Iod. Op.* Sec corn. *Stram.*

Acne rosacea:
- bloated: **Aco. Arnic.** Aur. Bar. **Bell. Bry.** *Cham.* China. Cina. **Cocc. Cupr.** Dig. Dros. **Dulcamara. Ferr. Hyosc. Ipec.** Kali. **Led.** Lyc. Merc. Natr. c. Nux vom. *Op.* Phosph. Plumbum. Rhus. Sep. *Spig.* **Spongia.** Staph. **Stram.**

Complexion, changing: **Aco. Bell.** Bov. *Capsic.* **Cham.** *Chin.* **Cina.** *Crocus.* Hyosc. **Ign. Led.** Opium. Natr. c. **Phosph. Ph. ac.** Veratr. Zinc.

Complexion, jaundiced: Acon. **Ambra.** Ant. crud. **Arn.** Ars. **Bry.** Calc. *Causticum.* Canth. **Cham.** Chel. **Chin.** Cina. **Con. Croc. Ferr.** Graph. **Hell.** Hep. Ign. Jod. **Kali.** *Lyc.* **Merc.** Natrum mur. Nitr. ac. **N. vom. Op. Petr. Plumb.** Puls. Rhus. Secale corn. **Sep. Spigelia. Veratr.**
- shining: Aurum. Plumbum. **Rhus.** Selen.
- sallow: **Bryon.** Carb. veg. **Ferr. Merc. Phosphor.** Sec. corn.
- sickly: Anac. **Bryon.** Calc. Canth. Caust. **Chin. Cina.** Colch. **Cupr.** Kali. *N. vom.* Plumb. Phosph. Ph. ac. Puls. **Rhus. Sec. corn.** Silicea. Spigel. Stann. Staph. Sulph. **Veratr.** Zinc.
- red: **Acon.** Arg. **Arnica. Ars. Bar. Bell. Bryon.** Calcar. *Camph.* Cann. *Canth.* **Capsic.** Caustic. **Cham. China.** *Cic.* Cina. **Cocc.** *Coff.* Croc. **Cupr.** Drosera. *Euphr. Dig.* **Dulc. Ferr. Hyosc. Hep. Ign.** Ipec. *Laur.* Lyc. **Merc. Mur. ac.** *Natr. c.* **N. vom. Op.** *Petr. Phosph.* **Plat.** Plumb. *Puls.* **Rhus.** Ruta. **Sabad.** Sabina. Sep. Sil. *Secale cornut.* **Spigel. Spong.** *Stannum.* **Stramon.** Sulphur. Thuj. **Veratr.** Zinc.

Complexion,
- red and blueish: **Aco. Bell. Bry. Hep.** Merc. Opium. Phosphor.
- red, burning cheeks: **Acon.** *Arn.* **Bellad. Bry.** Cannab. *Caps.* C. an. Cham. **China.** *Cina.* **Cocc.** *Coffea.* **Dulc.** Hell. *Ign.* Kali. *Lycop. Merc.* **N. vom. Op.** *Plat.* **Sabad.** *Samb.* Stann. *Stram. Valer.*
- red on one side: Acon. *Arn.* **Cann.** Canth. **Cham.** Chin. **Ign.** Ipec. N. vom. Pulsat. Rheum.
- red, erysipelatous: **Bellad.** (Calcar.) Camphor. **Cham. Lach. Rhus.** Ruta. Stram.
- sallow: **Arsen. Bry.** Canth. **Chin. Cic.** Euph. **Ferr.** Hyosc. **Ignat.** Ipec. Merc. Natr. mur. **Nux vom.** Op. Plumb. **Phosph.** Sec. corn. **Sil.**

Emaciation: Selen.

Eyes, sunken: Ambr. **Arsen.** Calcar. **Camph. China. Cic. Cupr. Coloc.** *Dros.* **Ferr. Hyosc.** Jod. **Lyc.** Nitr. ac. Op. Phosphor. **Ph. acid. Sec. corn.** *Spongia. Stannum. Staphys.* **Sulph. Veratr.**

Features, altered: Ars. Bellad. **Camph.** Canth. Chamom. Colch. **Rhus.** *Spig.* **Veratrum.**

Freckles: **Calc.** Kali. **Lyc. Natr. c.** Phosph.

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Looks, sombre: Alum. *Cham.* Stram. Zinc.

Pale: *Aconitum. Ambr. Anac.* **Arn.** *Ars.* **Bell. Bry.** Calc. **Camph.** *Cann. Canth.* Caps. Carb. veg. **Cham. China. Cic. Cina. Coloc. Con.** Cocc. **Cupr.** Dig. Euphorb. Euphr. **Ferrum.** Graphit. **Helleb.** Hyosc. *Ign.* Jod **Ipec. Kali.** Laches. *Led. Lyc. Merc.* **Nux vom.** *Op. Plumbum.* Petr **Phos. Ph. ac. Puls. Rhus. Sabin. Sec. corn. Sep. Silicea. Spigelia. Spong. Stann.** Stram. **Sulph.** *Teucr. mar.* **Veratr.** *Zinc.*

Spots, yellow: Calc. Hell. Lyc. Natr. c. Phosph.

– red: Alumina. Ambr. Bellad. Canth. Croc. Lyc. Merc. Nux vom. Op. Phosph. Sabadilla. Samb. Sil. Sulph. Zinc.

– white: Ars. Merc. Natr. c.

Swollen veins: China. Ferr. Op.

Swelling: Alum. Ars. **Bell. Bry.** Calc. Canth Carb. veg. **Chamom. Dulc.** Graph. **Hell.** Hyosc. **Kali.** *Lycop.* Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Op. Petr. Phosph. Rhus. **Samb.** Sep. Stram.

– of forehead: Ruta.

B. Sensations.

A. In the face generally.

Blotches: Antim. crud. Canth. Cic. Hell. Lach. *Led. N. vom.* Op. Puls. Viol. tr.

Boils: Alum. **Arn.** Bell. **Bry.** Chin. Laur. Led.

Bones, inflammation of: Staph.

– swelling of: Sil. Spig.

– pains of: Asa f. **Caps.** Chel. *Colch.* Ruta. Samb. *Spigelia. Staph.* Valer.

Coldness: Asar. **Camphor.** Canth. Cham. **Cina.** Dros. Hyosc. Ign. **Ipecac.** Rhus. **Veratr.**

Comedones: Sabin. **Selen.**

Contraction: Alum. Asar. Chin. Dulc. *Nitr. ac. Rhus.* Sepiae. Spong. *Stann.*

Convulsions: **Bell.** Calcarea. *Camphora.* **Canth. Cham.** Cupr. Dig. Ipec. Phosphor Rheum. **Stram.** Sulph.

Crampy feeling: *Bellad.* Cina. Cocc. *Dig.* Dulc. Hyosc. Kali. Nitric acid. *Platina.* **Rhus.** *Spongia. Stannum.* Thuj. *Valeriana.*

Crusta lactea: Ambr. **Arsen. Bar. Bellad. Bry. Hep. Ledum. Mercur. Rhus. Sassap.** *Staph.* **Viol. tr.**

Distortion: Bell.

Drawing: *Arg.* Alumina. Anac. *Aur.* Bell. Bry. Cann. *Carb. veg.* Chel. Clem. Colch. *Dig.* Drosera. Dulc. Euphr. Graph. Kali. Lyc. Natr. mur. N. vom. Petr. Phosph. Ph. ac. Rhod. Rhus. Seneg. Sep. Sil. Spig. *Stann. Staph.* Sulph. *Veratr. Viol tr.* Zinc.

Eruption: Alum. Anac. **Ars. Aur.** Bar. *Calcar.* Carb veg. *Caust. Chamom.* **Cic.** Colch. Coloc. Conium. Dulc. Graph. Kali. Lachesis. **Led. Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur.** Petr. Plumb. Ph. ac. **Rhus.** *Sep.* Silic. Stann. Staph. *Veratr.* **Viola tr.**

Eruption on the lips: Aco. Ant. cr. *Arn.* Bar. Bell. *Bov. Bry. Cann.* Canth. Caps. Caustic. Chin. Coloc. Con. Dulc. Hep.

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Hyosc. *Ignat. Ipec.* Kali. Led. Mur. acid. *Nux vom.* **Rhus.** Samb. Scill. Spigelia. *Spong. Staphys.* Sulphur. Veratrum. **Zinc.**

Eruption,

– around the mouth: Ant. crud. Bar. *Bov.* Calc. Carbo veget. Cocc. Graph. Petr. Phosphor. Ph. ac. Rhod. *Rhus.* Sep. *Sil. Staph.* Veratr. Zinc.

– around the nose: Ant. crud. Bar. Bov. *Caust.* Dulc. *Natr. c.* Sep. Sil. Sulph Zinc.

– around the ears: Ant. crud. Mur. ac. Petrol. Phosphor. Sulph.

– on the forehead: Agar. Ambr. Ant. crud. Arn. Baryta. *Bov.* Calc. Canthar. Carbo veget. Chamom. *Clem.* Coccul. Euphorb. *Hell.* Hep. **Led.** Mur. ac. **Natrum mur.** Rheum. *Rhod.* Rhus. *Sep.* Sil. **Staph.** Sulph.

Erysipelas: Rhus.

Feeling of coldness: *Arn. Bar.* Merc. Mosch. Phosph. *Plat.* Rhod. **Ran. scel.**

Flashes of heat: *Ambr.* Arnica. Asa foet. C. an. *Coc. Graph.* Lyc. Nitr. acid. Petr. Sulph. Teucr. mar. *Thuj. Valer.*

Heat: **Acon.** *Agar.* Alumina. *Ambr. Anac.* **Arn. Ars.** *Asa f. Asar.* Bar. **Bellad.** *Bov.* **Bry.** Calc. Camph. **Cann.** *Canthar.* Caps. Carbo veget. Caust. **Cham. Chin.** *Cina.* **Cocc.** *Coffea.* Coloc. **Con.** *Croc.* Cupr. Digital. *Drosera.* Dulcam. *Euphr. Ferr.* **Graphit. Hell.** *Hepar. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec.* **Kali.** Led. **Lyc.** *Merc.* Mur. ac. Natrum mur. Nitr. ac. **Nux vom. Op. Petr.** *Platina.* Plumb. Phos. *Ph. ac.* **Puls.** Rheum. Rhod. **Rhus.** *Ruta.* **Sabad.** Sabina. *Samb.* Sassap. Senega. Sep. *Scill* Sil. *Spig.* **Spong.** Stann. *Staph. Stramon.* **Tar.** *Thuj.* **Veratr.** *Viol. tr.*

Herpes: Bar. Bov. Calc. Carbo veg. Caustic. Chel. **Graph. Led.** *Natr. c.* Nitr. ac. **Pet.** Phosph. **Rhus.** Sabad. Sep. Sil.

– on the cheek: Ambra. Anac. Bar. **Bov.** Bryon. Caustic. Merc.

– on the chin: **Bov.** Chel. N. vom.

– on the lips: **Rhus.**

– on the temples: **Alum.**

– on the forehead: Caps.

Itching: *Agar. Alumin.* Ambr. Arg. Arnic. Asa f. Aur. Bry. Bov. **Calc.** *Caps.* Carbo veg. *Caustic.* Clem. Coloc. **Con.** Dulc. Graph. Kali. **Lach. Lyc.** N. vom Opium. Petr. *Phosph.* Ph. ac. Plat. Plumb. *Rhus.* Ruta. Sabadilla. Sabin. *Sassap.* Sep. Sil. Sulph. Veratrum. Zinc.

Muscles, twitching of: **Bell.**

Pinching: Phosph.

Prosopalgia: Aconit. Alumina. Asa f. Aur. Bar. **Bell. Bry. Calc. Caps. Chin. Cina.** Colch. **Coloc.** *Con.* **Daph.** Graph. **Kali. Lyc.** Mur. ac. **Nitr. ac. Nux vomica. Phosph. Sep. Spigelia.** Staun. Staph. Valer. Veratr. **Verb.**

Pulsations: *Agar.* Cann. Cham Clem. Croc. Hell.

Tearing: **Agar.** *Alum.* Ambr. Arg. *Aur. Bell.* **Bry.** Calc. *Carb. veg.* Chel *Cina. Colch.* Con. Daph. Dig. Dulcam. Euphorbium. *Graph. Kali. Led*

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Lyc. Merc. Mur. ac. *Natr. c. Nitr. ac.* **Phosph.** Plumb. *Rhus.* Sassap. Senega. Sepiæ. *Silig. Spigelia. Spong. Staph. Sulphur.* Thuj. Teucrium mar. Zinc.

Pimples: Agar. Ambra. Ang. *Ant. crud. Arsen.* Bar. *Bellad.* Bov. Calc. Caps. *Carbo veg.* Caust. *Cocc.* **Con.** Drosera. Graph. *Kali. Lyc.* **Natrum mur.** Nux vom. **Nitr. ac.** Petr. **Phos.** *Ph. ac.* Rhus. Sassap. *Sep. Sil.* Sulph. Stann. *Staph.* Veratr. Zinc.

– around the eyes: Calc. Hep. Ign. **Merc.** Petr. Sil. Staph. Sulph.

– on the cheeks: Ant. crudum. Arn. Calc. *Canth.* Carbo veg. *Caust. Cham.* Cina. Dulcam. Hyosc. Nux vom. Phosphor. Sassap. Sabina. Sep. *Staph.* Valer. *Veratr.*

– on the chin: Ambr. Antimon. crudum. Bellad. Calc. Canth. Caust. Cic. Clem. Con. Dros. Dulc. *Hep.* Hyosc. Lyc. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. *Rhus.* Sabina. Sil. Spigelia. Spong. Sulphur. Thuj. Veratr.

Rhagades: Sil.

Sensation of heat: *Arn.* Asa f. Bar. *Bell.* Bry. Camph. Croc. Dros. Euphr. Ipec. *Merc. Nux vom.* Petr. Platina. Rheum. Rhus. Ruta. *Sabadilla. Spong.* Stramon. Thuj.

Spasms: *Ambr.* Carbo vegetab. **Camph.** Cann. *Cham.* Cocc. Cupr. Dig. Hep. *Op.* Sepiæ. *Stram.*

Stitches: Agar. Arg. **Asa f.** *Asar.* Aur. Bar. Bry. Calad. Canth. **China.** Cocc. Con. *Dig.* Graph. Ign. Kali. Lyc. *Merc.* **Natr. mur.** Nitr. ac. Petr. *Phosph. Plat.* Plumbum. *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Sabad. Sabin. Sep. *Sil. Spigelia.* **Spongia. Staph.** Stann. Sulph. Thuj. Veratr. **Verb.**

Sweat: **Acon.** Ambra. Arg. *Arn.* Ars. Asa f. *Bell.* **Bry.** Calc. Camph. *Cann. Capsic.* Carb. veg. **Cham. China. Cina. Coccul.** Coff. Con. Croc. **Cupr.** Dulc. Drosera. Hell. Hep. **Hyosc.** Ignatia. **Ipec. Laur.** *Led.* **Lycop.** *Merc.* **Natr. mur.** *N. vom.* **Op.** Petrol. Plat. **Pulsat.** *Rheum. Rhus.* **Sambucus.** Sassap. Sep. *Spong.* Staph. Stram. Stann. Sulphur. *Thuj.* **Valer. Veratr.**

– cold, on the forehead: **Bry. Cin.** Cupr. **Ipec.** Rheum. **Veratr.**

Tension: **Aconit.** Alum. *Arn. Asa f.* **Aur.** *Bar.* Bry. Calc. Cantharis. Chel. Colch. Con. **Euphorb.** Laurocer. **Led. Lyc.** N. vom. Petr. Platina. *Prosph.* Ph. ac **Pulsatilla.** Rheum. **Rhus.** Sabad. *Samb.* Sep. Spong. *Veratr.* **Verb. Viol. od.**

Throbbing: *Arn.* Bellad. Calc. *Sabad.* Staph.

Titillation: **Bell.** Cann. Coloc. *Laur.* Phosph.

Ulcers: **Ars. Bry.** Merc.

Vesicles: Alum. *Ant. cr.* Bar. Cantharis. C. an. Caust. **Euphorb.** Graph. Nitric acid. *Petr.* Plumb. Phosph. **Rhus.** Sepiæ. *Silicea* Sulph. *Valer.* Zinc.

Warmth. feeling of: Asa foet. *Asar. Cann.* Cantharid. *Chin.* Cocc. Coff. Croc. Laur. Phos. ac. Puls Samb. Seneg. Valer.

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B. On the lips.

(u. signifies upper lip; l. lower lip, and c. corner of the mouth.)

Black: Aconit. **Bryon.** Chin. **Mercur. Phosph. acid. Veratr.**

Blue: Agar. *Ars.* Caust. Cina. Con. *Cupr.* **Dig.** Op. *Phosph.* Stramon. **Veratr.**

Blisters, bloody: **Natr. mur.**
- **Bry.** *Ign.* Ph. ac. Plat.
- u.: Kali.
- l.: Ars. Bry.

Burning: Agar. Anac. *Arnica.* Ars. **Bry.** Caps. C. an. Chin. Hyosc. Kali. **Merc.** *Muriatic ac.* **N. vom.** Phosph. Rhod. Rhus. *Sabad.* Sulph. Thuj.
- u.: Ant. crud. Bar. Caustic. Daph. Graph. Merc. Natr. c. *Rhus.* Sabad. Sep. **Spigel.** *Staph.* Veratr.
- l.: Asa f. Bar. Bellad. Bov. **Bry.** Clem. Daph. Graphit. Kali. Phosph. *Phosphor. acid.* Sabad.
- c.: Arn. Coloc. Daph. Dros. Natr. c. Zinc.

Cancer: **Ars.** (Bryon.) Clem. **Con. Sil.**

Chapping: Alum. **Arn. Bry.** *Calc.* **Caps. Carbo veg.** Cham. Chin. Colch. Croc. *Ign.* Nux vom. **Phos.** Pulsatilla. Staph. Veratr. Zinc.
- u.: Caust. **Natr. mur.** Sab. Selen.
- l.: *Cham.* Chin. Daph. Dros. Graph. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosph. Ph. ac. **Puls.**

Contraction: Calc. Sec. corn.

Deadness, u.: Calc.

Distortion: **Bellad.** Graphit. Nux vom. Sec. corn.

Dry: **Aco.** Agar. Alum. Ambr. Anac. *Arn.* **Ars.** *Bar.* **Bell. Bry.** *Calad.* **Cann.** Canth. C. an. Cham. *China.* **Con.** Croc. Cycl. Dros. Graphites. Hyosc. Ign. **Merc.** Mur. ac. Nux vom. *Phosph.* Plat. Puls. *Rhodod. Rhus. Stram.* Thuj. Veratr. Zinc.

Dry, u.: Amm. Plat. Sulph.
- l.: Daph. Merc. Sabin.

Eruption: *Ars.* Daph. Lycop. Natr. c. Natr. mur. Petr.
- u.: Carbo veg. Graph. Lycop. Merc. *Sep. Sil.* Thuj. Zinc.
- l.: Calc. Natr. c. *Phosph. ac.* Sep.
- c.: **Bell.** Calc. Carbo veget. Graph. Hep. **Merc.** Natr. c. Petr. Rhod. Sep.

Eruption, vesicular: *Alumina.* Canth. *Laur. Natrum mur.* Rhus.
- - u.: Amm. mur. Ars. Carbo veg. Cic. Con. Graph. Hell. Laur. Mur. ac. Plat. Seneg. *Sil.* Stront. Valer.
- - l.: Aur. Bell. Bry. Carbo veg. Clem. Kali. Laur. Mur. ac. Natr. mur. Phos. Plat. Rhodod. Sassap. **Sepia.** Staph. Sulph.
- - c.: Caust. Daph. Laurocer. Seneg.

Glands, indurated: Con. Sulph. Zinc.
- ulcerated: *Ign.*

Heat: Ambr. *Arn.* Bell. Canth. Carbo an. Daph. Hep. Sep.

Herpes: Anac. Ars. Rhus. *Sep.*
- u.: Phosph. Sep.
- l.: Sep.
- c.: Carbo veg. Phosph. Sep.

Pale: *Ferr.* Kali. Lyc. Valer.

Peeling off: Alum. Bell. Canth. Caps. *Cham.* **Con.** Daphne. **Nux vom.** Platina. Plumb. Puls.

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Peeling off, u.: Sulph.
– l.: Daph. Kali. Natrum mur.

Pimples: Cann. Caps. China. Dulc. Hyosc. Ipec. Kali. Mur. ac. *Nux vom.* **Rhus.** Spong.
– u.: Aco. Ant. crud. *Arn. Bell.* Calc. Carbo veg. Capsicum. Caust. Dig. Kali. Led. Lycop. Nux vom. Rhus. Sassap. Sep. Scill. Silicea. Staphys. *Thuj. Zinc.*
– l.: Bell. **Bry.** Calc. Capsic. Caust. Ign Merc. Mur. acid. Natrum c. *Rhus.* Samb. Sil. Spig.
– c.: Antim. crud. Bar. *Bellad.* Calc. Cann. Canth. Caustic. Coloc. Phosph. Rhod. Rhus. **Veratr.**

Pressure, u.: Sulph. ac.
– l.: Valer.

Rhagades: **Arn. Bryonia. Cann.** *Caps.* Croc. Ign. Plat. Puls.
– u.: Agar. Kali. **Natr. mur.** Ph. ac. Sabad.
– l.: *Bry. Cham.* Nux vomica. **Puls.** Plat. Sulph.
– c.: Ant. crud. Merc.

Rough: Anac. Calc. Mur. acid. Plat.
– u.: Calc. Sulph.
– l.: Merc. Natr. mur.

Scurfs: **Ars. Bar. Bryon. Cann.** Cham. **Ign.** Mur. ac. N. vom. Staph. **Sulph.**
– u.: **Ars.** Cic. Kali. Mercur. Petr. *Sil. Staph.* Sulph.
– l.: Alum. Calc. Natrum mur. Ph. ac. Sulph.
– c.: Calc. Graph. **Ign.** *Sil.*

Spasm: Ambr. Bellad. Caust. Kali. *Merc.* Plat.

Swelling: **Arn.** Alum. Aur. Bell. **Bry.** Carbo veg. Caps. Chin. Dig. *Natr. mur.* Opium. Rhus. Stram.

Swelling,
– u.: Argent. *Bar.* **Bell.** *Bov. Canth.* Carbo veg. Con. Daph. Graph. Hep *Kali.* Lyc. Merc. **Natr. mur.** *Nitr. ac.* Petr. *Phosph. Rhus.* Staphys. Sil. *Sulph.* Thuj. Zinc.
– l.: Alum. Asa f. Calc. Caust. Daph. Lyc. Mur. ac. Natrum mur. **Puls. Sep.** Sil.

Trembling: Stram. **Sulph.**
– l.: Arn. Con.

Twitching: Arsenic. **Cham.** Dulc.
– u.: *Carbo veg.* Natr. c. Plat. Sabad. *Thuj. Zinc.*
– l.: Bry.

Tubercles: **Bell.** Caust. **Con.** Sep. Sil. **Sulph.**
– u.: Arsenicum. Bar. Graphit. Magnes c.
– l.: Ign. **Sep.**
– c.: Bry. Stront.

Ulceration, c.: Calc.

Ulcers: *Ars.* Bellad. **Capsic.** Cham. Chin. **Cic.** Con. Dulc. **Graph.** Natr. mur. **Nitr. ac.** *N. vom. Staph.* **Sulph.**
– u.: Caps. Caust. Daph. Kali. Merc. Staph.
– l.: Bry. Caps. *Ign* Lyc Merc. Nux vom. *Phosphor.* **Phos. ac.** *Puls.* **Sep. Sil.** Staph. Zinc.
– c.: Arn. *Bell.* **Graph.** Hep. Ign. Merc. Nux vom. Natr. mur. Phosph. Sil. Zinc.

C. Lower jaw and articulation of the jaw.

Bone, swelling of: **Sil.**

Burning: Aco. Bov. Caust.

Contraction: Nux vom. Puls Stann.

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Cramp: Alum. Asa fœt. Asar. **Bell.** Chamom. Cocc. Colch. **Ignat.** Kali. Merc. Mur. ac. N. vom. *Pul.* **Rhus.** Spig. *Spong.* Stann. **Sulph.**

-- in the joint: **Acon.** Arnica. **Bell. Bry.** Calc. **Camph.** *Canthar.* **Cic.** Colchic. Con. Hyosc. **Ign.** Laur. **Merc.** N. vom. **Op.** Phosph. **Plat.** *Plumb.* **Rhus. Sec. corn.** Spig. **Stram. Sulph.** *Verat.*

Cracking: Nitr. acid. **Rhus.** Sabad.

Depression: **Op.**

Dislocation: **Ign.** Petr. Ph. ac. *Rhus. Staph.*

Drawing: Alum. Arg. *Asa f.* Aur. Bry. Cann. Caust. Chin. Clem. Con. *Cupr.* Daph. *Dig.* Natr. mur. N. vom. Phosph. Plat. Pulsat. Rheum. Rhus Sabad. Sabin. Sassap. *Sil.*

Pain, arthritic: *Caust.*

– crampy: Digit. Plat. Sassap. Spong. Stann.

Pressure: Ambr. Arn. Asar. Aur. *Bry.* Chin Coff. **Cupr.** *Dros.* Ign. *Led.* Phosph. Sabin. Sassap. Spig. Veratr.

Rigidity: Bellad. *Caust.* Cocc. Euphr. Graph. Hyosc. *Merc. Nux vom* Petr. Sassap. Sep. Thuj.

Swelling: **Acon.** Arn. **Ars.** Staph. Veratr.

Tearing: *Agar. Anac.* Arn. *Aur.* Bar. **Bell.** *Bov.* Bry. **Canth.** Carb. anim. *Chin.* Cocc. Coff. Colch. Droser. Graph. Laur. Mercur. Nux vom. Phosphor. **Plumb.** Puls. Sassap. Spig. Stann. *Sulph.*

Twitching: Arn. Bell. Bryon. Canth. Chin. Cina. Con. Ign. Rhus. Sabin. Valer.

D. Chin.

Burning: Anac. Ant. crud. Bov. Canth. Caust. **Rhus.** Spong.

Coldness: **Veratr.**

Cramp: Bell.

Drawing: Caust. Cupr.

Herpes: **Bov. Chelid.** Natr. mur. Nux vom. **Sil.**

Itching: Alum. Con. Dig. *Kali. Lyc.* Natr. mur. Op. Phosph. Plat. Puls. Sassap. Scill. Spig. Stront. Sulph. *Zinc.*

Numb feeling: Asa f. Plat.

Pimples: Ambr. Anac. Ant. cr. Bell. Calc. Canth. Caust. Cic. Clem. Con. Dros. Dulc. Graph. Hyosc. *Luc.* **Merc.** N. vom. Nitr. ac. Rhus. Sabin. *Sassap.* Sil. Spig. Spong. Sulph. Thuj. *Veratr.* Zinc.

Pustules: Merc. Oleand. Sabin. Zinc.

Swelling: Carb. veg.

Tearing: Aur. *Caust.* Plat.

Ulcers: Hep.

Vesicles: Hep.

VII. TEETH AND GUMS.

A. Teeth.

Black: **Ignat.** Merc. Plumb. Sep. Staph.

Bleeding: Ambr. Bar. Graph. Phosph. Ph. ac. Sulph. *Zinc.*

Brittle: Lach. Plumb. Sabad. Staph.

Decay: Amm. Carb. an. Sil.

Dull: Agar. Caps. Nitr. acid. **Puls.** Spong. **Staph.**

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Falling out: Ars. Bry. **Merc.** N. vom. Plumb. Sec. corn.

Fetid: Calc. **Carb. veg.** Daph. Graph. Kali

Gritting: *Acon.* Ant. crud. **Ars.** Bar. **Bellad.** Canth. Caust. **Chamom.** Cic. **Coff.** Con. Hyosc. **Ign.** Merc. Plumb. **Sec. corn.** Sep. **Stram. Veratr.**

Hollow: Asar. Calcar. Daph. Hyosc. *Plumb.* Phosph. Sabad. *Sien. Sep.* Sil. *Staph.*

Loose: Acon. Arn. *Bry.* Camph. Cham. *Chin.* Cocc. Hyoscyam. **N. vom.** Op. Puls. Rheum. *Rhus. Staph.* Veratr.

Mucus on teeth: Alum. Arn. Bov. **Bry.** Cham. Daph. Iod. Plumb. Selen.

Smooth: Phosph. Selen.

Teething: Acon. Arn. Bryon. **Chamom.** Cic. Cina. Coff. **Cupr. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec.** N. vom. Op. Puls. **Rhus.** Stram.

Toothache, see Index.

Yellow: Iod. Lyc. Nitr. ac.

B. Gums.

Blue: Sabad.

Bleeding: Agar. Alum. *Ambr.* Ang. *Bar. Bellad. Bov.* Calc. **Carb. veget.** Caustic. Con. Euphr. **Graph.** Iod. Kali. Lycop. **Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. N. vom.** *Phosph. Ph ac.* Ruta. **Sep. Staph.** *Sulph.* Zinc.

Burning: **Bell. Chamom. Merc.** Mur. ac. **N. vom.** Petr. Puls. Rhus. Sep.

Corroded: **Merc.** Staph.

Fistula: Calc. Canth. **Caust. Natr. mur.** Petr. **Puls. Sil.**

Growths: **Staph.**

Heat: Bell. Lyc.

Indented: **Merc.**

Inflamed: Bov. Iod. Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Petr. Phosph. Sil.

Pale: Carb. an. **Merc.** Nitr. acid. Plumb. Sabin. Staph.

Putrid: **Ambr. Nux vom. Staph.**

Receding: Bov. **Carb. veg. Graph. Merc.** Natr. carb. Phosph. **Ph. ac.** Rhus. Sep. Staph.

Redness: **Carbo an.** Iodine. **Merc.** Nitr. Sep.

Sensitive: Amm. Ang. Arsen. Carbo veg. Caust. *Natr. mur.* Phosph Puls.

Spongy: Ang. Bry. **Graph. Merc. N. vom.** Staph.

Scurvy: **Cic. N. vom. Staphys.** (See Index.)

Suppuration: **Canth. Caust.** Lach. **Merc.** Petr.

Swollen: Alum **Ambr.** Ang. **Bar. Bellad.** Bism. Bov. **Calc.** Carbo an. *Carbo veg.* Caps *Caust.* **Cham.** Chin. Cocc. Graphites. Hep. Hyosc. *Jod. Kalic.* Lach. *Lyc.* **Merc.** Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** *Nitr. ac. Petr. Phosph.* Plumb. Puls. Sabin. **Sep.** Sil. Spig. **Spong. Staph. Sulph.**

Tubercles: Caust. Phosph. ac. Plumb. Staph.

Ulcerated: Alum. Aurum Bov. Calcar. Kali **Kali bichr.** Lyc. **Merc.** Millef. *N. vom. Phosph.* Sabin. Stann. **Staph.** Zinc.

Vesicles: Bellad. Calc. Canth. Daph. Nux vom. Petr. Sep. Staph.

White: **Merc. Staph.**

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VIII. MOUTH.

A. Buccal cavity.

Aphthæ: **Bry.** Caust. Cham. **Chin.** Ipec. **Merc. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Sulphur. Sulph. ac.**

Blisters: Ambr. Anac. *Canth. Calc.* Caps. Jod. *Merc.* **Nitr. acid.** Phosph. Spong. Staph. *Thuj.*

Blue: Cic. Merc.

Bleeding: **Bell.** Canth. *Mancinella.* **Millefol.**

Burning: Asa f. *Asar.* Bellad. Bov. Carbo veget. *Cantharis.* **Cham.** *Cupr. Merc.* Petr. Phos Plumb. Spong. Sulph. Veratr.

Breath, sour: Nux vom.

– bad: **Acon. Ambr. Arn.** *Agar.* **Aur.** Bar. *Bell.* **Bry.** Camph. Canth. Capsic. Calc. Carbo anim. **Carbo veget. Cham.** *Chin. Croc.* Digital. Ferr. Graphit. *Kali c.* Hyosc. Ign. **Ipec. Merc. N. vom.** *Petr.* Plumb. **Puls.** Sepiæ. *Spigel.* **Stram. Sulphur. Zinc.**

Coldness: Aco. Camph. Caust. Nitr. Rhus. Veratr.

Dryness: **Aco.** *Ambr. Amm. Ars. Aur.* Antim. crud. *Arn.* **Asa f.** Asar. **Bar. Bell. Bry.** *Calc.* Carbo veg. Cann. *Canth.* Capsic. Cham. *China.* Cina. **Cocc.** Coffea. Colch. *Croc.* Ferr. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. *Kali c.* **Kali bichr. Lyc.** *Mur. ac.* **Merc.** Natrum c. Nitr. Nitr. ac. **N. vomica.** Petr. **Phosph.** Phosph. ac. *Rhod. Plumb. Puls.* **Sabad.** Sassap. *Seneg.* **Sep.** *Sil. Spig.* **Stram. Sulph.** Thuj. **Veratr.** Zinc.

Foulness: **Arn. Ars. Aur.** Bell. Bov. **Bryon.** Capsic. **Carb. veg. Cham.** Chin. **Crotal.** Graph. Hyosc. Iod. **Merc. N. vom. Nitr. ac. Puls.** Ruta. Sabin. Spigelia. **Staph.**

Growths: **Staph.**

Heat: Amm. Calc. Camphora. Carbo veg. Cham. **Mercur.** Natr. c. Phosph. Plumb. Sil. Sulph.

Inflamed: **Acon.** Bismuthum. **Brom.** *Calad.* Canth. Colch. **Ign. N. vom.** *Veratr.*

Rough: **Carbo veg.** Caustic. Cina. Cocc. Dig. Ipec. **Millefol.** Ph. ac.

Skin detached: Merc.

Swelling: **Amm.** Causticum. Canth. **Merc.** Sep. Zinc.

Trismus: Calc. Con. Phosphor. **Sulph.**

Ulcers: *Arg.* Graphites. **Kali bichr. Merc.** *Natr. mur.* **Nitr. ac. N. vom.** Opium. Petr. *Phosph. Plumb.* Sepiæ. Sil. **Staph.** Zinc.

B. Palate.

Blisters: Iod. *Nux vom.* **Nitr. ac.** Phosph. Spig.

Burning: Carbo veget. Camph. Cann. Canth. Caustic. Cocc. Mur. ac. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Rhodod. Seneg. *Spig.* Staph. Thuj.

Dryness: Camph. Cann. Cina. *Cocc.* **Hell.** Merc. Nux vom. **Op.** *Plumbum.* Samb. Sepiæ. Staph. *Stram.* Sulph. Veratr.

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Inflammation: **N. vom.**

Peeling off: Amm. Euphorb.

Redness: *Ars.* **Bell.** Canth.

Smarting: Carbo veget. Coloc. Canth. Cham. China. Kali c. Merc. Seneg. *Zinc.*

Sore: *Daph.* Nitr. ac. Phosph. acid.

Stinging: Bar. Camph. Caust. Coloc. Ign. Kali c. Phosphor. Staph. Zinc.

Swelling: **Apis. Ars. Bell. Caps.** Chin. **Merc.** Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Seneg. Stram.

Ulcers: **Apis. Aur. Kali bichr. Merc.** Natr. mur. **Nitr. ac. Ph. ac.** Sil.

White: **Merc.**

C. Pharynx.

(Compare Larynx.)

Aphthæ: **Spong.** Staph.

Ball, histeric: *Calc. Causticum. Graph.* **Ign.** *Kali c.* Natrum mur. *Plumb. Sep. Sil.* Sulph. Valer.

Burning: **Aco.** Alum. Amm. *Ars.* Arn. Asa fœt. **Bellad. Calc. Camph.** *Cannabis. Canth.* Carbo veg. Causticum. **Cham.** *Cocc.* **Con.** Digital. Dros. **Euphorb.** *Graphites.* Hyosc. Iod. **Merc. Nitr. ac.** N. vom. Petr. Phosphor. *Puls. Rhod.* **Sabad. Seneg.** *Stram.* **Sec. corn.** Spongia. **Sulph. Veratr.**

Contraction: Aco. *Alum. Arg.* Ars. Asa fœt. Bellad. **Calc.** Causticum. Chin. Cic. *Daph.* Hyosc. Merc. Natrum muriat. Phos Sabad. Stram. **Sulph.** Veratr.

Croup, gangrenous: Ars. Chin.

– membraneous: **Aco. Brom.** *Cham. Dros.* **Hep.** Iodine. **Phosph.** Samb. **Spong.**

Croup, disposition to: Lycopod. Phosph.

Deglutition difficult: **Aconit.** *Arg.* Arn. Asar. **Bell.** Bry. **Calc.** *Canth.* Carbo vegetab. **Cham.** Chin. **Hyosc.** Ign. Ipec. *Kali bichr. Merc.* Natr. mur. *Nitr.* **Nux vom. Op.** Phosph. Ph. ac. Puls. *Pyro c.* **Sabad.** Spong. **Stramon. Sulph.** Thuj.

– noisy: *Arn.*

– desire for: **Bell.** Caust. *Con.* Ipec. **Merc.** Seneg. Sabad. Thuj.

– painful: **Acon.** *Alum* **Arg.** *Ars.* Asa f. *Bar.* **Bell.** Bry. **Calc.** Camph. **Canthar.** *Caps.* Carbo veg. Causticum. **Cham.** *China. Cocc.* Coffea. Croc. *Ferr. Graph.* Hell. Hep. Ign. Ipec. Kali c. Lycopod. **Merc.** Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Petr. *Phosph. Ph. ac.* **Puls. Rhus.** *Ruta.* **Sabad.** Sabin. Sep. Seneg. Sil. *Spig* Staph. *Stram. Sulph.* Zinc.

Dryness: **Agaric.** Alumina. Ambr. *Anac.* Ant. crud. Ars. *Asa f. Bar.* **Bell.** Bry. *Calad.* **Calc.** *Canth. Caust.* **Cham. Cocc.** Colch. Cupr. **Hyosc.** Ign. *Ipec.* Kali c. Lyc. *Merc.* Mur. ac. Natr. mur. *Nitr. ac. N. vom. Op* Petr. **Phosph.** Ph. ac. *Plat.* Plumb. **Puls.** Rhus. **Sabad.** Sabina. Sec. corn. Sepiæ. Sil. **Spongia.** Stann. Staph. **Stram.** Thuj. **Sulph.**

Inflammation: **Acon. Agar. Apis.** Alum. **Arg.** Ars. Bar. **Bell. Bry. Canth.** *Caps.* **Cham.** Con. Euphorb. Iod. Lach Lyc. **Mercur.** Petr.

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Phosph. Ph. ac. **Puls.** Ruta. Seneg. Sep.

Lump in throat: *Ambra.* Ant. crud. Arn. Ars. **Bell. Calc.** Caust. Croc. Hep. **Mercur.** Natr. m. **Plumb. Sabad.** *Sab.* Sep.

Paralysis: Aco. Bell. **Cocc.** Ipec. Plumb. Sep.

As if a plug in throat: Amm. **Bar.** Chamom. Crocc. Ferr. Hep. **Ign. Merc.** Mur. ac. Natr. mur. **Nux vom.** Sep **Sulph.**

Redness: **Aco.** Alum. **Apis. Bell.** Canth. **Merc. Nitr. ac.** Spong.

Rolling of drinks, audible: **Cuprum.** Laur.

Rough: **Acon.** Ambr. *Antim. crud.* **Arg.** Ars. Bar. Bryon. Carbo veget. Caustic. *China. Coccul.* Dros. Euphr. Graph. Hep Hell. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Mur. acid. Natr. c. **N. vom.** Phosph. Ph. ac. Plat. Plumb. Rhod. Rhus. *Sabad. Sassap. Seneca.* Spong. Stann. *Staph.* **Sulph.** Thuj. *Veratr.*

Scraping: Alum Anac. Arg. Ars. Bry. **Carbo an.** Cocc. *Croc. Dros.* Dulcam. Kali c. Hyosc. *N. vom. Puls.* Rhus. *Sabad.* Stann. Thuj. **Veratr.**

Smarting: *Ambr.* Carbo veget. Dros. Hyoec. N. vom. Ph. ac. Sep.

Sore throat, chronic: Ammon. Arg. *Bar. Bov.* Dulc. *Lach.* **Lyc.** Nitr. Pulsatilla. Rhus. **Zinc.**

– in measles: *Carbo veg.*

Heat: Bellad. Cham. Dulcam. Euphr. Ferr. Hyosc. Iodine. *Mercur.* Natrum c. Nitric ac. Phosphor. Rhododend. Sepiæ. Stram.

Spasm: Alumina. Carbo veget. Caps. Con. Dig. *Graph.* Ipec. **Phosphor.** *Sassap.* Sepiæ. **Stram.** Sulph. Veratr.

Swelling: *Aco. Arg.* **Bellad. Bry.** Carbo animalis. Cham. **Chin.** Hep. Hyosc. Iodine. **Ign.** Lyc. **Merc.** Petr. Spig. *Stann.* Sulph.

As if swollen: *Veratr.*

Ulcers: Arg. **Calc.** Iod. Ign. Merc. Nitr. ac.

Uvula inflamed: **Apis. Bell. Brom.** *Millefol.* **Mercur.** Ruta. **Zinc.**

– elongated: **Caps.** Chel. *Croc.* Plat. Sabad. Sulph.

– swollen: **Bell.** Calc. China. Coff. Dulc. Kali bichr. Lycop. **Merc. N. vom.** Pulsatilla. Sabad. Seneg. Sil. Sulphur. **Zinc.**

D. Saliva.

Froth at mouth: **Bell.** Calc. Camph. Canth. **Chamom. Cic.** Cocc. **Cupr. Hyosc. Ign.** Laur. Op. Plumb. Sec. corn. **Stram. Veratr.**

– bloody: Cantharis. **Hyosc. Pyrocarb. Sec. cornut. Stram.**

Mucus, bitter: Arn.

– bloody: Alum. Amm. Bism. Iod. Lyc. Mercur. Phosphor. *Sec. corn.* Selen. **Sulphur. Stram.** Thuj. Zinc.

– foul: Bellad. Bov. Calcarea. **Carbo veg.** Cham. China. Sep. Zinc.

– yellow: Bry. *Spig.*

– gray: *Arg.*

– green: Carbo vegetab. *Colch.* Natr. mur. Plumb. Zinc.

– salt: Alum. Amm. Bovista. Graph. N. vom. Phos. **Rhus.** Sulph.

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Mucus, sour: Plumb.
- sweetish: Asar.
- tasting badly: **Merc.**
- smelling badly: Chin. Ignat. Puls. Rheum.
- viscid: Alum. Ambr. Anac. Ant. crud. **Arg.** Asar. *Bell. Bry.* Camph. *Caps.* Chamom. Coff. Dulc. Euphr. Iod. **Ign. Merc.** Nux vom. **Phosph. Ph. ac.** Plumb. **Pulsat.** *Rhus.* Samb.

Ptyalism: Aconitum. *Ant. crud.* Agar. Alum. **Apis.** *Bellad.* **Brom.** Bry. Camph. *Canth.* Capsicum. *Cham.* Chin. Cocc. **Colchic.** Con. Cyc. **Dros. Dulc. Euphr.** Ferr. **Hell. Hyosc. Ign.** Iod. Kali c. **Ipec. Merc. Nitrum ac.** Nux vom. *Op.* Phos. Plumb. **Puls.** *Pyrocarb.* **Rhus.** Sec. corn. Spong. Staph. **Stram. Veratr.**

Saliva, bitter: Arn. *Ars.* Merc. Thuj.
- frothy: Ant. crud. *Bell. Bry.* Camphora. Canth. Cic. Cocc. *Ign.* Ipec. Phosph. Plumbum. Sil. *Sabin. Sec. corn. Spigelia. Stram.*
- watery: Asarum. Camphora. **Colch.** Dig *Dros. Hell.* Iod. *Ipec.* Lach. *Nux vom.* Phosph. Plumb. Staph.
- increased flow: Acon. Alum. Arg. Asar. **Bar. Bell.** Bov. **Brom.** *Bry.* Calc. Camph. Canth. Carb. veget. Caustic. Cham. **Chin.** Cocc. *Colchic.* Dros. *Dulc.* Graph. Hell. Hep. **Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Merc.** Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Phosph. **Pulsat. Rhus.** Sep. Spig. Spong. Staph. **Stram.** Sulph. **Veratr.**

E. Tongue.

Black: **Ars.** Chin. Op. Sec. corn.

Blotches: **Apis.** Dros. *Lycop.* Phosph.

Blisters: *Amm.* Arg. Ars. **Apis.** Bar. *Bell.* **Brom.** Bry. *Calc.* Canth. *C an. Caust. Cham.* Chin. Croc. Graph. Hell. Kali carb. Mur. ac **Natr. mur.** *Nitr. ac.* **N. vom.** Phosph. Puls. Sabad. Sep. Spig. Spong. **Staph.**

Blue: Ars. **Dig. Lach.** Mur. acid. *Subad.*

Burning: *Acon.* Alum. Argent. **Ars.** Asar. *Bar. Bell.* Bry. Calc. Canth. *Carb. an. Caust.* Chin. Coff. *Coloc.* Croc. Graph. *Hyosc.* Ign. Kali carb. Merc. Natr. mur. Op. *Phosph.* Ph. ac. *Plat. Plumb. Rhodod.* Sabad. Spig. Spong. *Sulph.* Veratr.

Cancer: **Apis. Ars.**

Coated, brown: **Arsen. Bell. Bry.** Carb. veg. *Crotal.* Mancin. Plumb. Sabin. **Sec. cor. Sulph.**
- yellow: **Acon.** Alum. Arn. **Ars. Bellad.** *Bry.* **Cann. Chamom. Chin. Cocc. Kali bichr.** Lach. **Merc.** Nitr. acid. **Sabad.** Sabina. Senec. Stann. Zinc.
- like a crust: Chin.
- like fur: Merc. Puls.
- frothy: Plumb.
- slimy: **Acon.** Agar. **Bell.** Canth. **Chamom. Chin. Cina. Ignat.** Merc. Nitr. *Nux vom.* **Phosph.** Plumb. **Puls. Sec. corn.** Sep. Sil. Stann.
- dirty: **Acon. Ant. crud.** Arn. Chin.
- blackish: **Ars. Bry. Merc. Sec. corn.**

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Coated, white: **Acon. Agar.** Alum. Anac. Ant crud. **Ars.** Asar. **Arn. Bell. Bryon.** *Calcar. Canth.* **Cann.** Carb. veg. **Cham. Chin. Cina.** *Croc.* Dig. Euphr. **Ign. Ipec. Merc.** Mur. ac. **Nat. mur. Petr.** *Phosph. Plumb.* **Puls. Rheum.** Rut. Sabad. Sabin. Sassap. Selen. Seneg. Spigel. *Staph.* **Sulphur. Veratr. Zinc.**

Cracks: Bar. Calc. Ign. Merc.

Cracked: Bar. **Bell. Bryon.** Calc. **Cham.** Chin. Plumb. **Ph. ac.** Sec. corn. Spig.

Dry: *Acon.* Ambr. **Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc.** Canth. Carb. veg. Caust. *Cham.* Cocc. Coff. Con. **Dulc.** Kali carb. *Lyc.* Hell. *Hyosc.* Ipec. Lach. **Merc.** N. vom. Op. Phosph. **Ph. ac.** Plumb. Puls. Rhus. Sep. Staph. Stram. **Sulph. Veratr. Zinc.**

Heat: Acon. **Bellad.** Canth. Carbo veget. Plumb. Pulsat. Stram. Sulph.

Heavy: *Anac.* **Bell.** Calc. Carb. veget. **Merc.** Mur. ac. Natr. mur. Plumb. N. vom. Ruta.

Indented: **Merc.**

Inflammation: **Aconit.** Arn. Canthar. Cham. **Nux vom.** Plumb.

Papillæ, erect: Croc. Oleand.

– inflamed: Bell.

Paralysis: Acon. **Bar. Cocc.** *Crotal. Dulcam.* Ipec. Hyosc. Laur. *Mur. ac.* **N. vom. Op. Rhus.** Rut. Sec. cor. Stram.

Peeling off: Spig.

Ranula: **Ambr. Calc.** Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Staph.

Red: **Cham.** Veratr

Roughness: Acon. Alum. Bar. Calc. **Carb. veg.** *Cocc.* Dulc. Graph. Hyosc. Merc. Phosph. Sep. Stram. **Sulph.**

Smarting: Acon. *Arn.* Arsen. Asar. Bell. Cham. *Chin.* Coloc. Croc. Dros. Ign. *Ipec.* Natr. mur. Op. Sep. Sulph. Zinc.

Sore: Agar. Ars. Canth. Cic. Dig. Kali c. Lyc. Merc. Mur. acid. Natr. mur. *Nitr. ac.* Op. **Sen. Sil.**

Suppuration: Canth. Mancin.

Swelling: Anac. **Apis. Ars. Bell. Bryon.** Calad. Chin. **Cic.** Dig. Dros. **Glonoin.** Hell. *Merc. Natr. mur.* Plumb. *Pyrocarb.* Ruta. Sabad. **Sec.** Sil. *Stram. Veratr.*

Tongue protruded: Aco. Plumb.

Trembling: Bell. **Phos. ac.** Stram.

Twitches: Sec. corn.

Ulcers: Amm. **Apis. Arsen.** Canth. Chin. Cic. Dros. **Kali bichr.** Lyc. *Mur. ac. Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.* Op.

Ulcers, at the edge of tongue: Caust. *Merc. Nitr. ac.* Thuj.

– under the tongue: Lyc.

White: **Arsen.** Canth. Coloc. Hell. Kali carb. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Op. *Petr.* **Phosphor.** Puls. Sep. **Sulph.** Veratr.

Withering: **Veratr.**

F. Speech.

Dumb: Cicuta. **Pyrocarb.** *Stram.*

Speech, impeded: **Acon.** *Anac.* Arg. **Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Cann.** Canth. *Carb. veg.* **Caust. Cocc.** Conium. *Dulc. Hyosc. Ign.* **Lyc. Merc.** *Mur. ac.* Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Op. Plumb. Petr. Phosphor. **Sec. cor. Spong. Stann. Stram.** Sulph. Veratr. Zinc.

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Speech, hurried: **Acon.** Bry. **Hep.** Merc.
- stuttering: *Cocc.* Stram.
- slow: Thuj.
- low tone: Bell. *Canth.* **Chamom. Chin.** Hep. N. vom. Op. *Sec. corn.* Staph.
- nasal: Bry.

Speechless: Arn. Ars. **Bar. Bell. Bryon.** *China.* Con. **Crotal.** Cupr. **Hyosc.** Lyc. *Merc. Mur. ac.* **N. vom. Op.** Phosph. Plumb. **Puls.** Ruta. *Sec. corn.* **Stram.** *Veratr.*

Stuttering: **Aco. Arn. Bell.** Cham. *Euphr.* Hell. Opium. **Sec. corn. Stram.** *Verat.*

Stammering: Euphr.

Voice, clear: Chin. Secale corn. Spong. Stram. **Veratr.**
- low: Ant. crud. Canth. **Ign.** Nux vom. Op. **Puls.** Secale corn. Spong. Veratr.
- indistinct: Bry. *Cann.* Cocc. **Hyosc. Sec. corn.** *Stram.* **Veratr.**
- loss of: *Antimon. crud.* Cann. Dros. Hyosc. Lach. Plumb. Ruta. Spong. **Veratr.**

IX. APPETITE.

Loss of appetite: **Aco.** Agar. Alumina. **Ant. crud.** Arg. *Arn. Ars. Bar.* **Bell. Bry.** *Calc. Canth.* Carbo vegetabil. Caustic. Cham. **China.** *Cic. Cocc.* Coff. *Colch. Con. Croc.* Cupr. **Cycl.** Dig. Dros. Dulc. Ferr. Graphites. Hell. Hep. Hyosc. *Ign. Ipec. Lach.* **Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. Nux vom.** *Op.* Phosphor. *Plat. Puls.* Rhodod. **Rhus.** *Ruta.* Sabad. Sec. corn. **Sep. Sil.** Spigel. Spong. Stann. Staph. **Sulph.** *Thuj. Veratr.* Zinc.

Aversion to beer: Bell. Cham. China. **Cocc. N. vomica.** Phosph. Spig. Spong. *Stann. Sulph.*
- to brandy: **Ign.** Merc.
- to bread: *Con.* Ign. Lycopod. **Natr. mur.** Nitr. ac. **Nux vom.** Phosph. Ph. ac. **Puls.** Rhus. **Sep.** *Sulph.*
- to brown bread: *Kali c.* **Lyc.** *N. vom.* Puls. *Sulph.*
- to solid food: *Ferr.* Mercur **Staph.**

Aversion,
- to fat food: *Ars.* Bell. **Bry.** Calc. **Carbo veg.** Drosera. Hell. Hep. Merc. **Natrum mur. Petr. Pulsatilla. Psorin.** Rhus. Sep. *Sulph.*
- fish: *Graph.* **Zinc.**
- meat: Alum. Arn. Ars. Aur. *Bry.* **Calc. Carbo veget.** Causticum. Ferr. *Graph. Ign.* **Kali bichr.** *Lyc. Mercur.* **Mur. ac.** *Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.* N. vom. Op. **Petr.** *Plat.* Puls **Rhus.** *Sabad.* **Sepiæ. Sil. Sulph.** Zinc.
- broth: Arn. Ars. Belladonna. *Graph.* Rhus.
- vegetables: **Hell.**
- coffee: Bellad. **Bry. Calc.** Carbo veget. **Cham.** China. **Coff.** Dulc. *Lyc.* Merc. *Natr. mur.* **N. vom. Phosphor.** Rhus. *Sabad.* Spig.
- to milk: Arn. Bell. **Bryon. Calc.** *Carbo veg. Cina. Ign. Natr. c.* Nux vom. Phosphor. **Pulsat. Sep. Sil.** Stann. *Sulph.*

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Aversion,
- sour things: **Bellad.** *Cocc.* **Ferr.** Ign. **Nux vom.** Ph. ac. **Sabad. Sulph.**
- salt things: *Carbo veg.* Graph. **Selen.**
- sweet things: *Ars.* **Caust.** Graph. *Merc.* Nitr. ac. *Phos.* **Sulph. Zinc.**
- to water: **Bellad. Brom.** Bryon. Canth. Caust. China. Lyc. *Natrum mur.* **N. vom. Stram.**
- to wine: *Ign.* Lach. **Merc.** *Rhus.* **Sabad.** Sulphur.

Desire for beer: **Acon. Bry.** Calc. *Causticum.* China *Cocc.* Graph. *Lach.* **Merc. Natr. c. N. vom.** *Op.* **Petr.** *Ph. ac.* **Pulsat.** Rhus. **Sabad.** *Spig.* Spong. *Sulph.* Zinc.
- bitter things: *Dig.* **Natrum mur.**
- brandy: *Aco.* Arg. **Ars.** Bov. Bry Calc. China. Cic. **Hep.** Mur. ac. **N. vom. Op.** Puls. **Selen. Sep.** *Spigel. Staph.* **Sulph.** *Sulph. ac.*
- bread: **Ars.** Bell. Bov. Ferr. Hell Ign. *Natr. m.* **Plumb.** Puls. Staph.
- bread and butter: Ferr. Ign. Merc.
- something refreshing: Carbo an. *Caust.* **Cocc. Phosph. Ph. ac. Pulsat.** *Rheum.* **Valer.**
- for fat food: *Nitr. ac.* **Nux vom.**
- for meat: Hell. Sulph.
- liquids: *Ferr.* Merc. **Staph. Sulph.**
- pastry: Plumb.
- smoked things: **Caust.**
- vegetables: *Alum.* **Magnes. carb.**

Desire for
- cucumbers: *Ant. crud.* Veratr.
- herrings: *Nitric ac.* Veratr.
- cheese: Ign.
- coffee: *Ars.* **Aur. Bryon.** Capsicum. *China.* Colch. *Con.* Mosch. **Selen.**
- chalk: **Nitr. ac. N. vom.**
- sweet things: **Amm.** Calcar. Carbo veg **Chin.** *Ipec.* **Kali c. Lyc. Natr. c.** Nux vom. Petr. *Rheum.* **Rhus. Sabad.** Sulph.
- farinaceous: **Sabad.**
- milk: Anac. *Ars.* **Aur.** Bov. *Bry. Calc.* **Chel. Mercur.** Natr. mur. Nux vom. *Ph. ac.* Rhus. **Sabad.** Sabina. **Sil.** Staph.
- fruit: *Alum. China.* **Ignat.** Puls. **Sulph. ac. Veratr.**
- juicy: **Ph. ac.**
- salt: *Calc.* Carbo veg. **Caust.** Conium. *Nitric acid.* Phosph. **Veratr.**
- sour: **Antim. crud. Arn. Ars. Bry.** *C. an.* **Cham.** China. Con. *Dig.* **Hep.** *Ign. Kali c. Lach.* **Phosph.** *Puls.* Sabin. *Sec. corn. Sep.* **Stram. Sulph. Veratr.**
- wheat bread: *Aur.*
- warm food: Cycl. **Ferrum.** *Lyc.*
- wine: *Aco.* Arg. Bov. Bryon. Calc. Chin. **Cic. Hep.** *Lach.* Pulsat. **Sep.** *Spigelia.* Staph. Sulph.

Bad effects of food or drink: see Index.

Hunger: Agar. Alum. Antim. crud. *Arg.* Ars. Aur. *Bellad. Bryon.* **Calc.** Canth. Carbo veg. Cham. **China. Cina.** Cocc. *Cuff.* **Graph. Hell.**

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Hyosc. Ign. *Lyc.* Merc. Mur ac. Natr. mur. *Nux vom. Op.* Petr. Phosphor. Plat. Plumb. **Puls.** Rhus. *Sabad. Secale corn. Sep.* Sil. Spong. *Staph.* Veratr.

Hunger,

- without appetite: *Ars.* Bellad. *Bry.* Calc. **Chin.** Dulc. *Hell.* Ign. Lyc. **Natr. mur.** Nux vom. **Op.** Puls. **Rhus.** *Sil.* Sulph. Veratr.
- canine: **Ars.** Bryon. **Calc.** Cham. **Chin. Cina.** *Cocc.* Graph. Hell. Hyosc. **Iodine. Lyc.** *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** Op. *Phosph. Puls. Rhus.* Sep **Sil.** *Spig.* Sulph. Veratr.

Thirst: Acon. *Ant. crud. Arn.* **Ars.** *Bell.* **Bryon. Calc.** *Canth. Carb. veg.* Caust. *Cham.* **Chin.** Cina Coffea. Crocus. **Crotal.** *Cupr.* Dros. Dulc. Ferr. *Hep. Hyosc.* Ign. **Kali bichr. Merc.** *Natr. mur. Nux vom.* Plumb. *Rhus. Sec. cornut. Silic. Stram.* **Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Thirst,

- loss of: Ambr. **Apis.** Arsen. Bellad. *Camph.* Canth. Chin. Con. **Hell.** Hep. Lycop. **N. mosch.** Oleand. Op. Ph. ac. **Puls.** Rhus. *Sep. Spig.* Spong. *Staph.*
- with aversion to drinks: Arn. **Bell. Canth.** Caust. **Hyos.** *Lach.* Lyc. *Natr. mur.* **Nux vom.** Rhus. Samb. **Stram.**
- none, but desire to drink: **Ars.** Camph. *Cocc. Coloc.* Graph. *Mancin.* Phosph.

X. TASTE.

Taste, bitter: **Aconit.** Alum. Ant. crud. Arg. **Arn. Ars.** Aur. Bar. **Bell.** *Bov.* **Bry.** *Calcar. Canth.* **Carb. veg. Cham. Chin.** *Cocc.* Coff. Croc. Cupr. **Dig. Glonoin.** *Hyosc.* **Ign. Ipec. Kali c. Lyc. Merc.** Mur. ac. **Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.** Nux vom. Op, Petr. *Phosph.* **Pulsat.** Rhododend. **Rhus. Sabad.** *Sabin. Sec. corn. Sepiæ. Silic.* **Spong.** *Staph. Stram. Sulph.* **Veratr.**

- of food: **Ars.** *Bryon. Camph. Chin.* Ferr. Hell. Hep. Ign. Ph. ac. *Puls.* Sabin. Staph. *Stram.*
- of blood: Alum. *Ars.* Canth. Ferr. **Ipec.** Kali carb. *Rhus.* Sabin. Zinc.

Taste,

- burnt: *Bryon. Cyclam.* Laur. **Puls.** *Scill. Sulph.*
- of pus: **Dros.** Merc. Natr. carb. **Puls.**
- nauseous: Bry. Chel. N. vom. Puls. Valer.
- earth: Caps. Ferr. Hep. Merc. **Puls.**
- flat: Agar. Alum. Ant. crud. Ars. *Asa f.* **Aur.** Bell. **Bry.** *Caps. Chin.* Coloc. Dig. Dulc. Euphorb. **Ign.** Ipec. Natr. mur Op. Ph ac. Puls. Rhus. Sec. corn. Stann. **Staph.**
- foul: **Acon. Arn.** *Ars.* Aur. **Bellad.** *Bry. Cham.* **Con.** *Cupr.* Ign. *Kali carb.* Lycop. **Merc.** Mur. ac. **N. vom.** *Ph. ac.* **Puls. Rhus.** *Spig.* **Staph.** *Veratr.*

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Taste,
- of foul eggs: **Acon. Arn.**
- bilious: Acon. Bry. **Cham. Puls.** Veratr.
- of cheese: Chin.
- chalky: *Ign.* **Nux mosch.**
- insipid: Acon. Alum. **Ars.** Bell. **Bry.** *Caps. Chin.* Euphras. **Ign.** Kali c. Op *Petr.* Phosph. Sabin. Spig. Stann. Staph. Valer.
- salt: Alum. **Ars.** Bar. Bell. Calc. **Carb. veg.** *Chin.* Coff. Croc. Iod **Merc.** Puls. Rhodod. Sulph.
- sour: Acon. *Alum.* Ars. Aur. *Bar.* Bell. *Calc.* Canth. *Caps.* **C. an.** Con. Chamom. Chin. *Cocc.* **Crotal.** Graph. *Ignat.* **Kali c. Kali bichr.** *Lyc. Merc.* Nitr. ac. **Nux vom. Pyrocarb.** *Phosph. Puls.* Rhus. *Sep. Sil. Sulph.*

Taste,
- slimy: Alum. **Arn.** Arsen. **Bell.** Cham. **Chin.** Cocc. Dig. Hell. Hep. **Lyc.** *Merc.* Nux vom. **Petr. Phosph.** Ph. ac. *Rhus. Sep.* Sulph.
- sweetish: Alum. **Aur.** Bell. Bry. Canth. Chin. *Coff. Croc. Cupr.* Ferr. *Kali c. Lyc. Merc. N. vom. Phosph. Plat. Plumb. Puls.* **Sabad.** Spong. *Sulph.* Zinc.
- offensive: *Ars.* **Brom.** *Bry. Calc.* Canth. Chin. Cocc. Dros. Ign. **Merc.** Natr. mur. *Nux vom.* Phosph. **Pulsat.** *Sep.* Spig. *Stann.* Sulph. Zinc.
- lost: Alum. **Anac.** Ant. cr. *Bell.* Bry. *Calc.* Hyosc. Ipec. Kali c. Lyc. Merc. *Natr. mur. Rhodod. Sec. corn.* Sep. Silic. Stram. Sulph. Veratr.

XI. ERUCTATIONS.

Eructations, bitter: Alum. **Arnica.** Ars. Bar. Bell. **Bry.** Cham. Chin. **Calc. Carb. veg.** *Cocc.* **Droser.** Hyosc. Ign. Kali carb. Lyc. **Merc.** Mur. ac. **N. vom.** Phosph. **Pulsat.** Sil. Spong. *Stann.* Sulph. **Veratr.**
- foul: Acon. **Arn. Bellad. Brom.** *C. an.* **Cocc.** Merc. Mur. ac. **N. vom.** Phosph. Puls **Sep. Sulph.**
- after eating: **Antim. crud.** *Bellad.* **Bry.** Camph. Canth. Chin. Cina. Cocc. Coff. **Crotal.** Euphr. Ferr. Graph. Ign. Natr. mur. Phosph. **Pulsat. Rhus. Sil.** Sulph. **Thuj.**
- bilious: *Arn.* **Bryon.** Cocc. *Dros.* N. vom. Puls. Spong. Veratr.

Eructations, hot: Mancin.
- spasmodic: Ferr. **Nux vom. Phosph.** Ruta.
- loud: Ant. crud. Caust. **Con.** Kali c. **Petr.** Phosph. Plat. Puls.
- empty: Acon. Agar. Alum. Ambr. Ant. crud. Arn. *Ars.* Bar. **Bell. Bryon. Calc.** Cann. Canthar. **Carb. veg.** *Caust. Coloc.* **Con.** Chamom. *China.* **Cocc.** Coff. Colchic. Croc. **Dulc.** *Euphorb.* **Graphit.** Hell. Iod. Ign. Ipec. Kali c. *Lyc.* **Merc. Millefol. Natr. mur.** N. vom. **Phosphor.** Plumb *Plat.* **Rhus.** Ruta. *Sabad.* **Sabin. Sep. Sil. Spig.** *Spong. Staphis.* **Veratr.**

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Eructations,
- sour: **Ambr.** Arsen. **Bar.** Bell. *Bry.* Calcar. Carb. veg **Cham. Chin.** Con. Dros. Dig. Graph Ignat. **Kali c. Kali bichr. Lyc.** *Mercur.* **Natr. mur. N. vom.** Op. **Phosph. Puls.** Sabin. Sil. **Stann. Sulph.** *Sulph. ac.* Zinc.
- fetid: Bism. **Cocc. Merc.** N. vom. **Sulph.** Thuj.
- incomplete: *Arn.* Bell. Canth.

Eructations.
Cina. Cocc. Con. Hyosc *Millefol.* Natr. mur. Ph. ac. *Rhus.* Sabad.
- suppressed: **Aconit.** Alum. *Ambr.* Bar. **Bell.** Calc. Canthar. Caustic. **C. an.** Cocc. **Con.** Hyosc. Ign. Kali carb. N. vom. *Phosph.* Plat. Plumb. Puls. Sulph.
- repulsive: Asa f. **Cina. Nat. mur.** Ph. ac. Plumb.

XII. HEART-BURN, REGURGITATION.

Heartburn: Agaricus. *Alumina.* **Ambr.** Ant. crud. **Arg.** Arn. **Bar.** *Bell.* **Calc. Capsic. Carbo veg.** Caust. Cham. **Chin. Croc.** *Crotal.* **Con.** Dig. Dulc. Ferr. Graph. **Iod.** Ign. **Lyc.** Merc. **Natrum mur. N. vom.** *Petr.*

Regurgitation, bitter: *Arnica.* Bar. Bry. *Dros. Ign. Nux vom.* Phosph. Puls. Rhod.
- of blood: Canth. Chin. Merc. N. vom.
- salt: Arn. Lyc. Veratr.
- sour: Alum. Calc. *Con.* Dros. Nux vom. Petr. *Plumb.* Puls. Rhus. Sabin. Spong. Zinc.
- of food: Antim. crud. Arnica. **Bell. Bry.** Camph. Canth. **Carbo veget.** Cham. Dulc. Ferr. Ign. Lyc. Merc. **Nux vom.** *Phosph.* Plumb. Puls. Sep **Sulph.**
- of water: *Aco.* Arg. Arn. Bar. **Bryon.** *Cann.* Caust. Cina. Hep. Kali c. Merc. Nux vom. Petr. Phosph. Plumb. Puls. *Sulph. ac.*

Rising: Alumina. Bellad. Calc.

Rising,
Chin. Phosph. Pulsat. Rhus. Sabad. Stann.
- hot: Asa f. Canth. Carbo veg. Cic. Coffea. *Croc.* Dulc. *Hell. Merc. Nux vom.* Plat.
- cold: *Veratr.*
- sweet: Aco. Chin. Plat. Merc. Stann.
- burning: Arsenic. Bov. Calc. Carbo veget. *Croc.* Hep. Hell. Lyc. Nux vom. Phosph. **Sabina.** Secale corn. **Sep.** *Sil.* Staph. **Sulph.** Thuj. **Verat.** Zinc.

Water-brash, bitter: Chelidon. Graph. Nux mosch. Sulph.
- sour: Bell. Calc. C. an. Con. Natrum c. Sulph.
- general: Ant. crud. Arsenic. **Bry. Carbo veg. Chin.** Cina. Cocc. Graph. Hell. *Ign. Kali c.* Lyc. Merc. Nux vom. Staph. Sulph.
- more fully: Aco. Alum. **Ars. Bar. Bryo. Calc.** Canth. **Carbo veg.** Caustic. **Cic. Cina. Cocc. Dros.** Ferr. Hep. Ign. Kali c. Lyc **Natr.**

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Rising,
mur. Nitr. ac. *Nux vom.* **Petr.** Phos. Puls. **Sabad. Sep. Sil.** Spig. Staph. **Sulphur. Veratr.**
– with shuddering: **Sil.**
– with hiccup: **Aconit.** *Agar. Alum.* Ant. crud. Arg. *Ars.* Asar. *Bar.* **Bell.** *Bov.* **Bry.** *Calc.* Cann. Canth. *Carbo veg.* Causticum. Cham. *Cic.* Cina. **Cocc.** Coff. Colchicum. Con. **Cupr.** Dig. *Dros.* Dulcam. Euphr. Euphorb. Graph. Iod. Kali c. Merc. *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** *Op.* Phosph. **Pulsat.** Samb. Sep. **Spong. Staph. Stram.** Sulph. **Veratr.**

XIII. NAUSEA, VOMITING.

Loathing: Aco. Ant. crud. *Arg.* **Arn. Asar.** Bar. **Bell.** Bry. **Canth.** Cham. **Chin. Cocc. Colch.** *Cupr.* Digit. Dulc. *Ferr.* Hep. Ign. **Ipec.** *Kali c. Merc.* Nux vom. **Op.** Phosph. *Plumb.* Puls. Rhod. Secale corn. Sep. Sil. Spigel. Stram. Sulph. ac.

Nausea, generally: **Aco.** Alum. **Ant. crud.** *Arg.* Arn. **Ars. Bell.** *Bry. Calc.* Cann *Carbo veg.* Caustic. *Cham.* **China. Cocc.** Coff. *Con.* Croc. *Cupr.* Dig. Dros. Dulc. **Glonoin.** Hep. Ign. **Ipec.** Kali c. *Lyc.* Mosch. *Mercur.* **Mancin.** *Natr. mur.* **Nux vom.** Petr. *Phosph.* Ph ac. **Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. Sabad. *Sep.* **Sil.** Staph. **Sulph. Veratr.**
– in the chest: *Aco.* Bry. *Croc. Merc.* Nux vom. **Rhus.** Sec. corn. Staph.
– in the throat: Aco. *Ars. Bell.* China. Cocc. Coffea. **Cupr. Cycl.** Ferr. Merc. **Ph. ac. Puls.** Rhus. Spig. **Stann.** Staph. Sulph. Valer.
– in the stomach: Aconit. Arn. Asar. Calc. Cann. Cantharis. Cham. Chin. Cic. Cocc. Croc. *Cupr.* **Hell.** *Ipec.* Kali carb. *Lyc.* Merc. Natr. mur. **Nux vom. Phosphor. Puls.** Rhus. Sil **Sulph. Veratr.**
– in the abdomen: *Bell.* **Bry.** Cocc. *Cupr.* Hell Hep. **Puls.** *Rheum. Samb.* Sil. Staph.

Qualmishness: Aco. Arnica. **Ars.** Bar. Bellad. Bry. Calc. *Caps. Carbo veg.* **Caustic. Cham.** China. Cina. Coffea. *Croc.* Digit. Euphr. Hep. Ign. Ipec. Kali c. *Lyc.* **Natr. c.** *Nitr. ac.* **Nux vom.** *Petrol.* Phosphor. Plat. *Pulsat. Rhus. Sabad.* Sil **Staph. Sulph.** *Thuj. Veratr.* Zinc.

Retching: Aco. **Ant. crud.** Arg. **Arn. Ars.** *Asar.* **Bell. Bryon.** Canth. Chin. Cocc. Cupr. Dig. Dulc. **Glonoin. Hyosc. Ipec.** Lyc. Natrum mur. Plumb. **Pulsat.** Sabin. Secale corn. *Sulph.* **Veratr.**

Vomit, inclination to: **Acon. Ant. crud.** *Arg.* **Arn.** Ars. Aur. **Asar. Bell. Bryon.** Cann. Canth. C. veg. Cham. *China.* **Cocc.** *Coffea.* Croc. *Cupr.* Dig. Ferr. *Graph.* Hep. *Hyosc.* **Hell.** *Ign.* Iod. **Ipec. Kali bichr.** Lyc. **Merc.** Mur. ac. **N. vom.** Op. Plat. Plumb. **Puls. Pyro carb. Rhus.** Sabina. Secale corn.

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Vomit. inclination to:
Sep. *Sil.* Spig. Spong. *Staph.* Stram. **Sulph.** Thuj. **Veratrum.**

– anxious: Aco. Calc Caustic. **Kali c.** Lach. Lyc. *Nitrum ac.* Plumb. Sabad.

Vomiting, generally: **Antim. crud.** Arg. **Arn. Arsen. Asar.** Bar. **Bell. Bryon.** Calc. Camph. Cann *Canthar.* **Caps. Cham.** *Chin.* **Cina. Cocc. Coffea.** *Colch.* Con. **Cupr. Dig. Dros. Dulc.** *Euphorb.* **Ferr.** Graph. Hell. Hep. **Hyosc. Ipec.** Iodine. Kali c. Lach. Lyc. **Mercur. N. vom. Phosph.** Ph. ac. *Op.* **Plumb. Puls.** Ruta. *Sabin.* **Sec. corn.** Sep. **Sil.** Sulph. Veratr. Zinc.

– bitter: **Bryo.** Cann. Canth. **Cham.** Chin. Cocc. **Cupr. Ipec. Sec. corn.** Sep. Sil. **Sulph.** Thuj. **Veratr.**

– bloody: **Aco. Arn.** *Arsenic. Bry.* Camph. **Cann. Canth. Chin.** *Cupr.* **Dros. Ferr. Hyosc. Ipec.** Lyc. **Nux vom.** Op. **Plumb.** Pulsat. Rhus. Sepiæ. *Stann.* Veratr. Zinc.

– of brown substance: Arsenic. Bism.

– bilious: **Acon.** Ant. crudum. **Ars. Bell. Bism. Bryo.** Camph. *Cann.* Canth. **Cham.** *Colch.* **Con.** Cupr. *Dig. Dros.* **Dulc.** Hyosc. Ipec. Iodine. **Kali bichr.** Lyc. **Merc.** Natr. mur. **N. vom.** *Phosph.* Puls **Sab. Sec. corn.** *Sep.* Sil. Stann. **Stram. Veratr.** Zinc.

– yellow: Arsen. Bryon. Cann. Colchic. Iod. Ipec. Plumbum. *Veratr.*

Vomiting.

– yellow-green: Arsen. Bryon. **Dulc.** Ipec. **Veratr.**

– of drinks: Ant crud. **Dulc. Ipec.**

– green: Aco. Ars. Asar. **Bry.** Cann. **Chamom. Crotal. Cupr.** Digitalis. Hell. Hep. Hyosc. **Ign. Ipec. N. vom.** Op. *Plumb.* **Pulsat.** Stram. **Veratr.**

– violent: *Cupr.* Ipec. Veratr.

– green-blackish: Plumb. **Petr.** Phosph.

– of urine: **Op.**

– of fæces: Bry. **N. vom. Op.** Plumb.

– sour: **Ars.** *Asar.* **Bellad. Calc.** *Caust.* **Cham.** Chin. Cocc. Ferr. *Graphites.* Hep. **Ipec.** Lyc. **Nux vom.** Op. **Phosph. Psorin.** *Pulsat.* Sabin. Secale cornut. Stann. Stram. **Sulph.** Veratr.

– frothy: **Veratr.**

– of mucus: **Acon.** Ant. crud. **Ars.** Bar. **Bell.** Bry. Cann. **Cham. Chin.** Cocc. *Cupr.* **Dig. Dulc.** Ferr. Graphit. Hep. *Hyosc. Ign.* **Ipec.** Lyc. **Merc. N. vom. Pulsat.** Phosph. **Sec. cornut.** Sil. *Stram. Sulph.* **Veratr.**

– of food: *Antim. crud.* **Arn. Ars.** Bell. **Bryon. Calc.** *Canth.* **Chamom. Chin. Cina.** Cocc. Coffea. **Coloc.** Dig. **Dros.** Ferr. Graphites. **Hyosc.** Ign. **Ipec. Kali bichr.** Kali c. Lach. Lycop. **Merc. N. vom.** Op. Phos. ac. **Plumb. Puls. Pyro carb.** *Sabin.* Sep. *Sil.* Stan. **Sulph. Veratr.**

– fetid: **Cupr. Ipec.** Plumb. Sec. corn. Veratr.

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Vomiting.
- watery: *Asar.* **Bry.** Cannab. **China. Cupr.** Dros. Ferr. Hyosc. Ipec. Pulsat. *Stram.* **Veratr.**
- black: **Ars.** Calc. Camphora. *Chin.* Hep *Ipec. Lyc.* **Mancin. Nux vom.** Op. Petr. **Phosph. Plumb.** Secale

Vomiting,
corn. Stram. Sulph. Sulph. **ac. Veratr.**
- of worms: **Aco.** Anac. **Ars. Cina.** Coff Ferr. *Hyoscyam.* Merc. Natrum mur. **Sabad. Secale corn.** *Sil. Spigelia. Veratr.*

XIV. STOMACH AND PIT OF STOMACH.

A Stomach.

Acidity: Con. Graph. Sil. *Sulph. acid.* Zinc.

As if bloated: Alum. **Bellad.** Bov. Chin. *Con.* Croc. Dulc. Ferr. Hell. Iod. **Kali bich.** Lyc. Nitr. ac. *Nux mosch. Op.* Petr. Phosph. *Sab.* Stann. Zinc.

Burning: **Acon.** Ambr. Arg. **Ars.** Asa f. Bar. *Bell.* **Bry. Calad.** Calcar. **Camph. Canth.** Caps. **Carb. veg.** Chin. **Cic.** Colch. Con. Croc. Digit. **Euphorb.** *Graphit.* **Ignat.** Iod. Nux vom. Petr. *Phosph.* Phosph. ac. **Sabad. Sec. cornut. Sep. Sil. Sulph.**
- at the pylorus: **N. vom.**

Cancer: **Ars. Lyc. N. vom.**
- as if something alive in it: *Croc.*

Cold: **Ars. N. vom. Puls. Veratr.**

Coldness: Alum. **Arsen.** Bar. Caps. Con Graph. Ign Natr. mur. *Phosph.* Sabad. Sulph. *Sulph. ac.*

Constriction: Aco. *Alum.* **Bry.** *Bellad. Calc. Carb. veg.* Chin. *Con. Cocc. Euphorb.* **Lycop. Nux vom.** Phosph. Plumb. Sil **Sulhp.**

Contraction of pylorus: Ars. Euphorb. Ign. Nitr. ac. **Nux vom. Phosph.** *Zinc.*

Cramp: Ars. Ambr. *Ant. crud. Arn.* Asa fœt. Bar. Bellad. **Brom. Bry. Calc. Carb. veg. Caust. Chamom. Chin. Cocc. Con.** *Cupr.* Dig. Euphorb. Ferr. Hyosc. Iod. **Ign. Ipec.** Kali carb. **Lyc.** Merc. *Natr. c.* **Natr. mur. N. vom.** Petr. Phosphor. *Plumb.* **Puls. Psorin.** Sabad. **Sec. corn.** Seneg. **Sep. Sil. Stann. Staph. Sulph.** *Sulphur. acid.* Thuj. **Valer.** Veratr.

Crampy pains: Arn. **Caust.** *Euphorb.* Ign. Kali carb. Nux vom. Puls.

Cutting: Alum. *Antim. cr.* Ars. Asa f. **Calc.** Cann. Canth. Chel. Digit. *Kali carb.* Petr. Phosph. Stann. Sulph.

Empty feeling: Alum. Bar. Bry. Carbo veg. Caust. Chin Dig. Graph. *Iyn. Ipec.* Iod. Kali c. *Kali bichr.* Lyc. *Mur. ac.* Natr. mur. N. vom. Petr. Phosph. Platin. Plumb. **Rhus.** *Sep. Veratr.*

Flatulence, feeling of: Arnica. Ars. Croc. N. mosch.

Fullness, feeling of: *Aco.* **Alum.**

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Arn. *Asa f.* Asar. Bar. Bov. Calc. *Canth. Carb. veg. Cham.* **Chin. Cocc. Ferr.** Hell. Iod. Kali c. Ign. Lach. **Lyc.** Merc. N. vom. Opium. Petr. **Phosphor.** Puls. **Rhus.** *Sabina.* Sepiæ. Silicea. *Stann.* **Sulph.** *Sulph. ac.* **Valer.**

Griping: **Caustic.** *Euphorb.* Graph. Natr. carb. **Phosph. Sil. Stann.**

Heat: Aco. Ars. Camph. Canth. Cocc. Con. Digit. *Euphorb.* Mur. ac. Plumb. *Phos.* Sulph.

Inflammation: **Aco. Ant. cr.** Arsen. Bell. **Bry. Canth.** *Chin. Cic.* Colchic. **Hyosc. Ipec. Nux vom.** Phosph. Plumb. **Puls.** *Sabad. Sec. cor.* Stram. *Veratr.*

Movements: Cocc. Cupr. Iod.

Pinching: Argent. *Arn. Asar.* **Bry.** Canthar. Con. **Croc.** Dulcam. Hell. Nitr. ac. Rhus. Sep. Stann. Sulph.

Pressure: **Acon.** *Agar. Ambr.* **Ant. crud.** Arn. *Anac.* **Asa fœt.** *Asar.* **Ars. Bar. Bell.** *Bov.* **Bryon. Calc.** *Canth.* **Carb. v. Caust. Cham. Chin. Cic.** *Cocc.* **Coloc. Con. Crotal.** Cupr. Dig. **Ferr.** *Hell.* Hep. **Ign.** Ipec. Iod. **Kali c. Lyc.** Mercur. Mur. ac. **Natr. mur. Nux vom. Op. Petr. Phosph. Ph. ac. Plat. Plumb. Puls. Rhus. Sabin. Sec. corn.** Sep Spigel. Spong. **Staph.** Stram. **Sil. Stann. Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Pressure as from a stone: **Aco.** Alum. Arn. *Ars.* **Bar.** *Bry.* **Calc.** Carbo veget. **Cham.** Dig. Ferr. Kali c **Merc.** N. vom. Op. **Puls.** Sepiæ. **Sil.** Staph. Sulph.

Rumbling: Arn. Arsen. Croc. Graph. Kali c. Natr. c. Phos. Ph. ac. Sep. Staun. Zinc.

Tearing: Arn. *Ars.* Puls.

Weak digestion: Bar. Bryon. **Calc.** Canth. **Carbo an.** Caust. Con. **Chin.** Cuprum. Dig. Graph. Hyosc. Ign. Lyc. **Merc. Natr. c. N. vom.** *Op.* Petr. Phosph. **Pulsat.** Ruta. **Valer.** Veratr. Zinc.

Wrenching: Arn. **Calc.** Carbo veg. Caust. Chin. **Cocc.** Lyc. **N. vom.** Petr. Phosph. Puls. **Sulph.** Sulph. ac.

B. Pit of stomach.

Anxiety: *Ars.* **Bry.** *Calcarea. Cann.* Canth. **Cham.** Chin. Cic. Con. *Ferr.* Ign. Mercur. **N. vom. Pulsat.** *Sabad.* Sabina. **Sec. corn.** *Stram. Stann.* **Sulph.**

Burning: Ambr. Ant. crudum, Arg. **Ars. Bry.** Caps. Cham. **Kali bichro. Mancin.** *Merc.* Natr. mur. **Nux vom. Phosphor. Pyro carb. Sec. corn.** Sep. Sil. **Veratrum.** Zinc.

Constriction: Agar. Alumina. Asar. Calc. Carbo veg. Digit. Dros. Kali c. Merc. Natrum mur. Plat. Rhus. Sulph. Zinc.

Cramp: Hyosc. Kali c. Nitric ac. Phosph.

Cutting: Anac. Bellad. *Bryon. Cann* Digit. Kali c. *Mercur.* Nitr. Phosphor. **Sulphur.** Valer.

Digging: *Arn. Chin.* Cina. Kali c. Natr. mur. **Phos.** Sabad. **Sulph.**

Gnawing: Glonoin.

Oppression: Ars. Ant. crudum. **Bell. Bry.** China. **Cocc.**

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Hyosc. Platina. Plumb. Rhus. Sec. corn. Staph

Pressure: **Acon.** Anac. **Arn.** **Ars.** Asar. Aur. Bar. Bellad. **Bry.** *Caps.* **Carbo veget.** Caust. **Cham.** China. Cocc. **Cupr.** Dig. Graphites. Hell. Hyosc. Ign. *Ipec.* Kali c. Lyc. Merc. **N. vom.** **Natrum mur.** Petr. **Phosph.** Plat. **Puls.** *Rhod. Rhus. Sec. corn.* Sep. *Spig.* Stann. *Staph. Sulphur.* Valer. **Veratr.**

Pulsations: **Asa f.** Cann. Cic. Iod. Merc. Puls. Rhus. Thuj.

Sensitiveness: Alumina. Arn. **Bry.** **Camph.** Canth. Carbo vegetabilis. Cupr. Ferr. Hell. **Hyosc.** Kali. c. *Natrum c.* **Nux vom.** **Sec. cornut.** Spong. **Stann.** **Veratr.**

Stitches: Aconit. *Anac.* **Arn.** Bar. *Bell.* **Bryon.** **Calad.** Canth. **Caps.** Chel. *China.* Cocc. Coff. Cupr. Dig. Dulc. Euphr. Graphit. **Ign.** Iodine. **Ipec.** Kali c. Natrum mur. Phosph. *Plat.* Plumb. **Puls.** *Rhus. Sabin.* **Sep.** Sil. **Spig.** Staph. Stann. **Sulph.** Zinc.

Sweat: Bell. Nux vom. Secale corn.

Swelling: Ars. Aur. **Bellad.** Bryon. **Calc.** **Cham.** *Cic.* Coff. Ferr. Hell. Kali c. **Lyc.** **N. vom.** **Natr. mur.** Op. Sabina.

Throbbing: Arn. Ars. **Asa f.** Bell. Cann. Carbo veg. Cham. **Cic.** Dros Ferr. Ipec. Phos. **Puls.** **Rhus.** **Sep.** *Sulph.*

Tension: Acon. Anac. Arsenic. **Bry.** **Cham.** Cocc. Dros. Dulc. Hep. **Kali c.** Lycop. **Mercur.** Pulsat. Phosphor. **Rheum.** Sabin. Staphysag. Stann. Sulph. **Veratr.**

XV. HYPOCHONDRIA.

(*L.* signifies: region of the liver; *S* region of spleen; *B* both sides.)

Burning: **Aco.** Alum. Bryon. *Crotal.* Ign. Mur. ac. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Plat. Secale corn. Sulph.

– *S.:* Cann. Chel. Graph. *Ign.* Seneg. Spig.

– *B.:* Laur. Kali carb. Mercur. Sulph.

Constriction, *L.:* Aco. Asa f. Asar. **Dros.** **Ign.**

Distention, *L.:* Arn. **Bryon.** Lyc. **Merc.** Sep.

– *S.:* Merc. Natr. c. Nitr. ac.

– *B.:* Calc. **Cham.** *Ign.*

Flatulence: Cham. Chin. Colch. Ign. *Nux vom. Puls. Veratr.*

Hardness, *L.:* Arn. **Bryon.** Calc. Cann. **Graph.** **Merc.** **Mur. magn.**

– *S.:* Iod.

Inflammation, *L.:* **Aco.** **Bell.** **Bry.** Canth. **Cham.** **Cocc.** **Ignat.** **Merc.** **Nux vom.** **Puls.** *Sec. corn.*

– *S:* Acon. **Ars.** Dros. Ferr. **N. vom.** Plumb.

– *B.:* **Aco.** Canth. *Nux vom.*

Pressure, *L.:* *Aco.* **Ambr.** **Arn.** **Ars.** *Asa f.* Bar. *Calc.* **Carbo veg.** Camphor. Chamom. Chin. **Cocc.** Con. **Graph.** *Ign.* Iodine. **Kali c.** *Lycop.* **Merc.** **Mur. magn.** Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Petr. Phosph. Ruta. Sabad. Sabina. Sepiæ.

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Pressure, *L.:*
Stann. Staph. *Sulph.* Veratr. Zinc.
– *S.:* Alum. **Arn.** Asa f. Bell. Camph. Cann. Chin. Con. *Ign.* Lycop. Mur. ac. Natrum mur. Petr. Plat. Rheum. Rhodod. Rhus. Sassap. Sepiæ. Stann. Zinc.
– *B.:* **Aco.** Alum. **Arn.** *Asa f. Camph.* Caps. *Cham. Chin.* Cocc. **Con.** *Ign.* N. vom. Ph. ac. Rhodod. Sec. corn. Spong. Staph. Veratr. *Zinc.*

Stitches, *L.:* **Aco.** *Agar. Alum.* Arn. *Asa f. Bell. Bov.* **Bry. Calc.** Camph. Canth. Carbo veget. **Caust.** *Chin.* **Cocc.** Con. Dulc. Graphites. Hyosc. Ipec. Iod. *Kali c. Laur.* Lyc. Merc. *Mosch.* Mur. ac. *Natr. c.* **N. vom.** Phosphor. Platina. *Plumb. Psorin. Rhus. Sep. Si.* **Sabad.** Spig. Spong. Sulph. Zinc.

Stitches,
– *S.:* Aco. *Agar.* **Arn.** Arsen. Aur. Bar. Bry. Caust. **Chin. Glonoin.** Hep. Ignat. Ipec. *Mur. ac.* Natrum mur. Ph. ac. Plumb. **Rhodod. Selen. Spig. Sil. Sulph.**

Swelling, *L.:* Cann. China. N. mosch.
– *S.:* **Ign.** N. mosch. Ruta.
– *B.:* *Aco. Alum.* Arn. Arsenic. Bry. Canth. *Chin.* Ferr. Ipec. Phosph. Plumb. Pulsat. **Sil.** Spig.

Tension, *L.:* Ars. Brom **Bry.** Calc. Carbo veg. Causticum. **Ferr. Lyc. N. vom.** Sulph. **Veratr.**
– *S.:* Camph. Con. Merc. Rhus. Zinc.
– *B.:* **Aco.** Ant. crud. Asa f. Calc. **Cham.** Chin. Conium. **Ferr.** Hell. Lyc. **N. vom.** Op. Puls. *Staph.* **Veratr.**

Warmth, feeling of: *Sabad.*

XVI. ABDOMEN.

A. Sensations.

Alive, as of something: Cann. **Croc.** Hyosc. Ign. **Merc.** Plumb. Spong. Thuj.

Ball, ascending: Acon. Ignatia. Plumb.

Bloating: *Acon. Alum. Ambra.* **Antim. crud.** *Arg.* **Arn. Ars.** *Asa f.* **Aur.** Bar. **Bell. Bry.** *Calc. Canth. Capsicum. Carbo an* **Carbo vegetab.** *Caust.* **Cham. Chin.** Cic. **Cina. Cocc. Coloc.** Con. *Croc.* Cupr. Dulc. **Euphorbium.** Euphr. *Ferr.* **Graphit.** *Hell. Hep. Hyosc* Iod. **Ign.** Ipec. *Kali c.* Lachesis. **Lyc. Merc.** *Mur. ac.* **Natr. mur. N. vom. Op.** *Petr.* **Phosph.** *Phos. ac. Platina. Plumb.* **Pulsat. Rheum.** *Rhod.* **Rhus. Ruta. Sabina. Sec. cornut. Sep.** Sil. Spigel. Spong. *Stannum.* **Staph. Stram. Sulphur.** *Thuj.* **Valer. Veratrum.** Zinc.

Bounding, as of something: **Croc.**

Bruising pain: Asa fœt. Aur. *Camph.* Cann. Cina. *Coccul.* Coloc. Con. (Ferr.) Hell. *Hep. s. c.* Ign. *Nux vom.* Op. Phos Pulsatilla. Samb. Sep. *Staph.* Stram. Sulph. *Valer.* **Verat.**

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Burning· **Aco.** Alum. (Ambr.) Arg. Arn. **Ars. Asa f.** Bell. **Bry.** Camph. **Canth.** Caps. Carbo vegetab. *Caust. Cham.* **Coccul. Coloc.** Cuprum. Euphorb Euphr. Graphites. **Ipec.** Kali c. Laches. Merc. **N. vom.** Phosph. acid. Plat. *Plumb.* (Puls.) Rhus. *Sabad. Sabin.* **Sec. cornut. Sep. Sil.** Spigelia. *Spong. Stann.* (Thuj.) Veratr.

Coldness: Alum. Ambr. **Ars. Kali c.** Merc. Phos. Plumb. Ruta. *Secale cornut. Sulphur.* Zinc.

Cloths too tight, as if the: Nux vom.

Crampy feeling: Ambr. Arsen. *Carbo veget.* Coccul. **Coloc.** Con. Graph. Phosph. Ph. ac.

Colic: *Aco. Alum. Arn.* Arsen. Asa f. *Aur.* **Bar.** Bry. Camphora. Cann Canth. **Cham.** *Chin.* **Cocc. Coff. Coloc.** Con. **Cupr.** Digit. Euphorb. Ferr. Hell. Hep. sulph. *Hyosc. Ign.* Iod. **Kali c.** Mur. ac. **N. vom. Op. Plumbum. Puls.** *Ruta.* **Secale corn. Staph. Stram. Veratr.**

Contraction: Arg. Aur. Bell. Calc. Carbo an. Carbo veget. **China. Coccul. Coloc.** Con. Dig Euphorbium. Ferr. Graph. Hep. sulph. Ignatia. **Ipec.** Kali c. Lach. **Lycop.** Nitric acid. **N. vom.** Petr. Phosphor. **Ph. ac.** Platina. **Plumb.** Rheum. **Rhus. Sabad.** Sabin. *Sec. corn.* Sep. *Spig.* **Sulph.** Thuj.

Cramps: *Alum.* Ambr. Arsen. *Aur.* Bell. **Bryon.** Caustic. **Chamom.** Chin. **Coccul. Coff.** Con. **Cupr.** Digitalis. Euphorb. Ferr. Hep. sulph. **Hyosc. Ign. Ipec.** Iodine. **Kali c. Mosch.** Mur. ac. **N. vom.** *Plumb.* **Pulsat. Rhus. Sec. corn.** Spong. **Stann.** *Staph.* **Stramon.** *Thuj.* **Valer.** Veratr.

Creeping: Asa f. Carbo veget. Caust. Chin. Plat. Stann. Zinc.

Cutting: (Aco.) Alum. *Ambra.* **Ant. crud.** Arg. *Arn. Ars. Asa f.* Bar. (Bell.) **Bryon.** Calc. *Camph. Canth. Carbo an.* Carbo veg. Caust. **Cham. Chin. Cina.** Coccul. Coff. **Coloc.** Con. **Croc. Cupr.** *Dig. Dros.* Dulc. Graph. *Hep. sulph. Hyosc.* **Ignat. Ipec.** Iod. *Lach.* **Lyc. Merc.** *Mur. ac.* **Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. N. vom.** *Op. Petr.* Phosph. Ph. ac. Plat. *Plumb.* **Puls. Rheum. Rhus. Sabad.** Sabin. Selen. **Seplae. Sil. Spig.** *Spong.* **Staph. Sulphur.** Valer. **Verat.** *Zinc.*

Digging: Alum. Arn. Ars. *Asa f.* **Bell.** Calc **Cina.** Coloc. **Con.** Dig. Dulc. Graph. Kali c. **Phosph. Phosph. ac.** Rheum. Rhod. **Rhus. Sabadilla.** Sep. *Spig.* Spong. *Stann. Valer.*

Dislocation-pain: Arn. Carbo veget. Dulc. Ign. Plat. Rhus. Thuj. *Valer.*

Drawing: Aco. Ars. Asa fœt. Bar. Bry. Calc. Camph. Cann. *Caps.* Carbo veget. Chamom. **Chin.** Cic. *Coccul.* Conium. Cupr. Dros. Graph. *Hep s. c.* Hyosc. *Ign.* Iod. Lyc. Nitrum ac. **N. vom.** Op. *Plat.* Plumb. **Puls.** *Rheum.* Rhodod. *Rhus.* Ruta. Sabin. Sep. Spig. Stann. *Staph.* Stramon. Thuj. Valer. *Veratr.*

Dropsy: *Acon.* **Ambr. Arn. Ars. Bry.** Camph. **Canth. China.** Dulc. *Ferr.* **Hell.**

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Kali c. Lyc. Merc. *Nux vom. Spong.*

Dysenteric pain: *Arn. Bryon.* Rhus.

Empty feeling: Ant. crudum. Arn. Carbo veg. Caust. Cham. Cina. Cocc. *Coloc.* Croc. Dulc Euphorb. (Hep. sulph.) Kali c. Lach. **Merc.** *Mur. ac.* N. vom. Phosphor. Pulsat. Rhus. Sabad. **Sep.** *Stann.* Zinc.

Flatulence, moving about: Ant. crud. Bell. Bry. *Cann Canth.* Caps. Carbo an. Caust. Chin. Cina. Coff. Croc. Dig. Euphorb. Hell. Hep. sulph. **N. vom.** Plat. *Plumb.* **Pulsat.** Sabad. Stann. Staph. Sulph.

Fulness: Alum. Ant. crudum. Arn. **Ars.** *Asa f. Aur* Bar. Calc. Camph. Cann. *Canth.* Cham. **China. Cic.** *Coffea.* Coloc. **Con.** *Croc.* Dig. *Ferr.* Graph. Hell. Hyosc. Ignatia. *Kali c. Lyc. Mur. ac.* Natrum mur. **N. vom.** *Phosph. Phos. ac.* Plat. Plumbum. **Pulsat.** Rheum. **Rhod. Rhus. Sil.** Spig. Spong. Stann. *Sulphur.* Thuj. Valer. Zinc.

Gurgling: Alum. *Ambr.* Asa f. Carbo veg. Cham. Croc. Dig. Graph. Hell. Lyc. Merc. Nux vom. Ph. ac. Plat. Plumbum, Sep. Stann. Valer. Zinc.

Griping: Aconit. *Bell.* Cham. Coloc. Con. Hep. s. Ipec. **N. vom.** Phosph. *Pulsat.* **Sil.** *Stann.*

– colicky: Bry. Canth. Euphorb. *Plumb.* Ruta. Sil.

Hardness: Alum. **Ars.** Bellad. **Calc.** Caps. Caustic. Cham. **China. Coloc.** Con. Cupr. *Ferr.* **Graphit.** Hep. sulph. Hyosc. *Kali c.* Merc. Phosph. *Plumb.* **Puls. Sec. corn. Sep. Sil. Sulphur.** Valer. **Veratr.**

Heat: *Bellad. Bryon.* Calcarea. **Camph. Canth.** Carb. an. Carbo veg. *Cic.* **Cina.** Digit. Euphorb. Graph. **Ipec. Lyc.** Phosphor *Plumb.* Ruta. Sil. Spong. Stann. Sulph. Zinc.

Heaviness: Ambr. *Asa f* Aur. Bell *Camph.* Ferr. **Graph.** Hell (Ipec.) Merc. **N. vom.** *Op.* Puls. *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Sec. corn. **Sep.** *Staph.*

Inactivity: Camphor. Chamom. **Kali c. Nux vom. Op.** *Staph.*

Indurations: *China.* **Lycop.** Plumb.

Inflammation: **Acon.** *Arsen.* **Bellad. Bryon. Canth. Cham.** Chin. Cic. *Ipec.* **N. vom.** Phosph. *Plumb* **Puls. Rhus. Sabina.** Spongia. **Stram. Veratr.**

Laborlike-pain: Aco. *Asa fœt.* Aur. Camph. Carbo vegetab. **Cham.** *Cina.* **Coff.** Cupr. **Ferr.** Hyoscyam. Ign. Ipec. **Kali c. Nux vom. Op.** *Puls.* Rhus. **Sabina. Sec. corn.**

Large: **Antim. crud. Calc. Caust. Coloc.** Hep. sulph. Kali c. **Sep.** *Staph.* Thuj.

Lead-colic: Hyoscyamus. **Op.** Stram.

Movements, internal: Coloc. **Croc.** Cupr. Dig. Iod. *Nux vom.* Thuj. Valer. Veratr.

Nausea: **Bryon.** Cic. Coccul. Croc. *Cupr.* Hell. Ipec. *Rheum.* Ruta. Samb. Silic. Stannum. Staph.

Pain, diarrhœic: Ambr. Antim. crud. *Arg. Asa f.* Bar. *Bellad.* **Bry.** Calc. Canth. Carbo an.

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Pain,
Carbo veg. Cham. *Chin.* Coff. Dig. Graph. *Hell.* Ign. Kali c. **Merc. N. vom.** Nitr ac. *Op.* Petr. *Phosph. Plat.* **Pulsat.** Rhod. Rhus. Sabin. S. c. corn. Sep. *Spigel. Staph. Veratrum.* Zinc.
- simple: Aco. *Ant. crud.* Arg. *Ars.* Bar. **Bell.** Bryon. Calc. *Canth.* Carbo veg. *Causticum. Cham.* China. *Cic.* **Coloc.** Con. *Cupr.* **Dros.** *Euphorb.* Euphr. Graphit. *Hell. Hyosc.* **Ign. Ipec.** Iod. *Kali c. Lyc.* **Merc.** Nitr. ac. **Nux vom.** Op. Petr. **Phosph. Plat. Plumb. Puls. Rheum.** Rhus. Ruta. Samb. *Sec. corn.* Sep. Sil. **Spig.** *Stann.* **Sulphur. Veratr.** Zinc.

Pinching: Alum. Ant. cr. Ars *Asa f. Aur.* Bar **Bell. Bry. Calc.** *Cann. Canth.* Carb. v. Caust. *Chamom.* **Chin. Cic.** *Cina.* **Cocc. Coloc.** (Coff.) Croc. Cupr. *Dig. Dros. Dulc. Euphr. Graph. Hell.* Hep. *Hyos.* **Ign.** Ipec. *Kali c.* **Lyc.** *Merc. Mur. ac. Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. *N. vom.* Petr. Phosph. Ph. ac. Plat. Plumb. **Puls.** *Rheum.* **Rhus. Rut.** *Sabad.* **Samb.** Sep. Silic. **Spigel. Spong.** *Stann.* **Staph.** Sulph. Valer. **Veratr.** Zinc.

Pressure: Acon. Alum. *Ambr.* Antim. crud. Arg. *Arn.* **Ars.** Asa f. *Aur.* Bell. **Bry.** Calc. Camph. *Caps.* Carb. v. **Chin.** Cina. **Cocc.** Coff. *Coloc.* Con. *Croc. Cupr.* Dig. **Ferr.** Hep. Ign. Iod. Kali c. Lyc. *Merc.* Mosch. Mur. ac. Nitr. ac. **N. vom.** *Opium.* Petr. Phosph. **Plumb.** *Pulsatilla.* Rheum. **Rhus.** Ruta. Sabad. Sabin. Samb. Sep. **Sil.** Spig. *Staph.* Valer. **Veratr.** Zinc

Pressure,
- outwards: Acon. *Asa f.* Bell. Cann. Dulc. Kali carb. Lyc. Mercur. Nitr. acid. Nux vom. Rheum. Thuj.
- inwards: Bry. Bell. Rheum. Zinc.
- as from a stone: *Cupr.* Hyosc. **N. vom.** Op. *Puls.* Sabad.

Pressing: Alum. Argent. Chin. Coff. Coloc. Euphr. **Ign.** Iod. Plat. *Pulsat.* Ruta. **Sulph.** Thuj. *Valer.* **Zinc.**

Pulsation: Alum. Calc. Lycop. Merc. Zinc.

Qualmishness: Bar. Calc. Carb. veg. Ipec. Phosph. Plat. Rhododend. Spong. Veratr.

Ring around navel, as if: Puls.

Sensitiveness: Aconit. **Arn. Bry.** Canth. **Cham.** Cic. Coff. **Dulc.** Mosch. Pulsat. Secale cornut. Stram. Valer. **Veratr.**

Shocks: *Arn.* Cannab. Platina. *Stann.*

Sore pain: Acon. Alum. *Ars.* Bar. Bellad. Calc. Carb. veg. China. Cic. **Coloc. Con.** Croc. *Euphorb.* Kali c. Natr. mur. *Nux vom.* Phosph. Sep. *Stann.* Sulph. Zinc.

Stitches: Alum. Ars. **Asa f.** Bell. **Bryon. Calc.** Cann. *Canthar.* Caps. *Caust. Cham.* **China.** Cina. Coccul. Con. Croc. Cupr. *Dig. Ferr.* Graph. Hell. **Ign.** (Ipec.) *Kali carb.* **Merc. Nitr. ac.** Nux vom. Phosph. *Phosph ac.* **Plumb. Puls.** Rhodod. Ruta. Sabad. Sep. Spig. Stann. Staph. *Sulphur.* Thuj. Veratr. Zinc.

Swelling: *Acon. Ant. crud. Ars. Bryon.* Cann. Canth. Cham. *Chin.* **Coloc.** Con. Kali carb. Op. *Plumb.* Sec. corn. **Sulph.**

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Tearing: Alum. Arn. *Ars.* Aur. Bry. Calc. **Canth.** Carb. an. Carb. veg. Caustic. **Cham.** *Chin.* **Coccul.** Coloc. Con. *Dig.* Hell. (Ign.) **Ipec.** Iod. *Kali carb. Lyc Merc.* **N. vom. Phosph.** Plumb Pulsat. Rhus. *Ruta.* Samb. Sil. Spig. *Stram.* Thuj. Veratr. *Zinc.*

Tension: **Acon.** Alum. Ambr. Ant. crud. Arn. **Ars.** Asa f. Bar. Bell. *Calc.* **Caps.** Carb. an. *Carb. veg.* **Chin. Coloc. Graph.** Hyosc. Ign. Iod. Lyc. Nitr. ac. N. vom. *Opium.* Petr. Plat. *Pumb.* **Pulsat.** *Rheum.* Rhododend. *Sec. corn.* Sep. **Sil.** *Spong.* Stann. *Staph.* Stram. Sulph. *Thuj.*

Twitching: Aur. Canth. Caust. Chin. Coff. Con. Dig. Graph. Ign. Kali c. Phosph. *Rhus.*

Throbbing: Arn. Cann. *Canth.* Chin. Dulc. Ign. Kali c. Op. Plat. *Selen.*

Ulcers: **Cupr.** Plumb.

Ulcerative pains: Cann. Chin. **Coccul. Cupr.** Dig. *Hell.* Merc. **Nitr. ac.** Rhus. Sabad. Sep Stann.

Uneasiness: *Calcar.* Dulc. Euphorb. *Ipec. Kali c.* Nitr. ac. Phosph. Plat. Sabin. Sep.

Urging: Asa f. Bell. Calc. Carb. veg. Coloc. Dig. Dulc. *Graph. Ign.* Iod. Kali carb. Phosph. *Puls.* Sep. Thuj.

Warmth: Canth. Caps. Cina. *Coff.* Iod. Ipec. N. vom. Phos. Sabin. Sec. corn.

Weak feeling: Acon. Carb. an. (Ferr.) Ign. Phosph. *Platina*, Rhodod Sen. Stann. Zinc.

Writhing: Alum. **Ars.** *Asa f.* **Bryon.** Calc. Caps. **Cina. Con.** Dros. Dulc. Merc. *Plat.* Plumb. **Rhus.** Ruta. **Sabad. Sabin.** Silic. *Staphys. Valer.* Veratr.

B. Region of the Abdomen.

Abdomen, lower: Alum. **Ambra.** Ant. crud. **Arg. Arn.** Arsen. **Asa f. Aur. Bar. Bell.** *Bry.* **Calc. Camph.** Cann. *Canth. Caps. Carbo an.* **Carb. veg. Caust.** Cham. *Chin.* Cic. Cina. *Coccul.* Coff. **Coloc. Con.** *Croc. Cupr. Dig.* Dulc. Ferr. *Hell. Hepar.* **Hyosc.** *Ign.* Iod. **Kali c. Lyc. Merc.** Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. **N. vom. Phosph.** *Ph. ac.* Plat. *Pumb. Puls.* Rheum. Rhod **Rhus. Ruta.** Sabad. **Sabin.** Sambuc. **Sep.** *Silic.* **Spigel. Spong. Stann.** Staph. *Sulph.* **Thuj. Valer. Veratr.** *Zinc.*

Abdomen, sides of: *Aconitum.* **Alum.** Ambr. *Antim. crud. Arg.* **Arn.** *Ars.* **Asa f. Aur.** *Bar.* **Bell. Bry.** *Calc. Camphor.* **Cann.** *Canth. Caps.* Carb. an. **Carb v. Caust. Cham. Chin.** Cina. **Coccul.** *Coff.* **Croc.** Dig. *Dros.* Dulc. **Euphorb.** Ferr. Graphit. Hell. Hep. s. c. *Hyosc.* **Ign. Ipec.** Iod. Kali c. *Lyc. Mercur.* Moschus. *Natr. mur.* **Nitr. ac. N. vom.** Opium. *Petr. Phosph.* **Plat.** Plumb. *Puls.* **Rheum. Rhodod. Rhus.** Ruta. Sabad. Samb. *Sep.* Sil. *Spig. Spong.* Stann. Staph. Sulph. **Thuj.** *Valer.* **Zinc.**

Epigastrium: *Aco. Ambr. Ant. crud.* **Arn.** *Ars.* Asa f. Aur. *Bar.* Bell. Bry. **Calc.** *Camph.* Cann. Canth. Caps. **Carbo veg. Caust. Chamom. China. Cina. Coccul.** *Coloc.* Con. **Croc.** Cuprum. Dig. *Dros Dulc.* Euphr. *Hell.* Hep. sulph. Hyosc. **Ignat.** *Ipec.* **Iod.** *Kali c.* **Lycop.**

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Mercur. *Mosch.* Mur. acid. **Natr. mur. N. vom. Op.** *Petr.* **Phosph.** Ph. ac. *Plat. Plumb.* **Puls.** *Rhodod. Rhus.* Sabad. **Samb.** *Sep.* Sil. Spig. **Spong.** Stannum. **Staph.** Sulph Thuj. *Valer.* Veratr. *Zinc.*

Lumbar region: Acon. Ambr. Ant. crud. Arg. Arn. *Aurum.* Asa f. Calc. Cann. **Canth.** *Carbo an.* Carbo veg. Cham. China. Cina. Coccul. *Coloc.* Dig. *Euphorb.* Ign. Iod. Kali c. *Lyc.* Merc. *Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Plumb.* **Pulsatilla. Rheum.** Rhus **Ruta.** Sab. **Sec. corn.** Sep. Spig. Spongia. **Staph.** Sulph. **Thuj. Valer. Zinc.**

Umbilical region: **Aco.** *Alum.* Ambr. Ant. crud. Arn. *Asa f.* Bar. **Bell. Bry.** *Calc* Cann. Canth. *Caps. Carbo an. Carbo veg.* Causticum. *Cham. Chin.* **Cina.** Coccul. *Coloc.* Con. *Dig.* **Dulcam.** *Graph.* Hep. sulph. *Hyosc.* **Ignat. Ipec.** Iod. Kali carb. Merc. *Mosch.* **Mur. acid.** *Nux vom. Op.* Phosph. **Ph. ac Platina. Plumb.** Pulsat. **Rheum.** Rhod. **Rhus.** *Ruta. Sabina.* **Sep.** *Sil.* **Spigel.** Spongia. *Stann. Staph* **Sulph.** Thuj. Valer. **Veratr.** Zinc.

XVII. CATARRH.

A. Sensations.

Catarrh: Alum. Ambr. *Antim. crud.* **Arg.** Asa f. Ars. **Bar.** *Bell.* **Bry. Calc.** Camphor. Canth. Caps. Carbo vegetab. Caust. **Chin.** *Cina. Coccul.* Coloc. Cupr. **Dros.** Euphorb. **Euphr. Graphit. Hell. Ign.** Iod. Kali c. *Lach.* **Lyc.** *Merc.* **N. vom.** Natrum mur. Nitric acid. **Petr.** Phosphor. Ph. ac. Plat. *Plumb.* **Puls. Rhod.** Rhus. *Selen.* **Sep. Sil. Spig.** *Spong.* Stannum. **Staph. Sulph.** *Thuj.* Veratrum. **Zinc.**

- on one side: N. vom. Puls.
- alternately fluent and stopped: Nux vom. Puls.
- in the day-time: **N. vom.**

Catarrh, generally: *Acon. Arn.* Camph. Coccul. *N. vom. Puls. Sabad.*

Catarrhal fever: Acon. Bellad. **Bryon. Camph. Cham.** Coff. Graph. Hep. s *Mercur.* Nitric ac. **N. vom. Rhus. Sabad.** Sep. Spig.

Catarrhal discharge delayed: **Calc.**

Catarrhal feeling: Ambr. Ant. crud. Arg. Bry. Cann. Carbo an. *Carbo veg.* Cic. Coff. Ign. Ipec. Merc. Mur ac. Nitr. ac. Phosph. Sabin. Thuj.

Coryza: **Acon.** *Alum.* Ambr. Ars Bar. Bellad. **Bry.** Calc. Camphor. **Cann.** Capsicum. **Carb. an.** *Carb veg. Caust.* **Cham.** *China.* **Coff.** Con. **Cupr.** *Dig. Dulc.* Graphites. *Hep. sulph.* Ign. **Ipec.** Kali c. *Lyc.* Mosch. Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* **Nitr. ac.** *N. vom.* Op. Petr. *Phosph.* Plat. **Pulsat.** Rhod. *Sabin.* **Samb. Sep.** *Sil.* **Spig.** *Spong.* Stannum. **Sulph.** Thuj. Zinc.

- on side: Nux vom.
- of infants: **Samb.**

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Coryza, evening and morning: **Nux vom.**

Dry nose: *Ambr.* **Bar.** *Bellad.* **Bry.** *Calc. Canth.* Cic. **Con.** Dulc. **Graph.** Hyosc. Ignat. Ipec. *Lyc.* **Merc.** Mur. acid. *Natr. mur.* **Nitr. ac.** (Nux vom.) **Petr.** *Phosph* Rhod. **Sep.** *Sil.* Spig. **Sulphur.** Veratr. **Zinc.**

Dry nose, without being stopped: **Sep.**

- upper nostrils: *Sabad.*
- front nostrils: **Spig.**
- feeling: *Cann.* Ipec. *Sabad.* Stram. *Veratr.*
- feeling in the nose: *Petr.* Phosph. Sil.

Mucus from the nose, discharge of: Cham. Euphorb. **Phos.** Rhod.

- Arrest of discharge: Euphorb. Ph. ac. *Rhod.*

Nasal mucus from the posterior nares: Euphr. Sig.

- corrosive: Ars. **Nux vom.** Nitr. ac. Sil.
- smarting: **Ars.** Sulph.
- - without catarrh: Rhus. Sabad. Selen. Spig.
- - involuntary: *Rhus.*
- bloody: Ambra Bar. Canth. Caps. *Caust.* (Coccul.) Cupr. Graph. *Kali c.* Lach. Lycop. Merc. *Natr. mur.* Nitrum ac. *N. vom.* Petr. **Phosph.** Ph. acid. **Puls.** Sabad. *Sep.* Sil. Spig. *Sulph. Thuj.*
- burning: **Arsen. Pulsat.** Sulph.
- thick: Alum. Ant. crud. Bar. *Calc.* Graph. Mur. ac. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. **Puls.** Sabad. Selen. **Staph.** Sulph.
- thin: Camph. Capsic. Rhus. *Staph.*

Nasal mucus from the posterior nares,

- transparent: Sabad.
- purulent: *Calc.* Cina. **Con.** Graph. Lach. Merc. **Puls.**
- - and yellow: *Calc.* Cicuta. **Con.** Sulph.
- gelatinous: Selen.
- yellow: *Cic.* **Puls.** Selen.
- yellow-green: Natr. Phosph. *Puls.* Sabad.
- - and bloody: Sep.
- yellowish: Alum. Ant. crud. Bar. Bell. Graph. Nitr. ac. Puls. *Spig.*
- - and watery: Sep.
- greenish: Puls. Spig.
- clear: Sabad.
- in little lumps: *Selen.*
- acrid: N. vom. **Spig.**
- - pus: Merc.
- - water: **Ars.** *Lach.* Lycop. Mur. ac. **N. vom.** Sil.
- odor of catarrh: **Puls.**
- suppressed: Spong.
- fetid: Bellad. **Calc.** Caustic. Graphit. Hep. s. Lyc. Mercur. Nitr. ac. **Puls.** Sep.
- indurated: Bryon. Lach. Sep. Staph.
- increased: *Arg.* Bar. Calcar. Canth. *Carbo veg. Cic.* Cina. Coff. Con. Euphr. Graph. *Iod.* Lach. Mur. ac. **Nux vom.** Petr. **Phosph.** Plat. *Rhod. Rhus.* Sabad. **Scill. Selen.** Sil. Zinc.
- watery: Alum. Bellad. Carbo an. China. Coff. Con. Graphit. Ign. Iod. *Lach.* Mercur. Mur. ac. *N. vom.* Phosphor. *Plumb.* Rhus. Staph. Sulph.
- white: *Spig.*
- tenacious: Alumina. Canthar. Graph. Sabad. Sep. Spig.

Sneezing: Alum. Ambr. **Ant.** crud. Arg. **Arn.** *Ars.* Asa f. Bar. Bellad. *Bov. Bry.* **Calc.**

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Sneezing,
Cann. Canth. Carbo animalis. *Carbo veg. Caust. Chin. Cina. Coccul.* Con. Croc. *Dros.* Dulc. *Euphorb.* Euphr. *Graph. Hell.* Hep. sulph. Iod. Ipec. Kali c. *Lach.* Lyc. *Merc.* Mosch. Mur. ac. **Natr. mur.** Nitric acid. *N. vom.* Petr. Phosph. *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Ruta. *Sabad.* Sepiæ. *Sil. Spigel. Spong. Stannum.* **Staph.** *Sulph.* Thuj. Veratr. *Zinc.*

- troublesome: Phosph. Sulph.
- racking: Sabad.
- violent: Aconit. Bar. *Capsic.* Chin. Merc. **Rhus.** Sabad.
- vehement: *Cina.* **Puls.** *Rhus.* Sabad. Valer. Veratr.
- spasmodic: **Rhus.**
- after tingling in nose: Ambr. *Carbo veget.* Dros. Mur. acid. Nitr. ac. **Puls.** Spig. Zinc.
- painful: Acon. Dros.
- without catarrh: Alum. Ars. Calc. Carbo veg. Caust. Cic. Con. Dros. *Euphorb.* Hyosc. Iod. *Lyc. Mercur.* Nitric acid. Phosph. Stann. *Staph.* Zinc.
- dry: Chin.
- excessive: Bry. Merc. Sil.
- suppressed: Aconitum. Alum. *Carbo veg.* Caust. Cocc. Natr. mur. Plumb. **Sil.** Zinc.
- desire for: *Ambra. Carbo veg.* Mur. ac. Phos. *Sil.* Sulph. Zinc.
- - ineffectual: Canth. *Carbo veg.* Caust. Euphorb. Hell. Lyc. Phosph. *Plat.* Plumb. *Sil.*

Sniffling: Sep.

Stoppage of nose: *Alum.* Ambra. **Ant. crud.** Arg. **Aur.** Bar. Bell. *Bry.* **Calcarea. Carbo veg.** *Caustic. Cham.*

Stoppage of nose,
Chin. Cic. **Cina.** *Con.* Digit. **Graph.** (Ign.) Iod. **Kali c.** *Lach. Lyc.* Merc. Mosch. Natr. mur. *Nitr. ac.* **N. vom.** Op. Petr. *Phosph.* Plumbum. **Puls.** *Rhod.* (Rhus.) **Samb.** *Sep. Sil.* Spig. *Stann.* (Staph.) Stram. *Sulph.* Thuj. Zinc.

- behind: *Staph.*
- in front: Arg. **Spig.**
- in one nostril: Ignat. *Sabad.* Staph.
- as from a leaf high up: Ignat. Mur. ac.
- feeling of: Plumb. *Stram.*
- by ulceration every night: **Lycop.**

B. Accompanying Ailments.

Abdomen, burning on: Carb. v.
- rumbling in: Phosph.
- stitches in: Carb. veg.

Back-ache: Kali carb.

Cheeks, redness of one half: **Cham.** N. vom.

Stupefaction: *Hell.*

Chest, simple pain in: Aconit. **Bry.** Caust.
- roughness: Carb. veg. Sulph.
- stitches: Merc.
- pain, as if flying to pieces: Cina. Sil.
- constriction of: Phosph.

Chilliness: Caust. Graph. Sulph.
- and heat altern.: Graph.

Colic: Calc.
- aching: Acon. Canth

Cough: Bell. **Cupr.** Nitr. ac. N. vom *Sulph.*
- desire to, in throat: Petr. Sep. Sulph.

Diarrhœa: Sep.

Drawing in the arms: Sep.

Dry larynx: N. vom.

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Dry mouth: **N. vom.**

Drowsiness: **Cham.** N. vom. Petr.

Dull feeling in head: **Cham.** *Hell.*

Dyspnœa: Sep.

Ears, buzzing in the: Rhodod. Sep.
- pains in the: Arn. Lach. Puls.

Eyes, pain in the: Sep.
- red: Veratr.
- weeping: Alum. *Carbo veget.* Chin. **Euphr.** N. vom. Staphys. Veratr.
- lids, red: Sabad.
- closed by gum: Caust.
- smarting in the corners of: Carb. veg.

Face, bloated: *N. vom.* Staph.
- hot: **N. vom.** Rhodod.

Fever chill: Bry. Caps. **Chamom.** N.vom. **Puls.** Spong.
- **heat**: Spig.

Head, burning in: *Calc.* Hell. *Lyc.* **N. vom.** Phosph.
- simple pain in: Acon. *Bryon. Calc.* Caust. *Chin.* Cic. Cina. *Euphr. Graph.* Hell. Kali c. *Lach.* Lyc. Nitr. ac. N. vom. Phosph. Puls. Rhodod. *Sep.* Spig. Thuj.
- stitches: Sabad.
- cloudiness: Staph.
- contraction: Sabad.
- dull: Chin. Dulc. Euphr. Hell. *Lyc. Phosph.* Rhodod.

Hoarseness: Ars. Caust Kali carb. Nitr. ac. N. vom. **Puls.** Spig.

Hot hands and feet: N. vom.
- at night: Lyc.

Languor: Graph Sep.

Limbs, pains in the: Calc. Caust. Ipec.
- distortion of: Phosph.

Lips, corrosive: **Cann.**
- chapped: **Chamom.** Hell. Staph.
- itching: Hell.

Loss, of appetite: Phosph.
- of smell: Arn. Cina. Coccul. Hell. **N. vom.** *Puls.* Rhod. Sabad. Spig. Staph.
- of taste: *Puls.* Sabad.

Nausea: *Graph.*

Nose, sensitive: Calcar. China. **N. vom.**
- burning: (Arn.) *Puls.*
- inflammation: Lycop. Merc. Stann.
- biting in the: Carb. veg. Euphorb.
- ulceration: **Cham.**
- swelling: *Bry.* Cham. Puls. Rhus. Spig.
- heat: N. vom.
- itching: **Nux vom.** Sabad. Spig.
- - under the nose: Hell.
- titillation: Capsic. Carb. veg. Nux vom. **Puls.** *Sabad. Sep.* Staph.
- scraping: N. vom.
- soreness: *Lach.* **Nux vom.** *Puls.* **Spig.**
- sore pain: China. Nitr. acid. N. vom. Staph.

Nostrils, ulcerated: Bry. Calc. *Coccul* Ign. Lyc. Merc. Petr. Puls

Photophobia: **Puls.**

Sick feeling all over: Phosph.

Sleeplessnes: Ars.

Submaxillary gland, pains in the: Graph.

Thighs, drawing in the: Sep.

Thirst: **Cham.** Graph. Lyc.

Throat, inflamed: Phosph.
- creeping in: Kali c.
- simple pain in: *Nux vom.*
- feeling of roughness: *N. vom.* Nitr. ac. Phosph. Rhodod.

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Throat, stitches in: Nitr. ac.
– scraping in: N. vom
– mucus in: N. vom.
Tooth-ache: Chin Lach.
Upper lip, inflamed: Lyc.
Urine, flow of: Veratr.
Vertigo: Chin. N. vom.
Whining mood: **Puls.** Spig.
Yawning: Bry. Cupr. Hell.

XVIII. BREATHING, RESPIRATION.

A. Sensations.

Asthma: *Aco. Ant. crud.* **Arn. Ars.** Asaf. *Aur.* **Bell. Bry. Calc. Capsic.** Carb. anim. Carb. veg. *Cham. Chin.* **Cic.** Cina. Coccul. Coloc. **Con. Cupr. Dig.** Dros. *Euphorb.* Euphras. **Ferr. Graphit. Hyosc.** Ignat. **Ipec.** Iod. **Kali c. Lyc.** *Merc.* Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* **Nitr. ac. Nux vom.** Op Petr. **Phosph. Plat.** *Plumb.* **Puls.** Rheum. **Rhod.** *Ruta.* **Sabin.** *Sec. cor.* Sep. **Sil. Spic.** (Spong.) **Stann.** *Staph.* **Sulph.** Thuj. *Veratr.* Zinc.

– spasmodic: Aconitum. Ambr. Caust. **Cham.** Chin. Coffea. **Cupr.** Ferr. **Ipec. Kali c. Mosch.** *N. vom.* **Op. Puls. Samb.** Veratr.

Breathing, moaning: **Ipecac.** (See also: groaning.)

– anxious: **Acon. Arn.** Ars. **Bellad. Bryo. Camph. Cham. Coff.** Ferr. **Hep. s. Ign. Ipec.** N. vom. Op. Phosph. **Plat.** *Plumb.* **Puls. Rhus Samb.** Secale corn. *Spig.* Spong. Staph. **Stram.** Thuj.

– intermittent: Camph. *Op.*

– wheezing: **Cham. China.** Nitr. ac.

– noisy: Acon. Chin.

– hurried: **Ipec. Samb.**

– labored: Aco. Ign. Spong.

Breathing.

– hot: **Aco.** Ant. crud. **Bry. Brom.** Cham. Coffea. Ferr. Natrum mur. Platina. **Rhus. Sabad.** Sulph.

– cold: (Carbo vegetab.) Chin. Rhus.

– cooling in trachea: Arn.

– panting: Arn. Camph. **Cupr.** *Ipec. Nitr. ac.* Op. Phosph. Sil. *Spong.* Stann.

– small: **Bell.**

– spasmodic: Puls.

– slow: Aconit. Camph. China. Cic. **Hyosc.** *Ign. Nux vom.* Op. *Spong. Staph.*

– loud: *Aco.* Cina. *Op. Veratr.*

– low: Ign.

– deficient: Bell. Camph. Cantharis. Caustic. Cic. Coccul. Dig *Ferr.* Hell. **Ign. Ipec.** Iod. *Merc.* Nux vom. Platina. **Puls.** Rhus. Spig. **Spong. Stann.** Staph. Veratr.

– faint: Chin. Nitr. ac. Opium. **Phosph.** Veratr.

– wheezing: Calc.

– piping: Alum. Ambra. Cann. **Cham.** *China. Cina.* Cocc. Coloc. *Hep. sulph.* Iod. **Kali c.** Lyc. Natr. mur. Nux vom. **Phosph.** Plumbum. Sabad. **Samb.** Sep. *Spong.* **Sulph.**

– having an odor: **Ars. Aur.** Natrum mur. **Nitr. acid.** Petr.

– – pungent: Dros.

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Breathing, having an odor,
- – foul: **Arn. Arsen. Aur. Bry. Cham.** Chin. Graph. Iod. **Nitr. ac.** *Puls.* Ruta. Sabin. Sep. Spig.
- – like milk: Spong.
- – sour: (Cham.) Nux vom.
- – like sulphur: Nux vom.
- – fetid: **Aco. Ambr. Arn. Aur.** Bar. Bellad. **Bryo.** Camph. Canth. Caps. Carbo animal. **Carbo vegetab. Cham.** Chin. **Croc.** Ferr. Graph. Hyosc. Ign. **Ipec.** Kali c. **Merc. N. vom.** *Petr.* Plumb. **Puls.** Rheum. *Sep. Spig.* Stann. **Stram. Sulph. Zinc.**

Breathing, short: *Acon.* Alum. **Arn.** Ars. **Asa f.** Aur. Bar. *Bell.* **Bry.** Calc. **Camph. Cann.** Canth. **Carbo veg.** Caust. **Cham. Chin.** Cic. **Cina.** Coccul. Coffea. Coloc. Con. **Cupr.** Digit. *Euphorb.* Euphrasia. Ferr. *Hepar sulph. Hyosc. Ign.* **Ipec.** Kali carb. *Lycop.* **Merc. Natr. mur.** Nitr. ac. **N. vom.** *Op.* Petr. **Phosph.** Plat. Plumbum. **Puls.** Rhod. **Rhus. Ruta. Sabad.** Sabina. Samb. Sec. corn. **Sep. Sil. Spig.** Spong. **Stann.** Stram. *Sulph.* **Veratr.** Zinc.
- heavy: **Aco.** Alumina. Arg. **Arn.** Ars. Asa f. **Aur.** Bar. **Bell. Bry. Calc.** *Camph. Cann. Canth. Caps.* Carb. veg. Caust. *Chin. Cic.* Cina. **Coccul.** Con. Croc. **Cupr.** Dig. Dros. Euphr. **Ferr.** Graph. *Hell.* **Hep. s.** *Hyosc.* Iodine. **Kali c. Lyc. Merc. Nux vom. Op. Phosph.** Ph. ac. **Plat. Plumb.** *Pulsat.* Rhod. **Rhus.** *Sabad.* **Sec. corn.** Selen. Sep. Sil. Spig.

Breathing,
Spong. Stann. Staphysag. **Stram.** *Sulph.* Thuj. Valer. **Veratr.**
- deep: Ant. crud. Arn. *Aurum.* Bell. Bry. Camph. *Cann. Caps.* Cham. *Chin.* Cic. *Dig.* Dros. Hell. Hep. sulph. Ign. **Ipec.** Kali c. Merc. Mosch. Mur. ac. **N. vom.** *Op.* Phos. **Plat.** Plumbum. **Rhus.** Selen. (Sil.) Spong. *Stann.*
- disposed to draw a long: *Croc.* **Cupr.** Hell. **Lach.** *Mosch.* Rhus. Sabin. Selen. Stram.

Breath, stoppage of: Asa fœt. *Bell.* China. Cic. Coff. *Dros. Mosch.* Opium. *Pulsat.* Ruta. Zinc.
- incarceration of: Aco. **Arn.** Bar. Bellad. **Bryon. Calc.** Camph. Cann. Canth. Capsic. Carbo an. Cina. Cocc. *Croc.* **Cupr. Dros.** Euphr. Ipec. Kali carb. Mosch. Natr. mur. Nitric ac. Op. Phosph. Plat. Plumb. *Puls.* Rhus. **Ruta.** Sabin. Sep. **Sil.** Spig. Spong. Staphys. Stram. **Sulphur.** *Veratr.*

Breathing, oppressed: *Aconit.* Alum. **Ambr.** Ant. crudum. *Arg.* **Arn. Ars.** *Asa f. Aur.* Bar. **Bellad. Bryon.** *Calc.* **Camph.** *Cann. Canth.* **Caps.** *Carbo an.* **Carb. veg.** Caust. **Cham. Chin.** *Cina.* **Coccul.** *Coff.* Coloc. Con. *Croc.* **Cupr.** Digitalis. *Dros. Dulc.* **Ferr. Graph.** Hell. **Hep. sulph. Hyosc. Ignatia. Ipec.** Iod. *Kali c.* **Lycop.** Merc. Mosch. *Mur. ac.* Natr. mur. *Nitric ac.* **N. vom.** *Op.* Petr. *Phosph.* Phos. ac. *Plat. Plumb. Puls.* (Rheum.) *Rhod. Rhus. Ruta. Sabad.* Sabina. *Samb. Sec. corn.* **Sepiæ.** *Sil.*

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Spig. *Stann.* **Staph.** Stram. **Sulph.** Thuj. **Valer. Veratr. Zinc.**

Expiration, blowing: *Chin.*
- slow: (Arnica.) (Camphora.) Cham. Chin. Hell. Ign.
- quick: *Chin. Ign.* Stram.
- sniffling: Rhus.
- difficult: **Ipec.**
- strong: Caps. Chin.

Inspiration, slow: Ferr. Ignat. Op. Staph. Stram.
- stertorous: Nux vomica. **Op.** Puls. *Rheum.*
- quick: (Arnica.) (Camphora.) **Cham.** Ign.
- difficult: Chin. Cina. *Coccul. Ferr. Ign.* Staph. Veratr.
- like urine: Graph.
- rattling: **Acon. Arn.** Bell. **Bry.** Calc. Cann. Carbo an. *Caust.* **Cham.** *Chin.* **Cina.** Croc. **Cupr.** Ferr. **Hyosc.** Ipec. **Lyc.** *Op.* Petr. **Samb.** Sepiæ. **Spong. Stannum. Stram.**
- hiccuping: Asa f. Op. **Sec. corn.**
- stertorous: Bellad. **Cham. Chin.** Coccul. **Cupr. Hep. sulph.** *Ign.* Kali c. **Natr. mur.** Nitric acid. Nux vom. **Op.** Petr. Sep. **Stannum. Stram. Sulph.**
- painful: Acon. Arn. Arsenic. **Bry.** Chin.
- quick: **Acon.** Asa f. **Bell. Bryon. Cupr.** Dig. Hell. **Hep. s.** Ign. **Ipec.** *N. vom. Op.* **Samb.** Secale cornut. **Spong.** Stram. *Veratr.*
- sniffling: **Arn.** China. Nux vom. *Rhus.* Sabin.
- sighing: Ant. crud. *Capsicum. Chin.* **Coccul.** *Op.* **Secale corn.** Selen. Stram.

Expiration,
- groaning: **Bell. Bry.** Cham. Cina. **Coccul. Cupr.** *Ign. Kali c.* Mur. ac. **Nux vom.** *Op.* Sec. corn. **Stram.**
- inequal: Coccul. *Ignat.* Ipec Op. Sec. corn.
- imperceptible: Veratr.
- irregular: **Bell.**
- interrupted: Acon. **Cham.** Cic. Cina. **Cupr.** Ignat. Op. **Puls. Phosph.**
- suppressed: Cupr.

Suffocating fits: **Acon.** Ant. crud. **Ars. Bell. Bryon.** Camph. **Cann.** Causticum. **Cham. Chin.** Coccul Coff. Con. Cupr. Digit. Hep. sulph. Hyosc **Ignat. Ipec.** *Lach.* Mosch. Nux vom. Op. **Plat.** Plumb. **Puls.** Rhus. Sabad. **Samb.** Sec. corn. **Spong. Staph. Sulph. Veratr.**

B. Causes of the impeded respiration.

Abdomen, flatulence: *Capsic. Cham.* **Ign.**
- unpleasant feel: Ars.
- simple pain: Aru. Bry. **Ign.** Ruta.
- swelling: Bry.
- pinching: Rhus. *Spig.*
- cutting: Puls.
- weight like a stone: N. vom.
- stitches: Croc. Dros. Mosch. Nux vom. *Puls.* Ruta.
- fullness: Cann. Caps. Cham. **Chin.** Phosph.
- compression: Staph.
- crying: **Cupr.** Rhus. Samb.

Abdomen, simple pain in: Stannum.
- jerks in: Calc.

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Anxiety: **Aco.** Arnica. Croc. **N. vom.** Puls. Rhus. *Ruta.* Valer. **Veratr.**
- fits of: Ars. Lyc. *Stann.*

Arms above the head, raising the: **Cupr.**

Back-ache: Arg. Cann. Lach. **Ruta.** Sep. (Staph.)
- dislocation-pain in: Petr.
- simple pain in: *Puls.* Selen.
- stitches in: Nux vom. Puls.

Bladder, stitches in: Aur.

Breathing, nasal: Puls.

Chagrin: *Ars. Cham.*

Chest, oppression in: **Aconit. Arn.** Cann. Cic. *Cin. Coccul. Coff. Dros. Ign.* Merc. N. vom. **Puls.** *Rhus.* Sabad. *Spigel.* **Veratr.**
- pressure in the: Argent. Arn. *Asa f.* Bellad. Camph. Cann. Caust. Cham. *Chin.* **Cic.** *Ign.* N. vom. Rheum. Ruta. Sabad. Samb. *Spig.* **Staph.** Stram. Valer.
- spasm in the: Petr.
- empty feeling: Stann.
- faintness in the: Stann.
- heaviness in the: Plat.
- tension in the: Merc. Mur. ac.
- stitches in the: Aur. Carbo veg. Merc. Stann.
- fullness in the: Sep.
- contraction in the: Sep.
- as if oppressed by a load: Rheum. Sabad. *Spig.*
- ulcerative pain: Staph.
- throbbing in: Asa f.
- spasms in: Asa fœt. Cupr. Plumb.
- pressing in: **Ign.** Veratr.
- mucus in: Cina.
- pain generally: Selen.
- weight in: Cann. *Ign.* Rhus.
- tension in: Cann. **Cic.** Coccul. Puls. Rhus. Staph.

Chest, stitches in: **Acon.** *Arg Asa f.* **Bryon.** Canth. Caps **Chin.** Dros. Plumb. Ruta *Spig.* Staph. Veratr.
- shocks in: Cann.
- fullness in: **Acon.** Ant. cr. Caps. **Puls.** Ruta. Veratr.
- as if bruised: N. vom.
- drawing in: N. vom.
- contraction in: Arn. Asa f. Canthar. *Capsic.* Chin. *Coccul.* **Cupr.** Hell. *Ipec. Moschus.* **N. vom.** Op. Spig. Staph. **Veratr.**

Cough: Ars. Bry. *Coccul.* **Cuprum.** *Dros.* N. vom. Petr. Rhus. **Sil.** Spig. **Veratr.**
- dry: **Cupr. Ipec. N. vom Rhus. Sep.**

Cramp, in left side: Merc.

Dreams, anxious: Graph.
- as from dust: Ipec.

Epigastrium, pain in: Arsenic. **Coccul.** Hell. Pulsat. Sep. Staph.

Flatulence: Cham. **Nux vom.** Puls.

Head, dull: Sep.
- **ache**: Arn.

Heart, stitches in the: Cham. Petr. (Puls.)
- region of, pain in the: N. vom. (Puls.)

Hypochondria, swelling in: **Cham.** *Ign.*
- pain in: **Chin.** Puls. *Staph.*

Larynx, mucus in: *Chin.* Cupr.
- contraction: Sabad. **Spong.**

Liver, pain in: Sep.

Lungs, weak: Stann.

Mortification: Ign. Staph.

Nape of neck, drawing and stinging in: Sep.

Nausea: Rhus Samb.

Nose, dry: Canth.

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Odors, strong: Phosph.

Palpitation of heart: Spig.

Rectum, stitches in: Sulph.

Ribs, pains under the: Sep.

Rising, from abdomen: Valer.

Scapulæ, pressure in: Rhus.

– pressure when leaning against: Sep.
– stitches: Puls. Sep.
– dislocation-pain: Petr.
– drawing: Rhus. Ruta.

Stitches in right side: Graph.

Spleen, pain in: Ruta.
– stitches in: Arn.

Stomach, anxiety in pit of: Cannab. Ferr. *Sabad.* **Stram.**

– pressure in pit of: Arn. Bry Camph. Chamom. *Chin.* Cic. Coccul. Helleb. Hyosc. Ignat. *Mosch.* **Nux vom. Rhus.** Samb.
– cramp in pit of: Sulph.
– simple pain in pit of: Arnic. Cina. Helleb. N. vom. Pulsat. Ruta. Sabad.
– feeling as if swollen in pit of: Rhus.

Stomach, stitches in pit of: Chin. Phosph. *Spig.*
– warmth in ditto: Bry.
– digging in ditto: *Chin.*

Stomach, griping: **Phosph.**
– pain in: *Caps.* Cham. **Rhus.**
– fullness in: **Chin. Coccul.**

Like vapors of Sulphur: Croc. Mosch.

Trachea, obstacle in: Cannab. Spong.
– tickling: Rhus.
– mucus in: Cupr. **Ruta.** Veratrum.
– contraction of: Canth. Ipec. **Puls.**

Throat as if larger: Veratr.

Throat, scraping in: Sabad.
– like a plug: **Spong.**
– constriction: Canth. **N. vom. Puls.** *Veratr.*
– rising in: Cann. Stann.
– like a foreign body in: Cic.
– mucus in: Aur.
– dryness: Petr.
– constriction: Cham. Coccul.

Throat-pit, constriction in: **Rhus.**

XIX. COUGH.

A. Character of the cough.

Cough. in general: *Aco. Ambr.* **Bell.** Calc. *Cann.* Cantharis. Caps. Carbo an. *Carbo veget.* Causticum. *Cham.* Chin. *Cina. Coccul.* Coloc. **Con.** *Digital.* Dros. *Ferr.* Euphorb. **Graphites.** *Hep. s.* Ignat. Iod. Ipec. Kali c. **Lyc.** Mercur. Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. Op. **Petr. Phosph.** Phos. ac. *Plumb.* Puls. Rhus. Ruta. Sabin. Sep **Sil.** Spig. *Spong.* Staph. **Sulph.**

Cough,
– with expectoration: **Ambr.** Ant. crud. **Arg.** (Arn.) **Ars.** Asa f. Bar. Bell. **Bry.** *Calc.* Carbo veg. **Caust. Cham. China. Cic. Cina.** *Con.* (Croc.) **Dros.** Euphorbium. **Euphr.** Ferr. *Graph.* Hepar s. Ipec. **Kali c. Lyc.** *Merc.* **N. vom.** Natrum mur. Petr. *Phosph.* **Ph. ac.** Plumbum. **Puls.** Rheum. Rhus. **Ruta.** Sabad. *Sabin.* Secale cornut. Selen. Sep. **Sil. Spigelia.**

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Cough,
Spong. Staph. *Stront.* **Sulph. Veratr.**

- with easy expectoration: **Argent.** Euphr. Plumb. Puls Staph.
- with difficult expectoration: Ambr. Ars. *Aur. Bry.* Camph. Cann. Canth. **Caust.** Cham. *Cina.* Dros. Euphr. **Hyosc.** Ign. Iod. Kali c. **Nux vom.** Phosph. Plumb. *Puls.* **Sep. Stann.** *Staph. Sulph.* **Zinc.**
- without expectoration: **Aconit.** *Alum. Ambr.* **Antim. crud. Arn. Ars.** Asa fœt. Bar. **Bellad.** *Bry.* **Calc. Cann.** Canth. **Caps.** *Carbo an. Carbo veg.* Caust. **Cham. China. Coff.** Coloc. Con. **Croc. Cupr. Digit.** Dros. *Euphorb. Ferr.* Graphit. *Hell.* **Hep. s. Hyosc. Ignat.** Iod. **Ipec.** Kali c. **Lycop.** *Mur. ac.* **Merc. N. vom.** *Op.* **Petr. Phosph.** Phos. ac. **Plat.** Plumb. **Pulsat.** Rheum. *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Sabad. *Sep.* **Sil. Spigel. Spong.** Stann. **Sulphur. Veratr.** Zinc.
- anxious: **Acon.** Cina. *Coff.* **Rhus.**
- fatiguing: Cocculus. Crocus. **Ipec. N. vom.** Rhus.
- barking: Dros. **Spong.**
- dull: Arsen. Bar. *Bell.* Carbo veg. Euphorb. **Hep. s.** *Kali c.* Lyc. Petr. *Phosph. Sep.*
- close: *Asa f. Bry.* Chamom. Coccul. **Sabad.**
- rocking: Antim. crud. **Ipec. Puls.** Rhus.
- suffocative: **Aco.** Bry. Cham. **Cupr. Ipec.** Op. Spigelia. **Spong.**
- violent: Ambra. *Cina.* Con.

Cough,
Hep. s. Ign. **Ipec.** Merc. N vom. **Phosph.** Ruta. Sabad. Spig. **Spong. Stann.**

- hoarse: Aco. **Ambr.** Asa f. *Brom.* **Chin.** *Cina.* Drosera. *Samb.* **Spong.** Veratr.
- hollow: **Aco.** (Bell.) Caust. Cina. Euphorb. Hepar sulph. Ign. **Ipec.** Opium. *Phosph.* **Sambucus.** *Spig.* **Spong.** *Veratr.*
- hacking: Acon. Alum. **Ars.** Cann. Canth. China. Coffea. *Coloc. Cupr.* Dros. Euphorb. *Hell.* Hyosc. Kali c. Natrum mur. **Op. Phosph.** *Plumb.* Rhus Stann. **Sulph.** Thuj.
- – and dry: Alum. Arg. **Arn.** Ars. *Bell. Canth.* **Capsic.** Carbo an. Caust. **Cina.** Con. Graph. **Ign.** Phosph. *Sabad.* Sabin. Sulph. Veratr. Zinc.
- irritating: Coff. Ign.
- spasmodic: **Aconit.** *Ambr.* **Bell. Bry.** *Carbo veg.* Chin. **Cina.** Con. **Ferr. Hyosc. Ignatia. Ipec. N. vom. Phosph.** Plumbum. **Puls.** Sep. Sil. **Staph.**
- short: **Aco.** Alumina. Arg. **Arn.** Ars. Aur. **Bell.** Canth. Carbo vegetabilis. *Caust. Coff.* Euphorb. *Ign.* **Ipec. Merc.** Mur. acid. Nux vom. **Natr. mur. Phosph. Platina.** *Puls.* **Rhus.** *Sabad.* Spigel. *Spong.*
- scraping: Nux vomica. Puls. Sabad.
- deep: Ambra. Ars. Drosera. **Hep. s.** Petr. Phos. *Samb.* **Spong.** Stann. Veratr.
- unceasing: **Cupr. Droser.** Hyosc. **Ipec.**
- titillating: Alum. Arn. Asa f. *Calc.* Canth. Caust. Chamom.

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Cough,

Chin. Con. Hyosc. Iod. *Kali.* **Merc.** Nux vom. **Natrum mur.** Nitric ac. **Phosph.** Rhus. **Stann.** Staph.

- with vomiting: *Alumin.* Arg. Arsen. Asa f. Aur. *Bry.* Calc. Carbo an. Carbo veget. *Cina.* Coccul. Coff. Dig. Dulc. Iod. Nitric ac. Phosph. Plat *Puls.* Rhus. Spong. Stann. Staphys. Zinc.
- whooping: **Acon. Ambra. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bryon. Cham.** China. *Cina.* **Con. Cupr. Dros.** Euphr. **Hep. s. Hyosc. Ign. Ipecac. Kali c.** Mosch. Mur. ac. **N. vom.** Opium. Phosph. Puls. Rhus. Ruta. **Sep. Spong. Sulph.** Veratr.

B. Expectoration.

Acrid: Puls.

Bitter: *Ars.* **Cham.** Drosera. Nitric ac. Puls.

Bloody: **Acon.** Alum. **Arn.** *Ars.* **Bell. Bry.** Calc. Canth. **China.** *Cina.* Con. **Croc.** *Cupr.* Daph. Dig **Drosera. Dulc. Ferr.** *Hepar sulph.* **Hyosc.** Iod. **Ipec.** (Kali c.) **Lyc. Merc.** *Mur. ac. Nitric ac. Op. Phos. Plumb.* **Puls. Rhus. Sabad. Sabina. Sec. corn.** Selen. Sep. Sil. Staphys. Stram. **Sulphur. Zinc.**

Blood, brown: **Bry.** *Rhus.*

- thick: Cupr.
- thin: Ferr. **Sabin.**
- coagulated: **Arn.** Bryonia. *Canth.* Nux vom. Nitric acid. Puls. Sep.
- bright-red: **Arn.** Cantharis. Chin. **Dros. Hyoscyam. Rhus. Sabad. Sabina.** Sep. Sil.
- frothy: **Arn. Dros.** Ferr.
- black: Arn. Canthar. China. **Croc.** Nux vom. *Nitric acid. Puls.*

Bilious: Puls.

Tasting of old catarrh: Ignat. Puls. **Sulph.** Zinc.

Cool: Cann. Phosph. (Sulph.)

Copious: Alum. **Bry.** Caust. **Cic. Cina. Dros.** Euphr. **Ferr.** Graph. Kali c. **Lyc. Puls.** Sep. Sil. **Stannum.** Sulph.

Having a foul taste: Calcarea. **Carbo veg. Cham.** Cupr. Ferr Phosph. Pulsat. Sepiæ. Stann. Zinc.

Frothy: Op. Phosphor. Plumb. Sil.

Granular: Chin. **Phosphor.** Sep.

Globular: **Thuj.**

Gray: **Ambra.** Lycop. Sepiæ. **Thuj.**

Green: Ars. **Cann.** Carb. veg. **Ferr.** Hyosc. Lycop. **Puls.** Sep. **Stann. Thuj.**

Indurated: Iod.

Inodorous: Arg.

Liver-colored: Puls.

Having a metallic taste: Ipec.

Mucus, bloody: Alum. **Arn.** Ars. **Bry. Chin.** Con. Dros. **Ferr.** Iod. **Ipecac.** Opium. **Phosph.** *Sabin.* Sec. corn. *Selen.* Sil. Spong. **Zinc.**

- transparent: **Ars. China.** Sil.
- yellow: Bry. *Dros.* **Puls.**
- gray: **Ambr.**
- blackish: Lyc.
- dry: Bry. Plumb.

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Mucus,
- white: Ambr. Argent. *Cina.* Phosph. Rhus. Sep. Spong.
- tenacious: *Antim. crud.* **Ars.** Bell. Bryon. **Cann.** Canth. Carbo veget. Caust. **Cham.** Coccul. Euphr. Iod. N. vom. Phosph. Puls. Ruta. **Samb.** Sep. Staph. Veratr. Zinc.

Hawking up of mucus. (See: Larynx.)

Nauseous: Dros. (Puls.)

Purulent: Bell. **Calc. Chin.** Con. **Dros. Ferr. Lycop. Kali c.** Natr. mur. **Phos. Ph. ac.** (Puls.) Ruta. **Sep.** *Sil.* **Staph.** Zinc.

Salt: Alum. Ambr. **Ars.** Bar. Cann. Carbo veg. (Drosera.) *Graph. Lyc.* **Phos. Puls. Sep. Stann.** Sulph.

Sour: Calc. Phosph. Ph. ac.

Slimy: Alumina. Ambr. **Arg. Ars.** Aur. Bar. **Bell.** *Bryo. Calc.* Caps. Caust. Chamom. **Chin. Cina,** (Croc.) Digit. Euphr. Ferr. *Hep. s. Hyosc.* Iod. Ipec. **Merc.** Mur. acid. *Natr. mur.* Op. **Phosphor.** Plumb. **Puls.** Rheum. Rhod. Rhus. *Sabin.* Sec. corn. Selen. Sep. **Sil.** Spigelia. Spongia. **Stann.** *Staph.* Sulph. **Zinc.**

Having a bad smell: Arsen. Calc. Stann.

– – taste: **Ars. Stann.**

Like starch: Arg. Bar.

Sweetish: Calc. Ferr. Nux vom. **Phosph. Stann.**

Tasteless: Arg.

Tenacious: Alum. **Ars.** Carbo veg. Caust. Dulc. Iod. Kali c. Phosph. Sep. **Stann.** Zinc.

Thick: Arg. Ipec. Lyc. **Phos. Stann.** Sulph. Zinc.

Titillating: Caust.

Like tobacco: Puls.

Tubercles, brownish: **Phos.**

Viscid: (Rhus.)

Watery: Arg.

Whitish-yellow: Lyc. Phosph. ac.

Yellow: Ars. Bryo. Calc. *Dros.* Ign. Lyc. **Phosphor. Puls.** Sep. Spong. **Stann.** *Staph.* **Thuj.**

C. Exciting causes.

As from the abdomen: Veratr.

By open air: Ars. Lyc. Phosph.

In – – : Bry. *Coccul.* **Ipecac. N. vom.** (Rhus.) Spig.

By getting angry: (Cham.)

From ascending: Arg. N. vom.

By baring one self: N. vom.

By drawing a long breath: Dulc. *Hep. s.*

Breathing: Bellad. Coloc. Dulc. Graphit. Hepar sulph. **Natr. mur.** Sulph.

By bending in the chest: Phos. acid.

After chagrin: Aco. Bry.

In cold air: Aco. **Bry.** Carbo veg. Hepar sulph. Phosphor. Spong.

By taking cold: Bryo. Cupr. **Dros. Ipec. Op. N. vom. Rhus.**

From taking cold: Carbo veg. Dulc. Hep. s. Petr. Phosphor.

By contraction of abdomen: Dros.

By getting cool: Arn. **Rhus.**

After crying: Arn.

After drinking: Acon. Arsenic. **Bry. Coccul.** Ferr. **Hep. sulph.** Lyc. **N. vom.** Op. (Phosph.)

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From drinking coffee: *Capsic.* Cham. Coccul. Ign. N. vom.

From dryness: Puls.

By feeling of dryness: Merc.

After eating: **Bell. Bryon.** *Chin.* (Dig.) **Ferr. N. vom.** Opium. (Puls.) Ruta. *Staph.* **Zinc.**

When eating: Carbo vegetabil. **Coccul.** (Puls.) Sep.

By emotions: Acon. *Arn.* Bry. Cham. *Nux vom.* Op. Rhus. Staph.

After eructation: Staph.

By expiration: Cann. N. vom.

As from feather-dust: Bellad. **Calc.** Cina. Ign.

By heat of body: (Aco.)

By getting heated: **Aco.** Bry. Ipec. **N. vom. Thuj.**

As from a hair on the tongue: **Sil.**

Hypochondria, irritation in: Thuj.

– inspiration: Cina. Croc. Ipec. Puls.

– – deep: **Bry.** Cina. Ipec.

Irritation, generally: **Aconit.** Alum. Arg. **Arn. Ars.** *Asa f.* Bar. *Bellad. Bryon.* **Calc.** Cann. Carbo an. *Carbo veget.* Caust. *Cham.* **China.** Cina. Coccul. *Coloc. Con.* Croc. Dig. **Euphorb. Ferr.** Graphit. Hepar s. **Hyosc.** Ignat. Iod. Ipec. Lyc. *N. vom.* Nitric ac. *Petr. Phosph. Pulsat.* Rhodod. Sabin. Sep. *Sil.* Spig. **Stann.** *Staph.* Sulphur. **Thuj.** Zinc. **Veratr.**

By an irritation in the larynx: *Aco.* Alum. Arn. Arsen. Bar. Bry. Canth. Caps. *Carbo an. Carbo veget.* **Cham. Cina.** Coccul. Coff. *Dros.* **Hep. s.** *Ign. Iod* **Ipec. Merc.** Mur. ac. **N. vom.** Pulsat. Sabad. *Sabin.* Sep. Sil. **Spongia.** *Staph.* **Sulph.**

From irritation in the region of the void body: (Iodine.) Spong.

From irritation in the stomach: **Bell. Bry.** Merc.

By laughing: Arg. Chin. Stann.

By loss of breath: Aur. Coccul. *Dros.* Euphr. Hep. sulph. *Ign.* Ipec. Nux vom. Spig.

After lying down: **N. vom. Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. **Sabad.** Staph.

When lying down: Ambr. Ars. Bellad. Cham. Coccul. Con Dros. *Ferr.* **Hyosc.** *Ignat.* Ipec. Merc. Phosph. *Puls.* Rhus. Sabad.

– – in bed: Cham. Ferr. *Nux vom.* Puls. Rhus.

– – on the back: **N. vom.**

– – on left side: Acon Bryon. **Ipec.** Phosph. **Puls.**

– – on right side: **Aco.** Carbo an. **Ipec.**

From mental labor: Ignat. **N. vom.**

By motion: Arn Ars. Bryon. *Ferr.* **N. vom.**

By mucus: Cham. Cina. Puls.

By mucus on chest: Caustic. **Stann.**

By mucus in trachea: N. vom.

From nausea: (Bry.) N. vom.

While nursing: Chin. Ferr.

During pregnancy: **Ipecac. Puls.**

By pressure: Iod.

By reading: **N. vom.**

By reading loud: Nitric acid. Phosph.

In rest: Caps. Dros. Euphorb. *Ferr.* Hyosc. N. vom. Phosph. **Puls. Rhus.** Samb.

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Before rising: *N vom.*
In the room: Arg. *Bry.* Croc. **Puls.** Spig.
In screaming: **Arn.**
By shocks: N. vom.
When sitting: Hell Phosph.
In sleep: *Arn.* Bell. Calcarea. Cham. Lach. Nitr. ac. Sep.
When smoking: Acon. Bryon. *Coloc.* Ferr. Hell. Ign. Nux vom. Petr. *Spong. Staph.*
When stepping in to water: *Spig.*
By stitches: **Aconit.** Bryon. N. vom.
When stooping: **Arg.** Caust. Hep. s. Spig.
By suffocative fits: Chamom. Ipec. Puls.
As from vapor of Sulph.: Carbo veg. *Chin.* Ign. Lyc. Puls.
From swallowing: Op.
From talking: Bar. **Cham. China.** Hep. s. Ign. **Ipec.** Merc. **Phosphor. Stann.** Rhus.
When teething: **Chamom. Cina.** Hyosc. **Ipec.** Rhus.
Throat, as if swollen: Ars.
– scraping in: Ambr. Croc.
– roughness in: Bry. *Nux vom.* Plumb. Rhus. Sabad.
– irritation: Coff.
– scraping in: Puls. Sab.
– mucus in: Caustic. Chamom. Coccul. **Euphr.**
– stitches in: **Cham.** Stann.
– dryness in: Bry. Dros. *Puls.* Rhus. Stann.
– constriction in: Coccul. Ign.
– rising in: Cham.
Throatpit, tickling in: **Bella.** Cann. **Cham.** Coccul. Ign. Phos. ac. *Puls.*
– pain generally: N vom.
Stomach, tickling in pit of: Bar. Bell. Bry. Hep. s. Natr. mur. Phosph. ac.
By tickling in throat: Dig. **N. vom.**
By titillation in throat: **Ambra.** Bryon. **Calc.** Caustic Chin. Euphorb. Hepar sulph. Iod. **Zinc.**
Hip, twitching in: Ars.
On waking: Ign. **Nux vom** Puls. **Rhus.**
When walking: Alumina. Ars. Carbo veget. *Ferr.* **Natrum mur.**
After walking in the open air: Ferr. **Ipec.**
When getting warm in bed: Cham. N. vom. **Puls.**
By weakness: Stann.
Worse by cough: Ign.
By yawning: Arn. N. vom.

D. Accompanying Ailments.

Abdomen, pain in: Dros. Lyc. N. vom. *Phosph.* Ph. ac. Sil. Veratr.
– cutting in: Veratr.
– stitches in: Ars. Sep. Veratr.
– shocks in: **Natr. mur.**
– bruised in: Arsen. **N. vom. Puls.**
– contraction: **Dros.**
– pain in muscles of: **Hyosc.**
– stitches in sides of: Arn
Abdominal ring, stitches in: Veratr.
Anxiety: **Acon.** Cina. *Coffea.* **Rhus.**
Asthma: **Arn.** Carb. v. *Caust.* Coccul. Dig. Euphorb. Ferr. **Ipec.** Natr. mur. Phosphor. Rhodod. *Rhus.* Sep. Veratr.
Back, stitches in: **Aco. Chin. Merc.** Puls. Sep.
Bladder, pain in: Caps.

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Breathing, breath, hot: Ant. cr.
- snorting: **Chin.**
- fetid: Caps.
- want of: Ferr. **Ipec.**
- incarceration of: *Acon.* **Arn.** Bar. **Bryon. Calc.** Cina. **Cupr.** Ipec. Merc. *Nat. mur. Sil.* Spig.

Catarrh: Bell.

Cervical glands, pain in: Natr. muriat.

Choking: Carbo veget. *Droser.* **Hep. sulph. Ipec.** *N. vom.* **Puls.** Sep. Sulph.

Cheeks, drawing in: Carb. veg.

Chilliness: Calcar. Carbo veg. *Con.* Phosph. Sulph.

Colic: *Ambr.* **Arsen.** Canth. **Coloc.** Con. *Droser.* (Ferr.) Ipec. Lycop *N vom.* Phosph. Sep. **Stann.** Veratr.

Concussing the body: Ant. cr. **Ipec.** *Puls.* Rhus.

Consciousness, loss of: *Cina.*

Consumption: **China.** Ferr. **N. vom. Puls.**

Crying: Arnic. **Bellad.** Cina. **Hep. s.**

Chest. oppression in: Rhus. Veratr.
- burning in: Ant. crud. Carb. veg. Caust. Cina. Ferr. Phos. Ph. ac. Spong.
- pressure in: Carb. veg. Chin. Iod. Ph. ac. Sil.
- as if shaken: **Rhus.**
- ulcerative pain: Staph.
- as if hollow: Sep. Zinc.
- itching: Ambr.
- coldness in: Zinc.
- cramp in: **Cina.**
- scraping in: Ruta. Staph.
- roughness: (Arn.) Carb. veg. Kali carb. Lyc. *Sep.*
- rattling: **Bell.** *Caust.* Cham.

Cough,
- pains generally: Ambr. **Ars. Bellad.** Carb. veg. *Caustic.* Cham. Cina. Coff. Dig. **Dros.** *Kali carb.* Lyc. Merc. Mur. ac. N. vom. **Nat. mur.** Nitr. ac. *Phosph.* **Ph. ac.** Puls. Sep. *Spong.* **Sulph.** *Veratr.*
- relieved by pressure: *Phosph.*
- cutting: Natr. mur. Sulph.
- excoriated, as if: Carbo veg. Lyc. Phosph. Sep. Spong.
- heaviness: Zinc.
- tension in: Phosph. Rhus.
- stitches in: **Aco. Arn.** Ars. **Bell. Bry. Cann. Chin.** Coff. Con *Dros.* **Merc.** Nux vom. **Natr. mur.** Pulsat. Rhus. *Sabad. Sep. Zinc.*
- fullness: Sabin.
- qualmishness: **Rhus.**
- as if sore: Alum. (Arn.) Bar. Carb. veg. *Caust.* Cina. Hepar sulph. *Ipec.* Lyc. Mur. ac. *Nux vom.* Nitr. acid. *Phosph. Sep. Silic.* Spig. *Spong.* **Stann.** Sulph.
- pain as if bruised: Arn.
- as if flying to pieces: Arsen. **Bry. Caps.** Merc. Zinc.
- drawing: Caps.
- contraction: Dros.

Ear-ache: Caps. (N. vom.)

Epygastrium, pain in: Ambra. **Dros. N. vom.**
- stitches in: Sep.

Erections: Cann. Canth.

Erethism, vascular: **Arn.** Chin.

Eructations: *Ambr.* Veratr.

Eyes, obscured: Coff.
- sparks before: Kali.
- tears in: Cina. Puls. *Sabad.*

Face, blue: Ipec. Op. Veratr.
- pale: Cina.
- hot: **Bell.** Ipec. Sulph.
- sweat in: **Ipec.**

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Face, distorted: **Spong.**

Fauces, burning in: Caust. Ph. acid.

– sore feeling in: Caust.

Falling down: **Ipec.**

Forehead, cold sweat on: **Veratr.**

Hands, swelling of: Acon.

– coldness of: Sulph.

Head, pressure in: Alum *Bry.* Con. Nitr. ac Phosph. Ruta.

– as if shaken: **Rhus.**

– heat in: **Ars.** Ipec Sulph.

– tearing in: Alum. Calc. Sep.

– pain generally: **Aco. Bell.** Bry. **Chin.** Con. Lyc. **Sabad.**

– stitches in: Alum. **Arn.** Bry. Calc. Carb. veg. *Con.* Ruta. **Sabad.**

– shocks in: **Arsen. Ipecac.** *Lyc.* **Natr. mur.** Rhus.

– as if bruised: Sulph.

– as if flying to pieces: Bryon. Caps. Merc. **N. vom. Natr. mur.** *Phosph.* Ph. acid. Sep. Sulph.

– contractive pain in: Petr.

Heat: **Arn.** Bell. Nux vom. Sabad.

Hoarseness: Aco. **Ambr.** Asa fœt. **Chin.** *Cina.* **Droser.** *Samb.* **Spong.** Stann. Verat.

Ill-humor: (Bell.) (Spong)

Larynx, ulcerative pain in: Carbo veg.

– crawling: *Sabin.*

– irritation in: Coccul.

– pain generally: **Spong.**

– stitches: Kali c. **Phosph.**

– as if sore: Arg. Bry. Carbo veg. Hep. sulph. Ign. Kali c. Natr. mur. *Sep.*

Larynx, as if torn: Staph.

Limbs, pain in: Caps

Mouth, dry: Coccul.

Nape of neck, pain in: Bell

Nausea: Bryo. *Caps.* Drosera. **Ipec.** *Merc.* N. vom. **Puls.** Ruta.

Nosebleed: Aco. *Dros.* Merc. **Puls.**

Pain in arm: Dig. *Puls.*

Palpitation of heart: **Arnic. Calc.**

Pain as from hernia: Petr.

– as from fatigue: Puls.

– generally: Ambra. **Droser. N. vom.**

– tension: Hell.

– stitches: **Aco.** Ars. Bryon. Phosph. Sabad. Sulph.

– as if bruised: **Bry.**

– contraction in: **Dros.**

– hip: Ars. **Bellad.** Caustic. **Rhus.**

Pressure in hypochondria: Coccul. Spong. Valer.

Penis, pain in the: (Ign.)

Ptyalism: Veratr.

Rectum, stitches in: Nitric ac.

Restlessness: **Aconit.** Coff. Samb.

Ribs as if bruised: Arn.

Saliva, bloody: Dros.

Screaming: Op. Samb.

Shortness of breath: **Bry.**

Shoulder, stitches in: Puls.

– blade, stitches in: **Mercur.** Sep.

Side, stitches in: **Aco. Bry.** *Puls.* Zinc.

Sleeplessness: **Hyosc.** Lycop. N. vom. Puls. Rhus. Sabad.

Sneezing: **Bell.** Bryo. Hepar sulph.

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Small of back, pain in: Merc.
- stitches in: **Aco.** Arn. Nitric acid.

Spermatic cord, stitches in: Veratr.

Start, tendency to: **Aco.**

Sternum, pain of: **Bell.** Chin. Sep. Sil.

Stomach, pressure in: Lyc.
pain in: **Bry.** Hell. Ipecac. Lyc. **Phosph. Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. **Sabad.** *Sep.*

Stomach, pressure in pit of: *Phosph.*
- simple pain: *Sepiæ.* Stannum. **Thuj.**
- pain generally: Ambr. Bryo. *Ipec.*
- stitches: Ars. **Bry.** *Phosph.* Sulph.
- qualmishness: Ign.
- sore pain: **Bry.**
- as if bruised: Stann.
- contraction: Ars.

Suffocative fits: **Aco.** Bryon. Cham. **Cupr.** Hep. s. **Ipec.** Op Spig. **Spong.**

Sweat: **Ars.** Dig. Hep. sulph. Ipec. Rhus. Sabad. **Spong.**

Taste in mouth, as of blood: Bell. Rhus.
- bad: Caps.

Teeth, gritting of: Bell.

Tooth-ache: Lyc.

Trembling of whole body: **Phosph.**

Testicles, pain in: **Zinc.**

Throat, bitter taste in: Rhus.
- burning in: Mur. ac. Phosph.
- pressure in: Caps.
- inflammation: **Aco. Cham. Ipec.** Nux vom. Puls.
- ulcerative pain: Caps.
- as if swollen: Caps. **Puls.**

Throat, itching: Ambr.
- titillation: Bry. Kali c.
- scraping: *Ambr.* Bell. **Bry.** Croc. Hep. s.
- roughness: Carbo an. Caust. Hep. s. *Kali c.* **Phosphor.** *Rhod.* Sep. Spong.
- pain generally: Caps. Hepar s. Natr. mur. **Phosph.** Sil. Sulph.
- stitches in: Bryo. Nitric acid. Phosph.
- dryness: Puls. Rhus.
- sore pain: Ambra. *Phosphor.* Sep.

Throat-pit, pain in: N. vom.

Throbbing in arteries: **Calc.**

Thyroid gland, itching in: Ambra.
- **cartilage**, titillation in: Puls.

Tossing about: **Acon.** Arn.

Trachea, itching in: Ambr. N. vom.
- tickling in: **Cham.** Sabin.
- pain generally: Camph. Chin. Ign. N. vom. **Spong.**
- shocks: Bry. Cina.
- as if sore: Ant. crud. Bryon. Cann. Caust. Chin. Nux vom. Natr. mur. Plumb. *Stann.*
- as if torn: Staph.

Ulcers, pain in: Con.

Umbilicus, pain in: Ambr.

Urinate, urging to: Ipec.

Urination, involuntary: Antim. crud. Bry. Puls. Spong. Staph. Veratr.

Urine, retention of: Ipec.

Vertigo: *Aco.* Coff.

Vomiting in general: Arnica. (Bell.) **Bry. Calc.** Capsic. *Carbo veg.* Con. **Cuprum. Dros. Hep. s.** Iod. **Ipec.**

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Kali c. Nux vom. Phosph. ac. (Puls.) **Sabad.** *Sep.*

Vomiting, bitter: Cham. Sep.
– of food: **Bryo.** (Dig.) Dros. **Ferr.** *Natr. mur.* (Rhus.)
– of mucus: Dros. Hyosc.

Vomiting, sweet: Calc.
– of water: Dros.

Waterbrash: Amb. Ars. Bry. Spig. Staph.

Weakness: Chin. Ferr. Veratr.

Yawning: Op.

XX. LARYNX AND TRACHEA.

A. Sensations.

1. *Larynx.*

Air, rising of: Lyc.

Aphonia: **Bell. Carb. veg. Caust. Hep. sulph.** Merc. **Natr. mur. Phos. Plat.**

Burning: Canth. **Chamom. Spong.**

Choking: **Cupr. Dros.**

Constriction: Camphor. Cham. Coccul. Coff. **Ipec. Mosch.** N. vom. Plumb. **Puls.** Spong. **Veratr.**

Contraction: **Spong.**

Contusive pain: Ruta.

Cough, desire to: *Acon.* Arnica. Bry. Canth. Caps. **Cham. Cina.** Coccul. Coff. *Droser. Ign.* **Ipec. N. vom.** Puls. Sabad. *Sabin.* **Spong.** *Staph.*

Crampy feeling: **Cham.** Nux vom.

Crawling: Sabin.

Croup, gangrenous: **Chin.**
– membranous: **Aco. Cham.** *Dros.* Lach. **Samb. Spong.**

Dryness: Alum. Carb. an. *Con.* Hyosc. *Nux vom.* Natr. mur. Petr. **Phosph.** Spong. *Sulphur.* **Zinc.**

Food gets into the larynx: *Aco.* Cann. *Rhus.* Veratr.

Hawking up mucus: Alumina. Ambr. Ant. crud. **Arg.** Aur. *Bryon.* **Calc.** Camph. Cann. Canth. **Carb. an. Caust.** *Cham.* Chin. **Cina.** Coccul. *Croc.* Dig. Dulc. Hyosc. Iod. **Kali c.** *Lach* **Lyc.** *N. vom.* Natr. mur. **Phosph.** Plumb. Rhod. **Rhus.** *Sabad.* Sabin. Samb. Selen. *Spig.* **Stann. Staph. Sulph.** Valer.

Heat: Ant. crud. Canth. *Iod.*

Hoarseness: **Acon.** Alumina. *Ambr.* Arn. *Ars.* Asa f. *Bell.* **Bryon. Calc. Camph.** Canth. *Caps. Carb. an.* **Carb. veg. Caust. Cham.** *Chin.* Cic. Coff. *Con.* Croc. **Cupr. Dig. Dros.** Ferr. **Graph. Hep.** Ign. *Iod.* Kali c. *Lach. Lycop.* **Merc.** *Mur. ac.* **Nux vom. Natr. mur.** *Nitr. ac. Op.* **Petr. Phosph.** *Ph. ac.* Plat. *Plumb.* **Puls. Rhus.** *Sabad.* Samb. Sec. corn. *Selen.* **Sep. Sil. Spig. Spong. Stann. Staph.** Stramon. *Sulph. Thuj.* **Veratr. Zinc.**

Inflammation: **Acon. Dros.** Ipec. N. vom. Puls. **Spong.**

Itching: **Ambra.** Con. **Nux vom.**

Mucus, accumulation of: Alum. Arg. Ars. **Calc. Carb. an. Caust.** *Cham. Chin. Cina.* Coccul. Coff. Dig. *Hyosc.* Iod. **Kali c. Lyc. Nux vom.** Natr. mur. **Phosph.** Samb Sep. **Stann.**

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Phthisis of larynx: *Ambra.* **Carb. veg. Caust.** Cupr. *Dros.* Ign. Iod. *Lach.* Merc. **Nux vom.** *Pulsat.* **Spong.** Stann. **Sulph.**

As of a plug: Bar. Kali c.

Pressure: Bar. Bellad. Capsic. Carb. veg Cic. Graph.

As if raw: Arg. Puls.

Roughness: Alum. Ambr. Ars. Bell. Canth. Caps. Carb. veg. **Caust.** Chin. Coff. Kali c Mur. ac. *N. vom.* Natr. mur. **Phosph.** Phos. ac. Plumb. **Puls.** Rhod. **Rhus.** Sabad. Sil. Spong. **Stann. Sulph. Zinc.**

As if scraped: *N. vom. Pulsat. Sabad.* **Veratr.**

Scraping: Alumin. Carbo veg. Ign. Kali c. Natr. mur. Nitr. acid. Rhus. Sabad. **Spong.** Staph.

Sensitiveness: **Bell.** *Laches.* Phosph. Sulph. Hepar sulph. *Iod.* Phosph. Sep. **Spong. Zinc.**

Simple pain: **Acon.** Canthar. **Hep. s.** Iod. *Lach.* N. vom. **Spong.**

As of a soft body: Dros.

Sore feeling: Arg. Bry. Carb. veg. **Caust.** China. Graph. Ign. Iod. Kali c. Natr. mur. Puls. *Sep.*

Spasm: **Mosch.** Veratr.

Stitches: Capsic. China Dros. Hyosc. Iod. Kali c. Nitr. ac. **Phosph.** Spig. Zinc.

As if stopped up: **Spong.**

Like vapor of sulph.: *Mosch.*

Swelling: Iod. Sil.

As if swollen: Caps. *Iod.*

Tearing: Ign.

Tension: Spong.

Tickling: Calcar. **Carb. veg.** Con. Hep. s. Ipec. **Merc.** *Sabin.* **Zinc.**

Tingling: Con. *Dros.* Graphit. Iod. *Kali c. Natr. mur.* Sep. Zinc.

Voice, raised: Stann.

– impure: Baryta. Carbo veg. **Caust. Graphit. Merc.** Natr. mur. Sulph.

2. *Trachea.*

Burning: Euphorb. Phosphor. Rhus. Sulph. Zinc.

Coldness: Camph. Sulph.

As if constricted: Ars. Ignat *Ipec. Mosch.* **N. vom. Puls. Rhus.**

As if contracted: *Coccul.* Lach. Staph.

Cough, desire to: **Acon.** Arg. **Arn.** *Asa fœt. Bryon.* Cann. *Cham.* **China.** Cina. Cocc. Croc. **Ferr.** Hyosc. Ignatia. Ipec. *Nux vom. Puls.* Sabina. Spig. Staph. **Veratr.**

Croup: **Hep. Phosph.**

Dryness: Alum. Carbo veget. Caust Cina. **Phosph.** *Puls.* Rhod. Sep. Sulph. Zinc.

Feeling of: Camph. *Causticum.* Phosph. *Puls. Stann.*

Heat: Iod.

Inflammation: **Acon.** Capsic. Con. **Drosera.** Iod. Ipecac. **Spong.**

Itching: Ambr. N. vom. Puls.

Mucus, accumulated: Alumina. *Arg* Aur. Bar. Bell. **Calc. Camph.** Cann. *Capsicum.* **Caust.** Coccul. **Cuprum.** Hepar s. *Hyosc.* Ignatia. *Iod.* **Lyc. N. vom.** Natrum mur. Nitric ac. Op. **Phosphor.** Plumb. Puls. Samb. **Stann.** Sulph. Zinc. (See larynx.)

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Numb feeling: Aco.

Simple pain: Camph. Capsic. Carbo an. Chin. Ign. *N. vom.* Phosph. Puls. **Spong.**

Phthisis of trachea: *Aco.* Arg. *Arn.* **Calc.** Caust. Chamom. Cuprum **Dros.** *Ferr.* **Hep.** Lyc. **N. vom. Nitric ac.** Phosph. *Puls. Rhus.* Spong. **Stann. Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Pressure: Bar. Graph. Phosph. Thuj.

Roughness: Alum. *Carbo veg.* Caust. Dig. Graph. *Iod.* Kali c. Mur. ac. *N. vom.* Natrum mur. *Nitric ac.* **Phosphor.** Plumb. *Puls.* Rhodod. *Rhus.* **Stann.** *Sulph.* Zinc. (See: larynx.)

As of a foreign body: Cann. Cic. Hyosc.

Scraping: Alum. Antim. crud. Canth. Carbo veget. Caustic. Graph. **Hep. s.** Kali c. Lyc. Mur. ac. Nitr. ac. Pulsatilla. *Stann.* Sulph.

As if scraped: **N. vom.** Puls. Rhus. Veratr.

Sensitiveness: Phosph.

Shocks: Bry. Cina.

As if gone to sleep: Aco.

As if sore: Ant. crud. *Bryon.* Cann. Caust. **Cham.** China. Iod. N. vom. Natrum muriat. Phosph. Plumbum. Rhus. Sil. *Stann.*

Stitches: Ant. crud. Arg. Bar. Bell. Caps. Ipec. *Thuj.*

As if stopped up: Rhus.

As of vapors of sulph.: Puls.

Tickling: Aconit. *Arn.* Capsic. *Cina.* **Ferr.** Ipec. **N. vom.** Puls. Rhus. *Sabin.* **Veratr.**

Tingling: **Arn.** Calc. **Carbo veg.** Dros. Euphorb. Iodine. *Kali c.* Lyc. Petr. Phosphor. Platina. Sepiæ. Sil. **Stann. Thuj.**

As if torn: Staph.

XXI. EXTERNAL NECK AND NAPE OF THE NECK.

A. Sensations.

1. *Neck.*

Blotches: *Sec. corn.*

Boils: **Arn.** Caust. Sep.

Burning: Ferr. Ign.

As if bruised: **Arn.** Cic. Hep. s. Sabin.

Cold feeling: Phosph.

Cramp: Cic.

Cutting: Graph. Ruta. Samb.

Drawing: Aco. *Ant. crud.* Arn. **Asa f.** *Bell.* Bry. *Camphor.* Cantharis. *Chin.* Cic. Coccul. Croc. Dulc. Graph. Kali. Nux vom. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Ph. ac. Puls. **Rhod.** Sabin. Spig. *Spong.* Staph. Veratr.

Eruption: Ant. crud. *Ars.* Aur. *Bry.* Canth. Dig. *Hep. sulph.* Merc. Ph. ac. **Puls. Spig.** Spong. Staph. Thuj. Veratr.

As if the flesh were detached: N. vom.

Glands, boring in: Bell. Pulsat. Sabad.

– pressure in: Aur. Bell. Chin. Cina. Coccul. *Lyn.* **Mercur.** Rhus. Stram.

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Glands, simple pain in: **Alum.** Ambra. Arn. *Bry.* **Calcar.** Carbo veget. **Caust.** China. *Cic.* Con. Graph. *Hell. Ignat.* Kali c. **Lyc. Merc.** N. vom. *Natr. mur.* **Nitr. ac. Phos. Ph. ac.** Pulsatilla. **Rhus.** Selen. Sep. *Sil.* Spig. Spong Staun. **Staph.** Thuj

- suppuration: **Bell.** Hyosc. **Sil.**
- sensitiveness: Arnic. Aurum. Spong.
- inflammation: **Bar. Bell.** Canth. **Kali c. Nitric ac.** Plumb. Veratr.
- swelling: *Alum. Ambra. Arg Arn.* **Asa f.** Aur. *Bar.* **Bell. Bry. Calc.** *Camph. Canth.* Carbo veg. **Cham. China. Cic.** Coccul. *Con.* **Dulcam. Ferr. Graph. Hepar s.** *Ign.* Iod. **Lyc. Merc.** Mur. ac. **Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Petr. Phosph. Ph. ac.** Plumb. Puls. **Rhus.** Sabad. *Sep.* **Sil. Spigel. Spong.** Stann. **Staph. Sulphur.** *Thuj. Veratr.* Zinc.
- – feeling of: *Spong. Staph.*
- hard swelling: *Coccul.* Plumb. Rhus. Spig. **Staph.**
- itching: Con. Ant. crud.
- tickling: Kali c.
- pinching: Bry. Veratr.
- creeping: Con.
- as if air passed through: Spongia.
- as if excoriated: Con.
- as if pressed together: Ign.

Goitre: Ambr. Spong.

- as if swollen: Spong.
- large: **Calc. Carbo an.** Caust. **Iod.** Kali c. Lycop. **Natr. mur.**
- pressing: **Spong.**

Goitre, hard: Iod. **Spong.**
- movements in: Spong.
- pressing out: Spong.
- as if alive: *Spong.*
- painful: Iod. Plat.
- stitching: Iodine. **Spongia.** Sulph.
- larger: Iod.
- constriction in: Iod.

Head drawn to one side: Chin. Cupr. Hyosc.

Heat: Calc. Caust. Cham. Ign Sep. Sulph.

Itching: Alum. *Bry.* Carbo veg. Ign. Natrum mur. Nitric ac. *Op. Puls.* Rhus. Stann. Thuj.

Lameness: Dig. Lyc. Sulph.

Pain, laming: Cocc.
- rheumatic: Aco. Iod. **Rhod. Staph.**
- as if sore: Bry. *Cic.* Veratr.
- in lower vertebræ: **Con.**
- simple: Bell. Bry. Calc. Caps. Caust. Ferr. Graphit. Kali c. Lach. Nux vom. Phosph. Ph. ac. Sabin. Sil. Zinc.

As if pressed out: Spong.

Pressing: Sil.

Pressure: *Aco.* Ant. crud. Arg. *Arn.* Aur. *Bell.* **Calc.** Cann. *Carbo veg.* Caust. *Ign.* Kali c. Lach. Lyc. Nitr. ac. *Ph. ac. Sabin.* **Spong.** *Staph.* Veratrum. Zinc.

Restlessness: Thuj.

Scraping: Ars.

Sleep, gone to: Carbo an.

Spasm: Ant. crud. Spong.

Spots, yellow: Iod.
- red: *Bell.* Carbo veg. Coccul. N. vom. Sep. Stann.

Stiffness: Alum. Ang. *Argent.* Ars. **Bell. Bryon.** Calcar. Camph. Carbo an. *Causticum.* **China. Cic.** Coccul. Croc.

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Cupr. *Dig.* Ferr. Graph. Hell *Lyc.* Merc. Natr. mur. Nitric ac. Petr. Phosph. Phosph. ac. **Rhus.** Sil. Spong. Staphys. Thuj. Veratr. Zinc.

Stitches: Aco. Ant crud. Aur. Bell. *Bry. Canth.* Chin. Cina. *Coccul.* Cupr. Dig. *Graphites.* Hep. s. Kali c. Phos. Samb. Spig. **Spong.** *Staphys. Thuj.* Veratr. Zinc.

Sweat: Cann. Cham. Coff. Ipec. N. vom. *Rhus.*

Swelling, of bones: Calc.

Swelling: Alum. **Ars. Bell. Calc. Caustic.** *Cic.* **Iod. Lyc.** Merc. Nitr. ac. **Phos.** *Rhus.* Sil. Zinc.

– external: Alum. Arn. **Ars.** Bar. **Caustic.** Croc. Hyosc. **Iod. Lyc.** Puls. Rhod.

– hard: Caust. **Lyc.** N. vom.

Tearing: Arn. *Aur. Carbo veg.* Cham. Cupr. Iod. *Kali c.* Lyc. **Merc.** Phos. Plumb. *Sabin Selen.* Spong. *Staph.* Sulphur. **Zinc.**

Tension: *Arg.* Arn. Bar. Bell. Bry. **Calc.** Camph. *Caustic. Cic.* Dig. Graph. Iod. Plumb. Puls. *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Spigelia. *Spong.* Staph. Sulph. Zinc.

Throbbing of carotids: Opium. Spong.

– of arteries: Bell. **Hepar s.** Op. Spong.

As if tied too fast: Arn.

Tingling: Spong.

Twitchings: Canthar. *Spongia.* Zinc.

– convulsive: Phosph.

Ulcers: **Ars.** Hyosc. **Lycop.** Sec. corn.

Ulcerative pain: Graph. Puls.

Veins, swelling of: Op. Thuj.

Weakness: **Arnica.** Coccul. *Staph.* Veratr.

As from a wrong position: Dulc. Thuj. Zinc.

2. *Nape of the Neck.*

Beating: Con.

Blotches: Hep.

Boils: **Arn.** Sil.

Boring: Bar.

Burning: Arn. **Bar.** Calcarea. Carbo veget. Ignatia. *Mercur. Ph. ac.*

Coldness, feeling of: Sulph.

Contraction: Puls.

Cracking: *Spong.*

Cramp: Ant. crud.

Crampy feeling: Thuj. Sil.

Crampy stiffness: Zinc.

Crawling: Dulc.

Cutting: Dig.

Drawing: Alum. Ambra. Ant. crud. Asa fœt. *Bell.* Camphor. Cann. Caps. Chin. *Coloc.* Con. Dig. Hyosc. Kali c. **Lycop. Merc.** *Mosch.* **Nux vom.** Ph. ac. Plumb. **Pulsatilla. Rhodod.** Rhus. Ruta. Sep. *Staph.* Sulph. Thuj. Zinc.

Eruption: Bar. Bellad. Bryon. Caust. Cham. **Hep.** Lycop. Sep. *Sil.* **Staph.**

Glands: see Neck.

Grasping: **Lyc.**

Heat: Ign. Lach. Phosph.

Herpes: Hyosc.

Itching: Carb. veg. Nitr. acid. Rhodod. Rhus. Sep. Sil. *Staph.*

Laming pain: Cina. Nux vom. Spig. Staph. Veratr.

As of a load: N. vom. *Rhus.*

As if the flesh were loose: Aco.

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Nape of neck, stiff: **Aconit.** Arg. Ars. **Bar. Bell.** *Bry.* **Calc.** Camph. Canth. *Caps.* Carb. an *Caust.* Chin. Coloc. *Dig.* Dros. Dulc. Graph. *Hell. Hyosc.* **Ign. Kali c.** Lach. **Lyc.** Merc. **N. vom.** Natr. mur. **Nitr. ac.** Petr. **Phos.** Ph. ac. **Plat.** Puls. **Rhod. Rhus.** Sec. corn. **Sep.** Sil. Spigel. *Spong.* Stann. *Staph.* Sulph. *Thuj. Veratr.* Zinc.

Pain, crampy: Arn.

– rheumatic: *Acon.* Asa f. Graphit Iod. Merc. **Nux vom. Puls. Rhod.** Rhus. Staph. Veratr.

– simple: **Acon.** Bry. Cann. *Chin.* Dulc. **Graph.** Hyosc. Ipec. Kali Merc. Nux vom. Natr. mur. Petros. Phosphor. *Rhodod.* Sabad. Sep. *Spigel.* Stann.

– as if tired: Rhus.

– ulcerative: **Puls.**

Pressure: Ambr. Asa f. **Bar.** Bell. Bry. *Carb. veg.* Coccul. Coloc. Dig. Euphorb. Graph. Laches. Lycop. Merc. Mosch. **Natr. mur.** Phosph. Ph. ac. Rheum. *Rhus.* Samb. Spong. Staph. Thuj.

Pulling in muscles: Coloc.

Pustules: **Staph.**

Rash: Caust.

Sarcoma: Bar. Calc.

Sensitiveness: N. vom.

As if gone to sleep: Rhus. Spig.

Spots, yellow: Iod.

– red: Carb. veg. Sep. Stann.

Steatoma: **Bar. Puls.**

Stitches: *Acon.* Alum. Arn. **Bar.** Bellad. Calc. Camph. Cann. Chin. Coccul. Graph. *Ign.* Merd Phosph. ac. **Puls.** Rhus. Sepiæ. *Stann.* Staphys. Sulph.

As if strained: Dulc. Nux vom. Puls. Zinc.

Sweat: Chin. N. vom. *Sulph.*

As if swollen: Sep.

Tearing: Asa f. Camph. *Canth. Carb. veg.* Graph. *Ign. Kali c.* **Nux vom.** Natr. Phosph. *Plumb.* Sil. Spig. Sulph.

Tension: *Alumin.* Arnic. Aur. **Bar.** Bryon. Calcar. Camph. Canth. Carb. an. Caust. **Con.** Dig. Euphorb. Graph. Hyosc. Iod. Ipec. Kali c. *Mosch.* Nitr. acid. Plat. Plumb. **Pulsat. Rhus.** Sep. Sil. Staph. *Sulph.* Thuj. Zinc.

Tetanus: Op.

Twitching: Asa f. Caps. Caust. Natr. mur. Ph. ac. Sulph.

Muscles, twitching of: Arg.

Ulcers: **Sil.**

Unsteadiness: Acon.

Weight: **N. vom.** Petr. Phos. *Rhus.* Sabin. Samb.

XXII. CHEST.

A Sensations.

1. *Internal Chest.*

Anxiety: **Acon.** Arn. *Asa f.* **Bry. Camph.** Cann. Caps. Chin. **Coccul.** Ignat. Lach. Mosch. **N. vom. Pulsat.** Rhus. **Samb. Sec. c.** *Spig. Spong.* Staph. Valer. Veratr.

As if a band around: Sabad. Sabin.

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Blood, of erethism: Alum. Carb. veg. **N. vom.** Plumb. Rhod. **Sep.** Spong. Thuj

As if the blood did not circulate: Sabad.

As if bounding: **Croc.**

Boring: Aconit. Alum. Asa f. Cina. Kali c. *Mur. ac.* Ph. ac. *Rhus. Spig* Staph. Thuj.

Burning: Acon. Alum. Ambr. Ant. crud. Arg. **Arn.** Ars. Asa f. Bar. *Bell.* **Bry. Calc. Canth.** *Carbo veget.* Caust. **Chamom.** *Chin.* Cic. Cina. **Coccul. Coff.** Con. Dros. Ferr. *Graph.* Hyosc. Ign. Iod. Lach. **Lyc. Merc.** Mosch. Mur. acid Nux vom. Phosph. *Ph. ac. Plat.* Ruta. **Sabad.** Sabin. Sec. corn. Sep. Spong. Stann. **Sulph.** *Zinc.*

Catarrh: Arn. Cann. Ign. *Nux vom.*

Chilliness: Bry. **Natr.**

As if concussed: Rhus.

Cooling, pleasant: Ruta.

Constriction: *Aconit.* Alumina. **Arn.** Ars. Asa f. Bell. Cann. *Caps.* Carb. an. Cham. *Coccul.* Coloc. **Cupr.** *Digit.* Droser. *Ferr. Hell.* **Ignat. Mosch. Nux vom.** Natr. mur. Op. **Phosph.** Ph. ac. Puls. *Plat. Rhodod.* **Phus.** Ruta. *Spig.* **Stann.** Stram. Sulph. **Veratr.**

Contraction: *Acon.* Alum. *Ars.* Asa f. Canth. Caust. Cham. China. Cina. Coccul. Coloc. **Cupr.** Dig. *Ferr.* Hell. Ign. *Ipec.* **Lyc.** Mercur. **Mosch.** N. vom. Op. Ph. ac. **Puls.** Rheum. Rhodod. Samb. *Spig. Stann.* Staph. Sulph. *Veratr.*

– of the diaphragm: Canth.

Crampy pain: Puls. Veratr.

Crampy feeling: *Aco.* Bell. *Bry.* Canth. Carbo an. Cham. *Cina.* Dulc. Hyosc. Kali c. *Mur. ac.* Nux vom. *Plat.* Rhod. *Stann.* Thuj. Veratr.

Cutting: Alum. *Arg.* Arn. *Aur.* Bell. Calc. Caust. Chin. Con. Dig. Dulc. *Kali c.* Lyc. Merc. *Mur. ac.* Ph. ac. Plat. *Pulsat.* Ruta. Sabin. *Samb. Spigelia.* Spong. *Stann. Sulph.* Veratr. Zinc.

Digging: Arnica. Cann. Cina. Dulc. Ferr. Petr. Stann.

As if dilated: Bry. Stann.

Dislocation-pain: Caust. Dulc. Lyc. *Petr.* Plat. Rhod. Spig. Sulph. Thuj.

Drawing inwards: Cham.

Dropsy: Acon. **Ambra.** Arn. **Ars.** *Bry.* Caps. **Chin.** Ferr. **Hell. Ipec.** *Kali carb.* **Op.** Rhus. Sabad. **Spig.** Veratr.

– of chest: **Ars. Carbo veg.** Coloc. Con. **Dig.** Dulc. Kali c. Lyc. Mur. ac. Stann.

Dryness, feeling of: Alumina. Canth. Ferr. Phosph. Stram.

As if empty: Coccul. **Stann.**

As if falling: N. vom.

Fermenting: **Phosph.**

Fullness: **Acon.** Antim. crud. **Arn.** *Bar.* Canth. *Caps.* Con. Ferr. Ign. Lyc. Mosch. Nitr. ac. **Phosph. Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. Sabad. Sabina. Sepiæ. **Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Gnawing: Arg. **Ruta.**

Griping: Veratr.

Gurgling: **Cina.** Kali c. Natr. mur. Ruta.

Hammering: **Phosph.**

Heat: **Arn.** Ars. Aur. *Bellad.* **Bry.** Calc. Caust. Chin. Cic. **N. vom.** Nitric ac. Opium.

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Puls. Rhus. *Ruta. Spongia. Stann.* Sulph.

Heaviness: Acon. Alum. Bar. Bry. Calc. Iod. *Phosph. Plat.* Rhod. Sabad. **Samb.** *Sepiæ. Staph. Sulph.* Zinc.

Inflammation: **Aconit.** Arn. **Bry.** *Cann. Hyosc.* N. vom. Puls. **Rhus.** Ruta. Sec. corn. *Spong. Stram.*

Itching: Carbo veg. Kali carb. Phosph. Ph. ac.

Jerks: Cann. Croc. **Con.** Lyc. Valer.

Languor: Alum. Calc. Carbo veg. Cocc. N. vom. Natrum mur. Phosph. Ph. ac. *Stann.* Sulph.

As if living: **Croc.**

As if loose: Bry.

As if the lungs adhered: Euph. Thuj.

Lungs as if less dilatable: Asa f. Bry. Cina.

– suppurating: Plumb. Puls.

– inflammation of: **Aco. Bell. Bry. Lyc. Phosph.** *Puls.* **Rhus. Sepiæ. Sulphur. Tart. emet.**

– phthisis of: *Bryon.* **Calcar. Carbo veg. China.** *Con.* **Dulc. Ferr. Graph.** Iod. **Kali c. Lyc.** Natrum mur. **Phosph. Pulsat. Ruta. Samb. Sep.** Spig. *Stann.*

Nausea: *Acon.* Arg. Asa fœt. Bry. *Croc.* Nux vom. **Rhus.** Staph.

Pain as if excoriated: Alum. Ars. Bar. **Bry.** Calc. **Carb. veg.** *Caust. Cic.* Cina. Graph. Ipec. Kali c. Lyc. Merc. *Mur. ac.* Natrum mur. Nitric acid. **Phosph.** Phosph. ac. Rhus. Sabina. **Sep. Sil.** Spongia. **Stann.** *Staph.* Sulph. Valer. Zinc.

Pain, as if bruised: Aco. Alum. **Ambr. Arn.** Bar. Camph. Caust. Chamom. Chin. Con. Ferr. Kali c. Merc. Phosph. Rhod. Spig. *Spong.* Staunum. Thuj. *Zinc.*

– as if flying to pieces: **Bry.** *Cina.*

Drawing: Asa f. Cann. Capsic. Carbo veg. Cham. *Chin.* Coccul. Con. Digit. Dulc. *Kali c. Nux vom.* Nitric ac. Op. Plat. **Puls.** Ruta. Sep. Sil. *Spig. Spong.* Stann.

Pain, simple: Alum. Arn. *Ars* Bar. *Calc.* Caps *Carbo anim Carbo veg.* Caustic. **Cham.** Chin. *Cina.* **Coloc.** Conium. Croc. **Dulc.** Ferr. Graphites. Iod Lyc. Mosch. *Mur. acid.* Nitric ac. **Phosph.** *Pulsat.* Rhod. Ruta. Selen. **Sep.** Sil Spig. Spong. *Stann.* Sulphur. **Veratr.** Zinc.

Pinching: Alum. Bellad. Carbo veg. Cina. Dulc. *Ign.* Kali c. Phos. ac. Samb. Spig. Spong. Thuj.

Pressing: Alum. Ambra. *Bry.* Graph. Ign. Nitr. ac. Phosph Sulph. Veratr.

– asunder: Euphorb.

Pressure from without: Cann *Chin. Coccul.* Ign N. vom

– – within: Arg. **Asa f.** Bell. Bryon. Cina. Dulc. *Valer* Zinc.

– as from a load: Arg. **N. vom.** Rheum. Sabad. **Samb.** *Spig.*

As in the lower part of the chest: Alum. *Arn.* Asa fœt. *Chin.* Cic. Croc. *Hyosc.* Plumbum. Ruta. Sabad. **Zinc.**

Pulsating: Alum. Bryon. Dig. Dulc.

As if raw: Ambr. Arn. Arsen.

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Bryon. Chin. Coccul. Dig. Hell. N. vom. **Natr. mur.** Rhus. **Zinc.**

Restlessness: Bell. Chin. *Staph.* Thuj.

Rush of blood: **Acon. Arn. Bry.** Carbo veget. **Coccul.** Cupr. Ferr. **Hyosc. Nux vom.** Natrum mur. **Puls.** Rhod. Sep. **Spong.** *Thuj.*

Shocks: Aconit. *Calc.* Cann. Croc. Dulc. Mur. acid. *Plat.* Ruta.

Shuddering: Acon.

Spasm: Aconit. Arg. Asa fœt. **Bry.** Calc. **Cham. Cina. Coccul.** Coff. **Cupr.** Dig. *Ferr.* **Ipec. Kali c. Lyc. Mosch.** Nitr. ac. *Petr.* Phos. **Puls.** *Sec. corn.* Sep. Sulph. Thuj. **Zinc.**

Stitches, in left side: **Aconit.** *Alum. Ant. crud.* Arg. *Arn. Asa f.* Bell. **Bry.** *Calc. Camphor.* **Cann. Canth. Caps.** Carb. veg. *Caust. Chin.* Cic. *Cina.* **Coccul.** Con. Croc. Dig. *Dulc. Euphorb.* Graph. Hell. *Ign. Ipec. Kali c.* **Lyc.** *Merc.* Mosch. Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* **Phosph.** Ph. ac. *Plat. Plumb.* Puls. **Rhus. Ruta.** Sabad. Sabin. Samb. **Sep. Spigel. Spong. Stann.** *Staphys.* Sulph. *Thuj. Valer.* Veratr. **Zinc.**

– in right side: **Acon.** *Alum.* Ambr. Ant. crud. *Arg. Arn.* **Asa f.** *Bell.* **Bry. Canth.** Carb. an. Carb. veg. Caustic. *China.* Cina. *Coccul.* Coloc. Con. Croc. Dig Dulc. Graph. Hyosc. Ign. Iod. Kali carb. **Merc.** *Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. *Op.* Phosph. Ph. ac. Plumb. *Rhus.* Ruta. Sabad. *Sep. Sil.* **Spig.** Spong. Stann. Staph. Sulph. Thuj. **Veratr. Zinc.**

Stitches,

– in middle of chest: Aco Alum. Ant. crud. **Bry.** Cham. Chin. Iod. Phosph. Plumb.

– in diaphragm: *Spig.*

– in sternum: Acon. *Arg. Arn.* Aur. Bell. *Bry. Calc. Canth.* Capsic. *Caustic.* China. **Con.** *Dulc.* Ferr. Graph. Hep. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. *Phosph.* Ph. ac. Plumb. **Sabin.** Spig. Sulph.

– from the chest through the back: *Acon.* Ambr. **Bryon.** Canth Carb. Carb. veg. Chin. Coccul. Ferr. Lycop. Plumb. Sabin. **Sil.** Spig. *Sulph.*

– from within: *Argent.* **Asa f.** Bry. Canth. Carb. veg. **Chin.** Muriat. ac. Nitric ac. Sabad. **Spig.** Spong. *Valer.*

As if stopped up: Bry.

Tearing: Arg. Canthar. *Carbo veg.* Caust. Con. *Dulc.* Graph. Kali c. Merc. Natr. mur. Op. Petr. **Phosph.** Puls. Rhus. *Spig.* Stram. **Zinc.**

Tension: Arg. *Ars.* **Bell.** Bry. *Cann.* Caustic. Cham. **Cic.** *Coccul.* Con. Dig. *Dulc.* Euphorb Graph. *Ign.* Lyc. Mur. acid. **N. vom. Natr. mur.** Phosphor. **Pulsat.** Rheum. **Rhod. Rhus.** Ruta. *Sabin.* Sep **Spig. Stann.** *Staph.* **Sulph.** Zinc.

Throbbing: Acon. **Asa f.** Bar. *Bell.* Bry. *Cann. Caps.* **Chamom. Coff.** Digit. Graph. Ign. *N. vom.* **Phosph. Sil.** Sulph. Thuj. Veratr. **Zinc.**

Tickling: Bar. **Cham.** Chin. Kali carb. Phosph. **Stann. Veratr.**

As if too tight: Hell. *Pulsat* Spig.

Tightness, feeling of: Puls.

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Tingling: Acon. Arsen. Coloc. Phosph. ac. Sep. Spig. Spong. **Stann.** Thuj.

Trembling: Kali carb. Phosph. Ruta. *Sabin.*

Twitching: Cina. Coloc. Croc. Dulc. Kali c. Lyc. Natr. mur. Sep. Spig. Valer.

Ulcerative pain: Bry. **Puls.** *Staph.*

Warmth: Bry. *Coff.* Hell. **Nux vom.** Veratr.

– unpleasant: Alum. Euphorb. Natr. mur.

– feeling of: Merc.

Weakness: Iod. Kali c. Plat. **Rhus.** *Stann.* Sulph.

– feeling of: *Carbo veg.* Chin. Plat **Stann.** Staph.

As if weary: Arn. *Carb. veg.* Spong.

Wrenching: Samb.

2. *External Chest.*

Blue skin near clavicle: Thuj.

Boils: **Arn. Chin.**

Burning: *Ambr.* Arsen. Asa f. Bar. **Bell.** Canth. Caps. Croc. Digit. Droser. *Euphorb.* Ferr. *Mur. ac.* N. vom. Phosph. Ph. ac. *Plat.* Rheum. Rhus. Selen. *Sulph.* Zinc.

Bone-pain: Chin.

Chilliness: Spig.

Contraction: **Arn.** *Daph.* Bry. *Dig.* N. vom. Op. Plat. Rhod. *Rhus. Spig.*

Contusive pain: Ant. cr. **Arn.**

Crackling: Rheum.

Crampy feeling: **Acon.** Arg. Calc. Cham. Cina. Dig. Dulc. Nitr. ac. *Plat.* Sep. Veratr.

Creeping: Arn Dros.

Creeping chill: N. vom.

Drawing: *Acon.* Asa f Carb. veg. Cupr. Dig. Dulc. *Lycop. Mur. ac. N. vom. Puls. Rhus.* Spig. *Stann.* Zinc.

Gnawing: Arg. Calcar. Ruta. Spong.

Heat: Cham. Cic. Dig. Puls.

Herpes: **Ars.** Lyc. **Petrol.** Staph.

Insensibility: Rhus.

Itching: Alum. **Ant. crud.** Bar. Calcar. **Canth.** Capsic. Carb. v. Caust. Chin. Coccul. Con. Kali c. Lyc. Natr. mur. Op. Phosph. *Puls.* Sep. Spong. **Staph. Veratr.**

– of the sides of chest: Alum. Arn. Canth. Cic. Nitr. acid. Spong.

Jerking: China. Platin. Pulsat. Stann. Stram.

Laming pain: N. vom.

Pain, as if contused: *Con.* Dulc. Merc. *Mur. ac.* Natr. mur.

– as if sprained: *Arn.* Coccul.

– as if sore: Bar. Bryon. Sep. Staph. Veratr.

– as if bruised: Arn. Chin. Ign. *Merc. N. vom. Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. **Phosph.** Ph. ac. Rheum. Spig. Staph. Sulph.

– simple: Ant. cr *Bry.* Cann. *Capsic.* Chin. Cupr. **Dulc.** Natr. mur. Phosph. Ph. acid. Puls. Rhodod. Rhus. Sabin. Sep. **Silic.** Staphys. Sulph. Veratr.

Pecking: Ruta.

Pimples: Ant. crud. Aur. Bell. Bry. *Canth. Coccul.* Con. Hep. Ph. ac. *Plumb.* Rhus. Staph.

Pinching: Nux vom. Phosphor. Rhod. Samb.

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Pressure: *Alum.* Ambra. *Arg.* Arn. *Asa f. Aur. Bry. Camph.* Canthar. *Chin.* Cina. Coccul. Cupr. Dulc. *Dros.* Hyosc. N. vom. Plumb. Rheum. *Ruta. Sabin. Spig.* Stann. Staphys. **Sulphur.** Valer. **Veratr.** Zinc.

– from without: Rhus.

Prickling: Plat.

Pulling: Phosph.

Rash: Ant. crud. Staph. Valer. Veratr.

Redness: Aur. Bell.

Rheumatic pain: *Ambr.* **Bry. Spig.**

Ribs raised: **Spig.**

Sensitiveness: Cann. Canthar. N. vom. Sulph.

Shuddering: Chin. Cina. *Nux vom.* Plat. Ruta. Spig. Staph.

As if too short: N. vom.

Gone to sleep: Merc.

Spasms: **Cic.** Puls. **Stram.** Veratr.

Spots, brown: **Carbo veg.**

– yellow: Ars. **Phosph.**

– red: *Bell.* Carbo veg. Coccul. Lyc. Sabad.

Stitches: **Arn.** Asa fœt. Aur. *Bell. Bry. Calc. Camph* Cann. *Canth. Caust.* **Chin.** Coccul. Con. Croc. **Dros.** *Dulcam.* Euphorb. Hep. *Mur. ac. Nux vom.* Nitr. ac. *Phosph.* Ph ac. Plumb. Puls. Rheum. **Rhus.** *Ruta. Sabad. Sabin.* Sil. *Spig Spong.* Stann. *Staph. Sulph.* Teuc. Veratr. Zinc.

Sweat: *Arg.* Arn. Bell. **Calc.** Canth. *Chin.* Coccul. Euphr. Hep. Ipec Lyc. Merc. Phos. Ph. ac. *Plumb.* Rhus. Sabad. Sec. corn. *Selen. Sep.*

Swelling: Bryon. Calc. Cann. **Dulc.** Iod. *Rhus.* Sep. **Sil. Sulph.**

Tearing: Ambr. **Bry.** Camph. Dulc. Iod. Kali c. Lyc. Merc. N. vom Rhod. Sabin. **Spig.**

– near the clavicle: Lyc. Stann

Tension: *Asa f.* Cham. China. Dig. Dros. Dulcam. *Euphorb.* Ferr. Iod. Merc. Mur. ac. *N. vom.* Natrum mur **Phosph.** *Puls.* Rhodod. Rhus. *Sabina.* Spig. **Stann.** Thuj.

Tubercles: Cann. Caust.

Twitching: Merc. Spig.

Ulcers: **Ars.** Hep. **Sulph.**

Ulcerative pain: Bry. Puls.

Warmth: *N. vom.* Rhus.

Wrenching: Puls.

3. *Axillæ.*

Burning: Carbo veg.

Crawling: *Con.* Mezer.

Dampness: Carbo an. Sulph.

Drawing: **Bell.** Sil.

As if excoriated: Con.

Induration: Iod.

Inflammation: Nitric ac. Petr. Phosph. Sulph.

Itching: Carbo an. Carbo veg. Caust. Con. Dig. Kali. *Puos.* Sep.

Pain generally: Bellad. Carbo veg Con Nitric ac. Sil.

Sensitiveness: Nitr. ac.

Stitches: Arn. *Con.* Sulph.

Suppuration: *Calc.* Coloc. *Hep.* Petr. **Sil. Sulph.**

Sweat: Dulc. Kali. Natr. mur. *Phosph.* Rhod. **Sep. Sulph.**

Swelling: Bellad. *Calc. phosph.* Iod. *Hep. Lyc.* Natrum mur. *Nitric ac.* Petr. *Phosph.* Sep. **Sulph.**

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4. *Mammary glands.*

Blotches: *Bell.* **Calc. carb. Carbo an.** Chamom. **Con.** Dulc. **Graph. Lyc. Phos.** Ruta. **Sil. Sulph.**

Cancer: Arnica. **Ars.** Calcar. *Carbo an.* Carbo veg. Caust. Kali. Lyc. Nitric ac. Phosph. *Rhus.* Sep. **Sil. Sulph.**

Contusion: Arn.

Crawling: Con.

Drawing: Cham.

Erysipelas: **Aco. Bell. Bry. Phosph. Sil.**

As if excoriated: Con.

Hardness: Ambr. **Bryonia. Cham. Con. Phosphor.** Plumb. **Sil. Sulph.**

Heat: **Bell. Bry. Cann.**

Induration, see Tubercles.

Inflammation: Aconit. **Arn. Bry.** Carbo veget. **Cham.** Con. **Phosph.** Pulsat. Sil. Sulph.

Itching: Caust. **Con.** Kali. N. vom. Plumb. Rhus.

Milk, bitter and yellow: Rheum.
- blueish: *Lach.*
- too fat: **Puls.**
- setting in: **Puls.**
- fever: **Acon. Arn. Bryo.** *Cham.* Coff. *Ign.* N. vom. Op. Puls. **Rhus.**
- excessive flow of: **Aconit. Chin.**
- vanishing of: **Agn. Bryon.** Calc. **Cham. Puls. Rhus.** Sec. corn. Zinc.
- increase of: **Bryon.** N. vom. **Puls.**
- stoppage of: **Bell.**
- flow of: *Bell.* **Calc.** *Puls.*

Pain simple: **Cann.** Chamom. **Coloc.** Con. Mercur. **Silic.** Veratr.

Pressure: Bell. Ph. ac. Pulsat. Sabin.

Shuddering: Coccul. N. vom.

To small: *Cham.*

Stitches: Alum. Bar. Bellad. Con. Nux vom. **Natr. mur. Plumb.** Sep. Veratr. Zinc.

Swelling: **Bell. Bry.** Cham. **Con.** Dulc. Merc. **Phosph.** Plumb. **Puls.** Ruta. Sabina. **Sil. Sulph.**

Tearing: Bar. Cham.

Tension: **Puls.**

Ulcers: **Hep. Merc. Phos. Sil. Sulph.**

Ulcerative pain: Merc.

Withering: **Chamom. Con. Iod.**

5. *Nipples.*

Burning: Cic. **Graph.** *Sulph.*

Creeping: Sabin.

Discharge of blood & humor: **Lyc.** Plumb.

Hardness: Merc.

Induration: Bry.

Inflammation: Aco. **Bryon.** *Cham.* **Phosph.** *Puls.* **Sil. Sulph.**

Itching: Con. Pulsatilla. Rhus. Sabad.

Pain, simple: **Graphit.** Nux vom. Rheum. *Sulph.*

Rhagades: **Arn. Graphit. Sulph.**

Sensitiveness: N. vom.

Shocks: Bry.

Soreness: **Arn.** *Calc. carbon.* **Cham. Graph.** Lyc. *Puls.* **Sulph.**

Sore pain: Calc. *Zinc.*

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Stitches: Camph. Cann. Coccul. Ign. Lyc. *Mur. ac.* Rheum. *Sabin. Sulph.*

Swelling: *Merc.*

Ulceration: **Cham.**

6. *Heart and region of the heart.*

Anxiety: **Acon.** Alum. Ambr. *Ars. Aur.* **Calc.** Cann. Canth. **Chamom.** Cina. **Coccul.** *Croc.* Cupr. Ferr. Graph. *Hell. Lyc.* **N. vom.** Nitric ac. *Op.* Phosph. *Plumbum.* **Pulsat. Rhus.** Sec. corn. Sep. Sil. **Stram.** Sulph. *Veratr.*

Beats of the heart, intermittent: *Bry.* **Chin. Digital.** Kali. **Natr. mur.** *Sulph.*

– slow: Arn.

– quick: Arn. Asa f. Sabin.

– unequal: Asa f. Sabin.

– imperceptible: Rhus. **Verat.**

– stronger: Ars. Aur. Calcar. Chin. **Dig.** Dulcam. Hyosc. Phosph. **Sabina. Spigel.** Veratr.

– full: **Acon.**

Burning: Carb. veg. Op. **Puls.**

Contusive pain: Natr. mur.

Crawling: Canth.

Drawing: Canth.

Excitement, vascular: Carbo veg. Nux vom. Sulph.

Heart, trembling of: Aur. Bell. Calc. Camph. Cina. **Rhus.** Sep. *Spig.*

– throbbing in the region of the: Ars. Bar. Calc. Hell. Lycop. Phosphor. Sep. Sil. Sulphur. Zinc.

Humming: **Spig.**

Inflammation: **Acon.** Arsen. **Bry.** *Cann.* **Coccul.** *Spig. Puls.* Rheum.

Jerking: *Arn.* N. vom. Plumb.

Oppression: Bell. Cham. **Nux** vom. *Spig.*

Palpitation, generally: **Acon.** Alum. *Ambr. Arn. Ars.* **Aur.** Bar. **Bell.** *Bryon.* **Calcar.** *Camph. Cann Canth.* Carbo an *Carbo veg.* **Caust.** *Cham.* **China.** Coccul. Coloc. *Con.* Croc. *Cupr.* Dig. *Graph. Hell.* **Ign. Iod.** *Ipec.* **Kali. Lyc. Merc.** Mur. ac. **Natrum mur.** *Nitric ac.* **Nux vom.** Petr. **Phosph.** Phos. acid. Plumb. **Puls. Rhus.** Sabad. *Sabin. Secale corn.* **Sep.** Sil. **Spig.** Spong. Staph. **Sulph.** *Thuj.* Valer. **Veratr. Zinc.**

– with anguish: **Acon.** Alum. *Ars. Aur. Calc. Cann.* Canst. **Cham. Chin.** *Coccul.* Coloc. *Dig. Graph. Kali.* **Lyc.** *Mosch.* **Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosphor. Plat.** Plumb. **Puls.** *Sec. corn. Sep.* Sil. Sulphur. **Spigel.** Thuj. *Veratr.*

– without anxiety: Carbo anim. Ipec. *Sulph.* Thuj. **Zinc.**

– perceptible: Plumbum. Rhus. Sabin. Veratr.

– audible: Camph. Dig. *Spig.*

– spasmodic: *Sec. corn.*

– visible: Con. Dulc. *Graphites. Iod.* Rhus. Secale corn. *Spig.* **Sulph.** Thuj.

Pain, simple: Cann. Cantharis. Cham. **Puls.** Ruta. Thuj.

Pressure: Aco Arn. Ars. Asa f. **Bell.** Cann. Canth. *Cham.* Con. Graph. Kali. Lyc. Natr. mur. *Nux vom.* Puleat. Rhus. Spig.

Qualmishness: Cham. N. vom.

Rush of blood: **Acon.** Asa f. Carbo veg. Cham **Ferr.** Lyc. Nux vom. Nitric ac. *Phosph.* **Puls.** Sep. **Sulph.**

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Stitches: Arn. **Aur.** Calcar. *Canth.* Capsic. Carbo veget. **Caust.** Cham. China. Croc. Ign. Mur. ac. *Nux vom.* Nitric ac. *Petr.* Plumb. Rhus. Sep. **Spig.** Sulph. Valer. Zinc.

Tearing: Canth. Lyc.

Warmth: Cann. Veratr.

– feeling of: Rhod.

Weak feeling: **Rhus.**

Weight: Croc. **Puls.**

B. According to situation and circumstances.

1. *Aggravated.*

In the open air: Ambr. Bryon. Caust. China. Coccul. Coffea. Con. Euphorb. Graph. Ignat. Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Rhus. Sabad. Sep. Spig. Stann. Staph.

When ascending: Bell. Graph. **N. vom. Sep.** Thuj. Zinc.

– – the stairs: **N. vom.** Rhus. Ruta. Spong. *Staph.*

When breathing: **Acon.** Ant. crud. Arg. Arn. *Ars.* Asa f. Aur. **Bryo. Calc. Cann.** Caps. Chamom China. Cina. Coccul. *Dulc.* Dros. Graphit. Hep. Hyosc. Lycop. *Mercur.* **Natr. mur.** Nitr. ac. **Puls. Sep.** Spig. **Stann.**

When drawing a long breath: **Calc.** Merc. Natr. mur.

After a cold: **Acon. Bryon. Carbo veg.** Cham. N. vom. Rhus.

In the cold: **Rhus.** *Sabad.*

In cold air: **Aconit.** Bryonia. **Carbo veg.** Coccul. *Rhus. Sabad.* **Spong.**

By contact: *Acon.* Arg. **Arn.** Bar. *Bry.* Calc. Canth. Caps. Carbo veg. Cham. *Chin.* Coccul. Cupr. Dros. Dulc. Graph. Merc. *Nux vom.* Phosph. *Ph. ac.* Plumb. Rhod. Rhus. Ruta. *Sabin.* Spig. *Staph.* Sulphur. Veratr.

After contusions: **Arn.** Puls. **Rhus.** Ruta.

When coughing: **Aco.** Alum. Ambr. Ant. crud. **Arn. Ars.** Bar. **Bryon.** *Calc.* Cannab. **Caps.** *Carbo veget. Caustic.* **Cham. Chin. Cina.** Coff. Con. Dig. **Dros.** Ferr. Iod. **Kali.** Lyc. **Merc.** Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. N. vom. *Phosph.* **Phosph. ac.** *Puls.* **Rhus.** Ruta. *Sabad.* Sabina. *Sep.* **Sil.** Spigel. **Spongia. Stann.** Staph. *Veratr.*

After coughing: *Cina.* Ferr.

In damp weather: **Carb. vegetab.**

During digestion: **Lyc.**

When drinking: Chin.

After drinking: **Arn.** *China.* Coccul. Con. Cupr. Nux vom. **Veratr.**

By drinking cold: **Thuj.**

After drinking beer: Sep.

– – wine: Ant. crud. Nux vom.

When eating: **Arnic.** China. *Coccul.* Ign. Phosph.

After eating: Aconit. Ambra. Ant. crud. Arn. Asa f. Bry. Canth. Caps. Carbo an. Caust. Chamom. *Chin.* Coccul. Con. Ferr. Hyosc. *Ign.* Lyc. Merc. *Nux vom.* Phos. Puls. Rhus. Ruta. Sep. *Thuj.* Valer. *Veratr.* Zinc.

By eating warm food: Euphorbium.

By getting warm in bed: Chamom. *Puls.* Rhus.

By emotions: Phosph.

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By bodily exertions: N. vom. *Rhus. Spong.*

After expectorating: **Zinc.**

When falling asleep: Sulph.

Before the fever: Chin.

During the fever: Acon. Bryon. Chin. Ipec.

– the chill: *Bry.* Ipec. N. vom. Puls. *Rhus.*

– the heat: *Acon.* Caps. China. Ipec. Nux vom. Puls.

After a fright: Acon. Chamom. Ign. Op.

Between the inspiration: *Ign. Merc.* Spig.

When lifting: Bar. Kali. Lyc.

After lying down: Hell. Ignat. Nux vom. *Puls.* Rhus. Sabad. Stram.

When lying down: Ant. crud. *Asa f.* Calc. Canth. Carbo veg. Cham. *Ferr.* Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. *Puls. Rhus.* Selen. Sulph.

By mental labor: Ign. N. vom **Sep.**

Before the menses: **Cupr.** Puls. Spong.

During the menses: Bell. Caustic. Cham. Graph. Phosphor. Puls.

During motion: **Acon.** Alum. Arg. **Arn.** *Bell.* **Bry. Calc.** *Camph.* Cann. *Capsic.* Carbo veg. Cham. *Chin.* Coccul. Con. Dig. Euphorb. Ferr. *Graphit.* Hep. Ign. Iod. *Lyc. Mercur.* Natrum mur. Nitric ac. **Nux vom.** Op. **Phosph.** Ph. ac. *Puls.* Rhodod. Ruta. Sabina. Samb. **Sep.** Spigel. Spongia. Stann. *Staph.* Sulph. Veratr. **Zinc.**

When moving the arms: Dig. Plumb. Puls.

By music: Nux vom. Staph.

During nose bleed: Carbo veg.

With nausea: Bell.

By pressing on the abdomen: Asa f.

By external pressure: Antim. crud. **Bry. Chin.** *Cina. N. vom. Ruta.* Spongia. *Staphys.* Valer.

When rising one's-self: **Aco.** Arg. **Bry. Cann.** Cic. Dig. *Ign.* Stann. Staph.

When rising from bed: Ant. crud. Plat. Stann. Staph.

– – from a seat: Sil.

After raising: Nux vom. Puls. **Rhus.** Spig.

When reading: **Chin.**

– – loud: Coccul.

During rest: Arg. Arn. Bell. Caps. Cham. *Chin.* Ferr. Natr. mur. Phos. ac. Puls. **Rhus.** Ruta. Samb. Stann.

In the room: Bry. Croc. *Puls.* **Rhodod.** Spig.

By running: Bry. *Cina.* Nux vom. **Sil.**

By singing: **Stann.**

When sitting: Arg. Ars. **Asa fœt.** Bell. Calc. Caps. *Carbo anim. Carb. veg. Chin.* Cina. Coloc. *Dros.* Dulc. *Euphorb. Ferr.* Merc Mur. ac. **Phos.** Puls. **Rhus.** *Ruta. Sabad.* Silic. **Spigel.** *Spong.* Stann. *Staph.* Sulph. Thuj. Valer.

– – crooked: Argent. **China.** Rhod. **Rhus.** Spig. Spong

– – erect: Acon. Natr. mur.

After sleeping: Aconit. Ambr. *Bryon.* Calcar. Chin. Coccul. Euphr. Ignat. Nux vom. Op. Rheum. Sabad.

By smoking: *Cic.* Ign. *Spong.* Staph.

When sneezing: Acon. Bryon. Cina. *Merc.* Sil

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When standing: Carb. an. Con *Euphorb.* Natr. mur. Stann. Sulph. Zinc.

By making a wrong step: Bry. Puls. Spig.

By stimulants: **Stann.**

Before stool: Spig.

During stool: Spig.

After stool: Sil.

When stopping the breath: Dros. Merc. Spig.

When expiring air: Ambr. Ant. cr. Arg. Ars Aur. *Bry.* Carb. veg. Cham. *Chin.* Cic. Cina. Ign. Iod. Mur. ac. *Phosph. ac. Ruta. Sabad.* Sep. **Spigel.** *Stann.* **Staph.** Zinc.

When inspiring air: **Aco. Ars. Arn.** *Aur. Bar.* **Bry.** *Calc. Camph.* Cann. *Canth.* **Caps.** Carb. v. Caust. *Cham.* **Chin.** Cic. Cina. Coccul. Coloc. Con. Dulc. Euphras. *Hell.* Hyosc. Iod. *Kali. Lyc. Merc.* Mur. ac. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Op. Phos. *Ph. ac.* Plat. *Plumb.* Pulsat. **Rhus.** *Ruta. Sabad.* **Sabin.** Sep. Sil. **Spigel. Spong.** *Stann.* Sulph. **Valer.** *Veratr.* Zinc.

When drawing a long breath: **Acon.** *Arg.* **Arn. Bryon.** Canth. Caps. Cina. *Dros.* Ign. Puls. **Rhus.** Sabin. *Spig.*

When stooping: Acon. Alum. *Arg.* Arn. Asa f. *Bry. Cann.* Caps. Carb. veg. *Chin.* Coccul. Coloc. *Dig.* Dros. Hell. Ign. *Merc.* Nitr. ac N. vom. Phos. *Ph. ac.* Puls. Rhodod. Rhus. **Silic.** Spigel. Spong. *Stann.* Staph. Valer. Zinc.

When straining: **Rhus.**

When talking: **Bry. Cann.** Canth. Chin. Coccul. Ignat. Puls. **Rhus.** Stram.

When talking loud: **Carb. v.** Kali. Mur. acid. Natr. mur. **Stann.**

By tight clothes: N. vom. Spong.

By turning to the right side: Spig.

When turning in bed: **Acon. Cann.** Caps. Carb. veg. Nux vom. *Staph.*

Before vomiting: **Cupr.**

When waking: Ant. cr. Arn. Dig Euphr. Ign. Puls. Rhus. Sabad.

When walking: Aconit. Arn. **Bryon.** *Camph.* Caps. Chin. Cic *Coccul.* Ferr. Ign. **Nux vom.** Ruta. *Spigel.* Spong. Staph. Valer. Veratr.

After walking: Pulsat. Rhus. Valer.

When walking in the open air: Bry. Chin. Coff. *N. vom. Rhus.* Spig. Spong. Staph.

After walking in the open air: Ferr. N. vom. **Rhus.** Sabad.

When walking fast: Chin. Spig.

When writing: Asa f. Chin. Coccul. Valer.

2. *Relieved.*

In the open air: Bry. Natr. mur. Puls.

By warm air: **Carb. veg.**

By bending back: Acon. Cann. N. vom. Puls.

By breathing: Asa f. *Cina.*

By expirations: Cina. Merc.

By inspirations: Cina. Merc.

By drawing a long breath: Dig. Stann.

During contact: Mur. ac.

After drinking: Bry. Ferr.

After eating: *Bry.* Rhus. Sabad.

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After eructations: Ambr. *Canthar. Kali.* N. vom. Petr. Sep. Zinc.

After emission of flatulence: Spig. Stram. Veratr.

By friction: Calc.

When lying down: Alum. Bry. Canth. Iod. *Nux vom.* Sabad. Zinc.

– – on one side: Alum.

– – on the back: Arn. **Bry. Ign.** *Puls.* Sabad.

– – on the painful side: Ambr. Arn. **Bry.** *Cham.* **Ign.** Nux vom. **Puls.**

– – on the painless side: *Ign.* **N. vom.**

By motion: Arg. Arn. Cham. Cina. *Dros.* Euphorb. Mur. ac. *Ph. ac.* Plumb. Puls. Rhus. Sabad. Sep.

By pressure externally: Asa f. *Bry. Chin.* Cina. Dros. Ign. *Puls.* Veratr

During rest: Arn. **Bry.** *Chin. N. vom.* Sabin. Staph.

By rising: Canth. Carb. anim. Dulc. N. vom. Puls. Rhus.

In the room: *Bry.* Cham. *Nux vom.*

By sitting up: Alum. Asa f. *China.* Dig. *Puls.* Spig.

When sitting: Alum. Bry. Caps. N. vom.

When standing: Chin. Cicut. Ruta.

By stooping: Chin. Ign. Valer.

After sweat: Canthar. Cham. N. vom. *Puls.*

When walking: *Chin.* Cicut. Dros. Ferr. Mosch. Plumb. *Puls. Rhus.* Ruta. Staph.

XXIII. BACK.

Sensations.

1. *Scapulæ.*

Boils: Amm. mur. Led.

Burning: Acon. Bar. *Carb. veg.* Chel. Iod. Lyc. *Sep.* Sil. Sulph. Veratr.

Chilliness: Alum. Rhus.

Contraction: Chin. Lach. Lyc. *Rhus.* Viol. tric.

Crampy feeling: Baryt. Bellad. Kali. Merc. Rhus.

Crawling: Laur.

Cutting: Calcar. carbon. Rhus. Sulph. ac.

Dislocation-pain: Chin. Coloc. Mur. ac. Petr. Plumb. Rhod.

Eruption: Bell. Bryon. Caust. *Lyc. Merc.* Phosph. Ph. acid. Squilla.

Gnawing: Alum. Merc. Phos. ac.

Heat: Mur. ac. Puls.

Heaviness: Menyanth.

Itching: Amm. mur. Arn. Bell. Daph. Laur. Mercur. Oleand. Spig. Stront.

Pain, as if sore: Coloc. Plat.

– – **bruised**: Anac. Bar. China. Hell. Kali. Merc. *Natr. mur.* N. vom. Sulph. Thuj.

Pressure: Anac. Arn. Bellad. Bry. Calc. Caust. *Chin.* Laur. Mur. ac. Seneg. Sil. *Sulphur. Stann.* Zinc.

Rigidity: Ang. *Bellad.* Caustic. Led.

As if gone to sleep: Anac.

Stitches: Alumin. Amm. mur.

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Anac. Asa f. Aur. *Bry.* Bell. Bov. Camph. Cann. *Canthar.* Caps. Caust. Chin. Cina. *Cocc.* Colch. Dulc. Ferr. *Hep.* Kali. Lach. Laur. *Mur. acid. Natr.* Natr. mur. *Nitr.* Nitric ac. N. vom. *Plumb.* Puls. Ran. bulb. Sabad. *Samb. Sassap.* Sepiæ. *Spig.* Spong. Stannum. *Thuj.* Zinc.

Tearing and drawing: Alum. Anac. Asa f. Aur. *Calc. carb.* Carbo veg. **Caust.** Chamom. Dulc. *Lach.* Lyc. Mur. magn. Phos. Plumb. *Rhod.* **Rhus.** *Sep.* Stann.

Tension: Alum. *Bar.* Carbo an. Coloc. *Colch.* Kali. Kreosot. Natr. Rhus. *Sep.* Sil. Sulph.

Throbbing: Baryt. Kali. Merc. *Phosph.*

Tubercles: Amm. mur.

Tingling: Anac. Dulc. Sabad. *Sil.*

Twitching: Calc. carb. Phosph. *Rhus.* Squilla.

2. *Back.*

As if alive: Plumb.

Boring: Aconit. Agar. Coccul. Spig. Thuj.

Burning: *Acon.* Agar. Arnica. Ars. Bar. **Carbo an.** *Carbo veg.* Chel. Lyc. Merc. Mur. ac. *Nitric ac. Nux vom.* Phosphor. Plat. *Sep.* Sil. Sulph. Veratr.

Chill: Bellad. *Calc. carb.* Dulc. *Lach.* Lyc. *Nux vom.* Phosph. Rhus. **Sep.** Sil. *Stann. Sulph.*

Cold feeling: *Carbo veget.* Con. Mur. ac.

Crampy feeling: *Carbo vegetab. Euphr.* Merc. Nitr. Puls.

Crawling: Acon. *Bell.* Graphit. Laur. Natr. *Sec. corn.*

Curvature of the spine: Bell. **Calc. carb.** Lycop. Merc. **Puls. Rhus.** *Sil.* Staphys. **Sulph.**

Cutting: Calc. carb. *Sep.* Sil.

Digging: Acon. *Sep.*

Dislocation-pain: *Agar. Arnic.* Calcar. Cocc. Mur. ac. *Rhus.* Sulph.

Eruption: *Bar.* Bell. *Calc. carb.* Carbo veg. Caust. Cocc. Led. Merc. **Natr. mur.** Pulsat. **Sel.** *Sep.* Squilla Sulph.

Heat: Con Merc. *Natrum mur.* Phosph. ac. Puls. Sulph.

Heaviness: Ambra. Carbo veg. Phosph. Sep. Sulph.

Itching: Alumina. Amm. mur. Baryt. Calc. carb. *Causticum. Daphne.* Laur. Kali. Lycop. Merc. Natr. *Nitric ac.* Phos. Sassap. Sil. Sulph. Thuj.

Jerks: Calc. carb. Staph.

Lameness: Agar. Cocc. Natr. mur. Phosph.

Muscles, twitching of: Carbo veg.

Opisthotonos: Ang. *Bell.* Canthar. Cham. *Cicut. Ign.* Nux vom. Op. *Rhus. Stann. Stram.*

Pain, sore: Kali. Plat. Staph.

– as if bruised: Agar. Alumina. Amm mur. *Arn.* Ars. *China.* Dros. Lach. Merc. Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Rhus. *Ruta.* Stann. *Stram.* Veratr.

– simple: Agar. Alum. Arsen. Asa f. Aur. Bov. Calc. carb. Cann. Carbo animalis. Hyosc. *Kreos. Lyc. Hep.* Lach. **Natr. mur.** Nitric ac. **N. vom.** Op. Petr. *Sep.* Sil. **Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Pressure: Aconit. Agar. Arn. *Bell.* Calc. carb. Carbo veget.

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Caust. Cocc. **Dulc.** Graphit. *Kali. Lyc.* Mur. ac. Natrum mur. Nux vom. Pulsat. *Rhus. Sep.* Stannum. Staph. Veratr. Zinc.

As if gone to sleep: Mercur. *Phosph.*

Rigidity: Ang Petr.

Shuddering: Ang. Bell. Canth. Chel. Cocc. *Daph.* Colchic. Graph. *Lach.* Led. Natr. mur. *Nux vom. Puls. Rhus.* Sabad. Staph. Sulph. Thuj.

Spasm: Agar. Bell. Iod. *Lyc.*

Spots: *Sep.* Carbo veg.

Stiffness: Agar. Alum. *Carbo veg. Caust. Kali.* Led. **Nux vom.** Petr. *Pulsatilla.* **Sep. Sulph.**

Stitches: Acon. *Ant. crud.* Argent. Arn. Asa f. *Bry.* Calc. carb. Cann. Caps. Caust. *Chin.* Colch. *Con.* Cycl. Dros. *Dulc.* Hep. Kali. Lachesis. Lycop. Muriatic acid. *Natr.* Oleand. Platina. Plumb. *Puls.* Rhus. Rhod. Sabin. *Spig. Sil.* Stann. Thuj. Valer. Verb.

Sweat: Chin. Ipec. Lyc. Nux vom. Phosph. Pulsat. Sepiæ. Stram. Sulph.

Swelling: Baryt. **Bell.** Puls. *Staph.*

Tearing and drawing: Aconit. *Ars.* Bell. **Bry.** Calc. carb. *Canth.* Caps. *Carbo veg.* Caustic. Cina Cham. Cocc. Ferr. *Hep.* Kali. Lach. Led. **Lyc.** Mang. Mez. Natr. *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** Op. Phosph. Puls. *Rhus.* Sep. **Sil.** *Stann. Stram. Sulph.*

Tension: Amm. mur. Bell. *Con.* Hep. Mosch. Natr. **Natrum mur.** Sulph. *Zinc.*

Tetanus: Ang. **Cicut.** Nux vom Op. *Petr.* Plumb.

Throbbing: *Baryt.* Lyc. **Phos.** Puls.

Trembling: Coff. Merc.

Tubercles: Ant. crud. Caust.

Warmth, feeling of: Carbo veg. Coff. Laur.

Weakness: *Agar.* Arn. **Carb. veg. Lach.** Lyc. Nitric ac **N. vom.** Petrol. Phos. Plat. **Sulph. Sec. corn.**

3. *Small of the back.*

Boring: Acon.

Burning: Acon. Mur. ac. Nux vom. Phosphor. Rhus. Sepiæ. Thuj.

Chilliness: Lach. *Lycop.* Puls. Sabin.

Coldness: *Carbo veg.* Spong.

– feeling of: Hell.

Contusive pain: Arn. Ruta.

Cracking: *Sulph. Zinc.*

Crawling: Alum. Menyanthes. Sassap.

Crampy feeling: Bryon. Caust. Chin. Nux vom.

Cutting: Aur. Bellad. Canthar. *Natr. Natr. mur. Puls.* Zinc.

Eruption: Calc. carb. Natrum. Sep. Thuj.

Gnawing: Amm. *Canth.* Phos. Sulph.

Griping: Cham. Graph. Merc.

Itching: Carbo veget. Caustic. Kali. Merc. Natr. mur.

Jerks: Asar. Bry. Chin. Rhus.

Lameness: *Cocc. Dulc.* Lach. *Natr. mur. Nux vom.* Selen. Sil.

Numb feeling: Carbo veg. Plat. Spong.

As if flashing through: *Natrum mur.*

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Pain as if dislocated: *Agaric.* Arn. **Rhus.** Sulph.

– – sore: Caust. *Natr.* Sulph. ac.

– – bruised: Aco. Alum. Amm. mur. Arg. *Arn.* Aur. *Bryon.* Caust. Cham. Cina. **Graph.** Ign. *Lach.* Magn. mur. Nux mosch. **Nux vom.** Platina. **Rhus.** Ruta. Stront. *Sulph. Thuj.* **Veratr.**

– simple: Aconit. Agar. *Amm. mur. Arn.* **Baryt.** *Bov. Bry. Calc. carb.* Carbo an. China. Kali. Ign. Ipec. Led. Lycop. **N. vom. Puls.** Petr. Rhod. *Rhus.* Ruta. Sabadilla. Sepiæ. Stront. **Sulph.** Zinc.

Pressure: Acon. Bryon. Carbo veg *Caust.* Graph. Kali. Lach. Lyc. *Mur.* Mosch. Nitric acid. *Puls.* Rhus. Sep *Spong.* Staphys. Sulph. Veratr.

Pulsations: Caust. Natr. mur.

Spasmodic pain: Bellad. Cocc. Sil. Sulph.

Stiffness: Acon. *Ambra. Amm. mur. Baryt.* Bell. *Bry.* Carbo veget. **Caustic.** Kali. Lach. Lycop. *Pulsat.* **Rhus.** *Sil.* Sulph.

Stitches: Acon. Ambra. Anac. Arg. Arn. *Bell. Bry.* Canthar. Carbo veg. Carbo an. Caust. Chin. *Cocc. Con.* Graph. Ign. Iod. **Lach.** *Lyc.* Magn. carb. Merc. Natr. Natr. mur. **Nux vom.** Phos. ac. *Puls.* Rhus. *Sab.* Sep. Sil. Stront. Tart. *Thuj.*

Tearing and drawing: Alum. Ars. Baryt. Bry Calc. carb. *Canth.* Carbo veg. **Caustic.** Cham. Chin. Cocc. Hep. *Kali.* Kreos. Lach. Lyc. **Natrum mur.** *Nux vom.* Phosph. ac. Rhus. Sab. Sep. Sil. Spongia. *Stann.* Stram. Stront.

Tension: Acon. *Barit. Carbo veg.* Caust. Nitric ac. N. vom. Sil. Thuj.

Throbbing: Graphit. Ign. Nux vom. Natr. mur. Sep.

Twitching: Calc. carb. Caust. Chin. Con. Puls. Staph.

Weakness: Ars. Cocc. Lach. Merc. Natrum mur. *Nux vom. Phosph. Sep.*

XXIV. STOOL AND ANUS.

A. Constipation.

1. *Character of Stool.*

Acrid: Ars. Bry. *Cham* Lach. *Merc.* Puls. *Veratr.*

Ash-colored: Asar. Dig.

Bilious: *Arsen. Chamom. Chin.* **Dulc.** Ipec. *Merc.* **Puls.** *Sulph. Veratr.*

Black: **Ars.** Calc. c. Camph. *Chin.* Cupr. Hep. *Merc.* Op. Squill. Stram. *Veratr.*

Bloody: Ant. crud. Arn. **Ars.** *Asar.* Bry. *Canth.* Carb. veg. Chin. Cupr. *Dulc.* **Ipec.** Lyc. **Merc.** Nitr. ac. N. mosch. **N. vom. Phosph.** *Puls.* Rhus. *Sep. Sil.* Sulph. acid. Tart. Veratr.

Blood, lined with: Alum. Ambr. Con. **Bry.** Ipec. Merc. *Nux vom.* Puls. *Rhus.* Thuj.

Brown: *Arnic. Bryon.* **Chin.** Mercur. Rheum. *Sec.* Squill. *Sulph.* Veratr

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Bright-colored: Anac. Carb. v. Caust.

Burning: *Ars. Lach. Merc.*

Cadaverous smell: Bism. *Carb. veg.* Stram.

Clayey: Calc. carb.

Constipated: Acon. *Amm. mur.* Arn. Aur. Bar. **Bell. Bry. Calc. carb.** Cann. *Canth. Carb. veg.* Caust. Cham. *Chin.* Cina. *Cocc.* Coloc. Con. Crot. Daph. Ferr. **Graph.** Hepar. *Kali bichr. Lach.* Laur. **Lyc.** *Merc. Mosch.* Natr. mur. Nux vom. **Op. Plat. Plumb.** Puls. Rhodod. *Rhus.* Sabad. Seneg. *Sep. Sil.* Spong. *Staph. Stram.* **Sulph.** Thuj. **Veratr. Zinc.**

Diarrhœic: Acon. *Amm. mur.* Ant. crud. Ant. carb. **Ars.** Asa f. Aur. Bell. Bism. *Bry. Calc. carb.* Calad. Caps. *Carb. veg.* Carb. an. **Chamom. Chin.** Coloc. Cicut. Cocc. Coffea **Cupr. Dulc.** *Ferr.* Graph. Hep. Hell. *Hyosc.* Ign. *Ipec.* Lach. Lyc. Magn. carb. **Merc.** Natr. *Natr. mur. Nitr. acid.* N. mosch *N. vom.* Op. Petr. **Phosph.** *Phosph. ac.* **Puls.** Ran. scel. **Rheum.** *Rhodod.* **Rhus.** Sabad. **Sec.** Sepiæ. Spigel. Spong. Squill. *Stann.* Staph. Stram. **Sulph.** *Tartar.* Vuler. **Veratr.** Zinc.

Diarrhœa, from cold: Bell. *Bry.* Cham. **Dulc. Merc. Nux vom.** *Puls. Rhus. Sulph.*

- after drinking beer: Ferrum. Rhus.
- after eating: *Arsen.* **China.** Coloc. Lach.
- after getting heated: *Bryon.* Coff. *N. vom.*
- in damp weather: Dulc. Rhod. Rhus.

Diarrhœa,

- after a fright: Aco. *Op. Verat.*
- after a fit of joy: **Coff.** *Op.*
- with vomiting: Antim. tart. **Ars.** *Asar.* **Cupr.** *Ipec. Nux vom.* Phos. Rheum. **Veratr.**
- after eating fruit: **Ars.** *Chin.* **Puls.**
- after eating milk: *Bry. Lyc.* **Sulph.**
- after a cold drink: **Ars.** Bry. *Carb. veg. Puls.*
- after drinking: Arsen. Caps. N. vom.
- of children: **Cham.** *Ipecac.* Merc. **Rheum.** Sulph.
- chronic: *Arsen.* Calc. Canth. Chin. *Graph. Ipec. Nitr. ac.* **Phosph. Rhus. Sulph.**
- nocturnal: Ars. Bry. *Cham.* Chin. *Dulc.* Kali. Merc. *Phosphor.* **Puls. Rhus. Sulph.** Veratr.
- dysenteric: *Ars.* Caps. *Carb. veg.* Coloc. Chamom. Colchic. **Merc.** *N. vom.* Op. Pulsat. **Rhus. Sulph.** *Veratr.*
- frothy: Calcar. carb. China. Rhus. Sulph.
- painless: *Arsen.* Carbo veg. *Chamom. Chin.* Ferr. *Hyosc.* **Lyc.** Merc. *Op.* **Phosph.** Sec. **Sulph.** *Stram.*
- watery: *Ant. crud.* Ant. tart. **Ars.** Calc. carb. Cups. *Cham. China.* **Cupr.** *Ferr.* Helleb. Hyosc. *Ipec.* Natr. mur. *Nux vom. Petr.* **Phosph.** Ph. ac. *Puls.* **Rhus.** Sec. cor. *Sulph.* Tart. **Veratr.**
- spirting: Ars. **Merc.** N. vom.

Difficult: Amm. mur. Anac. *Ant.* Arn Aur. *Bar.* **Bry.** Canth. *Carb. v.* **Chin.** Cocc. Graph. *Hep.* Ign. *Kali. Lyc.* **Magn. mur. Natr. mur.** Nux

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mosch. **Nux vom.** Oleand. Petrol. Phosph *Plat.* Pulsat. Rhodod. Ruta. Sassap. *Silic. Staph. Sulph. Thuj.*

Fermented: Ipec

Fetid: **Ars.** Bry. Calc. *Carbo veg.* **Chin.** Lach. *Merc. Nitr. acid.* Puls. Sil. *Sulph.*

With flocks: Ipec. Veratr.

Having a foul smell: *Ars.* Bry. *Carb. v.* **Cham.** *Chin.* Nitr. ac. N. vom. Sec. cor. **Sulph.**

Frequent, too: Anac. Arn. *Ars.* Bellad. **Calc. carb.** Caps. *Cham.* Chin. Cocc. *Coff.* Coloc. *Dulc.* Ferr. **Graph** *Ignat. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.* N. vom. **Phosph.** Ph. ac. *Petr.* Puls. Ran. scel. *Rhus.* Silic. Thuj. Valer.

Grayish: Asar. Digit. Mercur. Phosph. ac. Rheum.

Greenish: *Arsen.* Aur. Bellad. **Cham.** *Cupr. Dulc.* Ipec. **Merc. Phosph.** Phos. ac. *Puls. Stann.* **Sulph.** Veratr.

Hard: Agar. Amm. Amm. mur. **Ant. crud.** Asa fœt. *Aur.* **Bar.** Bell. **Bry.** Calc. carb. Cann. **Carb. veg.** *Caustic.* Cham. Cina. **Coccul.** Con. Daph. **Graph.** Hyosc. Guaj Hep. Ign. *Kali. Laur.* Led. **Lycop.** *Magn. mur.* **Merc. Nat. mur. N. vom. Op.** *Petr. Phosph.* Phosph. acid. **Plumb.** *Puls.* Rheum. Rhodod. Rhus. *Ruta.* Sabad. Sec. corn. *Selen. Sep.* **Sil.** Spong. Stann. *Staph.* **Sulph.** *Sulph. acid. Thuj.* Veratr. **Verb.**

Hard and loose alternately: Ant. crud. Ars. Iod. N. vom.

Insufficient: Anac. *Alum.* Arn. Ars. **Calc.** Chin. Daph. Hep. Kali. *Lach. Lyc. Mur. magn.* **Natr. N. vom.** Sep. Sil. *Sulph.*

Involuntary: Acon. Arn. *Bell.* Calc. *Chin. Hyosc.* Lach. Nat mur. N. vom. *Op.* **Phosph. ac.** *Rhus. Sec. corn. Sulph.* **Veratr.**

– at urinating: Mur. ac.

– during sleep: *Arn.* Puls. *Rhus.*

Lead-colored: Plumb.

Loose: Ant. crud. Canth *Chin.* Ign. *Merc.* N. mosch. *Rheum* Sep. *Sulph.*

Lumpy: Agar. *Bar.* Bell. **Graphit.** *Lach.* Magn. mur. *Nux vom. Op. Plumb.* Sil. **Sulph.** Sulph. ac. *Thuj.*

Papescent: Agar. *Antim. crud.* Arn. Asa f. *Bell. Chin.* Daph. Dros. Euphorb. *Lach.* Mezer. Nitr **Phosph. ac. Puls. Rheum.** *Rhod.* Selen. *Sil.* **Sulph.** Tart.

Pitch, like: Hep. Lach. Merc. Sassap.

Purulent: *Arn.* Canthar. Iod. *Lach.* **Merc.** Sulph.

Sheep-dung, like: Brom. Magn. mur. Plumb.

Slimy: Agar. Amm. m. *Ant. cr.* Arn. *Ars.* Asar. **Bell.** Bor. Canth. **Caps.** *Cham.* Carb. veg. *Coloc. Chin.* Colch. Dulc. **Graph.** Hell. Hyosc. Kali. Ipec. *Merc.* Mur. magn. Natr. mur. *N. vom.* **Phosph.** Ph. ac. **Puls.** *Rhus.* Ruta. Sec. Spig. Stann. Staph. **Sulph.** Tart. Veratr.

Smarting: Merc. *Puls.*

Smelling sour: *Calc. carb.* Chamom. Dulc. *Hep.*

Soft: Acon. Amm. mur. *Antim. crud.* Bryon. *Calc.* Carb. an. Carb. veg. **Chin.** Cocc. Coff. *Con.* Dros. Dulc. *Graph.* Guaj. Kali. Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* Nitr. **Nitr. ac. Phosph.** Ph. ac.

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Puls. *Rhodod.* Sep. *Sulph. Veratr.* Viol tric. Zinc.

Stirred eggs, like: Chamom. Chin. *Merc. N. mosch.* Pulsat. *Rhus. Sulph.* Viol. tric.

Tenacious: Ars. Caust. Hell Kali. *Laches.* Mercur. Plumb. *Zinc.*

Undigested: *Antim. crud.* Arn. *Arsen.* Bryon. Cham. **Chin. Ferr.** Lach. Merc. *Nitr. ac.* Oleand. *Phosph. Ph. ac.* Sulph. Veratr.

With tænia: Calc. Carb. veg. Filix m. Graph. Magn. mur. *Merc. N. vom.* Petrol. *Sabad.* Sab. Staun. **Sulph.** Valer.

With ascarides: *Aconit.* Asar. *Calcar.* Cham. *Chin.* **Cina. Ferr.** Ignat. Merc. N. vom. Squill. Spong. *Sulph.* Teucr.

With lumbrici: *Aconit. Anac.* Bell. Calc. carb. Cham. *Cicut.* **Cina.** Graph. Lycop. *Merc. Natr. mur.* Nux vom. Ruta. **Sabad.** Sec. corn. **Spigel.** Sulph. Val.

Whitish: Acon. Ars. Caustic. Cham. **Chin.** *Colch.* Digital. Iod. *Merc.* Nux vom. Plumb. *Phosph.* Pulsat. *Rhus.* **Sec.** Spong **Sulph.** *Veratr.*

Yellowish: *Ars.* Asa fœt. Calc. carb. Chamom. China. Coloc. Cocc. **Dulcam.** *Merc. Petr.* **Phosph.** *Puls. Rhus.* Veratrum.

2. *Accompanying ailments.*

a. BEFORE STOOL.

Back-ache: Veratr.

Colic: Agar. Amm. mur. *Ant. tart. Ars.* Asar. **Bry.** Canth. *Chin.* Croc. *Dig.* Kali. Ignat. Laur. **Merc.** Nitr. Nux vom. *Petr.* **Puls. Rheum.** *Rhus.* Stann. *Staph. Sulph.* **Verat.**

Chilliness: Mercur. Nux vom Veratr.

Dread of men: Ambr

Flatulence, distress from: Agar. *Amm. mur.* Arn. *Calc. phosph.* Dulc. Ferr. Phosph. Ph ac. *Puls.* Spig. Stront.

Heat: Merc. Phosph.

Nausea: *Acon. Rhus. Veratr.*

Pains in the anus: Carbo anim. Colchic. Kali. Lach. Oleand. *Phosph.* Plat.

Rectum, pain in: Nux vomica. Puls. Rhus.

Small of back, pain in: Dulc. Sulph.

Prostatic juice, discharge of: Selen. Sulph. Ph. ac.

Rush of blood to the head: Opium.

Screaming of children: Cham. *Rheum.* Rhus.

Sweat: Acon. *Bell.*

Urging to stool: Cocc. Con. *Lach.* **Merc.** *Rhus.* Sil. Staphys. Thuj.

Vomiting: Ant. tart. Veratr.

b. DURING STOOL.

Back-ache: *Puls.*

Chilliness: Veratr.

Colic: Agar. *Amm. mur.* Anac. *Ant. crud.* Arn. Ars. *Asa fœt. Bry.* Calad. *Canth.* Carbo an. *Cham.* Cupr. *Dulc.* Drosera. Ferr. Graph. Hep. *Ignat. Ipec.* Kali. **Merc.** Natr. mur. Nitric ac. Nux vom. Phosphor. Plumb. *Puls. Rheum.* **Rhus.** Sep. *Spig.* **Sulph.** Sulph. ac. Veratr.

Drowsiness: Nux mosch.

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Fainting: Petr. Sassap. Spig.

Flatulence, discharge of: *Calc. carb.* Calc. phosph. Cocc. Sab. *Staph.*

– distress from: *Amm. muriat.* Arn. *Hyosc. Nux vomica.* Sab. Spong.

Heat: Rhus. Sulph.

Labor-like pain: Op.

Nausea: Ant. tart. *Ars. Asar. Cupr.* Hell. *Merc.* Nitric acid. Prun. *Sulph. Veratr.*

Palpitation of heart: Ant. tart. Nitric ac.

Prostatic juice, discharge of: Ign. Phosph. ac. Sil.

Rectum, pain in: Asar. *Calcar.* **Merc.** Magn. mur. **N. vom.** **Puls.** Sab. *Sulph.* Veratr.

– falling of: Ars. Asar. Calcar. Daph. Ignatia. **Merc. Nux vom.** Puls. Ruta. **Sepiæ.** *Sulph.*

Rumbling in bowels: *Arsenic.* Calc. carb. Lycop. Oleander. *Phosph.* Phosph. acid. Sulph. acid.

Rush of blood to the head: Rhus.

Shuddering: Bell. Nitric acid. *Rheum. Veratr.*

Sweat: Bell. Mercur. Stramon. *Veratr.*

Tenesmus: Acon. *Ars.* Colch. Laur. **Merc.** *Nux vom. Op.* **Rhus.** Selen. *Sulph.* Veratr.

Thirst: *Ars. Cham.* Chin.

Varices, protrusion of: Angust. Kali. **Merc.** *Nux vom.*

Vertigo: Cham. *Veratr.*

Vomiting: Arg. Ant. tart. *Ars. Cupr.* Kali bichr. *Ipec.* Rheum. *Sulph. Veratr.*

Weakness, feeling of: Veratr.

C. AFTER STOOL.

Anxiety: Caust.

As if bruised: Calc.

Chilliness: Canth. Mezer. **Puls.**

Chill: *Daph.* Mez. Plat.

Colic: Agar. Amm. mur. Anac. *Carbo veget.* Con. Dros. Dulc. Iodine. Kali bichr. *Lyc.* **Nux vom.** *Natr. mur.* Op. Phos. Pulsat. *Rheum.* Stann. *Sulph. Veratr.*

Congestion of the head: Lach.

Drowsiness: *Nux mosch.*

Eructations: Baryt. Merc.

Flatulence, discharge of: Agar. Calc. Carbo veget. Hep. Lyc. **N. vom.** Phosph. *Puls. Sulphur.* Thuj.

Head-ache: Ambr. Sab. Sil.

Languor: Arn. Ars. Bry. *Calc. carb.* **Chin.** *Colic.* Cuprum. Daph. *Ferr.* Hyosc. Ipec. Lach. Lyc. *Phosph.* Puls. *Sec. corn.* **Veratr.**

Mucus, discharge of: Asarum. *Merc.* Phosph. Stann.

Nausea: Acon. Caust. *Veratr.*

Small of back, pain in: Puls.

Palpitation of the heart: Caustic. Con.

Rectum, pressure in: Hellebor. Ignat.

– pain in: Cham. Nux vom.

– constriction of: Nux vom.

– prolapsus of: *Merc.*

Sweat: Acon. Caust.

Tenesmus: Capsic. *Ipec. Merc.* Nitr. Phosph. *Rheum.* Rhus. Sulph. *Staph.*

Thirst: Caps.

Vertigo: Carbo an. Zinc.

Vomiting: Veratr.

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3. *Anus, with rectum and perineum.*

a. ANUS AND RECTUM.

Bleeding between stool: Alum. *Ant. crud.* Caps. *Carbo veget.* *Merc.* **Phosph.** *Puls.* Sabin. Sep. Stram. Sulph.

Boring in the rectum: Valer.

Burning in the anus: Ammon. mur. Ant. tart. **Ars.** Baryt. Bov. Bry. *Caps.* Carbo anim. **Carbo veget.** China. *Cocc. Coloc. Graph.* Iod Ipec. Kali. *Laur* **Merc.** Mur. ac Natr. *Natr. mur. Nitric ac.* N. vom. Oleand. *Phosph. Puls. Sepiæ.* Stront. **Sulph.** Thuj. Verat.

– in the rectum: Alumina. Aur. Ars *Calc.* Carbo an. China. Con. *Euphorb.* Lyc. Mur. ac. Magn. mur. *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. Petr. Phosph. *Puls.* Sep. Stront. Sulph. *Veratr.*

Contraction: Camph. Conium. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Op.

– in anus: Alum. Ang. Carbo an. Cocc. Graph. Ign. Nitric ac. *Nux vom.* Plumb. Sec. Sep. Sulph.

– in rectum: Amm. Bell. Calc. Chin Coloc. Ferr. Ign. *Nux vom.* Phosph. *Sep.* Thuj.

Creeping: *Calc.* Colchic. Croc. *Kali.* Natr. Nux vom. Plat. Rhus. Sabad. *Sep Zinc.*

Cutting in anus: Arsen. *Chin.* Caust. *Kali.* Laur. Lyc Natr. Nux vom. Phosph. Staphys. Sulph.

– in rectum: Canth. *Caust.* Chin. *Lyc.* Mang. Nux vom. *Phosph.* Sep. Sulph.

Drawing in: *Plumb.*

Excoriation: *Cham. Graph.*

– in anus: Alum. Amm. Arsen.

Excoriation,
Graph. Hep. *Merc.* Nux vom *Phosph. Puls.* Sassap. Veratr

– in rectum: Camph. Natrum mur. Phosph. Ph. ac. Puls.

Figwarts: *Nitric acid.* Sabina. **Thuj.**

Fistula recti: *Calc.* Caust. Petr. *Sil.* Sulph.

Gnawing: Ang. *Merc.* Phosph.

Heat: Canth. Con.

Herpes: Natr. mur.

Itching in anus: *Acon.* Alum. *Ambr.* Ant. crud. *Baryt.* Bell. Bry. **Calc.** *Carbo veg. Caust.* China. **Cina.** Croc. Euphr. *Iyn. Kali.* Lyc. **Merc.** *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. Op. *Phosphor.* Platin Rhus. *Sabad.* Sassap. *Sep.* Sil Stann *Staph.* Sulph. Teuc. Thuj. *Zinc.*

– in rectum: Aco Ambr. Asar. Bell. Cic. *Cin.* Chin. Euphorb. Ferr. Ign. *Nitric ac. Nux vom.* Ruta Sabad. *Sep.* Sil. Spigel. Stann. *Sulph.* Teuc. *Valer.*

Mucus, discharge of, between stool: Antim. **Caps.** China. Colchic. *Hell.* **Graph.** *Merc.* **Phosph.** Puls. Rhus. Sep. Spig. **Sulph.** *Tart.*

Pain, simple: Aconit. Canthar. Carbo an. Caust. Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. *Nux vom.* Phosph. Seneg.

– in rectum: *Acon.* Ambr Camphor. *Merc.* Magn. mur. Sep

Pinching: Merc. Natrum mur. Sabad.

Pressure in anus: *Acon. Baryt.* Calc. Cyclam. Laur. *Nitric ac. Nux vom.* Petr. **Phosphor.** Puls. Seneg. Staph.

– in rectum: Arn. Bell. China. **Kali.** Lyc. *Nitric ac.* **Nux vom.** Opium. Phosph. Sen. Stann.

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Rectum, prolapsus of: Antim. crud. Ars. Asar. Bry. Colch. *Dulc. Ign.* Lach. **Merc.** Natrum muriat. *Nux vom. Ruta.* **Sep.** *Sulph.*

Remaining open, always: *Phos.*

Soreness: *Ars.* Carbo an. Caustic. *Hep. Graph. Merc.* Nitric ac. Phosph. Sep **Sulph.**

– pain as of: Amm. *Ars.* Caust. *Graph.* Hep. Ign. Mur. acid. Natr. mur. *Nux vom.* Phosph. *Puls.* Sep. Spongia. *Sulphur.* Veratr.

Spasm (in anus): *Colch. Lach.* Kali bichr.

– in rectum: Calc. Caust. Chin. *Colch. Lach.* Lyc.

Sphincter ani, lameness of: Bell. Coloc. Hyosc.

Stitches in anus: *Acon.* **Ars.** Bry. Canth. Carbo an. Carbo veg. Chin. Con. **Croc.** Graph. Ign. *Ipec. Kali.* Lyc. *Natrum.* **Natr. mur.** N. vom. *Phos.* Phosph. ac. Plat. Ran. bulb. Sab. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

– in rectum: Alum. *Ant. tart.* Bell. Bov. Carbo an. Caustic. *Chin.* Graph. Ign. Lyc. Magn. mur. *Natr. mur.* **Nux vom.** *Phosph.* Puls. *Ruta. Sep. Sil.* **Sulph.** Valer.

Swelling: Camph. Graph. Hep. Ign. Nux vom.

Tearing in the anus: Colchic. Daph. Kali. Nux vom. Phos. ac. Sep. Thuj.

– in rectum: Carbo veg. China. Lyc. Kali. *Nux vom.* Phosph. ac. Ruta. Sabad.

Tenesmus: *Acon. Arn.* Arsen. Bel ad. Bov. *Calc.* Canthar. **Caps.** Colch. Daph. Euphorbium. Hep. *Ipec.* Kali. Laur. **Merc.** Natr. Nitric ac. *Nux vom.* Phosph. Plat. **Rheum.** *Rhus.* Ruta. Sep. *Staph. Sulphur. Veratr.* Zinc.

Throbbing: Grat. Lach. *Natr. mur.*

Torpor: *Alum.* Carb. veg. *Chin.* Ign. *Kali.* Lycop. Natr. mur. **Nux vom.** Op. Ruta. Sep. Staph. Thuj. **Veratr.**

Ulcers: Caust. Sassap.

Urging to stool: Alum. *Anac. Arn. Ars.* Asa f. *Bar.* Bellad. Calc. *Camph. Canth.* Carb. v. Caustic. Cocc. Colch. Coloc. *Con.* Ferr. Graphit. *Hepar.* **Hyosc.** Ign. Kali. *Lach.* Lyc. **Merc.** *Magn. mur.* Natrum. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. N. mosch. N. vom. Petr. *Phosph.* **Puls.** *Rheum. Rhodod.* Rhus. Ruta. Sabad. *Sep.* **Sil.** Stann. *Staph.* **Sulph.** Thuj. *Veratr.* Verb.

– with emission of flatulence: Carb. an. Lach.

– with falling of rectum: Ruta. Merc.

– at night: *Merc. Puls. Sulph.*

– with erections: Thuj.

– painful: Ars. Caust. Sulph.

– ineffectual: *Acon. Anac. Arn.* Asa f. Bell. Calc. carb. *Caps.* Carb. veg. *Caust.* Cocc. *Colch.* **Con.** Graph. Hell. *Ign.* Lach. Lyc. Kali bich. **Merc.** Magn. mur. Natr. *Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. **Nux vom.** Phosph. Plumb. Pulsat. *Rheum. Rhus.* Ruta. Sabad. Sassap. *Sep.* Sil. Spig. Stann. *Staph. Stram. Sulph.* Thuj. Veratr.

Varices: *Ambra. Ammon. mur.* Anac. *Antim. crud.* Ant. tart. *Ars.* Bar. Bell. Brom. *Calc.* Caps. Carb. an. **Carb. veg.** Caust. Coloc. Ferr. **Graph.** Hell. *Ignat.* Kali. Lach. *Lyc.* Magn. Merc. *Mur. ac. Natr. m.*

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Varices:
Nitr. ac. **N. vom. Phosph.** Ph. ac. Plumb. **Puls.** Rhus. Sabin. *Sep.* Sil. Stram. *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. *Thuj.*
- protruding: *Calc.* Caust. Ferr. *Graph.* Merc. *Puls. Sep. Sulph.* Thuj.
- with colic: *Carb. veg. N. vom.* Sulph.
- blue: Carb. veg. Mur. ac.
- blind: Ars. *Cham.* Ign. **Nux vom.** *Puls.* Sulph. Veratr.
- bleeding: *Acon. Amm. Antim. crud.* Bell. *Calc. Caps.* Carbo veg. **Chin.** Cupr. *Ferr. Ipec.* Ign. Merc. N. vom. **Prosph. Puls.** *Sab.* Sep. Stram. *Sulph.*
- burning: *Ant. crud.* Ars. *Calc. carb.* Caps. Carb. an. **Graph.** *Nitr. ac.* Sulph. ac.
- inflamed: *Acon.* **Ars.** N. vom. Sulph.
- swollen: Alum. *Calcar. carb.* Carb. veg. Graph. *N. vom. Puls.*
- ulcerated: *Nux vom. Pulsat.* **Sulph.**

Varices:
- itching: *Acon. Graph.* Phosph. *Sulph.* Sulph. ac.
- humid: *Sulph.*
- excoriated: Cham.
- stinging: Ars. Baryt. Caust. Puls.
- suppressed flow of: *Carb. veg.* **N. vom.** *Sulph.*
- as if sore: Merc. Mur. acid Phosph. *Puls.* Stann.

b. PERINEUM.

Burning: Ant. crud. *Rhodod.*
Contraction: Sep. Sulph.
Cutting: Lyc. N. vom.
Herpes: *Petr.*
Inflammation: Plumb.
Itching: Agn. Ars. Carb. veg N. vom. Petr. Seneg. Tarax.
Pain, simple: Caust. Lyc. Phos.
Soreness: Carb. v. Merc. *Rhod.*
Stitches: Alum. Merc. Nat. Sep.
Tearing: Daph.

XXV. URINE AND URINARY ORGANS.

A. URINE.

1. Quality thereof.

Acrid: Ant. tart. Arn. *Borax. Calcar. Cann.* Canth. Caust. Clem. Creos. Graph. *Hep.* Iod. Kali. **Merc.** Natr. mur. *Rhus. Sassap.* Seneg. Thuj. Verat.

Ammoniacal: **Asa f.** Carbo veg. Creos. Iod. *Mosch. Nitr. acid.* Petr. *Phosph.*

Bilious: Valer.

Bloody: Acon. Ambr. Ant. tart. *Arn. Ars.* Calc. carb. *Cann.* **Canth.** Capsic. Carbo veg *Chin.* Coloc. Con. Hep. *Ipec.* Lyc. *Merc.* Mezer. Nitr. acid. *N. vom.* Op. *Phosph.* Ph. ac. **Puls.** *Sec. corn.* Sep. Squilla. *Sulph.* Zinc.

Brown: *Acon.* Ambr. *Arn.* Ars *Asa f. Bell. Bry.* Calc. Caust *Colch. Dig.* **Merc. Nitr. ac.** Petr. *Phosph.* Rhodod. *Puls.* Sep. *Sulph.* Tart. Valer.

Burning: Acon. *Arsen. Camph.* Cann. Canthar. Caps. Creos.

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Digit. Hep. *Mercur.* Phosph. Staph. Veratr.

Blackish: Colch.

Cat's urine, smelling like: Viol. tric.
- like garlic: Phosph.
- sour: Ambr. Calcar. Graph. *Merc.* Natr.
- pungent: Asa f. Bor. *Merc.*
- like sulphur: Phosph.
- foul: *Carbo veg.* Dulc. Merc. *Nitr. ac. Phosph. ac.* Pulsat. Rhod. Sulph. *Viol. tric.*
- like violets: N. mosch. *Tereb.*

Clear: Ammon. muriat. Euphr. Hyosc Laches. Nitr. Squill. Stramm.

Cold: Agar. *Nitric ac.*

Colorless (see pale): Puls.

Copious: Acon. Alum. Ambra. Amm. mur. **Arg.** Arn. Ars. Aur. *Baryt.* Bell. *Bism.* Bryo. *Canth.* **Carbo veg.** *Carbo an.* Chin. Cicut. Clem. Coloc. **Creos.** Cycl. *Daph.* Digital. Euph. *Guaj.* Hyosc. *Ign.* Iod. Laur. *Led.* Lycopod. M. arct. **Merc. Mur. ac.** Natrum. *Nitric.* Oleand. Petr. Phosph. *Phosph. ac.* Pulsat. **Rhus.** Sab. Sassap. Selen. Senega. **Spig. Squilla.** Staph. Sulphur. Tar. Thuj. Valer. *Verat.* **Verb.** *Viola tric. Vit.*

Like curd: Ambr. Cina.

Dark: *Aco. Ant. tart.* Arn Asa f. *Bell.* Bry. *Carbo veg. Chin. Colch. Dig.* Hell. *Hep* Iodine. Ipec. Lach. Lycop. M. arct. *Merc.* Nitric ac. Op. Phosph. *Rhus.* Selen. *Sep.* Staph. Sulphur. *Tart. Veratr.*

Diminished: *Aco.* Agar. Ambr. Ammon. mur. Ant. tart. *Arn.* Ars. Aur. *Bell. Bry.* Calcarea carb. *Cann.* **Canth.** Carbo veg. *Caust.* Cham. Chin. Coccul. Coff. **Colch.** Con. Cupr. Daph. **Dig.** *Dulc.* **Graph.** Grat. **Hell.** Hep. **Hyosc.** *Iod.* Ipecac. *Kali. Laur.* Led. Lyc. Merc. Mur. ac. *Nitric ac.* Nux mosch. *Nux vomica.* **Op.** Petr. *Phosph.* Phosphoric ac. **Plumbum.** *Puls.* **Ruta.** Sabad. Sassap. *Sec. corn.* Selen. Seneg. Squilla. Stannum. **Staph.** *Strom.* Stront. *Sulph. Veratr.* Zinc.

Fibres, full of: Cann.

Fiery: Acon. *Bry.* Cann. *Colch.* Plumb.

Like flour: **Calc.** Graph. Mep. Natrum mur.

Frothy: Lach. Laur. Lycopod. Seneg.

Greenish: **Ars.** *Camph.* Iodine. Kali. *Rhod. Ruta. Veratr.*

Hot: Acon. *Ars.* Bry. *Canthar.* Cham Colchic. Dulcam. *Hep* Lach. Nitric ac.

Inodorous: Ambr Dros.

Light-yellow: Ambra. China. Sec. corn.

Little at a time: Aconit. Agar. *Bell.* **Cann. Canth.** Caust. Colchic. Dig. Euphorb. Hell. *Hyosc. Iod.* Kali. *Laur.* Led. *Merc.* Nitric ac. *Nux vom. Op.* Petr. *Phosph.* **Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. Sil. *Staph.* Sulph. Tart. Veratr.

Loam-colored: Anac. Canthar. *Ign.* Sabad. Sassap. Sep. *Sulphur. Zinc.*

Milky: Aur. *Carbo veg*, Dulc. Iod. *Phosph. ac.*

Opalescent: Iodine. Phosphor. Puls.

Pale: Agar. *Alum. Arn. Aur.* Bell. Bism. Canth. Chel. Chin. Cocc. *Colchic. Coloc.* **Con.** Creos. Dig. Hep. Ignat. Iod

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Lach. Laur. Mur. acid. **Nitr.** N. jugl. Nux vom. Ol. an. Par. Phosph. **Phos. ac.** *Pulsat.* Rhodod. *Rhus.* Sassap. *Secale corn.* *Staph.* *Stram.* Stroutia. Sulph. Sulph. ac. Zinc.

Purulent: Cann *Canth.* Clem. *Lyc.* *Nux vom.* *Sabin.* Sep.

Red: **Acc.** Ant. crud. *Antim. tart.* *Arn.* **Bell.** **Bry.** Calc. Camph. Cann. *Canth.* **Carb. veg.** *Chin.* *Colch.* *Coloc.* Con. Dig. **Hep.** *Ipec.* Kali bichr. **Merc.** Nux vom. Op. Phos. Plumbum. *Puls.* *Sassap.* Sep. *Sil.* Squilla. Staph. *Sulph.*

Sedimentous: Aconit. Alum. *Ambr.* Ant. crud. *Arn.* *Arsen.* Aur. Baryt. Bry. *Calc. carb.* Camph Cann. **Canth.** Carbo an. Carbo veg. *Caust.* Cham. *Chin.* Chinin. Cicut. Colchic. **Coloc.** *Con.* Creos. *Dulcam.* Graph Hep. Hyoscyam. Iod. Ipec. Kali. Lach. Laur. Lol. tem. **Lyc.** *Mang.* **Mercur.** *Mezer.* **Natr. mur.** Nitr. *Nitric ac.* Nux mosch. Oleand. Ol. an. Opium. *Petr.* *Phosph.* **Phosph. ac.** **Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. Sassap. Selen. *Seneg.* **Sepiæ.** *Sil.* Spong. *Squilla.* *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Tar. *Thuj.* **Valer.** **Zinc.**

Sediment, blueish: Prun.

- bloody: Aconit. Calcar. carb. Cann. **Canth.** Caps. Coloc. *Dulc.* *Lyc.* Merc. Phosphor. **Phosph. ac.** **Puls.** *Sep.* Sulph. *Sulph. ac.* Zinc.
- brown: Ambr. Lach. Valer.
- thick: Camph. Laur. *Mercur.* Secale corn. Spong. Sulphur. Valer.
- dark: Iod.
- purulent: **Canthar.** *Clem.* Con. Lyc. Puls. Sep.

Sediment

- fibrous: Cann. **Canth.** Cham. *Merc.* **Mezer.** *Sassap.* Seneg. Tart. *Zinc.*
- flocculent: Cannab. **Chamom.** Merc. Nitr. Nitric ac. Seneg. Tart.
- gelatinous: Puls.
- yellow: Ammon. mur. Bryon. *Cham.* Chin. Cupr. Lyc. *Phos.* *Sil.* Spong. Sulph. Sulph. ac *Zinc.*
- of yellow sand: Sil.
- gray: Ant. tart. Con. Spong.
- gravelly: Ambra. *Ant. crud.* *Calc. carb.* Canth. Chin. Lach **Lyc.** Natr. mur. Nitric acid Nux mosch. Nux vomica. Op. *Phosph.* Puls. Ruta. **Sassap.** *Sep.* *Sil.* Thuj. Valer. *Zinc.*
- clayey: Amm. m. Anac. Kali. *Sassap.* *Sep.* *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. **Zinc.**
- floury: Ant tart. *Calc.* Graph. *Merc.* Hyoscyam. Natr. mur. Phosph. ac. Tart.
- reddish: *Acon.* *Ambr.* Amm. mur. Ant. crud. *Arn.* Bellad. **Canth.** *Chin.* Coloc. Con. Creos. Dulc. Graph. Iod. Ipec. Kali. *Lach.* **Lyc.** Mang. Mez. **Natr. mur.** *Nitr. ac.* Op. Petr. Phosph. *Puls.* Sec. corn. Selen. **Sep.** Sil. Squill. Thuj. **Valer.**
- like blood: Amm.
- like red sand: Natr. mur. Nitr. acid. Sil.
- slimy: *Ant. crud.* *Ars.* Aur. *Bryon.* Calc. carb. Carb. veg. Caust. Chin. Cina. Coloc. Con. **Dulc.** Hep. Ipec. *Merc.* Natr. *Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. N. vom. Phosph. Phosph. ac. **Puls.** Rheum. Sassap. Seneg. Sulph. *Valer.*

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Sediment,
- turbid: Alum. *Con.* Rhus. *Zinc.*
- violet: Puls.
- whitish: Amm. Baryt. Bell. Calcar. Canth. Caps. *Colch.* Coloc. *Con.* Dulc. Graph. *Hep.* Ignat. Nitr. ac. *Oleand. Petr.* **Phosph.** Phosph. ac. Prun Puls. Rhodod **Rhus.** Sep. *Spig.* Spong. Sulph. *Valer.* Zinc.
- whitish-turbid: *Con.* Rhus.
- cloudy: Alum. *Ambr. Bryon.* Caust. Kali. Laur. Merc. *Nitr. Petr. Phosph. ac.* Plat. Seneg. *Thuj.* Valer.
- brick-dust: Acon. *Arn. Chin.* Ipec. *Puls.*

Tenacious: Canth. Cupr. Creos. Dulc. Phosph. ac.

Thick: Camph. Con. Dulc. *Iod. Nux vom.* **Plumb.** Sabad. Seneg. Sulph. ac.

Turbid: *Ambr.* Anac. Ant. tart Ars. Aur. Bell. *Cann.* Canth. *Carbo an.* **China.** Chlorof. **Cina.** Clem. Colch. Coloc. **Con.** Cycl. Dig. *Dulc.* Hep. *Ignat. Iod.* Kali. Lach. Lyc. **Merc.** Mosch. Mur. ac. Nitr. acid. *Phosph.* Plumb. *Pulsat. Rhus.* **Sabad.** Sassap. *Sep.* Sulph. *Sulph. ac.* Valer. Veratr. Zinc.
- becoming: Ambr. Ang. Arn. Aur. **Bry.** *Caust.* **Cham.** Cina. Con. Dig. Graph. *Hep.* Iod. Laur. **Mercur.** Mezer. Nitr. Petr. **Phosph. ac.** *Rhus. Sassap.* Seneg. Sepiæ. *Sulph.* Thuj. *Valer.*

Whitish: Ang. Arn. Aur. Cann. *Carb. veg.* **Cina.** Con. Iod **Merc.** *Phosph. Ph. ac. Rhus.* Sassap. *Sulph.*

Whitish-yellow: Amm. Phos.

Whitish-green: Camph.

Whitish-turbid: Cann. China. Con.

Yellow: Ant. crud. **Arn.** Ars. Bell. *Bry.* Canth. *Cham. Chin.* Daph. Hyosc. Iodine. Ipec. **Lach.** Led. Magn. m. Nitr. Petr. *Rheum.* Samb. Sassap. *Veratr.* Zinc.

2. After Stool.

Burning urine: Cann. Canthar. Caps. N. mosch. Puls. Staph. Veratr.

Diabetes: *Acon.* Argent. *Bell.* Cann. Cupr. Clem. *Dig.* Hyos. Led. Nitr. ac. Pulsat. *Rhus. Squill. Stram.* Tar. **Veratr.**
- with emaciation: Merc.
- with head-ache: Veratr.
- with back-ache: Phosph. ac.
- with sweat: Acon. Bell.

Micturition, nocturnal: Agaric. Ambr. *Amm. mur.* Anac. Arn. *Ars.* Bry. Bov. Calc. Canth. Con. *Graph. Iod.* Kali. Lach. Lyc. *Natr.* **Natr. m.** Nitr. ac. *Puls. Rhus. Ruta.* Sep. *Sil.* Stront. Sulph. Thuj. Zinc.
- too frequent: Acon. Anac. Ant. crud. **Arg.** Arn. Ars. Aur. **Bar.** Bell. *Bry. Calc. carb.* Calc. phosph. Camph. Can. Caps. **Caust.** Chel. Chin. *Coff.* Con. **Creos.** Cyclam. Daph. Euphorb. Graph. Hell. Hyosc. *Ign. Iod.* Kali. *Laches.* Led. *Lyc.* M. austr. **Merc.** *Mur. ac. Natr.* Natr. mur. **Nitr.** N. vom. *Oleand.* Petr. Phosph. **Phosph. ac.** Plumb. **Rhus.** *Sassap.* Selen. Sil. *Spig.* Spong. **Squill. Staph.** Sulph. Tar. Thuj. Valer. *Veratr.* Verb.
- difficult: *Acon.* Agar. Bellad. *Camph.* Cann. *Canth.* Cic. Dig. Euphorb. Hyosc. Hep. Nux

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Micturition,
mosch. Op. Phosph. Plumb. Sec. corn. Thuj.

- too seldom: Acon. Agar. Ammon. mur. Apis. *Arn.* Arsen. *Aur. Bell.* Bry. *Camph.* **Canthar.** Carb. veg. Chin Cic. Colch. Cupr. Dig. Graph *Hep. Hyosc.* Iod. *Laur.* Led. M. austr. Manc. **Merc.** Nitr. ac. *N. vom. Op.* Phos. **Plumb.** *Puls. Ruta.* Sec corn. Squill. Staph. *Stram.* Sulph. ac. *Verat.*
- drop by drop: Agar. *Arn.* Bell. *Camph. Cann.* **Canth.** Caps. Caust Chin. *Clem.* Colchic. Con. Dig. Dros. **Dulc.** Euphorb. Graph. **M. austr.** Merc. *N. mosch. N. vom. Petr.* Phosph. ac. Puls. Rhus. *Ruta.* Sil. *Staph. Stram.* **Sulph.** Thuj.
- interrupted: Agar. Carb. an. Caust. *Clem.* **Con.** *Dulc.* Led. *M. austr.* Op. Phosph. acid. Puls. Sulph. Thuj. Zinc.
- involuntary: Acon. *Ant. tart.* Arn. Ars. **Bell.** Bry. Calc. Canthar. Carb. veg. **Caust.** Chin. Cic. **Cina.** *Creos.* Dig. *Dulc.* Ferr. *Hep. Hyosc.* Iod. Lach. *Laur.* Led. *Lyc.* M. austr. *Merc. Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Petr. Phosph. ac. **Puls. Rhus.** Ruta. *Sep. Sil.* Spig. Squill. Stram. *Sulph.* Veratr.
- - when coughing: Bry. *Caust.* Natr. mur. Veratr.
- at night, in bed: Acon. *Ars.* **Bell.** Bry. Carb. v. **Caust.** *Cham.* **Cina.** Con. *M. austr.* Natr. *Op.* **Puls.** *Rhus.* Ruta. Sep. **Sil.** Stram. *Sulph.*
- - in the first sleep: *Sep.*
- in the day-time: Ferr.

Ischuria: Aconit. Agar. **Arn.** Aur. Bellad. *Camph. Cann.* **Canthar.** Chin. Cic. Coloc. Con. *Dig.* Euphorb. Graphit. Hep. **Hyosc.** *Laur.* **Lycop.** Nitric ac. *Nux vom. Op.* Plumbum. **Pulsat.** Ruta. Sabina. **Stram.** *Sulph.* Veratr. *Zinc.*

Stream, double: Canth.

- thin: Camph. *Canth.* China. Led. Mercur. *Puls.* Spongia Staph.
- scattering: *Cann.* Canth.
- slow: Camph. Merc. Plat.
- strong: Agn. Cic. Vit.

Tenesmus of bladder: Aconit. Arn. Camphor. *Cann. Canth.* Caps. *Colch.* Merc. *Nux vom.* Puls. *Sabin.* Sassap. Squilla. Sil. Viol. tric.

Urging to urinate: *Acon.* Agar. Alum. Ambra. Ammon. mur. *Ant. tart. Arg. Arn.* Ars. *Bar. Bell.* Bor. Bovist. **Bry.** Calc. carb. Cann. **Canth.** Capsic. Carbo an. **Caust.** Chamom. Cicut. Cocc. Colchic. *Coloc.* Con. Copaiv. Creos. *Dig.* Dulc. Euphorbium. **Graph.** Guaj. Hell. *Hyosc.* Ignat. Iod. Ipec. *Kali bichr.* Lach. *Lycop.* M. austr. Mur. magn. Men. *Merc. Mur. ac.* Natr. Nitric ac. N. jugl. **N. vom.** Petr. *Phosph.* **Phos. ac.** Plumb. **Puls.** Rhod. *Rhus. Ruta. Sabadilla.* **Sabina.** Sambuc. **Sassap.** Selen. Sep. Sil. *Spig.* **Squill.** Stann. **Staph. Sulphur.** *Tar.* Tart. Thuj. Veratr. Zinc.

- with scanty discharge: Acon. Anac. *Ant. crud.* Antim. tart. *Bell.* Bry. Calc. carb. **Cann. Canth.** Caps. Carbo veget. Caust. Cocc. *Colch.* Cuprum. Con. **Digit.** Dros. Euphorb. *Hell.* **Hyosc.** Iod. Led. *M. austr.* Men. Merc. Natr. Nitric ac. Nux mosch. **Nux vom.**

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Urging to urinate,
Petr. Phosph. Phosph. acid. Plumbum. Puls. *Ruta.* Sabad. Samb. Sassap. *Staph. Sulph. Veratr.*

– with copious discharge: Agar. Alum. Ant. tart. *Arg.* Arsen. Bellad. Bism. *Carbo an.* Cin. Calc. Cycl. **Creos.** Lachesis. Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* **Rhus.** *Spig.* Squilla. Stann. Sulph. Tar. *Verb.* Viol. tric.

– with delaying discharge: Arn. Camph. Laur. Plumb. Stram.

– in the evening: Amm. Bell.

– anxious: *Aco.*

– with pains in the bladder: Hell. *Nux vom.* Puls. Ruta.

– with thirst: Caust. Veratr.

– with heat: Phosph. ac.

– at night: Ant. tart. Mercur. Rhus. Sulph.

– painful: Aconit. *Canth. Puls.* Sabin. Sec. corn.

– quick: Ambr. Bry. Rhus.

– irresistible: *Baryt.* Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin. *Lyn. Merc. Nitric ac. Phosph.* **Phosph. acid.** *Puls.* **Rhus.** Ruta. Squilla.

– ineffectual: *Aco. Arn.* Camph. **Canth.** Caps. Caust. Cham. Chin. **Dig.** *Hell. Hyosc.* Merc. Mur. ac. *Nux vom.* Petr. Ph. ac. Plumb. **Pulsat.** Sabina. *Sassap.* Sec. corn. Sep. Squill. Sulph.

3 Accompanying Ailments.

a. Before urination.

Burning in the urethra: Arn. Cann. Natr. Nux vom. Puls. Zinc.

Cutting in the urethra: Canth.

– in the abdomen: Puls.

Drawing in renal region: Clem.

– in penis: Cic.

Generally: *Arn.* **Bor.** *Bryon.* Bell. Canth. Chin. Cic. Coloc. Creos. Dig. Dulc. Hep. **Nux vom.** *Phosph. ac.* Plumbum. **Puls.** Rhod. Rhus. *Sulphur.* Tar.

Pain in the bladder: N. vom.

Sore pain in urethra: Cop. N. vom. Phosph.

Stinging in the bladder: Canth.

Tearing in the glans: Chin.

b. During urination.

Burning in bladder: Aconitum. Camph. Lach. Staph.

– in urethra: Ambra. Ars. Bar. Calc. *Cann.* **Canth.** Caust. Chamom. Clem. Chin. *Colch.* Dulc. Ferr. Hep. Ipec. Kali bichr. **Merc.** Nitric ac. Nux vom. *Phosph. ac.* Puls. Sabad. *Sassap.* Sep. *Staph. Sulphur. Thuj.* Veratr.

Generally: *Acon.* Anac. *Apis.* Ars. *Bell.* Bor. Bry. Calcar. Camph. **Cann. Canthar.** Caps. Carbo veg. *Caust.* Chin. *Clem. Colch. Con.* Cupr. Dig. Dulcam. Graph. Hell. **Hep.** *Ipec.* Kali. **Lyc.** Mur. magn. **Merc.** *Mezer.* Mur. ac. Natr. mur. *Nitric ac.* **Nux vom.** Petr. *Phosph.* **Phosph. ac. Puls.** Rhod. *Rhus. Sassap.* Sec. corn. Seneg. Sep. Spigel. Staph. Stram. *Sulph.* **Thuj.** Veratr. Zinc.

Gnawing in urethra: Caust.

Heat in urethra: Caust.

Itching in urethra: Alum. Ambra. Arn. Canth. Daph. *Lyc.* Natr. mur. Nux vom. *Thuj.*

Lancinations in urethra: Ant.

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Lancinations,
crud. Calc. Canth. **Con.** *Dig.* Graph. Merc. *Phos. ac.* Puls. Zinc.
– in bladder: Canth. Lyc. Thuj.
– in renal region: Canth. Merc.

Os coccyx, pain in: Graph.

Pressure in bladder: Aconit. *Con. Nitric ac.* Spig. Staphys. Veratr. Zinc.
– in the urethra: Canth. Puls.
– in renal region: Bell. Lyc.

Prostatic juice, discharge of: Natr. Phosph. ac.

Stitches in bladder: Canthar. Lyc. Sulph.
– in urethra: Bry. *Cann. Canth.* Chin. Clem. Con. Cupr. Daph. Graph. Ign. Lach. *Merc.* Natr. mur. Sulph. Thuj.
– in kidneys: Aco. Bell. Canth. Hep. Phosph. ac.
– in bowels: Nitric ac.

Stool involuntary: Muriat. ac. Squill.

c. After urination.

Burning in urethra: Con. Graphit. Lyc. Merc. Nitric acid. Rhod. Thuj

Cutting in urethra: Canth. Con. Staph. Sulph.

Dribbling of urine: Bry. *Calc. arb.* Lach. Petr. *Selen.* Thuj.

Dribbling of blood: Daph. Zinc.

Generally: Anac. Antim. tart. *Arn. Asa f.* Aur. *Bell.* Calad. Calc. Cann. **Canth.** Capsic. *Chin.* Clem. *Coloc. Con.* Creos. Dig. **Hep.** Kali. Lach. Lyc. M. arct. **Mercur.** Mur. ac. Natr. **Natr. mur.** Nitr. ac. *Nux vom.* Par. Phosph Plat. *Puls.* Rhod. Ruta. Selen. Seneg. Sep. Stann. Staph. *Sulph.* **Thuj.** Veratr. *Zinc.*

Itching in urethra: Canth. Lyc. Sassap.

Mucus, discharge of: Conium Natr. mur.

Nausea: Dig.

Pressure in urethra: Stann.
– on the bladder: Con. Stann. Zinc.

Soreness in urethra: N. vom. Thuj.

Stitches in urethra: Arn. Caps. *Merc.* Muriat. acid. Phosphor. Veratr.
– in bladder: Guaj.
– in kidneys: Ambr.

Tearing in urethra: Carbo veg. Lyc.

Urethra, as of a drop in: Lact. Thuj.

Urging to urinate: Bar. Digit. Mercur. Ruta. Stann. Staph. Zinc.

B. URINARY ORGANS.

1. Bladder.

Burning: Acon Arsen. *Canth.* Lach. Nux vom. Phosph. ac. Puls. Staph.

Catarrh: Ant. *Dulc.* Nux vom. Puls. Sulph.

Constriction: *Caps.* Cic. Phos ac. Puls. Sa-sap.

Cutting: Canth. Kali. Lyc. Nux vom. Puls. Thuj.

Drawing: Calad. Rhod.

Fullness, feeling of: Caladium. Ruta.

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Generally: *Acon.* Alum. Ambr. *Ant. crud. Arn. Ars.* Aurum. *Bell.* Bry. *Calc.* Camph. Cann. **Canth.** Caps. Carbo veget. Chin. Cic. Coff. Clem. Colch. *Dig. Dulc. Graph.* **Hyosc.** Ign. Kali. **Lycop.** *M. austr. Merc.* Mezer. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. **N. vom.** Phosph. *Phos. ac.* **Puls.** Rhus. *Ruta.* Sabin. Sassap. Sep. *Staph.* **Sulph.** Thuj. Zinc.

Hæmorrhoids: Aconit. Borax. Carbo veg. Dulcam. *Nux vom.* **Puls.** Sulph.

Inflammation: *Aconit.* Camph. **Canth.** *Dig. Merc. N. vom.* Puls. Squilla Sulph.

– of neck of bladder: *Aconitum.* **Canth.** Con. Dig. Nux vom. Puls. Sulph.

Insensible: M. austr. Stann.

Paralysis: *Ars.* Bell. Canth. *Cic. Dulc.* Hyosc. Laur. *M. austr.*

Pressing: Alum. Carbo veget. Chin. Colch. *Nux vom.*

Pulsation: Canth.

Pressing: Hyosc.

Pressure: Asar. Bellad. Bryon. Camph. Carbo veg. *Con. Ign.* Lach. Natr. mur. *Nitric acid.* Pulsat. Sassap. *Sep.* Squilla. Staph. Zinc.

Relaxed: Mur. ac.

Spasms: *Asa f.* Camph. *Canth.* Caps. Phosph. ac. Sep.

Spasmodic pain: Prun.

Stitching: Aur. Canth. Cham. Guaj. Lyc. Puls. Rhus.

Stone: Ambr. Ant. crud. Calc. carb. *Cann.* **Lyc.** Nux vom. *Phosph.* Ruta. *Sassap.* Sil.

Suppuration: Canth. Puls.

Swelling of neck of bladder: Puls.

Thickening: *Dulc.*

2. Urethra.

Burning: *Arsen.* Baryt. Bryon. *Calc. carb.* **Cann. Canth.** Caust. Clem. **Colch.** Cupr. *Ipec. Kali bichr.* Lyc. *Mercur. Natr.* Nitric ac. Petr. Phosph. *Phosph. acid.* Sassap. Sepiæ. **Staph. Sulph.** *Thuj.*

Cutting: *Ant. crud.* Calc. carb. Cann. *Canth.* Carbo veg. Colchic. **Con.** Cupr. *Dig.* Ignat. *Lyc.* Merc. Nux vom. *Phosph. ac.* Rhod. Sep. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Discharge: Agn. Calc. carbon. **Cann.** Canthar. *Caps.* Dulc. Hep. **Merc. Nitr. ac.** Nux vom. Petr. *Puls.* Sassap. *Sulphur.* Thuj.

– bloody: Calc. carbon. Lycop. *Merc.* Nitric ac. Zinc.

– thick: Merc.

– purulent: *Cann.* **Canthar.** Clem. **Mercur.** Nitric acid. *Sassap.* Sulph. Thuj

– yellowish: *Cann.* **Mercur.** Natr. mur. Nitric. ac. Thuj.

– greenish: **Merc.** Nitric ac.

– slimy: Ant. *Cann. Caps. Dulc. Merc.* Mezer. Nitric ac. *Phos. ac.* **Puls.** Sulph.

– watery: *Cann.* Merc. *Sulph.*

Drawing: Colc. Kali. Lyc. Puls. Sabad. Sulph. Zinc.

Generally: Acon. Alum. Ant. crud. Antim. tart. *Arn.* Arg. nitr. Aur. Bov. Bryon. *Calc. carb.* **Cann. Canth. Capsicum.** *Caust.* Chel. China. **Clem.** Coff. *Colch. Con.* Cop. Cupr. Dulc. Ferr. Graph. Hep. Ign. *Kali.* Lach. **Lycop.** M. austr. **Merc.** Mezer. *Natrum mur. Nitric ac.* Nux vomica. **Phosph.** *Phosph. ac. Puls.* Rhus. Sabin. *Sep.* Staph. *Sulphur. Thuj.* Veratr. *Zinc.*

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Inflammation: Acon. Bovista. Cann. *Canth.* Clem. Digital. Hyosc. *Merc.* Nux vom. Puls. Squilla. Sulph.

Itching: Agar. Arn. Bov. Bry. Canth. Chin. *Lyc.* Merc. Natrum mur. Nux vom *Sulph.* Thuj.

Pressure: Canth. Colch. Nux vom. Puls.

Pulsating: *Canth.* Merc.

Soreness, as from: Bar. *Daph.* Natr. mur. Phosphor. Teucr. Zinc.

Spasm: Chin. Carbo an.

Stitching: Arn. Bryon. *Cann. Canth.* Capsic. Con. Cuprum. Daph. Graph. Ign. Iod. *Lach.* Lyc. *Merc.* Mur. ac Natrum mur. Nux vom. Phosphor. ac. Squilla. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Stricture: Camph. Canth. Carbo veg. *Clem. Dulc.* Lyc. N. vom. *Petr.* Puls. Rhus. Sulph.

Swelling: Canthar. *Merc.* Nitr. Rhus.

Tearing: Cann. Carbo vegetab. Clem. Colch. Lycop. Natrum. Sassap. Sulph.

Tickling: Canth.

Twitching: Con. Natr. *Phosph.*

Ulcer: Merc. Nitric ac.

3. Kidneys.

Burning: Bell.

Drawing: Clem.

Generally: Acon. Alum. *Bell. Cann.* **Canth.** Carbo veget. *Clem.* Colchic. *Hep.* **Kali. Lyc.** Nitric ac. *Nux vomica.* Phosph. Phosph. ac. *Pulsat.* Rheum. Ran. scel. **Sassap.** Sep. Sulph. Thuj. *Zinc.*

Gravel: Alum. *Calcar. carbon.* Cann. Canth. **Lyc.** Nitric ac *Nux vom.* Petr. Phosph. Ruta. *Sil.* **Sassap.** Sulph.

Inflammation *Bell. Cann. Canthar.* Hep. Lyc. N. vom. Puls.

Jerking: Canth.

Pulsations: Canth.

Pressure: Thuj. Zinc.

As if sore: Zinc.

Spasmodic pains: Sulph.

Stitches: Acon. *Bell. Canthar.* Hep. Kali. Phos. ac. Zinc.

XXVI. SEXUAL ORGANS AND FUNCTIONS.

A. MALE ORGANS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

1. Penis.

Blueness: Arn.

Burning: *Canth.* Euphorbium. Merc. Mur. ac. Plumb.

Coldness: *Lyc. Merc.* Sulph.

Deadness: Lyc. Merc.

Drawing: *Canth.* Cic. *Iod.* Kali. M. austr. Merc. Ran. sc. Zinc.

Eruption: Graph. Phosph. ac.

Gangrene: Ars. Canth.

Generally: Alum. Ambr. Anac. Ant crud. *Arn.* Ars. Bovista. Bryon. *Calc. carb.* Camphor. **Cann. Canth.** *Caps.* Carbo veg. *Caust.* Chin. *Clem.* Colch. *Con.* Cupr. Dig. Ferr. *Graph.* Hep. *Ign.* Iodine. Ipec. Kali.

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Lach. *Lyc. M. austr.* **Merc.** Mezer. Mur. ac. Natr. *Natrum mur. Nitric ac. Nux vom.* Op. **Phosph.** Phosph. ac. *Plat.* Plumbum. **Puls.** Ran. Rhus. Sabin. Selen. *Sep.* Sil. Spigel. Staph. **Sulph. Thuj.** Viol. tric *Zinc.*

Gonorrhœa: *Cann.* Cantharis. *Caps.* Clem. Dulc. Ferr. Lyc. **Merc.** Natr. mur. *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. Puls. Sabina. Sec. corn. (?) Selen. *Sulph.* Thuj.

– acute: *Cann.* Canth. **Merc.** *Nitric ac.*

– chronic: *Cann.* Capsic. Dulc. *Ferr.* **Merc.** *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. Sep. **Sulph.**

– green: *Cann.* **Merc.**

– white: *Cann.* Caps. Ferr.

– clear: Merc. Sulph.

– yellow: *Cann.* **Merc.** *Nitric ac.* Sulph

Inflammation: *Canthar.* Merc. Plumb. *Sulph.*

Itching: Ars. Con. Spig. *Sulph.*

Pain as if bruised: Arn.

Pressure: Viol. tric.

Pustules: Bovist.

Redness: Arn. Cann.

Relaxed: Calc. *Lyc.* Merc. Prun.

Sore, painful as if: Arn. Cann. Cicut.

Spasm: N. mosch.

Stitches: Asa fœt. *Lyc.* Merc. Puls. *Spig.* Sulph. Thuj.

Swelling: *Arn.* Cann. *Canthar. Merc.* Plumb.

Tearing: Con. Kali. M. austr. Merc. Thuj.

Twitching: Lyc.

Tension: Arn. Graph.

Ulcer: Merc.

2 Glans.

Burning: Ars. Cann. Chin. Lyc. Merc. Stann. Tart.

Coldness: Lyc. Merc.

Creeping: *Alum.* Merc. Natr. mur. Tart.

Cutting: Lyc. Thuj.

Dampness: Alum. Lyc. **Merc.** Natr. mur. **Nitr. ac.** N. vom. *Sulph. Thuj.*

Drawing: Alum. Asa fœt. Iod. Lyc.

Eruption: Calad. Lycop. Nitr Petr. Sep.

Formication: Alum.

Generally: Alum. Antim. crud. Ars. Calc. carb. *Cann.* Canth. *Carb. veg.* Caust. *Chin.* Colch. Dig. Graph. Ign. Iod. Lach. Kali. *Lyc.* M. austr. **Merc.** Mez. Natr. *Natr. mur.* **Nitr. ac.** *N. vom.* Petr. Phosph. Puls. Rhus. Sabin. *Sep.* Sil. Stann. Staph. *Sulph.* **Thuj.**

Hardness: *Cann.*

Inflammation: Arnic. *Cannab.* Cupr. *Merc.* Rhus.

Itching: Ambr. Angust. Ars. Cann. Euphr. Hell. Iod. Mang. Merc. Natr. *Nitr. ac.* N. vom. Phosph. ac. Sep. Sil. Thuj.

Pressure: Lyc. Viol. tric.

Redness: Arsen. *Cann.* Merc. Sabin.

Smegma: Merc. Nitr. ac.

Soreness, as from: Nux vom. Sabin.

Spots, red: Cann. Carbo veg. Lach. **Nitr. ac.**

Swelling: Ars. *Cann.* Canth. *Merc.* Rhus.

– on one side: Spig.

Stitches: Acon. Arn. Ars. Euphorb. Euphr. Lycop. *Merc.* Phosph. Rhod. *Sabin.* Sulph Thuj.

Tearing: *Daph.* Euphorb. Kali. Lyc. Merc.

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Tubercles: Hell.

Ulcers: **Merc.** *Nitr. ac.* Sep. *Sulph.* Thuj.

– chancrous: **Merc.** *Nitr. ac.* Rhus. Sulph. Thuj.

Ulcerative pain: Ambr. Ign.

Vesicles: Merc. Phosph. acid. Rhus.

3. Prepuce.

Burning: Arsen. Cann. Merc. N. vom.

Creeping: Croc. Merc. Ph. ac.

Dryness: Calad. Ign. *Sil.*

Eruption: Aur. Graph. *Merc. Nitr. ac.* Rhus. Sulph.

Generally: Acon. Arn. Arsen. **Calad.** Calc. carb. *Cannab.* Canth. Caust Chin. Euphorb. Graph. Hep. *Ign.* Lach. Lyc. M. arct. **Merc.** Mezer. Natr. mur. **Nitr. ac.** Nux vom. **Phosph. ac.** Plumb. Puls. Rhod. *Rhus.* Selen. Sep. *Sil.* Staph. *Sulph. Thuj.* Viol. tric. Zinc.

Hardness: Lach. *Merc.* Sulph

Herpes: *Caust.* Dulc. *Hep. Merc.* Nitr. ac. Phosph. ac. Sep.

Inflammation: Calc. carb. *Cann. Merc.* Nitr. ac. Sulph.

Itching: Aco. Agar. Bry. Calad. Carb. veg. *Cann.* Caust. Euphras. Merc. *Nitr. ac.* N. vom. Puls. Sep. Sil. *Sulph. Thuj.*

Pain as if sore: Calad. Cham. Ign. N. vom.

Paraphimosis: Bell. Coloc. Ign. M. arct. *Merc.* N. vom.

Phimosis: **Cannab.** Canthar. **Merc.** Nitr. ac. Rhus. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Redness: Calc. Cann. Merc.

Scurfs: Caust. Nitr. ac. (Comp. Herpes)

Stitches: Ars. Bry Cann. Euphras. Hep. Merc. Puls.

Smarting: *Calad. Merc.* Nux vom. Puls.

Spots, red: Nitr. ac. Rhus.

Soreness: *Calad.* Cann. Carbo veg. Ign. Nitr. ac. N. vom.

Stricture: *Cann.* **Merc.** Sep. *Sulph.*

Suppuration: Merc.

Swelling: Calad. Cann. Graph. **Mercur.** Nitric ac. **Rhus.** *Sulph.* Thuj.

Ulcers: Aurum. Caustic. Hep. **Merc.** *Nitric ac. Rhus.* Sep. *Sulph.* Thuj.

– chancrous: *Kali bichr.* **Mercur.** *Nitric ac.* Rhus. Thuj.

Vesicles: Merc. Rhus.

4. Testicles.

Burning: Iod. Plat. Staph.

Cold feeling: Merc.

Constriction: N. vom. Plumb.

Drawing: Amm. Clem. Ipecac M. arct. *Merc* Phos. **Puls.** *Rhod.* Staph. *Zinc.*

Drawn up: Bell. Euphr. Iod. Men. Nux vom. Plumb. Puls. *Rhod.* Thuj. *Zinc.*

Dwindling: Aur. Lyc.

Generally: *Agn.* Amm. Antim. crud. **Arn. Aur.** Bell. Calc. carb. Canth. Carbo veg. Caustic. *Chin.* **Clem.** Cocc. Con. Dig. Graph. Ignat. *Iod.* Kali. *Lyc.* M. austr. *Merc.* Natrum. **Nitr. ac.** Nux vom. Phos. Phosph. ac. Plat. Plumbum. **Puls. Rhod.** Rhus. Selen. Sep. *Sil. Spong.* Staph. *Sulph* Tar. *Thuj.* Zinc.

Gnawing: Plat.

Hanging down: *Nitr ac.* ***Puls.***

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Hardness: Agn. Arg Arnica. **Aur. Clem.** Iod. Merc. *N. vom.* **Rhod.** Spong.

Heat: Arn.

– feeling of: Sulph. ac.

Hernia: Lach. *N. vom.* Rhus.

Induration: *Amm.* Ignatia. M. austr. Plumb.

Inflammation: *Aco.* Aur. *Clem.* Lyc. Mercur. *Nux vom. Puls.* Staph. Zinc.

Itching: Iod. Ign. Merc. Nux vom. Spig.

Jerks: M. austr.

Pain as if bruised: *Arn.* Clem Con. Dig.

Pressing towards the testicles: Iod.

Pressure: Aur. Bism. Cannab. Caust. Ign. Lach. Phos. ac. *Puls.* Squilla. Staph. *Zinc.*

Sensitiveness: *Arn Asa fœt. Cann.* Phosph. ac. Zinc.

Spasm: Phosph.

Stitches: *Arn.* Bell. *Merc.* Nux vom. Rhod. Spig Thuj.

Swelling: **Arn.** Arsen. **Aur.** Canthar. China. **Clem.** Con. *Iod. Lyc.* **Merc.** Nitric acid. Nux vom. *Puls.* **Rhod.** Ruta. *Spong.* Staph. Zinc.

– of epidydimis: Sulph.

Tearing: Chin. *M. austr.* Phos. ac. *Puls.* Staph.

Tension: Arn. Sulph.

Turning: Sabad.

5. Scrotum.

Blueness: Arn.

Burning: Euphorb. Rhod.

Contraction: Petr. Puls.

Coldness: Caps.

Creeping: Arn. Carbo veg. Selen. Thuj.

Dampness: *Petr. Rhus.* Sulph.

Eruption: *Petr.* Phosphor. ac. *Rhus.*

Erysipelas: *Ars.*

Generally: Acon. Ambr. Ant. crud. **Arn.** Ars. Baryt. Bell. *Calc. carb.* Camphor. Cannab. Carbo veg. Caust. *Chin. Clem.* Con. Euphorb. *Graph.* Hep. Ign. Iod *Kali. Lyc.* M. austr. Mezer. *Natr.* Nitric ac. Nux vom. **Petr.** Phosph. *Phosph. ac.* Plumbum. Puls. *Rhodod.* **Rhus.** Selen. Sep. Sil. Staphys. *Sulph. Thuj.* Viol. tric. Zinc.

Herpes: Calc. carb. *Dulc. Petr.*

Hydrocele: **Arn.** *Graph. Nux vom. Puls.* **Rhodod.** *Rhus. Sil.*

Inflammation: Ars. Phosph. ac. Plumb.

Itching: Ambr. Amm. Aurum. Baryt. China. Cocc. Graphit. Lyc. Meph. Nux vom. *Petr.* Pulsat. *Rhodod.* Rhus. Selen. Staph.

Pain as if bruised: Acon. Arn. Kali.

Pulling: Petr.

Rash: Rhus.

Redness: Puls.

Relaxed: Chin. Lyc.

Shriveling: *Rhod.*

Soreness: Arn. *Petr.* Plumb. *Sulph.*

Stitches: Arn. Merc. Sulphur. Thuj.

Swelling: *Arn.* Canth. Carbo veg. Graph. Plumbum. *Puls.* Rhus. Sep.

Sweat: *Baryt.* Ignat. Rhodod. Thuj.

Tension: Arn.

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6 Spermatic chord.

Burning: Staph.

Drawing: Agn. Canthar. *Clem.* M. austr. Merc. **Nux vom.** *Puls.* Rhod

Generally: Alum. Amm mur. Ant. crudum. *Arn.* Canthar. **Clem.** Iod. Kali. **M. austr.** Mercur. Nitric ac. *Nux vom.* Phosph. acid. Plumb. **Puls.** Sabin. *Spong. Staphys.* Thuj. Veratr.

Hardness: Phosph. ac.

Pressure: Nux mosch. Spong. Sulph. Thuj.

Stitches: Amm. mur. *Arn.* Grat. Staph. Thuj.

Swelling: Cann. Phos. **Puls.** Spong.

Tearing: Colch. *Puls.*

Tension: Cann. M. austr.

Throbbing: Amm. mur.

Twitching: Plumb.

7. Prostate gland.

Hardness: Iod.

Inflammation: *Agn. Iod.* Merc. *Puls.*

Prostatic juice, discharge of: *Alum.* Anac. **Calcar.** Con. *Hep. Lycop. Nitric acid. Petr.* **Phosph. ac.** Plat. *Selen.* Sep. *Sil.* Staph. Sulph. Zinc.

- when urinating: Anac. Calc. Sep. Sulph.
- at stool: *Alum.* Calcar. Hep. Ign. Selen. **Sil.** Sulph.
- after stool: Selen.
- before stool: Selen.
- with relaxed parts: *Calcarea.* **Phosph. ac.**

Swelling: *Puls.*

8. General symptoms.

Coldness: *Agn.* Capsic. *Lycop.* Merc.

Eruption: Aur. Calad. Caustic. *Dulc.* Graph. **Merc.** *Nitric ac.* **Petr.** Phosph. ac. *Rhus.* Sep. Sil. *Sulph.* Thuj.

- on the hairy part of the parts: Kali bichr. Lach.

Fetid smell: Natr mur. Sassap

Figwarts: Euphr. *Lyc. Nitric ac. Phosph. ac.* Sabin. Sassap. **Thuj.**

- bleeding: Thuj.
- flat: Nitric ac. Thuj.
- like cock's-crest: *Nitric acid* **Thuj.**
- humid: *Nitric acid.* Sulphur *Thuj.*
- dry: N. vom. Sulph. **Thuj.**

Gangrene: Ars. Canth.

Hair, falling off: *Natrum mur.* Nitric ac. Rhus. *Selen.*

Herpes: Aur. Dulc. *Nitric ac. Petr. Phosph. ac.* Sulph.

Relaxed: *Calc.* Lyc. Phos. ac *Selen.*

Sweat: Calad. *Merc.* Phos. ac. Sep. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Weakness: Agn. Calc. Lycop. Mang. Sep. Sulph.

9. Sexual instinct, functions.

Erections: Agar. Alum. Ambr. *Anac.* Arn. Ars. Aur. Baryt. Bell. Bov. Calc. carb. *Cann.* **Canth.** Caps. Carbo animal. Carbo veg. *Chin.* Clem. Colch. *Con. Dig.* **Graph.** Ignatia. *Kali. Lach.* Lycop. M. arct. *Mur. magn.* **Merc.** Mosch. **Natr. Natr. mur.** Nitric ac. **Nux vom. Op. Phos.** *Phosph. ac. Plat.* Plumbum. **Puls.** Rhus. Sabin. Sep *Sil.* Spig. *Staph.* Sulph. acid. Tar. **Thuj.** Viol. tric. Zinc.

- in the evening: N. vom. Phos. Staph.

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Erections,
- in the morning: Ambr. Anac. Arn. Brom. Caps. *Lach.* Natrum. **N. vom.** Phos. Plumb. Puls. *Rhus.* Thuj. Vit.
- at night: **Canth. Merc.** *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. Plumb. *Puls.* Staph. Sulph. ac. Zinc.
- in the day-time: Cann. *Hyosc. Lach.* Puls.
- day and night: Canth.
- too short: Calad. Calc. *Con. Selen.*
- deficient: Agn. Calad. *Camphor.* **Con.** *Graph.* Hell. *Lach. Lyc.* Magn. carb. Nux mosch. Puls. Teucr. Vit.
- too feeble: *Baryt.* Caladium. Lachesis. *Lyc.* Mercur. Selen. *Sulph.*
- too strong: *Canthar.* Creos. Lach. Natr. mur. Nux vom Op. *Phcs.* Puls. Sabin. *Zinc.*
- too painful: *Cann.* **Canth.** Graph. Ign. Kali. *Merc.* Nitric ac. *Nux vom.* Plumb. Sabad. Sulph. Thuj.
- without sexual lust: *Ambra.* Calad. Cann. Caps. Graphit. Lach. Magn. Natrum muriat. *Phosph. ac.* Sabad. Sabin. Sil. Spig.

Semen bloody: Caust. *Canth.* Led. Merc.
- thin: Selen.
- inodorous: Selen.
- watery: Led. Sulph.
- flow of: Agar. Alum. Anac. Arg. Arn. Ars. *Aur.* Baryt. *Bell.* Bism. Bov. Brom. *Calad. Calc.* Canth. Carbo an. *Carbo veg.* Caustic. **China.** Cicut. **Con.** Ferr. *Graphites.* Guaj. *Kali.* Lach. Led. **Lyc.** Magn. *Merc.* Natr. Natr. mur. Nitric ac. *Nux mosch. Nux vom.* Op. Petr. *Phosph.* **Phosph. ac.**

Semen, flow of,
Puls. Ran. bulb. Rhus. Ruta. Sangv. **Selen.** *Sep.* Silicea. *Stann. Staph. Sulphur.* Thuj. Verb. Vit. Zinc.
- – in the day-time: Canthar. Carbo an. Caust. Graph. Lach.
- – not taking place during intercourse: Calad. Graph. *Kali.* Lach. *Lyc.*
- – with relaxed penis: Bellad. *Con.* Graph. Mosch. N. vom. M. arct. Plumb. *Selen.*
- – at stool: Phosph. ac.
- weakening: Baryt. Carbo an. *Chin. Kali.* Lach. Lyc. *Nux vom.* Phosph. Phosph. ac.
- too soon: Bor. Calad. Calcar. *Lyc.* Phosph. *Sel.* Zinc.
- too often: Bar. Calc. carbon. *Canth.* Carbo veg. *Chin.* Cic. **Con. Kali.** Lyc. Nitric ac. *Petr.* **Phosph. Phosph. ac.** Sep. Sil. Sulph.
- during the siesta: Alumina. Caust. Clem. Mercur. Staph. Sulph.
- without force: Canthar. *Con. Phosph.* Selen.
- deficient: Calad. Calc. Camphor. Kali. Lach Lyc. Natr. mur.
- followed by languor: Baryt. Calc. carb.
- – by anxiety: Carbo an.
- – by head-ache: Calcar. Lach. Sil.
- – irresistible desire: Rhus.
- – heaviness in the limbs next day: Puls.
- – amorous fancies: Alumina. Ars. Aur. Baryt. Bism. Calc. Chin. Grat. *Led.* Natr. Nux vom Oleand. *Op.* Phosphor. Plumb. Sabad. Samb. Sassap. Sil. *Staph.* Viol. tric.

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Semen followed by
- – – dryness of the skin: Baryt.
- – – contractive feeling in urethra: Thuj.
- – – voluptuous dreams: Calcar. ph. Kali carb.
- early in the morning: Lach. N. vom. Plumb. Puls.
- after midnight: Samb.
- several nights in succession: Aur. Caust. Carb. an. Con.
- after onanism: Calc. Carbo veg. Chin. Natr. mur. *Ph. ac.* Sep. Staph.
- without dreams: *Anac.* Ant. crud. Bism. Calc. Cic. Guaj. Phosph. *Puls.* Ran. sc. Ruta. Stann. Verb. Zinc.
- – – fancies: Phosph.
- – – thrill: Anac. Natr. carb. Sulph. ac. Plat.
- painful: Calc. Cann. *Canth.* Clem. Mosch. Natr. carb. Sassap. Thuj.
- with cutting in urethra: Bor.
- with cutting in urethra afterwards: Natr. mur.
- too late: Agar. Calc. *Lach.* *Lyc.* Petr.

Sexual intercourse, aversion to: Agar. Cann. Caust. *Clemat.* *Kali.* **Lyc.** Phosph. Rhod.
- desire for: Calcar. **Canth.** *Chin.* **Lach. Mosch.** Phos. *Puls.* Stann. Veratr.
- falls asleep during: Bar. Lyc.
- followed by mental languor: Calc. Sep.
- – – by pain in urethra: Canth.
- – – by dullness of head: Bov. Chin. Lyc.
- – – by ill-humor: Petr.
- – – by back-ache: N. vom.
- with relaxed penis: Con. Lyc. N. vom.

Sexual intercourse,
- followed by weakness: **Agar** *Calc.* *Kali.* Lycop. *Nitr. ac.* Selen.
- – – by sweat: Agar.
- – – by bruised feeling: Sil.
- – – by tremor of the legs: Calc. carb.

Sexual lust: *Calc. carb.* **Canthar. Carb. veg.** *Chin.* *Graph.* Hyosc. *Lach.* **Mosch.** *Natr. mur.* N. vom. **Phosph.** Plat. Puls. *Sep.* Stann. Stram. *Veratr.* Zinc.

Sexual desire too strong: Agar. Alum. *Ant. crud.* Aur. Baryt. Bov. *Calc.* Cann. **Canth.** *Carb. veg.* *China.* Coff. Con. Dig. Dulc. Ferr. *Graph.* *Hyosc.* Ign. Iod. Kali. *Lach.* *Lycop.* *Manc.* *M. arct.* M aust. Men. **Merc.** *Mosch.* **Natr. mur. N. vom.** *Op.* Petr. **Phos. Plat.** Plumb. **Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. Sabin. Sep. Sil. Staph. *Stram.* *Sulph.* **Veratr.** *Zinc.*

Sexual desire, like priapism: **Canth.** *Graph.* *Natr. mur.* *N. vom.* *Phosph.* Plat. Puls. Staph.
- like satyriasis: **Canth.** *Merc* *N. vom.* *Phosph.* Sulph. Verat.
- deficient: Amm. mur. Bellad. Bor. *Calc. carb.* Camph. Con. **Graph.** Hep. *Kali.* Lach. **Lyc.** Magn. c. *Nitr. ac.* Phosphor. ac. Rhod. Stann. Sulph.
- too feeble: Alum. Ambr. *Bar.* Bell. Bor. *Calad.* Calc. Carbo anim. **Caust.** Clem. Ferr. *Graph.* Hep. Kal. Lact. *Lyc.* Magn. c. Mur ac. *Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. Op. Petr. **Phosph. ac.** *Rhod.* *Selen.* Sep. Spong. Stann. *Sulph.* Teucr.
- with impotence: Agar. Graph. Selen.

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Sexual power, too feeble: Agar. *Bar.* Calad Calc. Canth. Chin. *Con.* Ignat. Mang. N. mosch. **Selen.** *Sep. Sulph. Vit.*

– – deficient: Agar. Agn. Ant. crud. *Baryt.* **Calad.** Calcar. *Camph.* Cann. Carb. v. Caust. Chin. Chlor. **Con.** *Cupr. m.* Ferr. **Graph.** Hep. Ignat. Iodine. Laches. **Lyc.** *Mosch. Mur. ac. Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. N. mosch. N vom. Phosph. Plumb. Rhus. **Selen.** Sep. Sil. *Sulph.* Thuj. *Vit.* Zinc

B. FEMALE SEXUAL ORGANS AND FUNCTIONS.

A. SEXUAL ORGANS.

1. External organs.

Aphthæ: Carb. veg.

Burning: Calc. *Canth.* **Carbo veg.** Caust. Kali. Lyc. M. austr. Nux vom. Petr. *Sabin.* Sil. Staph. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Dampness: *Aur.* Sulph.

Eruptions: Calc. Caust. *Dulc.* Graph. *Merc.* Nux vom. *Petr.* Rhus. *Sep.* Staph. *Sulph.* Veratr.

Generally: Acon. Agar. Alum. *Ambr. Amm.* Ant. crud. Arn. Asa f. Aur. Bar. Bell. Bry. **Calc.** Canth. *Carb. v.* Cham. Chin. Coff. *Con. Creos.* Dulc. *Ferr.* Graphit. Hyosc. Kali. *Lyc.* Meph. *Merc.* Natr. *Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.* N. vom. Petr. Phosph. Platin. Pulsat. Rhus. Sec. corn. **Sep.** Silic. *Staph. Sulph.* **Thuj.** Veratr.

Gnawing: *Kali.* Lyc. N. vom.

Hair, falling out: Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.

Heat: Aur. *Canth. Carbo veg.* M. austr. Merc. N. vom.

Itching: Agar. Alum. Ambra. *Calc.* **Carbo veget.** *Creos.* **Con.** Dulc. Kali bichr. Kali carb. Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Sep. Staphys. *Sil.* **Sulph.**

Nettle-rash: Ant. tart.

Painfullness: Kali bichr. **Merc.** Staph.

Pimples: Graph. Kali. Merc.

Pustules: *Bry.* Merc.

Redness: Carbo veg.

Swelling: Ambra. Amm. Aur. Canth. *Carbo veg.* Meph. *Mercur.* Nitric ac. Nux vom. Sec. corn. Sep. Thuj.

Soreness: *Ambr.* Amm. **Carbo vegetab.** Caust. Daph. **Graph.** Hep. Kali bichrom. Lyc. *Merc.* Petr. Rhus. **Sep.** Sil. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Sore pain: *Ambr.* Brom. Cham. Creos. Ferr. m. Rhus. Thuj.

Stitches: Aur. *Con.* Croc. Graphit. M. austr. *Merc. Phosph.* Sep. Staph. *Thuj.*

Tubercles: Calc. Merc. Phos.

Ulcer: Graph. *Merc. Nitric ac* Sec. corn. Sep. Thuj.

Varices: Calc. carb. Carbo veg Lyc.

Vesicles: *Graph.* Staph.

2. Vagina.

Burning: Aur. Cham. Hyosc Lyc. Sulph. Thuj.

Contraction: Mosch. Rhus. Sep. Thuj.

Dryness: Bell. Lyc.

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Generally: *Alum.* Ambra. Aur. Ars. *Bell.* **Calc.** *Canth.* Capsic. Carbo veg. Caust. China. Coff. *Con. Creos.* Dulc *Ferr.* Ferr. m. Graph. Hep. Iodine. Kali. Lyc. Mur. magn. **Mercur.** *Natr.* Natr. mur. Nitric ac. *Nux vom.* Petr. Phosphor. Plat. **Puls.** *Rhus.* Sabina. Secale corn **Sep.** Sil. Stann. Staph. **Sulph.** Sulph. acid. *Thuj.*

Heat: Aur. Creos. Merc.

Indurations: Bell. Sep.

Inflammation: *Merc. Nitric ac.*
– with swelling: Merc.

Itching: *Con.* Creos. *Sulph.*
– with voluptuous feeling: Creos.

Labor-like pressing: Croc. Moschus. Sil.

Pain during intercourse: Ferr.

Prolapsus: Creos. Ferr. *Merc.* Nux vom. Sep. Stann.

Soreness: Hyosc. Kali bichr.
– with burning: Hyosc.
– painful: Ferr. m. Rhus.

Spasmodic pain: Nux vomica. Staph.

Stitches: Ars. Berb. Con. Mur. ac. Nitric ac. Puls. Rhus.

Swelling: Kali bichr. Merc.

3. Uterus.

Cancer: *Ars.* Bell. Calc. Canthar. (?) **Carb. an.** Chin. (?) Clematis. Cocc. (?) **Creos. Graph.** Iodine. Lach. Nux vom. (?) Phosph. Rhus. *Sabin. Sec. corn.* Sil. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Contraction: Sep. Thuj.

Corrosive ulceration of os tincæ: Ars. Bell. *Merc.* Nitric ac. Sep. *Thuj.*

Cutting in the os uteri: Puls.

Descension: Sec. corn.

Distension: Lyc. Phosphor. **ac.** Sep.

Drawing: Puls. Rhus.

Generally: Acon. Antim. crud. Arn. Asa f. Aur. **Bell.** Bov Bryon. Calc. *Carbo an.* Carbo veg. Caustic. **Cham.** China. *Cocc.* Coff. *Con.* Creos. *Croc. Ferr. Geum urb Graph.* Hyoscyam. *Ign.* Iod. Ipecac. *Kali. Lach.* Magn. carb. Magn. mur. Mosch. Natr. Natr. mur. Nux mosch. *Nux vom. Op.* Phosph. ac. **Plat. Puls.** Rhus. Sabadilla. **Sabina. Sec. corn. Sep.** Stann. Stram. *Sulphur.* Thuj. Zinc.

Hæmorrhage: Acon. Arg. nit. Aloë. *Arn.* Bell. *Bry.* **Calc.** Canth. Carbo an. Carbo veg. *Cham* **Chin.** Coffea. Creos. **Croc.** *Ferr.* Hyosc. Iodine. **Ipec.** *Lyc.* Magn. m. M. austr. *Merc. Mill.* Natr. carb. Nitric ac Nux mosch. **Nux vom.** Phosph. Plat. Psor. *Pulsat.* Rhus. **Sabin. Sec. corn.** Sep. Sil. Squill. Stram. *Sulph.*

Induration: *Aur. Bell.* **Carb. an.** *Chin.* Clem. Cocc. *Con.* Iod. *Magn. mur.* Rhus. *Sep.* Staph.

Inflammation: *Acon.* **Bellad.** Bry. Canth. *Cham.* Chin. Coff. *Con.* Dulc. Ign. *Lach. Merc.* **N. vom.** Plat. Puls. Sabin. *Sec. corn.*

Labor-like pain: *Cham.* Mur. ac. *Op.* Sec. corn. *Sep.*

Polypi: *Calc.* Staph. Thuj.

Prolapsus: Aur. **Bell.** Calc. Creos. Merc. **N. vom.** *Sep.* Stann.

Putrefaction: Carbo an Secale corn.

Sensitiveness of neck of uterus: Chin.

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Sore, pain as if: Mur. ac. Rhus.

Spasms: *Bell.* Bryon. Caustic. *Chamom.* Cic. **Cocc.** **Con.** *Geum urb.* Hyosc. **Ignatia.** *Magn.* Magn. mur. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Plat. *Pulsat.* *Sep.* Stann.

Spasmodic pain: Cocc. Ignat. Nux vom. Thuj.

Stitches: Muriat. ac. Phosph. Plat.

Swelling: *Bell.* Merc. *N. vom.* Sec. Sep.

4. Ovaries.

Dropsy: **Apis.** Ars. Canthar. Dulcam. Iod. Mercur. Sepiæ. Staph. (?)

Generally: Acon. Agar. Ambr. Ant. crud. **Apis.** Ars. Asa f. Aur. *Bell.* **Canth.** *Carbo an.* Carbo veg. *Chin.* Coloc. *Con.* Graph. Hyosc. Ign. *Iod.* Kali. *Lach.* Lyc. *Merc.* Mezer. Nux vom. *Plat.* Plumb. Ran. bulb. *Sabin.* Sassap. Sec. corn. Sep. *Staph.* Sulphur. **Thuj.** Vit. Zinc.

Induration: Apis. Aur. Bellad. Carbo an. Iod. Lach.

Inflammation: Aconit. Ambra. Ant. carb. **Apis.** Ars. **Bell.** Bry. **Canth.** China. Coloc. *Con.* Dulc. Ign. *Lach.* *Mercur.* *Plat.* Puls. Sabin. Staph.

Sensitiveness: Apis. Plat.

Swelling: *Apis.* Graph. Iod. (?) Lach.

5. General symptoms.

Figwarts: *Nitric ac.* **Thuj.**

Pain as if bruised: Bar. m

Pressing towards the parts: *Bell.* Bov. Chin. **Chamom.** *Con.* Croc. Graph. Ipec. Kali. Merc. Mosch. *Natr.* *Plat.* Pulsat. **Sep.** *Sulph.* Thuj.

Rush of blood: *Bellad.* *China.* Croc. Ign. *Nux vom.* Phosph. Plat. Sec. corn. Sulph.

Soreness between the thighs: Arsen. Caust. Creos. *Graph.* Hep. Lyc. Nitric ac. Phosph. Rhod. *Sep.* *Sulph.*

Weight, feeling of: Nux vom.

B. SEXUAL FUNCTIONS AND INSTINCT.

Blood, loss of, between the periods: Ambr. Arn. *Bell.* Bov. **Calc.** *Cham.* Chin. Coc. Coff. *Croc.* Hyosc. Kali. **Ipecac.** Merc. Magn. mur. *Nux vom.* Petr. *Phosphor.* Prun. *Rhus.* **Sabin.** *Sec. corn.* Sep. *Sil.* Sulph. Stram.

– of pregnant females: *Cham.* Cocc. Kali. Phosph. *Sabina.* *Sec. corn.*

– of nursing females: Sil.

Intercourse, aversion to: Cann. *Caust.* *Chlor.* Cub. *Kali.* Lyc. Natr. mur. Petr. Phosph.

– desire for: *Calc.* *Creos.* Kali. Sabin. Sulph. ac.

– with pains: Creos. Ferr. mur. Kali.

– with too ready conception: Bor. Canth. *Merc.* Natr.

– with nausea: Sil.

– without thrill: Ferr. m.

Miscarriage: Aco. Apis. Art. Asar. **Bell.** *Bry.* *Calc.* Calend. Canth. Caps. Carbo an. Carbo veget. **Cham.** *China.* Cocc. **Croc.** Cycl. *Ferrum.* Hyosc. **Ipec.** Iod. *Kali.* Lach Lycop. Merc. Nitric ac. *Nux mosch.* *Nux vom.* Op Phosph. **Plat.** Plumbum. *Puls.* Rhus.

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Miscarriage,
Ruta. **Sabin. Sec. corn. Sep.** Sil. *Sulph. Zinc.*
- disposed to: Asar. *Calcarea. Carbo veg.* Cocc. Creos. *Ferr. Kali carb.* **Lyc.** Nux mosch. Plumb. Puls. Ruta. **Sabin.** Sabad. Sep. Sil. *Sulph.*
- of chlorotic females: Carbo veg. Chin. Ferr. Sep. Sulph.
- with congestion of blood to the womb: *Bell.* N. vom. Plat. Sep.
- with spasms: Cham. *Hyosc.* **Ipec.** Nux vom.
- with leucorrhœa: Calc. Ferr. **Sep.** *Sulph.*
- at the outset of pregnancy: *Sabin.*

Parturition, ailments incident to.

After-pains too violent, long: *Arn.* Bryon. Bell. *Calc. carb.* **Cham. Coff.** Cupr. Ferr. Ignat. Kali. *Nux vom.* **Puls.** *Rhus.* Ruta. **Sabina.** Sep. Sulph.

Injury of parts during delivery: Arn.

Pains spurious: *Bell.* **Cham.** *Cocc.* **Coff.** Cupr. *Hyosc.* Ign. Ipec. Kali. *Nux mosch.* **Nux vom.** Op. **Puls.** Sec. corn. Sep. Stann.
- – with urging on the rectum: Nux vom.
- – violent: Acon. Coff.
- – with contraction of the womb: Bell.
- too feeble: *Arn.* **Bell.** Camphor. Carb. veg. *Cham.* Chin. Cocc. Coff. Graph. Ign. *Kali.* Lyc. Magn. mur. Mosch. Natr. *Natr. mur.* N. mosch. *N. vom.* **Op. Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. **Sec. corn.** *Sep.* Sulph. Sulph. ac.

Pains,
- spurious, after a fright: Op.
- – of feeble persons: Sec. corn.
- – with spasmodic pains: Puls.
- too strong: Acon. Arn. Aur. *Bell.* **Cham.** Cocc. *Coff.* Con. Hyosc. *N. vom.* Sec. corn. **Sep.**

Placenta adhering: Bell. Puls. *Sec. corn.*

Sexual instinct excited: *Bell.* Calc. *Canth.* Chin. Coff. Con. Creos. Ferr. Graph. **Hyosc.** Kali. Manc. *Mosch.* N. vom. **Plat.** *Phosph. Puls.* Stram. Sulph. Sulph. ac. Thuj. **Veratr.** Zinc.
- unto nymphomania: *Bell.* Canthar. **Hyosc.** Merc. Natr. m. *Phosph.* **Plat.** Puls. *Raph. sat.* Stram. **Veratr.**
- with lascivious fancies: Calc. carb. Lach. Natr. carb.
- with excessive titillation: Moschus.
- diminished: *Caustic.* Chlorof. Graph. Kali carb Natr. mur.
- aversion to: Chlor.

Moles: Bell. (?) Canth. (?)

Spasms: **Bell. Cham.** *Cic.* Cocc. *Hyosc.* **Ignat.** *Ipecac.* Mosch. Plat. Stram. Veratr.

Uterine hæmorrhage: **Bell.** Chamom **Chin.** *Croc.* Ferr. Ipec. *Plat.* **Sabin.** *Sec. corn.*

Menses, pale, watery: Alum. Ant. tart. Aru. **Bell.** Berb. Bov. *Calc.* Carb. an. Carb. veg. Cocc. Con. Creos. Dig. *Ferr.* **Graph.** Hell. Hyosc. Ipec. Kali. Led. *Lyc.* Magn. Manc, M. austr. Merc. *Natr. m.* Nitr. ac. N. mosch. Phosph. *Plat.* **Puls.** Rhus. Sabin. Sec. corn. *Sep.* **Sulph.** Tart.
- brown: **Bry.** Calc. *Carb. veg.* Con Rhus.

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Menses, thick: Arn. *Croc.* Cupr. Magn. c. N. mosch. N. vom. *Plat.* **Puls.** Sulph.

- dark, black: *Amm.* Ant. crud. Arn. Asar. *Bell. Bism.* Bry. Canth. Carb. an. Carb. veg. **Cham.** *Chin. Creos.* **Croc.** Ferr. Ign. *Lach.* Magn. Nitr. Nitr. ac. **Nux vom.** Ol. an. *Plat.* **Puls.** *Sec. corn.* Selen. Sep. Sulph.
- thin: Ferr. Graph. **Sabin.** Sec. corn.
- flesh colored: Sabin. Stront.

too soon: Alum. *Ambr. Amm.* Arn. Asa f. Asar. Bell. Bor. Bov. Bry. **Calc.** *Canth.* Carb. an. *Carb. veg.* **Cham.** Chin. Cin. *Cocc.* Colch. Coloc. Con. **Creos.** *Croc.* Dulcam. Ferr. *Fluor ac.* Gent. Graph. Grat. Hell. Hep. *Ign.* Iod. **Ipec.** *Kali.* Laur. Led. Lyc. Magn. *M. austr.* Mang. Mosch. Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* Nitr ac. Nux mosch. **Nux vom.** Petr. **Phosph.** Phosph. ac. **Plat.** Puls. Rhod. *Rhus.* **Sabin.** *Sec. corn. Sep. Silic.* Spong. Stann. Staph. *Sulph. Sulph. ac. Veratr.* Zinc.

- of gray mucus: Berb.
- light-colored: *Arn. Bell.* Bry. Calc. Canth. Carb. veg. Dros. **Dulc.** *Hyosc.* Led *M. austr.* Phosph. *Rhus.* **Sabin.** Sec. corn. Stront.
- viscous: Magn. carb.
- too short: **Amm.** *Bar.* Con. Dulc. Graph. **Lach.** Magn. mur. M. arct. Mang. *Mercur. Phosph.* Plat. **Puls.** Ruta. *Sulph.*
- too long: Acon. Ars. Asar. Bar. Bryon. Canth. Carb. an. Caust. *Chin.* Coff. Croc. *Cupr.* Dulc. Ferr. *Ign. Lyc.* M. austr. **Natr. mur.** **Nux vom.** **Phosph.** *Plat.* Puls. Sabin. **Sec. corn.** *Sil.* Sulph. *Sulph. acid.*

Menses, at night: Bov. Magn. carb. Sabin.

- like pitch: Magn. carb.
- by fits and starts: *Cham.* Puls. Sabin.
- saffron-colored: Croc.
- sour and copious: Sulph.
- acrid: *Amm. carb.* Ars. Canth. Carb. v. Graph. **Kali.** *Nitr.* Phosph. Puls. Sassap. Silic *Sulph.* Sulph. ac.
- frothy: Arn. Ferr. Ipec.
- slimy: Cocc. Puls.
- too scanty: Aco. Alum. *Amm.* Arn. Asa. *Baryt.* Bor. *Bry.* Calc. Carb. veg. *Caust.* Cicut. *Coccul.* **Con.** Creos. Crot. Cupr. Dig. *Dulc.* Ferr. **Graphit.** Ign. Iod. **Kali.** Kali hydr. **Lach.** Lyc. M. arct. *Magn.* Merc. **Natr. mur.** Ol. an. *Phosph.* **Puls.** *Ruta.* Sabad. Sassap. *Sep. Sil. Staph. Sulph.* Veratr. Vit. Zinc.
- too late: Acon. Amm. Ast. Aur. Bell. Rry. **Caust.** Chamom. *Chel.* Cic. *Cocc.* **Con.** Croc. **Cupr. Dulc.** Ferr. **Graph.** Hyosc. Hyp. Iod. *Kali. Lach. Lyc. Magn.* Merc. Natr. carb. **Natr. mur.** Nic. Nitr. ac. Nux mosch. Petr. Phosph. **Puls.** Rhus. Sabad. Sabin. Sassap. **Sep.** *Silic.* Stront. **Sulph.** *Vitr. Zinc.*
- too copious: *Aco.* Agar. Ambr. Amm. mur. Ant. cr. Arg. nitr. Ars. Bar. carb. *Bell.* Bor. Bry. **Calc.** *Canth. Carb. v.* Cham. Chel. *Chin.* Cina Coff. *Creos Croc.* Cycl. Dulc. *Ferr.* Hyosc. **Ign.** Iod. **Ipec.** Laur. Led. *Lyc. M. austr. Merc.* Mosch.

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Mur. ac. Natr. mur. *Nitr. ac.* N. mosch. **Nux vom.** Phell. **Phosph. Platin.** Plumb. Rhus. Ruta. **Sabin.** Samb. **Sec. corn.** Sep. *Sil.* Spong. *Stram.* Sulph. *Sulph. ac. Verat.* Vinc. Zinc.

Menses, too copious at night: Amm. carb.
- in coagula: Creos.
- lumpy: *Amm. carb.* Arn. *Bell.* Canth. **Cham.** Chin. Croc. *Ferr.* Fluor. ac. Hyosc. *Ipec.* N. vom. *Plat.* **Puls.** *Rhus. Sabin.* Stram. Stront.
- irregular: Cocc. Iod. N. vom. **Puls.** Ruta.
- suppressed: *Acon.* Agn. *Alum. Amm.* Ars. Baryt. Bell. **Bry. Calc.** *Caust.* Cham. *Chin. Cocc.* Coloc. **Con.** Croc. *Cupr. Dulc.* Ferr. **Graph.** Hyosc. Ign. Iod. **Kali carb.** *Lyc.* M. arct. Magn. mur. *Mercur. Natr. mur.* N. mosch. Pæon. Petr. *Phosph.* **Puls.** Rhod. Rhus. Ruta. Sabad. Sangv. Sassap. **Sep.** *Silic.* Staphys. Stram. **Sulph.** *Valer.* Verat. Vit. Zinc.
- of young girls, delaying: Bry. *Calc. Caust.* Cocc. *Con.* Dulc. **Graph.** *Kali.* Lach. Lyc. Magn. **Natr. mur.** Petr. **Puls.** *Sabin. Sep.* Stramon. **Sulph.**
- fetid: **Bell.** *Bry.* **Carb. an.** Cham. Chin. **Croc.** Ign. Kali. Merc. *Phosph.* Rheum. *Sabin.* Sil. Sec. corn.
- repeating: Alum. Bry. Ferr. M. arct. Natr. mur. N. vom. Phosph. Ph. ac. Puls. Rhus. Sep. Veratr. Zinc.
- copious: Rhus.
- at new moon: Staph. Veratr
- at full moon: N. vom.
- tenacious: *Croc.* Cupr. Magn. Sec. corn.

Menses and the accompanying ailments

1. *Previous to the menses.*

Abdomen, distended: Ammon. mur. *Creos.* Lyc.
- distention: Creos. Lyc.

Anxiety: Ammon. *Cocc.* Con. Merc. Natr. mur. *Stann.*

Back-ache: Amm. Bar. Brom. *Calc. Caust.* Hyosc. *Magnes. carb.* Mosch. Nitr. N. mosch. Nux vom. Spong.

Breast, spasm of: Cocc. Cupr.

Breasts swollen: Bry. Calc.
- painful: *Calc. Con.*

Burning in pudendum: Calc.

Canine hunger: Magn. carb.

Cardialgia: Lach. Nux mosch. *Puls.* Sep.

Catarrh: Graph. Puls.

Chill: Lyc. *Puls. Veratr.*

Chilliness: Amm. Kali carb.
- with cold feets: Lyc.

Chill and heat: Lyc.

Coldness of the trunks: Mang.

Colic: Amm. Bell. Calc. *Cham.* Puls. Sep.
- labor-like: *Hyosc.*
- with fainting: Sep.
- with vomiting: Puls.
- with pressing: Magn. carb.

Colic: Alum. Amm. mur. Cham. *Croc.* Ferr. Hyosc. *Nux vom.* Ol. an. Plat. *Puls.*

Costive: Sil.

Cough: Graph. Sulph.

Delirium: *Lyc.* Hyosc.

Diarrhœa: Bov. Sil. **Veratr.**

Dim sight: Bell.

Dreams: Calc. Caust. Con.

Drowsiness: *Puls.*

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Ears, humming in: Veratr.

Excited nerves: *Creos.* Lyc.

Eruption in nape of neck: Carbo veg.

Expectoration, bloody: Phos.

Eructations: Creos. Lachesis. Magn. carb. Puls.

Eyes, weak: Calc. Merc. Sil.

Face hot: Alum. Lyc.
pale: Puls.
– blue: Veratr.
– bloated: Chin.

In general: *Alum. Amm.* Asar. Bar. Bry. **Calc.** Carbo veg. Caustic. *Cham.* Chin. *Coccul.* Coff. *Con.* Creos. **Cuprum.** Ferr. *Glon.* Graph. Iod. Kali. *Lach.* Lyc. Manc. Mang. *Merc.* Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* N. mosch. Nux vom. Ol. an. *Phosphor.* Phos. ac. *Plat.* **Puls.** Rhus. **Sep.** *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. **Veratr.**

Gums swollen: Baryt. Mercur. Phosph.

Hard hearing: Creos.

Head, congestions of: *Calcar.* Ign. Iod. *Merc.* Natrum carb. Phosph.

Head-ache: *Carbo veg. Cupr.* Ferr. Iod. Lach. Natr. mur. Sulph. Veratr.

Heat, anxious: Carbo an.
– in the abdomen: Graph.
– in the head: Iod. Lyc.
– with palpitation: Iod.
– dry: Calc. Con. *Merc.*

Heartburn: Sulph.

Heat: Calc.

Inclination to vomit: Veratr.

Itching herpes: Carbo veg.
– of the parts: Graph. Sulph.

Labor-like pain: Rhus. **Plat.**

Languor: Alum. Nux mosch.

Laughter: Hyosc.

Legs weary and heavy: Bar. Lyc.

Leucorrhœa: Alum. **Calcar.** Ferr. Sulph.

Limbs as if bruised: Nitric ac.

Liver, stitches in: Con.
– pains in the: Nux mosch.

Loss of appetite: Bell.

Loss of consciousness: China. Sep.

Melancholy: Caust. *Lyc.* **Natrum mur.**

Nausea: *Veratr.*

Night-mare: Sulph. ac.

Nosebleed: Sulph. *Veratr.*

Pains in the breasts: Con.

Palpitation of heart: Alumina. Cupr. *Iod.* Sep. *Spong.*

Peevish: Cham. *Natr. mur.*

Pimples on the lubia: Veratr.

Pressing towards the parts: Magn. carb. Plat.
– on the bladder and rectum: Puls.

Pupils dilated: Lyc.

Rush: Dulc.

Restlessness: Creos. Kali carb.

Rush of blood: Alum. Cuprum. Manc. *Merc.*
– to the head: Merc.

Sensitiveness: Sep.

Shuddering: Sep.

Sleep restless: Alum.

Soreness of parts: *Kali carbon.* Sil.

Spasms, abdominal: *Chamom. Cupr.*

Spasms: Cham. *Cocc.* Coffea. *Cupr.* Hyosc. Merc.
– hysteric: Hyosc.
– in abdomen: Carbo vegetabil. Cham.

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Swelling of cheeks: Phosph.
Sweat, cold: Mang.
– at night: Veratr.
Tendency to start: Calc. carb.
The thighs feel lame: Carbo anim.
Thigh, pain in the: Carbo an. Cham.
Thirst: Calc. Kali.
Thrill: Kali carb.
Tooth-ache: Baryt.
Urging to urinate: Amm. mur. Phosph. Sassap.
Vertigo: Puls. Veratr.
Vomiting: Creos. Puls.
Vomiting of mucus: Creos.
Water-brash: Amm. N. mosch. Puls.
Weakness: Alum. *Calc.* Caust. Chin. *Nux vom.* Puls.
Weariness, excessive: Calcar. carb
Yawning: Puls.

2. *At the appearance of the menses.*

Colic: Graph. Staph.
Diarrhœa: Veratr.
Flatulence: Staph.
In general: Aco. Bry. **Caust. Cham.** Graph. *Hyosc.* Ign. Iod. Mercur. *Natr. mur. Plat.* **Puls.** *Sep.* Sil.
Head-ache: Hyosc.
Nausea: Hyosc.
Pains in limbs: Sep.
Spasms: Acon. Cham. *Coffea. Plat.*
Sweat: Hyosc.
Urging to urinate: Sassap.
Vomiting: Carbo veg. Phosph. Puls.

3. *During the menses.*

Abdomen distended: Alumina. Natr. Zinc.
– coldness in: Kali carb.
– pinching in: Alum.
– pressure in: Cocc. *Con.* Nux vom. *Sec. corn.*
– cutting in: Sulph.
Anxiety: Bell. *Natr. mur.* Zinc.
Back-ache: Amm. carb. Caust. Lyc.
Bloody expectoration: Phos.
Burning in anus: Amm. mur. Zinc.
Burning in the hands and feet: Carbo veg. Calc.
Colic: Alum. Amm. Bar. *Bell.* **Calc.** Carbo an. Carbo veg. *Cham. Cocc. Con. Graph.* Kali. Ign. **Lach.** Lyc. Magn. carb. Natr. Nitr. *Nux vom.* **Phos.** *Plat.* Sec. corn. *Sil.* Stront. Sulph. Zinc.
Constipation: Natr. mur. Sil.
Convulsions: Chin. *Cham.*
Delirium: Hyosc.
Discharge of blood at stool. Amm. mur.
Ears, humming in: Petr. Verat.
Eructation: Bry. Graph. Kali carb.
Eyes, agglutinated: Calc. carb.
– black before the: Puls.
Eruption: Kali. Sil.
Face, pale: Amm. Graph. Lyc. Puls.
– blue: Veratr.
– color of, changing: Zinc.
– jaundiced: Caust.
Fainting: *Ign. Lyc.* Natr. mur. Nux vom.
Fever (chill and heat): Natrum mur. Phosph.

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Chill: Graph Nux vom. *Puls.*
– and shaking: Natr. carb.

Flatulence: Cocc Kali carb.

In general: Acon. *Alum. Amm. carb.* Amm. mur. Bell. Bov. *Calc.* Canth. Carbo an. Caust. **Cham.** Chin. *Cocc. Coffea. Con.* **Creos.** Cupr. **Graph.** Hyosc. Ign. **Kali.** Laches. Lyc. *Magn. m.* Mur. ac. Natr. Natr. mur. Nux vom. *Phosph.* Plat. **Pulsat.** *Sabin.* **Sep.** Sil. Stannum. *Sulph.* Veratr. Zinc.

Gums swollen: Merc. *Nitr. ac.*

Head, congestion of: *Calcarea.* Caust. Chin. Con. *Glon.* Iod. Merc. Phosph.
- ache: *Alum. Bry.* **Calcar.** *Carbo veg.* Graph. Hyoscyam. Kali carb. Laur. *Lyc.* Magn. carbon. *Natr. mur. Nux vom.* Phosph. Puls. **Plat.** Sepiæ. Sulph. Veratr.
– heat in: Calc. Cham.

Heat: Magn. mur. N. vom. Sep.

Languor: *Alum.* Bov. *Carbo an. Graph.* **Ign.** Iod. Kali. *Magn. carb.* Magn. mur. **Nux vom.** Petr. Puls. *Phosphor.* Sec. corn. Zinc.

Legs, languor in the: Sulph.
– drawing in the: Spong.

Leucorrhœa: *Coccul.*

Limbs as if bruised: Phosph.

Body as if bruised: Ambr. Conium. Petr.

Small of back as if bruised: Caust.

Limbs, cold: *Cham.*
– pain in: *Bry. Con.* **Graph.** Magn. mur. Nux vom. **Sep.** Veratr.

Loins, pain in: Berb. *Sec. corn.*

Loss of consciousness: Cham.

Loss of appetite: *Cupr.* Magn. carb.

Lower limbs go to sleep: Puls.

Lower limbs, pain in the: Chamom. Nitr. Veratr.
– blueness of the: Ambr.

Melancholy: Manc. Natr. mur. Sep.

Mental derangement: Hyosc. Veratr.

Nausea: Amm. Calc. Graphit. Lycop. Magn. carb. *Nux vom.* **Phosph.** Puls. *Veratr.*
– with water-brash: Puls.

Night-sweat: Bell. Graph.

Nose-bleed: Sep.

Oppression: Bell. Ign. Nitr. ac.

Pain, labor-like: *Cham.* Graph. Hyosc. Lach. *Sabin.*

Palpitation of heart: Crot. Ign. Iod. *Phosph. Sep.*

Parts, burning in the: Rhus. Sil.
– itching in the: Hep. Lycop. Sulph. Zinc.
– pains in the: Canth. Sep.

Pressing downwards: Ammon. carb.

Pressure in pit of stomach: *Caps.* Sulph.
– in small of back: Puls.
– in vertex: *Calc. caust.*

Diarrhœa: Amm. mur. Bov.

Restlessness: *Plat.* Sep.

Rush of blood to the head: Calc. Chin.

Sleep, restless: Alum. Calcar. *Kali carb.*

Sleeplessness: Amm. Sep.

Small of back, pains in: Amm. Amm. mur. Bell. Berb. **Calc.** Carbo veg. **Cham. Cocc.** Creos. Croc. Graph. *Ign.* Iod. Kali. *Lach. Lyc.* Natr. **Nux**

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vom. Phosph. *Puls.* Secale corn. Sulph.

Sneezing: Magn. carb.

Soreness between the thighs: Graph. *Kali carb.* Sassap.

– of the parts: Graph. *Kali carbon.* Sil.

Spasms: Acon. **Cham.** *Coccul. Coff.* **Cupr.** *Hyosc. Ign.* Lach. Nitric ac. **Puls.**

– in abdomen: *Cham.* **Cocc.** *Graph. Manc.* Nux vom. *Puls. Sulph.*

– with pressure down: *Sep.*

– in the chest: Phosph. Puls.

Stitches in the parts: Sulphur. acid.

Stomach, pressure in: Ammon. Bry. Puls. Sassap.

Sweat: *Graph.* Hyosc. Magn. mur.

Swollen cheeks: Graph.

Swollen feet: Calcar. Graphit. Lycop.

Thighs pain in the: Con. Magn. mur. Sassap.

Thirst: Nitr. *Veratr.*

Tooth-ache: Amm. *Calc.* Cham. **Carbo veget.** Kali. Laur. Phosph. *Sep.*

Trembling: *Hyosc.* Sil.

Trismus: Hyosc.

Urging to stool, in effectual: Calc. Puls.

Urination, involuntary: Calcar. carb.

Urinate, urging to: Puls. *Sabin.*

Vertigo: Calc. Caustic. Iodine. *Phosph. Puls. Veratr.*

Vomiting: *Ammon. mur.* Carbo veg. Lyc. Phosph.

Whining mood: *Plat.* Zinc.

Yawning: Bell. Carbo animal. *Phosph.*

4. *After the menses.*

Anxiety: Phosph.

Back, coldness in: Kali.

Cardialgia: Kali carb.

Chill: Graph *Puls.*

Colic: Graph. Lyc. Nux vom.

Diarrhœa: Graph.

Erysipelas: Stram.

Exhaustion: Alum.

Faintness: Alum. Phos. Plat.

In general: Alum. Berb. *Bor.* Bryon. Calc. Carbo an. Con. **Creos.** Cupr. **Graph.** Kali. Lyc. Merc. *Natr. mur.* **Nux vom.** *Phosph.* Phosph. acid. *Plat.* Puls. Sep. Sil. *Stramon.* Veratr. Zinc.

Head, heavy: Natr. mur

Leucorrhœa: *Alum.* Bov. Canth. Creos. *Merc.* Phosph. acid.

– bloody: Sil.

– yellowish: Phosph ac.

Palpitation: Iod.

Parts, pain in the: Creos. Natr. mur.

Pressing to the parts: Creos.

Relaxed: Alum.

Small of back, pain in: Magn. carb. Puls.

Spasms, abdominal: Creos.

Sterility: Amm. **Calc.** Cann. Caust. Cic. *Con.* Croc. *Ferr.* Graphit. **Merc.** Natr. mur. *Phosph.* Plat. Plumb. Puls. Ruta. *Sabin. Sepiæ.* Sulph. Sulph. ac.

Stool, bloody: Graph.

Tooth-ache: Calc. Magn.

Vomiting: Puls.

Leucorrhœa: **Amm.** Ambra. *Amm.* Amm mur. Anac. **Ant.** crudum. Ant Bell. Bor. *Bov.*

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Bry. **Calc.** Carbo an. *Carbo veg.* Caust. Cham. *Chin. Coccul.* **Con. Creos.** Drosera. *Ferr. Graph.* Guaj. Hep. Iod. Kali. *Lyc.* Magn. Magn. mur. **Merc.** *Mezer. Natr.* Natrum mur Nitric ac. *Nux vom. Petr. Phosph.* **Pulsat.** Ran. bulb. Ruta. *Sabina.* Sassap. **Sep.** *Sil.* Squill. Stannum. *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Thuj. Vit. Zinc.

1. *According to its quality.*

Leucorrhœa, old: Iod.
- smarting: Cham. *Ferr.* Lach. *Phosph.* Merc.
- blistering: Phosph.
- pale-yellow: Merc. corr.
- bloody: Canth. Carbo veget. *Chin. Cocc.* Creos. Nitric ac. Sep Sulph. ac.
- blood-red: Chin. Lyc.
- brown: Amm. mur. Carb. an. *Nitric ac.*
- burning: *Calc.* Carbo an. *Con.* Creos. *Puls.* Sulph. ac.
- thick: Ars. Bov. Cast. Kali bichr. *Natr. mur.* **Puls.** *Sabina.* Zinc.
- thick-slimy: Bov. Con.
- thin: Carbo veg. Ol. an. *Puls.* Sulph.
- transparent: Sep. Stannum. Sulph. ac.
- purulent: Calc. Chin. *Coccul. Creos.* Ign. **Merc.** Nitric ac. *Sabin.* Sep.
- albuminous: Ammon. muriat. Bor. Bov. Mez Petr. Plat.
- staining the linen: Creos.
- flesh-colored: Cocc. Nitr. ac.
- yellow: Acon. Alum. Arsen. Bov. Carbo an. Cham. *Creos.* Kali carb Kali bichr. Lycop. Natr. *Nux vom.* Sabin. **Sep.** *Stann.* Sulph.

Leucorrhœa,
- staining yellow: Carbo an.
- yellow-green: Bov.
- greenish: Bov. Carbo veget. Lach. Merc. *Sep.*
- green-reddish: Sep.
- ichorous: *Sabin.*
- itching: Alum. Ars. **Calc.** Creos. Kali. **Merc.** *Natr. m.* Sabin. Sep.
- milky: *Amm.* **Calc.** Carbo veg. Creos. *Ferr.* Lyc. Phos. **Puls. Sil.** Sabin.
- milk-colored: Carbo veg.
- reddish: Calcar. China Cocc. Nitric ac. Phosph.
- in fits and starts: Calc. Cham. Lyc.
- acrid: **Alum.** Amm. *Arsen.* Bov. Calc. *Carbo veg. Cham. Con.* **Creos.** Ferr. Ign. *Iod.* Kali. Kali hydr. Lyc. **Merc.** Mezer. *Natr. mur.* **Phosph.** Puls. Ran. bulb. Ruta. *Sep. Sil. Sulph.*
- slimy: Alum. *Amm. m.* **Bor.** Bov. *Calcar.* Coccul. Creos. Daph. Ferr. **Graph.** Guaj. Lach. **Magn.** Merc. *Mezer.* Natr. Natr. mur. Nitr. acid. N. vom. Ol. an. Plumb. **Puls.** Sabin. *Sassap.* Stann. **Sulph.** Thuj. Zinc.
- painless: Creos. N. vom. Puls.
- excoriating: Alum. Natr. mur.
- starch like: Sabin.
- fetid: Chin. **Creos.** Natr. *Nitr. ac.* N. vom. *Sabin.* Sep.
- watery: Amm. Ant. tart. Carb. veg. Cham. Creos. **Graph.** Merc. Mezer. Mur. ac. *Puls.* Sep. *Sil.*
- white, slimy: Graph.
- tenacious: Acon. *Bor.* Bov. Mezer. Phosph. Sabin. *Stann.*

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2. *Accompanying ailments.*

Abdomen, distended: Amm. m. Sep.

– pains in: Bell. Caustic. *Con.* Creos. *Ign.* Lyc. *Magn. mur.* Puls. Sil. Sulph.

– – labor-like: Dros.

At urinating: Sil.

After urinating: Carb. veg.

Discharged in the morning: Natr. mur.

Face, pale: Ars. *Puls.* Sep.

In general: *Alum.* Ambr. Amm. mur. Ars. Bell. Bov. Calc. Carb. an. Caust. Cham. Cocc. **Con.** Cop. **Creos.** *Ferr.* Graph. Ign. *Kali. Lyc.* Magn. Magn. mur. *Merc.* Natr. mur. Phosph. ac. Prun. *Puls.* Sabin. Sec corn. **Sep.** *Sil. Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Zinc.

Pressing down: Natr. mur.

Small of back, pains in: Bar. *Caust.* Graphit. Kali. *Magn. mur.*

Spasms, abdominal: *Magn. mur.*

Stitches in uterus: *Sep.*

Weakness: Alum. Creos. Sep.

XXVII. EXTREMITIES.

A. UPPER.

Axilla.

Boring: Arg. Phosph.

Burning: *Carbo veg.* Cocc. Men. Phosph. Plumb. Puls. *Rhus.* Sep.

Creaking: Croc. Daph. Merc.

Crawling: Cocc.

Dislocation-pain: Magn. Phos.

Eruption: Alum. Ant. crudum. Kali. Sulph.

In general: *Acon.* Alum. Ambr. *Amm. mur.* Asa fœt. **Bell. Bry.** Carbo veg. Caust. Chin. *Colch.* Creos. Digit. Euphorb. Ferr. **Kali.** Lach. Laur. *Led.* **Lycop.** Magn. Magn. mur. *Merc.* Mezer. *Natr.* Nux vom. *Phosph.* **Puls.** *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Sep. Sil. Squill. Stann. *Stront.* **Sulph.** Thuj. Viola tricol. Zinc.

Heaviness: Acon. Arn. *Phosph.* Puls.

Itching: Caustic. Magn. Ignat. Natr. Op.

Lameness: Lach. Puls. Sil.

Muscles, twitching of: Croc. Spig. Spong.

Pain as if bruised: *Aco.* Alum. Coccul. Ferr. Ign. Lyc. Magn. *Plumb.* Spig. Sulph. Zinc.

Pain, simple: Bry. Daph. Graphit. Kali. Magn.

– laming: *Ambr.* Chin. Euphorbium. Mur. ac. *Nux vom.*

Pressure: Arn. **Bell.** Bryon. *Caust.* Colch. Creos. Digital. *Laur.* Lycop. *Natr.* Oleand. Phosph. ac. Ran. bulb. Rhus. *Sep.* Staph. *Sulph.* Zinc.

Raised: Merc.

Gone to sleep: Ferr.

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Spots, brown: Ant. crud.

Stitches: Acon. Alum. Asa f. Bell. **Bry.** Calc. Caust. Cic. *Cocc.* Ferr. *Graph.* Guaj. *Ign.* Kali. Lach. Laur. Lyc. Nitric acid. Phosph. *Plumb.* Pulsat. Rhus. *Sil. Staph.* Stann. *Sulphur.* Thuj *Zinc.* Veratr.

Swelling: Acon.
– feeling of: *Bell.*

Tearing: *Acon.* Ambr. Argent. *Bell.* Bov. *Bry.* Caust. Canth. Carbo veg. Chin. Graph. Iod. Kali. Laur. Led. *Lyc. Natrum mur.* Nux vom. Phos. **Rhus.** Stront. Zinc.

Tension: Dig. *Euphorb.* Hyosc. *Kali.* Petr. Teucr. Zinc.

Throbbing: *Daph.* Magn. mur. Rhod. Sulph. Tar.

Arms.

Upper arms. *)

Beating: Tar.

Blue skin: *Cupr. Lach.* Secale corn. *Veratr.*

Boring: *Canth.* Plumb. Rhus.

Burning: Agaric. *Aur.* **Borax.** *Carbo veg.* Dulc. Kali. Lach. Nux vom. Phosph. *Rhus.* Sep. Zinc.

Bone-pains: Bar. Bell. Lycop. Merc Nitric ac. Thuj.

Coldness: *Bell.* Camph. Cham. Hyoscyam. Kali bichr. *Rhus. Veratr.*
– feeling of: Graph. Rhus. *Sec. corn.*

Contraction: Bism. Calc.

Contusive pain: Cycl. Hell.

Convulsions: **Bell.** *Chamom.* Cocc. Cupr. Hyosc. **Ipecac.** Op. Rhus. Squill. Secale corn. Stram. *Veratr.*

Crampy: Calc. *Cin.* Dulc. Men. **Oleand.** Phosph. Valer.

Creeping: **Bell.** Cocc **Sec. corn.** Sep.

Eruption: Ant. crudum. *Canc.* Carbo veg. *Dulc.* Kali. *Phos. ac.* Sep.

Erysipelas: *Bell.* Rhus.

Faintness: Alumin. *Anac. Arn.* Asar. **Calcar.** Cupr. Cycl. Guaj. Ign. *Kali.* Led. **Natr. mur.** N. vom. *Plat. Plumb. Rhod.* Sep. Stann. Valer.

In general: Amm. mur. *Antim. crud.* Asa f. Aur. Bell. *Bryon. Canth.* Carbo an. Carbo veg. Chel. Clem. **Coccul.** Con. Cupr. Dig. **Ferr.** Hep. *Ign.* Iod. **Kali.** Lach. Lycop. M. arct. Mang. *Mezer.* Mur. acid. Natr. mur. *Nitr.* Oleand. Petr. *Plumb.* Phos. Puls. Rhodod. Rhus. Selen. *Sep.* Sil. *Stann.* Staphys. *Sulph.* Sulphur. ac. *Valer.*

Heat: Bryon. Natr. mur. Nitr. acid.

Feeling of heat: Bry. Graphit. Nitric ac. Staph.

Herpes: Kali carb. Natr. mur. Sulph.
– U. and L.: **Bov.** Con. **Dulcam.** *Graph.* Natr. muriat. **Phosph. Sil.**

Itching: Daph. *Dulc.* Euphorb. Lach. Laur. M. austr. N. vom. *Oleand.* Ran. sc. Ruta. Stront. *Thuj.*

Jerks: Anacard. Oleand. Ruta. Stann.

Lameness: *Agar.* Bism. *Caust.* Chel. Cocc. *Kali. Lach.* Nux vom. Phos. ac. Staph.

Muscles, twitching of: Cocc. Men. Valer.

Numbness: **Ambr.** Aur. Bell.

*) U. means Upper, L. Lower arms.

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Cham. *Coccut.* Iod. Plat Puls. *Veratr.*

Pain, simple: Agar. **Baryt.** *Bell. Bry.* Calc. Cupr. Graph. Puls. Zinc.

– laming: *Bell.* Chamom. Dig. *Natr. mur.* Rhod. *Sil.* Zinc.

– as if dislocated: Alum. *Bry.* Euphorb *Rhod.*

– as if bruised: Bellad. *Coccul.* Cycl. Daph. Ferr. Hep. M. austr. Magn. mur. **Natrum mur.** *Nitric ac.* Plat. Plumbum. Puls. *Sep. Sulph.* Thuj. *Veratr.*

Paralysis: *Agar. Bell. Caustic.* Chel. **Lach.** Oleand. Rhus.

Pressure: Ammon. mur. Anac *Arg.* Asa f. Aur. *Bell.* Calcar. Camph. Cycl. Daph. Euphorb. Led. Nux vom. Petr. *Puls.* Rhod. Sabin. *Stann.* Staphys. *Sulph.* Vit.

Gone to sleep: **Ambr.** *Barat.* Cham. Coccul. *Croc.* **Graph.** Ignat. **Kali.** *Lach.* **Lycop.** Magn. mur. *Nux vom.* Petr. Rhus. Sec. corn. *Sep.* **Sil.**

Spasms: **Bell.** *Cuprum. Ipec. Sec. corn.*

Spots, red: Plat. *Rhus.* Sulph.

Stiffness: Amm. mur. **Caust.** **Nux vom.** *Oleand.* Sassap. Rhus.

Stitches: Acon. Alum. *Antim. ud.* Arn. Asa f. Bell. **Bry.** Canth. *Cocc.* Con. *Dulc. Ferr.* Guaj. Kali. Laur. Mang. N. mosch. *Phosph.* Phosph. acid. Puls. Rhod. **Rhus.** Sabina. Squill. Stann. Staph. Sulph. *Tar.* Thuj.

Sweat: Asar. Ipec.

Swelling: Antim. crud. **Bell.** *Bry. Hell.* Rhus.

Swelling of bones: *Rhus.* **Sil.** *Sulph.*

Tearing: Agar Amm. muriat. Anac. Arn. Aur. *Bell. Bryon. Canth.* Carbo an. **Caustic.** Chel. China. Cin. Con. Digit. *Dros.* **Ferr.** Guaj. **Kali.** Led. **Lyc.** *Mur. ac.* Magnes. mur. Nitr. Nux vom. *Phosph. Plumb.* Puls. *Rhus.* Sabina. Sassap. **Sil.** *Stann.* Staphys. **Sulph.** Zinc.

Tension: Ant. crud Asa fœt *Bry.* Dig. Laur. Rhus.

Trembling: Ars *Bry.* Capsic. *Caust.* Cicut. Hyosc. M. arct. Op. Petr. Phosph Puls. *Rhus.* Sabad **Sil.** Spig. Sulph. Veratrum.

Tubercles: *Ant. crud.* Arsenic. *Calc.* Cocc. Nitric ac Staph.

Tumors: Ant. crud. Ars. Caust. Natr. mur. Nitric ac.

Ulcers: Lach. Rhus.

Shoulder-joint.

Beating: Magn. Merc. Thuj.

Burning: Brom. Graph.

Contusive pain: Dros.

Creaking: Ant. tart. Bar. Cic. Croc. Ferr. Merc. Thuj.

Dislocated, as if: Magn.

Drawing: Asa f. Carbo veget. Cham Magn mur. Staph.

Feeling of weakness: Dros.

– of heaviness: *Puls.*

In general: *Arn.* Asa f. **Bry.** Calc. *Carbo neg. Caust.* Croc. **Dros.** *Ferr. Ign.* Kali. Lach. Lyc. *Led. Merc.* Natrum mur. *Nux vom.* **Pulsat. Rhus.** *Staph. Sulph.* Veratrum. Vit. Zinc.

Heat, feeling of: Brom.

Inflammation: *Acon. Bry.* **Led.** Puls. Rhus.

Jerking: Puls.

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Jerks: Colch. Sil.

Lameness: Lyc. Puls. Stann.

Pain as if dislocated: Alumin. Ambr. **Arn.** Caps. Croc. Ign. Natr. mur. Petr. *Puls.* Rhod. **Rhus.** Sabina. *Sep.* Spigel. Thuj.

– as if bruised: Ferr. Ign. Kali. *Nux vom.*

– simple: Aco. Calc. Croc. Ign. Natr. mur. Phosph.

– laming: Euphorb. *Nux vom.* Puls. Staph.

Pressure: Bism. Bryon Calcar. Dros. Kali. Laur. *Led. Staph.* Vit.

Stiffness: Caust. Euphorbium. Staph.

Stitches: Asa f. *Bry.* Calcar. *Coccul.* Crot. Ferr. Graphit. Hell. Ignat. Iod. Laur. *Led.* Mercur. *Puls. Staph.* Stront. Sulph. ac. Thuj.

Swelling: Acon. *Bry.* Hep.

Tearing: *Ambr.* Argent. Bism. **Bry.** Carbo veg. *Caust. Ferr. Graph.* Ign. Led. Merc. Phos. *Puls. Rhus.* Sabin. **Sulph.** Vit.

Tension: Asa f. Bov. *Bry.* Euphorb. Laur. Lyc. Zinc.

Arm-pit.

Burning: Carbo veg. Caust.

Cutting: Kali.

Eruption: Lyc. Merc. *Natrum mur.* Nitric ac. *Petr.* Sep.

Glandular swellings: Bellad. **Calc. Hep.** Iod. Mercur. Natr. mur. Nitric ac. *Sulph.* Rhus. Staph.

Soreness: Carbo veg.

Sore, as if: Teucr.

Stitches: Arn. Canth. Graph. Men. Staph. Zinc.

Sweat: *Hep. Kali.* Lach. Merc. Nitric ac. Phosph. Rhus. *Sep.*

Tearing: Colch. Kali. Natrum mur.

Lower arm.

Blue skin: *Samb.*

Boring: Asa f. Natr. Phosph. ac. Ran. sc.

Burning: *Agar.* Amm mur. *Asa f.* Carb. veg. Euphorb. *Graph.* Merc. Mur. ac. Oleand. Rhus. Sulph. Zinc.

Bone-pain: Kali bichr. Natrum mur. Spong.

Chill: Ign. Puls. Rhus.

Coldness: Bry. N. vom. Rhus.

Contusive pain: Dros.

Crampy: Anac. *Cin.* Conium. Oleand. Plat. *Rhodod.* Ruta. Valer.

Creeping: Arn. *Bell.* Cocc. Con. Merc. Op. **Sec. corn.**

Deadness: Nux vom.

Eruption: *Ammon. mur.* Calad. *Caust.* Lach. Lyc. Merc. Nitr. ac. *Phosph. ac. Sil.* Staphys. *Sulph.* Thuj. Zinc.

Faintness: Nux vom. Rhus.

In general: *Acon.* Agar. *Alum.* Amm. mur. Anac. Arg. Arn. Asa f Bell. Baryt. *Bism. Bry.* Calad. **Calc.** Camph. Canth. Carbo an. **Caust.** Chamom. China. Cic. Cin. Colchic. *Con. Creos.* Croc. Cupr. Dulc. Ferr. *Graph.* Guaj. Hep. *Hyosc.* Ign. *Kali carb* Laur. Lyc. M. arct. Mang **Merc.** Mezer. Mosch. Mur. ac. Natr. Nitr. *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. Oleand. Phosphor. *Phosph. ac.* Plumb. Puls. Ran. sc. *Rhod.* **Rhus.** *Ruta.* Sabin. Sassap. *Selen.* Sep. Sil. *Spig.* Squill. *Stann. Staph.* **Sulph.** Tar. Teucr. *Thuj.* Valer. Vit. Zinc.

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Heat: Bry.

Heaviness: *Anac.* Aur. Croc. M. austr. Phos ac. Sulph.

Herpes: Con. Mang. *Merc. Nux vom.*

Insensibility: Stront.

Itching: Agar. **Amm. mur.** Carbo an. Caust Dulc. Hyosc. Laur. Merc. Puls. Ran. Rhus. Spig. *Sulph.*

Jerks: Dulc.

Lameness: Bell. **Calc.** *Caust.* Dulcam. **Lach.** Lycop. **Sil.** Sulph.

Pain as if bruised: Con. Croc. Mur ac. *Rhus.* Ruta. *Zinc.*

– as if dislocated: Coccul. Led.

– as if sore: Arn. Cic. Rhus

– simple: Croc. Baryt. Bellad. *Calc.* Graph. Phosph.

– laming: *Baryt.* Bismuth. Cycl. Dulc. Mosch. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Ruta. **Sil.** *Staph.* Stront. *Zinc.*

Pressure: Anac. *Asa f.* Baryt. *Bism.* Camph. *Cocc.* M. arct. Mang. **Oleand.** Plat. Prun. Ruta. *Subin.* Spigel. *Staphys.* Verb.

Rash: Merc. Selen.

Shocks: Oleand.

Spots, blueish: Sulph. ac. Thuj.

– red: Vit.

Stitches: Aconit. Anac. **Ant. crud.** *Arn. Asa f.* Bell. Bov. **Bry.** Calc. *Carbo an.* **Caustic.** Cicut. Cycl. *Dig.* Hyosc. Lycop. Mang. Merc. Mosch. *Oleand. Phosph.* Phosph. ac. Ran. bulb. Sabin. Sassap. *Spig.* Staph Stram. Tar. Thuj.

Swelling: **Bry.** Calc. Caustic. Lyc. Nux vom. Rhus.

Tearing: Acon. *Alum.* Ammon. mur. Anac. Arg. **Asa f.** Aur. Baryt. *Bell.* Bism. *Bry.* Canth **Carbo veget.** *Caust.* Cina. Colch. Cupr. Cycl. Daph Dig. Graph. Grat. Guaj. *Kali.* Lach. *Lycop.* Mur. ac. Magn. mur. Natr. mur. *Nitric ac. Phosph. Puls.* Ran. bulb. Rhod. *Rhus. Sassap. Sil.* Stannum. *Staph.* Stront. **Sulph.** *Teucr.* Thuj. Valer. **Zinc.**

Tension: Anac. *Arn.* Caustic. Coloc. Dig. Kali. Led. Puls. Stront. *Sulph.* Zinc.

Throbbing: Sabad.

Trembling: Caustic. Nitric ac. Rhus

Tubercles: Coccul.

– miliary: Agar.

Warts: *Calc.* **Sil.**

Weakness: Dulcam. Nux vom. *Rhus.*

Elbow-joint.

In general: Acon. Alum. Ambra. Anac. Ang. **Ant. crud.** Arg. Arn. Aur. *Bell.* Bov. Bry. *Calc.* Canth. Caps. Carbo an. Carbo veget. **Caust.** China. Clem. Coccul. Coloc Creos. Dig. Dulc. Graph. *Hep.* Hyosc. Iod. **Kali.** Laur. *Led. Lyc.* Magn. carb. Mang. *Mercur.* Mezer. Mur. ac. Natrum mur. *Nitr.* Nux mosch. Nux vom. Petr. *Phosph. Puls.* Rheum. Rhod. **Rhus.** Ruta. Sassap. *Sep.* Spigel. *Staph.* Strontia. **Sulph.** Sulphur. ac. Thuj. *Veratr.* Verb. *Zinc.*

Elbow and joint.

Bone-pain, nocturnal: **Lyc.**

Boring: Caust. Thuj.

Burning: *Asa f.* Carbo animal. Carbo veg. *Calc. phosph.* Mercur. Mill. Nitr. Phosph. Plat. Rhus. Sulph.

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Bruising pain: Caust. Dulcam. *Puls.* Ruta. Sulph. **Veratr.**

Contraction: Caust. *Laur.* Sec. corn.

Contusive pain: Caustic. Dros. Ruta.

Tearing: Alum. *Ambr.* Aurum. Bov. *Canth.* China. Colchic. Daph. Iod. Kali carb. *Kali bichr.* Laur. **Lyc.** Merc. Mur. ac. *Nitr.* Nux mosch. Pulsat. *Rhus.* Ruta. Sassap. Silicea. Stront. *Sulph.* Zinc.

Creaking: *Ant. crud.* Conium. *Merc.* M. arct. Sulph.

Dislocation pain: **Arn.** Mang. Rhus.

Eruption: *Dulc.* Hyosc. *Merc.* Sabin. Staph. Sulph.

Faint feeling: Led.

Gnawing: Dulc.

Herpes: *Cupr.* Sep.

Itching: Agar. Alum. Caustic. Laur. Merc. *Natr.* Phosphor. Rhus. *Sulph.*

– in the bend of the elbow: Canthar. Laur Spig.

Jerking: *Bellad.* Caustic. Croc. Natr. mur. Nitric ac. Rhus. Veratr.

Lameness: Bell. Graph.

Pain, simple: Cupr. Dig. Laur. Phosph. *Puls.* Sulph. ac.

– laming: *Bell.* Cham. Coccul. Daph. Sabin. Staph. *Stront.*

Paralysis: Dulc. Petr.

Pressure: Alum. Argent. Hep. Led. Zinc.

Steatoma: Hep.

Stiffness: *Kali carb.* M. arct. M. austr. Stann. Thuj.

Stitches: *Asa f.* Bellad. *Bryon.* Coccul. Coloc. Hell. Kali. Laur. Mercur. Mur. ac. Nux mosch. Phosph. Rhod. *Sabin. Spig.* Spong. Thuj.

Swelling: Bryon. *Hep. Lach.* Veratr. Vit.

Tension: Daph. Dros. *Mur. ac. Puls.* Rhus. Stann. Sulph.

Throbbing: Rhus. *Thuj.*

Tubercles: *Caust.* Mur. ac.

Weakness: Staph. *Sulph.*

Bend of the elbow.

In general: Amm. mur. Anac. *Arn. Bell.* Canth. *Caust.* Clem. Con. Cupr. Dros. Graph. Iod. **Kali.** Laur. Lyc. Men. Petr. *Phosph. Puls.* Sep. Spig. *Sulphur.* Thuj. Valer. Zinc.

Tip of the elbow.

In general: *Agar.* Alum. Bry. *Carbo an.* Causticum. Graph. **Hep.** *Merc.* Mur. ac. Oleand. Phosphor. ac. Rhus. Sabina. Spong. *Stann.*

Wrist-joints.

Boring: *Hell. Rhod.*

Cold feeling: Rhus.

Creaking: Con. Merc. *Selen.*

Dislocation-pain: **Arn.** Bov. Bry. **Calc. c.** *Caust.* Graph. Ign. Lyc. Nux vom. Rhodod. *Rhus. Ruta.* Sabin. Stannum. Staph. *Sulph.*

Eruption: *Merc.* Calc. phosph. Rhus. *Sulph.*

Excoriation: *Sulph.*

Ganglia: Magn. m. *Sil.*

In general: Acon. *Amm. Anac.* Arn. Ars. Asa f. Bism. *Bov.* Bry. **Calc. c.** *Calc. phosph. Carbo veg.* **Caustic.** Chel. Colch. Creos. Cycl. Dig. Euphrasia. *Graph.* Hep. Hyosc. Iod. **Kali.** Led. Lyc. Mang. *Merc.* Mezer. Nitr. Phosphor.

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Puls. *Rhod.* **Rhus. Ruta.** Sabin. Sassap. Selen. *Sep.* Sil. Staphys. Stront. **Sulphur.** Teucr. Thuj. Verb. Zinc.

Itching: Amm. mur.

Want of mobility: Sep.

Nodes, gouty: **Calc. c.** Lyc.

Numbness: Bov. Croc.

Spots: Kali. **Petr.**

Stiffness: Bellad. Caust. Chel. Lach. Led. Lyc. *Puls.* Rhod. *Ruta. Sabina. Sep.* Sulphur. Thuj.

Stitches: Alum. Arn. *Bryon. Calc. c.* Caust. Con. Graphit. Hell. *Kali.* Laur. Merc. *Natr. mur.* Nux vom. Rat. Sep. **Sil.** Squill. Sulph.

Swelling: Bry. *Calc.*

Tearing: Baryt. Bov. *Calc. c. Carbo veg.* Chel. Grat. *Kali.* Lach. Mezer. Ol. an. Phosph. Plumb. Puls. Rhod. Sabina. *Sulph.* Teucr.

Tension: Amm. carb. Spongia. Zinc

Trembling: Acon.

Twitching: *Bar.* Rhus. Sulph. Valer.

Pain: Acon. Ammon. Asa fœt. Hyosc. Merc. Nitr. Sulph.

– laming: Aconit. *Asar. Bism.* Euphorb. **Kali.** Led. Nux vom.

– as if sprained: **Arn.** *Calc. c.* Puls. Rhod.

– as if bruised: *Calc. phosphor.* Caust. Nitric ac. Puls. *Ruta.*

Pressure: Led. *Nitr. ac.* Stann. Zinc.

Weakness: Merc. Phosph.

Hands.

Beating: Sabad.

Blisters: *Amm. mur.* Arg. nitr. Bell. Canth. Clem. *Hep.* Kali. Lach. Natr mur. *Rhus. Sep.* Squill. Sulph.

Blueness: Aco. *Camph.* Cupr. *Lach.* Nux vom. Rhus. Samb. Veratr.

Boils: *Calc. carb.* Hep. Lycop. Merc.

Burning: *Acon.* Anac Aurum. Bryon. *Calc.* Chin. Hell. Kali. *Lach.* Laur. Nux mosch. Nux vom. *Op.* **Phosph.** *Sec. corn. Sep.* Squill. *Stann.* Staphys. Sulph. Zinc.

Brittle, skin: **Graph.** Natrum mur.

Chilblains: Agar. *Nitr. ac. Petr.* Phosph. Puls. Stann. Sulph.

Chilliness: Ambr. Anac. Merc. Nux vom. Petr.

Coldness: Acon. Agar. Ambr *Arn.* Aur. **Bar.** Bell. Calcar c. **Camph.** Cann. Caustic. Cham. *Cin.* Crot. Cuprum. Cycl. *Daph. Dig.* Dros. Ferr **Hell.** *Iod.* Ipecac. Kali. *M. arct.* Mang. Nitric ac *N. vom.* Phosph. Puls. *Ranunc. bulb.* **Rhus.** *Samb.* Sep. Spigelia. *Sulph.* Thuj. **Veratr.** Vit.

– feeling of: Rhus. Sec. corn.

Contraction: Cann. Cin. *Merc.* Nux vom. Prun. Sec. corn.

Crampy feeling: Acon. *Ambra.* Anac. Asa f. Aur. *Calc. carb.* Cann. *Euphr. Graph.* Lycop. Mang. Men. *Mercur.* Mosch. Nitr. *Nux vom. Plat.* Sil. Spig. Spong. Stram.

Creeping: *Arn.* Ars Bar. *Bell.* Caust. Croc. Lach Laur. Nux vom. Phosph. Plat. Rhodod. *Ruta.* **Sec. corn.** Spig. Sulphur. *Veratr.*

– as if gone to sleep: Bry.

Deadness: *Calc.* Con. **Laches.**

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Nux vom. Phosph. Rhus. *Sec. corn. Sil.* Zinc.

Desquamation of hands: Amm. Bar. Ferr. Merc. *Phosph. ac.* Sep. Sulph.

Dislocation-pain: Bar. Rhus.

Dry palms of hands: Bism.

Dryness: *Lyc.* Natrum. *Sabad.* Sulph.

Emaciation: Graph. Gratiola. Selen.

Eruption: Alum. Antim. crud. Ars. Canth **Carbo veget.** Cic. *Hep. Lyc.* **Merc.** Mur. ac. Nitric ac. **Rhus.** Secale corn. Selen. Spig. *Staph. Sulphur.* Sulph. ac. *Zinc.*

Erysipelas: Ran bulb. *Rhus.*

In general: *Acon.* Agar. Ambr. Amm. *Anac.* Arg. Arn. Ars. Asa f. Aur. Bar. **Bell.** Bism. Bry. **Calc.** *Carbo veg.* **Caustic.** Chamom. Chin. Coccul. *Creos.* Cupr. Dig. Dulc. Ferr. Graph. *Hep.* Ipec. *Kali.* Lach. Laur. Led. *Lyc. M. arct.* Mang. Men. *Merc.* Mur. ac. Natrum. *Natr. mur.* **Nux vom.** Op. *Petr.* **Phosph.** Phosph. ac. Plumb. Puls. Ran bulb. Rhod. *Rhus.* Ruta. Samb. *Sec. corn.* Selen. *Sep. Sil.* Spig. Stann. Staph. **Sulph.** Veratr. Verb. *Zinc.*

Heaviness: Bov. Caust. Nitric. Phosph.

Heat: *Acon. Bry.* **Carb. veg.** Coccul. Graph. Hell. Hepar. Led **Lyc.** Nitric ac. N. vom. **Phosph.** *Sep.* Stann. *Staph.* Zinc.

Herpes: Ambr. *Bov.* Calcarea. Clem. *Dulc.* Merc. Natr. mur. Sassap. Sep. Sulph. *Zinc.*

Insensibility: Bell. **Lyc.** Natr. mur. **Rhus. Sec. cornut.** Stann. Stront. Zinc.

Itch: Merc. *Sep.* Selen. Sulph.

Itching: Aur. *Bov.* Cann. Caustic. Cina. Coccul. Hep. *Kali. Nitric ac.* Phosph. ac. Plat. Plumb. *Rhus. Sulph.* Veratr.

Jerks: Valer.

Nodes, arthritic: *Calc. carbon.* Calc. phosph. Led. *Lyc.* Rhod. Rhus. Sep. Sulph.

Numbness: Asa fœt. Coccul. *Carbo veg. Lach.* Lyc. Puls. Rhus. Ruta.

Pain: Agar. Daph. Nux vom. Plumb.

– laming: Bell. *Bism.* Caustic. *Cycl.* Dig. Nux vom. Sil. Vit.

Paralysis: Ambr. Crot. Cupr. *Lach.* Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosphor. Plumb. Rhus. *Sil. Zinc.*

Parched skin: Lycop. *Phosph. acid.*

Pressure: *Asa f. Calc. phosph.* Carbo veg. Cycl. Hep. Kali. Men Nitric ac. *Staph.* Zinc.

Redness: Dulc. Fluor. ac. Nux vom. *Sabad.* Sangn. Staph.

Rhagades: Cycl. Graphit. *Petr.* Sulph.

Rough: *Alum.* Kali. *Nitric ac.* Phosph. ac.

Gone to sleep: Ambra. Baryt. Carbo an. *Croc.* Fluor. acid. Graph. Kali. *Lach.* **Lycop.** M. austr. Natr. mur. *N. vom. Phosph.* Puls. *Sec. corn.* Sil. *Veratr.*

Sore, pain as if: Calc. c. Nitric ac. *Rhus.*

Bruised, pain as if: Carbo veg. Dros. *Ruta.*

Spasm: Bell. Caust. Sec. corn.

Spasmodic feeling: Anac. Bell. Caust. Plat.

– pain: Anac. *Caustic. Lycop. Spig.*

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Spots: Ant. tart. *Nitr. ac. Sep.*
– red: Merc. Sep.

Stiffness: Ars. Bellad. Caust. *Cham.* Coloc. Croc. *Mercur.* Rhus. Zinc.

Stitches: *Aconit.* Ang. **Arn.** Asa f. Bellad. *Calc. phosphor.* Carbo an. *Caust.* Caps. Chel. Cina. Hell. Graph. Lach. Led. Lyc. Mosch. *Magn. mur.* Par. Plumb. Squill. Stann.

Sweat: Ant. tart. **Calcar. c.** Cann. Chamom. Coccul. Con. *Laur. Natr. mur.* Nitric acid. Nux vom. Phosph. **Sulph.** Veratr.
– cold: Caps. *Sep.*
– in palm of hands: Acon. Bar. *Calc. c.* Con. *Dulc. Fluor. ac.* Ignat. Laur. Merc. *Nux vom.* Rheum.

Swelling: Aconit. Ars. **Bell.** *Bry.* **Calcar.** Caust. China. *Coccul.* Dig. Ferr. *Hep. Lach.* Lyc. *Merc.* Nux vom. Phosph. **Rhus.** *Ruta.* **Sec. corn.** Stann. *Sulph.*
– nocturnal: Dros.

Tearing and drawing: Agaric. Amm. *Arn.* Ars. Aur. *Bellad.* Calc. *Canth.* **Carbo veget.** *Caust.* Chamom. Chel. China. Colch. Cuprum. Digit. Graph. Grat. Iod. *Kali. Lach. Laur.* Led. **Lyc.** Mang. Mur. acid. Natr. mur. *Nitr.* Petr. Phell. Phos. Plumb. Rheum. **Rhod.** *Rhus. Sabin.* Selen. Sep. *Spig.* Stann. *Sulph.* Teucr. Verb. **Zinc.**

Tension: Bell. Canth. Caustic. Chin. Hyp. Zinc.

Trembling: Agar. *Anac.* Ant. tart. *Ars.* Bell. Bism. Bryon. Calc. c. *Caustic. Chin.* **Cic.** *Coccul.* Coffea. Crotal. Ferr. magn. *Hyoscyam.* Iod. **Kali. Lach.** Led. Nitr. ac. Oleand. *Op.* **Phosph.** Plat. Plumb. Rhus. Sil. Spong. Stannum. *Stram.* **Sulph.** Zinc.

Tubercles: Ars. *Calc.* Coccul. *Lyc.* Natrum mur. Nitric ac. *Rhus.*

Twitching: Anac. Bar. m. *Asa f.* **Bell.** Cina. **Cupr.** Graph. Ignat. *Lach.* Laur. **Meph.** Natr. Op. Plat. Ran. bulb. Sep. *Stann.* Sulph. ac. Vit.

Ulcers: Ars. Lyc. *Sil.* Sulph.

Urticaria: Hep.

Varicose veins: Alumin. Arn. Calc. Chel. Chin. *Laur.* Men. *Nux vom.* Op. *Phosph.* **Puls.** Rheum. Rhod. Stront. **Sulphur.** *Thuj.*

Cracked veins: **Alum.** Calc. Creos. Graph. *Lach. Magn. c.* Merc. Natrum mur. *Nitric ac.* **Petr.** *Sil.* Sulph. **Zinc.**

Vesicles: Daph.

Warts: *Calc. c. Caust.* Dulcam. Rhus. Sep. Thuj.

Weakness: Calc. **Carb. veg.** Caust. Chin. Cupr. Hell. Nitr. *Nux vom.* Phosphor. *Sil.* Tab. *Zinc.*

Yellowness: Canth. Ign. Merc. Spig.

Fingers.

Blotches: Lach. Lyc. Staph.

Burning: Asa f. Asar. Calcar. Caust. Con. Dig. Kali. Lach. *Natr.* Nitric ac. Nux vomica. *Oleand.* Plat. Sil. *Sulph.* Sulphur. ac. Veratr.

Bone-pain: Fluor. ac.

Chapping: Fluor. ac. Natrum mur. **Petr.** *Sil.*

Chapping of skin: *Petr.*

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Chilblains: *Agar.* Croc. **Nitr. ac.** Nux vom. **Petr.** *Puls.* Rhus. **Sulph.**

Coldness: *Antim. tart. Calad. *Cham.* Chel. Digit. Hell *Lyc.* Mur. ac. Merc. Rhod. *Sulph.* Tar. Thuj.

Contraction: Ambra. Anacard. Antim. tart. Arg. Bism. *Calc.* Caustic. Cina. Colchic. Coloc. Graph. *Lyc. Merc.* Nux vom. Plat. Rhus. *Ruta.* Sec. corn. Sep. *Sil.*

Contraction of tendons: *Caust.*

Crampy feeling: *Anacard. Arn. Ars.* Asa f. Calc. Cin. Coccul. Cycl. Euphr. *Graphit. Ignat.* **Lyc.** *Mur. ac.* Mosch. **Nux vom.** Oleand. Phosph. *Plat.* Rhus. Stann. *Staph.* Sulphur. *Veratr.*

Creaking: *Bar.* Caps. Nitr.

Creeping: *Acon.* Ambr. Amm. mur. Ars. *Cacc. Caust.* Cina. Croc. Graphit. Kali. M. arct. Magn. **Natr. mur.** Opium. Plat. *Ran. bulb.* Rhod. Rhus. **Sec. corn.** Sep. **Sil.** *Sulph.* Thuj. Veratr. Verb.

- in the tips of the fingers: Aco. Ammon. mur. Croc. M. austr. *Sec. corn.* Sep. Thuj.
- as of ants: Sec. corn.
- as if gone to sleep: Mur. ac.

Deadness: Agar. **Calc.** Caust. Cic. Con. *Hep. Lycop. Merc.* Nitric ac. Phosph. ac. Puls. *Rhus.* **Sec. corn.** Sulphur. Thuj. *Veratr.*

- gangrenous: Sec. corn.
- of tips of fingers: Ant. tart. *Chel.*

Desquamation of the skin: Amm. mur.

- on the tips of the fingers: Sabadilla.

Dislocation-pain: Bell. Cham. Ign. *Natr. mur.* Phosph. Spig. Sulph.

Dryness of tips of fingers: Ant. tart.

Eruption: Antim. crud. Baryt. Canthar. Caust. Clem. Cycl. Daph. *Graph. Lach.* Lyc. Mur. ac. *Phosph. ac.* Plumb. Puls. Rhus. Spigel. Squill. Veratr. Zinc.

- between the fingers: Graphit. Sulph. ac.

Erysipelas: *Lyc.* Rhod.

- of the tips of fingers: Thuj.

Exhaustion: Sil. Rhus.

Heat: Sabad. Thuj.

In general: Acon. Alum. *Ambr.* **Amm. mur.** Anac. Antim. tart. Arn. *Ars.* Asa f. Baryt. Bell. Bism. Bor. Bry. Calcar. Canth. Carbo vegetab. *Caust.* Cham. *Chel.* Cic. *Cina.* Cocc. Colch. *Creos.* Croc. Cyclam. Drosera. Ferr. *Graph.* Hell. **Hep.** Ign. *Kali.* Lach. *Lyc.* M. arct. M. austr. Magn. *Mercur.* Mosch. Natr. Natr. mur. **Nux vom.** *Oleand. Phosph.* **Puls.** *Ran.* Rhodod. **Rhus.** Ruta. Sabad. Sec. corn. Sep. **Sil.** Spigel. *Stann.* Staphys. Stront. **Sulph.** Teucr. Thuj. Valer. **Veratr.** Verb. *Vit.* Zinc.

Herpes: Ambr. Merc. *Nitr. ac.* Ran. bulb.

Inflammation: Aco. Con. *Hep.* Kali. Lyc. Merc. *Puls.* Ran. *Sil.*

Insensibility: Digit. Ferr. Nux vom. *Phosph. Rhus. Sec. corn.*

- of tips of fingers: Ant. tart. Cham. Ferr. M. austr. Staph.

Itching: Agar. *Alum.* Aurum. **Calc.** Camph. *Caust.* Chel. Con. *Cycl. Lach.* Lyc. Nux

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vom. Oleand. Phosph Plumb. **Puls.** *Rhod.* Sulph. ac. *Zinc.* Veratr.

Itching, between the fingers: Aur. Lach. *Plumb.* Rhod.

– at the tips of fingers: Ambra. Ant. crud. *Sulph. ac.* Spig.

Lameness: Carbo veg.

– of the thumb: Kali.

Nodes, arthritic: Graph. **Lyc.**

Numbness: Aug. **Calc.** Caust. *Con.* Cina. Euphr. *Ferrum.* Graph. Kali. *Lach.* Lycopod. **Phosph.** Plat. Rhus. **Sec. corn.** Sil. Staph. *Sulph.*

Pain: Caust. Led. Sassap. Veratrum.

– as if bruised: Amm. carbon. Cina. Natr. mur. Nitric ac.

– laming: Bell. Cycl. Dig. Kali. Mosch. Sabin. *Sil.*

Paralysis: *Calc.* Bryon. Kali. Lach. Phosph.

Pressure: Asa f. *Bellad.* Con. Cycl. Dig. Hell. Hyosc. *Ran.* Rhod. Ruta. Sassap. Staphys. *Tar.* Teucr. Vit. Zinc.

Redness: *Agar. Nux vom.*

Rigidity: Ars. *Merc.*

Going to sleep: Acon. Ambra. *Amm. mur.* Aur. **Bar.** *Calc.* Carbo an. Cham. Cina. Croc. Dig. **Graphit.** *Iod.* **Kali.** *Lach. Lyc.* Merc. *Magn. mur. Natr. mur.* Nux vomica. Par. Petr. Phosph. *Plumb. Pulsat. Rhus.* Sassap. *Sec. corn. Sep.* **Sil.** Staphys. Sulphur. Thuj. Veratr.

Sore between the fingers: Graphites.

Spasm: *Bell. Chamom.* Hyper. Ign. Nux vom. Rhus. Veratr.

Spasmodic feeling: Anac. *Bell.* Caust. Digit. *Nux vom.* Plat. Rhod.

Spots, yellow: Con. Petr. **Sa** badilla.

– dark: Ant. tart.

– red: Plumb. Zinc.

Stitches: Ambr. Ammon. mur. Anac. *Arn.* Bryon. Carbo an. *Carbo veg.* Caust. Colch. Croc. *Daph.* Dig. Graph. Kali. *Lach. Lyc.* Merc. Mur. ac. *Natrum mur.* Nux vom. *Oleand.* Petr. Phosph. Ran. sc. Rhod *Rhus.* Sabad. Sassap. Stann. Staph. *Sulph. ac.* Teucr. *Thuj.* Verb. Zinc.

Swelling: *Amm. carb.* Arsenic. Bry. Calc. **Hep.** Iod. *Lach. Lyc.* Magn. **Merc.** Nitr *Nux vom.* Phosph. Ran. scel. Rhus. Sil. *Sulph.* Thuj.

– feeling as of a: Bell.

Tearing: *Agar. Ambr. Ammon mur.* Arsen. Aur. *Bell.* Bism. Canth. **Carbo veg.** *Caust.* Chel. *Colch.* Daph. Hell. Ign. Iod. *Kali.* Lach. Laur. **Lyc.** Magn. *Merc.* Mur. ac. Natrum mur. *Nitr.* Ol. an. Par. Phos. ac. *Plumb.* Ran. bulb. *Rhod. Sabin.* Sil. Spig. *Stann.* Staph. **Sulph.** Teucr. *Zinc.*

Tension: Canth. Iod. Phosph. Plumb. Puls. *Veratr.*

Throbbing: *Carbo veget.* Crot. Sil. Sabad. Teucr.

Thumb goes to sleep: Kali. Plumb.

– clenched: *Bell.* Cham. *Hyosc.* Ign. *Rhus.*

Trembling: Ambr. *Bry.* Rhus. *Stront.*

Twitching: Alum. Amm. mur. Anac. *Bry. Caust.* **Cham.** *Cic.* Cin. Crotal. **Cupr.** Dig. **Ign.** Lycop. M. austr. *M ric.* Ol. an. *Phosph.* Plumb. Rheum. Rhod. Rhus. Sabad. Stann. Sulph. *Sulph. ac.*

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Ulcers: Alum. *Ars.* Caust. Lyc. Natrum mur. Ran. bulb. *Sil. Sulph.*

Urticaria: Hep.

Warts: Caust. *Lach.* Lycopod. **Petr.** Sep. Sulph.

Weakness: Carbo veget. Hell. Nitr. *Rhus. Sil.*

Yellow, turning: Chel.

Finger-joints.

Boring: Hell.

Cramp-pain: Euphr. Mangan. Plat. Sulph.

Creaking: Baryt. Caps. Meph. Nitr.

Dislocation-pain: *Natrum mur.* Phosph. Sulph.

Dry, as if: *Puls.*

In general: Ambr. Amm. Aur. Bell. **Calc.** Caps. Carbo veg. **Caust.** Cham. Chin. Colch. Con. Creos. Drosera. *Graph.* Hell. *Hep.* Ignat. *Kali.* Led. **Lyc.** Mang. Merc. *Natr. mur.* Nitr. Nitric ac. Nux vomica. Oleand. Phosph. Plat. *Puls.* Rhod. *Rhus. Ruta. Sep.* Sil. *Spig.* Spong. Staph. **Sulph.** Sulph. ac.

Nodes, gouty: **Calcar.** *Clem.* Hep. *Lyc. Rhod. Staph.*

Pain: Kali. *Sil.* Sulph.

– laming: Bell. Calc.

Pressure: Led. Merc. Zinc.

Redness: *Lyc.* Spong.

Stiffness: Aur. Ars. *Carbo an.* Caust. *Graph.* Hep. *Lycopod. Rhus.* Sep Sulph.

Stitches: *Arn.* Bar. Bry. *Carbo veg.* Con. *Hell.* Ign. Men. Nitric ac. *Rhus.* Sabin. Sepiæ. Sulph. ac.

Swelling: *Euphr.* Hep. *Lycop.* Nitric ac.

Tearing: Agar. Ammon. Anac. Aur. Bell. Bryon. Carbo veg. **Caustic.** Chel. *Colch.* Hell. Kali. *Led. Lyc.* Phosph. acid. Plat. Puls. Rheum. Rhodod. Rhus. Ruta. *Sabin.* Sambuc. Spig. *Staph.* **Sulph.** Teucr. Zinc.

Tension: Iod. Nitric ac. Puls. Sep.

Ulcers: Sep.

Tips of fingers.

In general: Ambr. **Ammon. mur.** Ant. tart. Asa f. Bor. Calc. *Chel.* Croc. Hep. **Lach.** M. austr. **Phosph.** Pulsat. Rhus. **Sec. corn.** Sep. *Sil. Spig.* Staph. Sulphur. Teucr. **Thuj.** Veratr.

Finger-nails.

Altered color: *Ars.* Mur. ac.

Blue: Chel. Chin. Chlor. Crotal. *Dig. Nux vom.* Petr.

Distortion: *Graph.* Sep. Sulph.

Exfoliation: *Graphit.* Mercur. Sulph.

In general: *Alum.* Ant. crud. Arsen. Bar. Bism. Bor. Bov. Calc. Caust. Chel. Colch. Con. *Crotal.* Digit. *Graph.* **Hep.** Kali. Iodine. *Lach.* M. austr. *Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr.* Nitric ac. *Nux vom.* Phosph. Pulsat. Ran. bulb. Sabad. Sep. **Sil.** *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Thuj.

Gnawing: Alum.

Growth, slow: Ant. crud.

Hang-nails: Natr. mur. *Rhus.* Stann. **Sulph.**

Nails, brittle: Graphit. Mercur. Thuj.

– growing in: Sil. Sulph.

Pressure: Calc. Caust.

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Tearing under the nails: *Sil.*
– all round: Ambr. Lyc.

Thickening: Graph. Sabad.

Ulcerated: Alum. *Arsen.* Bar. Calcar. Conium. **Hep.** Kali. **Laches.** Lycopod. *Mercur.* M. austr. Natrum mur. Petr. *Phosph.* Sepiæ. **Silic.** *Sulph.* Thuj.

Ulcerative pain: Bellad. Con. Graph. Hep. Kali. *Merc.* Plat. Puls. *Sil. Sulph.* Sulph. acid. Thuj.

Yellowness: Ambr. *Con.* Mercur. Nux vom.

B. LOWER.

(t. signifies thigh, l. leg.)

Extremities.

In general: *Anac.* Arn. *Bellad. Bry.* **Calc. c.** *Calc. phosph. Carbo veg.* **Caustic.** *China.* Colchic. Crot. Dig. Graphit. *Guaj.* Ignat. Iod. Kali bichr. Kali carb. *Lach.* Led. Lycop. **Merc.** Mezer. Mosch. *Mur. ac.* Natr. Natr. mur. **N. vom.** *Oleand.* Ol. an Phosph. acid. Plat. Plumb. **Puls.** *Rhodod.* **Rhus.** Ruta. Sabin. *Sep.* Sil. Spigel. *Spong.* Staph. *Sulph.* Thuj. Valer. Viol. tr.

Thighs.

Blotches: Calc. c. Lach. Merc. Staph.

Boils: Hep. Sep. Sil.

Boring: Arn. Rhus. Staph.

Burning: *Asa f.* Carbo animal. *Carbo veget.* Daph. *Euphorb. Kali.* Nux vom. Phos. Plumb. Rhus. *Sil.* Sulph. Zinc.

Caries: **Asa f.** Aur. *Calc. c.* Hep. Merc. *Nitric ac.* Phos. Sep. **Sil.** *Sulph.*

Coldness (t. and l.): Ars. *Bell. Calad.* Calc. c. Camph. Carbo veg. Daph. Led. **Lyc.** *Nitric ac. Nux vom.* Op. Puls. Sec. corn. **Sep.** *Sulph. Veratr.*
– feeling of: Helleb. M. austr. Oleand.

Coldness, feeling of (t. and l.): Camph. Carb. veg. Chin. *Merc.* Natr. *Sec. corn.*

Contusive pain (t. and l.): *Arn.* Euphorb. Led. Nux mosch. Rhod. *Ruta.*

Convulsions (t. and l.): Cham. Caustic. Cuprum. *Hyosc. Ign.* **Ipec.** Men. Op. Plumbum. *Rhus.* Sec. corn. **Stram.**

Cramps: Asar. Chin. Colch.
– (t. and l.): Bell. Bism. Cina. *Cupr.* Lach. *Nux vom. Rhus.* **Sec. corn.** Stram.

Crampy feeling: Angust. Arn. *Calc. c.* Cycl. Digit Graphit. *Hyosc.* Lycopod. Men. Petr. Phosphor. *Rhus.* Sep. Valer. Veratr.

Creeping: Arsenic. Bell. Guaj. Manc. Rhus. Sec. corn.

Cutting (t. and l.): Alum. Bell. *Bry. Graph.* Lycop. Natr. Sil. Sulph. ac.

Dislocation-pain (t. and l.): Carbo veg. Caust. Led. *Natr mur. Rhus.*

Emaciation: Arg. nitr. Arsen. **Calc. c.** China. **Iod.** *Lach. Merc.* Nux vom. *Selen.*

Eruption: Clem. Euphorb. Graphit. Kali. Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. *Rhus.* Sil. Sulph.

External side: *Anac.* Asa fœt

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Bell. **Caustic.** Coccul. Euphorb. Merc. Mezer. N. vom. **Phosph. ac.** Rhus. *Stann. Sulph.* Zinc.

Posterior side: Alum. *Antim. crud.* Calc. c. Canth. Carbo veget. *Caust.* Con. Euphorb. *Graph.* Ign. Kali. Led. Lyc. Men. **Merc.** Mezer. *Phosph.* **Phosph. ac.** Rhus. Selen. *Sep.* Stann. Staph. **Sulph.** Veratr. **Zinc.**

Internal side: Ant. crud. Asa f. **Calc. c.** Carbo veg. *Caustic. Graph.* Hep. Iod. *Kali. M.* austr. **Merc.** Mur. acid. Nitric ac. Oleand. *Petroleum.* **Rhod.** Sabin. *Selen. Stann.* Staph. **Sulph.** Tar. Thuj.

Anterior side: **Anac.** Ang. Argent. Asa fœt. *Bar.* Cann. **Chin.** *Dig.* Euphorb. Kali. Lyc. Men. *Mur. ac.* Natrum mur. Nux vom. Oleand. *Phos. ac. Puls.* Sabin. *Sil.* **Spong.** Stann. Thuj. Valer.

Faint feeling: Arn. *Ars.* Bry. *Chin.* Crot. Dig. Guaj. Hell. *Kali.* Laur. *Oleand. Phosph. ac.* Plat. Rhodod. Ruta. *Spig.* Veratr.

– (t. and l.): Agar. *Alum.* Ambra. *Amm.* Amm. mur. Arsen. Asar. Bell. Bryon. **Calc. c.** Cann. *Caust.* **China.** *Con.* Croc. Graphit. Hell. Ignatia. **Ipec.** *Lach.* Laur. Led. Lyc. *Nitric ac.* Nux mosch. **Nux vom.** *Phosph.* Ph. ac. Plat. Plumb. **Puls.** Rhod. *Rhus.* Ruta. *Sec. corn. Sep.* Stront. *Sulph.* Zinc.

Formication: Ast. *Bell.* **Nux vom. Sec. corn.**

In general: Agar. Ambr. *Anac.* Ant. tart. Arn. Asa f. Asar. *Bell.* Bry. *Calc. c. Caps.* Carbo an. *Carbo veg* **Caust.** Chel. **Chin.** *Coc.* Colchic. Creos. Crotal. Cycl. Euphorb. *Graph. Guaj.* Hell. Hep. Ign. Kali. Lach. Led. M. austr. **Merc.** *Mezer.* Mosch. Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. **Nux vom.** *Oleand.* Phos. ac. Plat. *Puls.* Ran. bulb. *Rhodod.* **Rhus.** Sabin. Selen. *Sep. Sil.* Spigel. *Spong. Stann.* Staph. **Sulph.** Thuj. *Zinc.*

Heat: Aconit. Bryon. Caustic. Sulph.

Heaviness: Alum. Ambr. Bry. **Calc. c.** Cann. Carbo veget. *Graph.* Hell. **Ign.** Iod. *Kali. Lach.* Lact. M. arct. *Natrum mur.* **N. vom. Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. *Sep.* Spig. Stann. **Sulphur.** Sulph. ac.

Herpes: **Graph.** *Lyc.* Merc. Staph. *Sulph. Zinc.*

Insensibility (t. and l.): Ambr. Ars. Asar. Carbo veg *Lach.* Lyc. Oleand. Op. Rhus. *Sec. corn.*

Itching: Agar. *Ant. crud.* Ars. Calc. c. Carbo veg. Cic. Dig. Euphorb. Graph Lach. Led. M. arct. *Merc.* Natrum mur. Nitric ac. N. jugl. *Nux vom.* Oleand. Rhod Sec. corn. Sil. *Spig.* Staphys. Sulphur. Thuj. Veratr. Zinc.

Jerks (t. and l.): Antim. tart. Calcar. c. Cic. Creos. Euphr Merc. *Phosph.* Stram. *Sulph.* Sulph. ac.

Lameness: Causticum. Coccul. *Oleand.*

– (t. and l.): Bell. Bry. *Caust. Coccul.* Dig. Iod. *Lach.* Manc. *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** *Rhus.* Ruta. **Sec. corn.** *Sep. Sil. Sulph.* Zinc.

Muscles relaxed (t. and l.): Ambr. **Calc. c.** *Carbo veg.*

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Ferr. **Iod.** *Merc.* Nux vom. Phosph. ac.

Nodes, gouty: *Ant. crud.* Calc. c. **Calc. ph.** Lycop. Rhus. Staph. **Sulph.**

Numbness: Carbo veget. Ferr. *Graph.* Spong.

– (t. and l.): Ang. Asa f. *Calc. c.* Carbo veg. **Coccul.** Iod. Kali. *Lach. Merc.* **N. vom.** Plat. *Rhus.* Sulph. **Veratr.**

Pain (t. and l.): Arn. Anacard. Aur. **Calcar. c.** *Carbo veg.* Cupr. Daph. Graph. **Lycop.** Mur. ac. *Nitric ac.* Phosphor. *Rhus.* Sil. Stann. **Sulph.**

– laming: **Carbo veg.** Caust. Cina. Coccul. Ign. Natr. mur. *Nux vom.* Rhus. *Sep.*

– as if sore (t. and l.): Anac. *Arn.* Calcar. c. China. Graph. *Kali.* Led. Lycop. Nux vom *Rhod.* Staph. **Sulph.**

– as if bruised: Bry. Bell. Calc. c. *Caust.* **Coccul.** Cuprum. Graph. Guaj. *Hep.* Led. Men. Natr. **N. vom.** Phosph. ac. *Plat.* **Puls. Ruta.** Sepiæ. Spig. *Sulph.* Tar. Valer. Veratrum.

– – (t. and l.): Bry. Bell. Canthar. *Carbo veg.* Croc. Graph. Laur. *Natr.* Nux mosch. Sep. **Sil.** *Stann.*

Pressure: Agar. *Caps.* Digital. Guaj. Led. Men. *Mosch.* Mur. ac. Nitric ac. **Oleand.** Ph. ac. Sabin. Sassap. *Sil. Stann.* Verb.

Pulsations: Asa fœt. Coccul. Plat.

Shuddering: Cann. Chin. Ign. Phosph. Puls.

Gone to sleep: Ambra. Canth. Cham. *Coccul. Croc.* M arct. Mosch. Nux vom. Oleander. Puls. Rhus. *Sec. corn. Veratr.*

Soreness between the thighs: **Graph.** *Kali.* Merc. Rhod. Selen. *Sulph.*

Spots, red: Graph. Merc.

Staggering: Asar. Coccul. Hell. Ign. Iod. **N. vom.** *Oleand. Op.* **Rhus.** *Scc corn.* Stram. Veratr.

Stiffness: *Ars* Graphit Ignat. *Natr. mur.* Oleand. Rhod.

– (t. and l.): *Alum.* Ang. **Bell. Calc. c.** *Caust.* Cic. Ferr. *Ign.* Kali. Led. *Merc. Natrum mur.* Phosph. **Rhus. Sep.** *Sulph.*

Stitching: Aco. *Arn.* Asa fœt. *Bell. Bry.* **Calc. c.** Caustic. Coccul. *Con.* Euphr. Graph. Guaj. Hyosc. Laur. Mangan. Men. Nux vom. *Oleand.* Phos. **Rhus.** *Sabad.* Sassap. **Sep.** *Spig.* **Spong.** *Stann.* Staph. **Sulph.** Tar. Thuj. Viol. tr. Zinc.

Stretchy feeling: Bell. Daph. Phosph. ac.

Sweat: *Carbo an.* Merc. Nux vom. Rhus. *Thuj.*

– (t. and l.): Asa f. Hep. *Phos. Sep.* Veratr.

Swelling (t. and l.): **Arsen. Bryon.** Calc. c. *Carbo veg.* **Chin.** Colch. Dulcam. *Hell.* Lyc. *Merc.* Phosph. Sec. corn. *Sep. Sil.* **Sulph.**

Swelling of bones (t and l.): *Asa. f. Aur.* **Calc. c. Calc. ph.** Dulc. Iod. *Lyc.* Mercur. **Phosph.** Phosph. ac. Rhus. **Sil.** Staph. *Sulph.*

Tearing and drawing: Agaric. Alum. Amm. mur. Anac *Asa f.* Aur. Bell. Bry. **Calc. c.** *Canth.* Carbo an. *Caust. Chamom.* China. Coccul. Colchic. Daph. *Dulc.* Euphorb. *Graph.*

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Guaj. **Kali. Lycop.** Merc. Mezer. *Natr. mur. Nitric ac.* **Nux vom.** Phos. ac. Plat. Plumb. *Puls.* **Rhus.** Sepiæ. **Sil.** *Stann.* **Sulph.** Valer. *Zinc.*

Tension: *Arn.* Calc. c. **Carbo veg.** Creos. Guaj. Lyc. *Merc.* Men. Nitric ac. Petr. Rhod. Rhus. *Sabin.*

– t. and l.: *Alum. Carbo anim.* Caust. **Cham.** Dulcam. Iod. Kali. Lyc. *Natr. mur.* Pulsat. *Sep.* Sulph. Zinc.

Throbbing (t. and l.): Antim. tart. *Asa f.* Bell. Brom. Bry. Dig. *Kali.* M. austr. Natrum mur. Phosphor. Rhus. *Ruta.* Sulph.

Trembling (t. and l.): Ammon. mur. Arn. **Calc. c. Carbo veg.** Caust. *Cic.* Con. Digit. Graph. *Lach.* Mercur. **Natr.** Nux mosch. *Nux vom. Plat.* Plumb. **Puls.** Rhus. Sil.

Twitching: Agn. Arn. *Asa f. Caust.* China. Graph. Laches. Lyc. Mang. Nux vom. Phos Puls. Rheum. *Rhus.* Sep. Sil. Staph. *Sulph.* Valer. Veratr.

Ulcers: Calc. **Sil.** *Thuj.*

– t. and l.: *Calc.* Carbo veget. *Graph.* Lyc. **Merc.** Natrum. Nitric ac. Petr. Rhus. **Silic. Sulph.**

Uneasiness (t. and l.): **Ars.** Cann. **Carbo veg.** *Caustic.* Chin. Con. *Graph.* Kali. *Lach.* **Merc.** Nux vom. *Phosphor.* Plat. Ruta. *Sep. Sulph.*

Varicose veins (t. and l.): Ambra. **Arn.** Ars. Calc. c. *Carbo veg. Ferr.* Graph. *Lyc. M. austr.* **Puls.** *Sulph. Zinc.*

Legs.

Boils: Hep. *Merc. Magn. carb.* Nux vom. Sil. Sulph.

Boring: Anacard. Aur. Mercur. Staph.

Burning: *Agar. Arsen.* **Asa f.** Carbo veg. Caust. *Crot. Kali.* **Lyc.** Nux vom. Phosph. ac. Rhus. Sep Tar. Teucr. *Zinc.*

Cold feeling: Ambra. Mosch. Puls. Valer.

Contraction: Ars. Canth. *Coc cul. Lyc.* Nux vom.

Cramp (in calves): Alum. *Ambra.* Ang. Ars. **Calc. carb.** *Camph.* Carbo veg. *Chamom.* Cin. Coloc. *Cupr.* Dulc. Ferr. *Graph.* Hep. *Hyoscyam. Ign.* Laches. Led. *Lyc.* M. austr. Men Natr. *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. *N. jugl.* **N. vom.** Petr. Rhodod. **Rhus.** Samb. **Sec. corn.** *Sep. Sil* Stram. Sulphur. **Veratr.** Zinc.

Creeping: Bell. Cic. Ipec. *Nux vom.* Rhus. Sec. corn.

Cutting: Calc. c. Phosph. ac. *Thuj.* (comp. t.)

Digging: Spig.

Emaciation: Phos. ac. Samb.

Erysipelas: Arn. Rhus. *Sulph.*

Faintness: *Natr. mur.* Oleand. **Plat.** Stann.

Flesh loose, as if: Nux vom. *Rhus.*

In general: Aco. Ambr. Amm. mur. Anac. *Ant. crud.* Antim. tart. Ars. *Asa f.* Bell. *Bryon.* **Calc. c.** Carbo veg. Canth. *Caust. Cham.* Chel. Conium. Creos. *Cupr.* **Cycl.** Dig. Euphorb. *Ferr. Graph.* Hyosc. Ign. **Ipec.** *Kali. Lach.* Led. **Lyc.** *M. austr.* Men. *Mercur.* Mezer. Natr. *N. vom.* Oleand. Phosph. **Phos. ac.** Plumb. **Puls.** Rhod. **Rhus.** Sabin. *Sec. corn.* **Sep. Sil.** Spigel. Spongia. *Staph. Sulph.* Tar. *Valer. Veratr.* Vit.

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Heat: Acon. Bell. Bry. Guaj. Hyosc.

Heaviness: *Ars.* Bell. Camph. *Ferr. Ign.* **Ipec.** Laur. *Lyc.* **Rhus.** *Veratr.* (comp. t.)

Herpes: **Lyc.** Plumb. *Staph.* **Sulph. Zinc.**

Itching: Agar. Asa f. Aurum. *Calc. c.* Chel. Dulcam. Daph. *Kali.* Lach. Laur. *Lyc.* Natr. Op. Sabin. Sil. Staph. Sulph.

Lameness: Agar. *Ars.* Carbo veg.

Nodes, gouty: **Antim. crud.** Rhus. *Sulph.* **Staph.**

Numbness: Alum. Graph. *Kali.* **Sil.** (comp. t.)

Pain as if sore: See t.

– as if bruised: *Alumina.* Asar. Calc. c. Caust. Croc. Digital. Ferr. *Phosph.* Plumb. *Sepiæ.* (comp. t.)

Pressure: Agar. Arn. Ars. *Asa f.* Bell. Camph. Cupr. Cycl. *Ign.* Led. Mang. Nux mosch. Nux vom. *Phosph. ac. Rhus.* Ruta. Sep. Stann. Tar. Valer. Zinc.

Pulsations: Asa fœtida. *Plat.* Stann.

Rigidity, feeling of (t. and l.): Cham. *Coccul.*

Shuddering: *Kali.*

Gone to sleep: Asa f. Cicuta. **Ign.** Laur. *Nux vom.* Plumb. Samb.

Spots, blue: Arn. Lach.

– yellow: Stann.

– red: Acon. Calc. c. Conium. Merc. Sulph. ac.

Stiffness: **Ferr. Ipec.** Petr. (comp. t.)

Stitching: Amm. mur. Anac. *Ant. crud.* Arn. **Asa f.** *Bell.* **Bry.** Calc. c. *Carbo an.* Caustic. Chin. Graph. Hell **Ign.** Kali. M. arct. Men. Mur. ac. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Plumb. Phosphor. Plat. *Rhus.* Ruta. *Spig.* **Staph.** *Sulph.* Valer.

Sweat: Euphorb. Hyosc. Mercur. (comp. t.)

Swelling: Aconit. Asa f. *Ferr. Led. Puls.*

Tearing and drawing: Agar. *Alum.* Ambr. *Ant. tart.* Arn. Ars. Bell. **Bryon.** *Calc. c. Carbo an.* Carbo veg. **Caust.** *Cham.* Colch. Croc. Dulcam. Euphorb. *Ferr.* Graph. Ignat. *Kali.* **Lach.** Lyc. *M. austr.* Mezer. Magn. mur. Natr. Nux vom. Phosph. **Puls. Rhod. Rhus.** Sassap. *Sep. Silicea.* Spong. **Staph.** *Sulph.* Valer. *Zinc.*

Tension: **Asa f.** *Bry.* Calc. c. Chamom. Coccul. Graph. *Ign.* Kali. N. vom. **Puls. Rhus.** Spig. *Valer.* (comp. t.)

Tickling: Laur.

Trembling: See t.

Twitching: *Anac.* Arsen. Asar. Bellad. Cina. *Cupr.* Graphit. Hyosc. Lycop. *M. austr.* Men. **Op.** Petr. Plumb.

Ulcers: Ars. **Calc. c. Graphit. Lach. Lyc.** *Ruta. Staph.*

Ulcerative pain: *Puls.*

Uneasiness: See t.

Heels.

In general: **Ammon. mur.** *Ant. crud.* Arg. Arn. *Calc. c.* **Caust.** Coloc. Cycl. **Graphit.** Ign. Kali. *Led.* Lycop. M. arct. *Merc.* **Natr.** Nitric ac. Petr. **Pulsat.** *Rhodod.* **Rhus.** *Sabin.* Sec. corn. Se-

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len. *Sep. Sil.* Spongia. Stann. *Stront. Sulphur.* Valer. Viola tric.

Feet.

Bent inwards: Sol. n.

Boils: Calc. c. Merc.

Burning: *Arn.* Ars. **Calc. c.** Coccul. Crotal. *Graph.* Hep. *Lyc.* Merc. Natr. **Natrum mur.** Phos. ac. Puls. Rhus. **Sec. corn. Sep.** Sil. *Stann. Tar.*

Chilblains: *Ant. crud.* Cham. **Nitr. ac.** Nux vom. **Petr.** Phosph. **Puls.** Rhus. Sulph.

Cold, liable to take: *Con.* **Sil.**

Coldness: *Ambra. Amm. mur.* Ant. crud. **Ant. tart.** Arn. Bell. Calad. *Calc. c. Caustic.* Chel. Chin. Coff. **Con.** Daph. Digit. **Graph.** Ignat. *Ipec. Kali. Lach.* **Lyc.** Men. *Mur. ac.* Natr. Nux vom. **Oleand.** Petr. *Phosph. Puls.* Rhodod. Rhus. Sabin. Samb. **Sepiæ.** *Sil.* Squilla. Stann. **Sulph. Veratr.**

Corns: **Ant. crud.** *Arn.* Calc. c. Caust. Ign. *Lyc.* Nux vom. *Puls.* Ran. sc. Rhus. *Sep.* **Sil.** *Sulph.*

Crampy feeling: Calc. c. Calad. *Caust.* Graph. Hep. Laches. **Lyc.** Natr. mur. **Petr.** Sil. *Sulph.*

– in the soles: *Calc. c.* Chelid. Ferr. Euphorb. *Natr. c.* Selen. Sil. *Sulph.*

Creeping: Arn. Bell. Caustic. *Dulc.* Graph. *Ign* Natr. *Nux vom.* Phosph Rhodod. Rhus. Sec. corn. *Sep.* Stann.

Deadness: Ant. crud. Arsenic. **Calc. c. Nux vom.** Rhus. **Sec. corn.** Sil.

Desquamation: *Dulc.*

Dry soles of feet: Bism.

Exhaustion, feeling of: Bellad. Bov. Cham. Croc. Ferr. *Lyc.* Phosph. Plat. Rhus. *Zinc.*

Eruption: Graph. Petr. Sulph.

Erysipelas: **N. vom.** *Dulc.*

Fetos: Plumb. Sil.

In general: Acon. Anac. **Arn.** *Ars.* Asa f. Aur. Baryt. *Bell. Bry.* **Calc. c.** Camph. Carbo veg. **Caust.** Cham. Conium. Creos. Cuprum. *Ferr. Graph.* Hep. Ignat. *Kali.* Led. **Lyc.** Merc. *Natr. Natr. mur. Nux vom.* Petr. *Phosphor.* Plumb. **Puls.** *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Ruta. Samb. Secale corn. *Sep. Sil.* Stann. *Stront.* **Sulph.** Verat. Zinc.

Gout: *Arn.* **Bry.** *Graph.* Lach. *Led.* Lyc. *Nux vom.* Oleand. Rhus. *Ruta. Sabin.* Veratr.

Heat: Acon. *Arn. Bry.* Calc. c Carbo anim. Led. Nux vom. *Puls. Phosph.* Sep. *Sulph.*

– of the soles: *Anac. Nux vom* Sangn.

Itching: Agar. Asa f. Bellad. *Calc. c.* Coccul. Lach. Lycop. Puls. *Selen.* Stann.

Lameness: *Oleand.* Phosphor. Plumb.

Numbness: Bryon. *Carbo veg.* Con. Op. *Phosph. ac.*

Pain as if bruised: Bry. Laur. Magn. c.

– as if sprained: **Arn.** *Carbo veg.*

Pressure: Asa f. Bell. Bryon. Graph. *Led.* Nux vom. *Plat.* Stann. Sulph. ac.

Pulsations: Ran. bulb.

Rigid feeling: Asa f.

Gone to sleep: Alum. Ammon.

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mur. Ant. tart. Bar. Coccul. *Euphorb.* Graph. *Kali.* Lach. Laur. Lyc. **N. vom.** *Oleand.* Plumb. *Rhod.* **Sep.** *Sil.*

Stiffness: Ambr. Ars. Led.

Spasm: Bar. Bell. Nux vom. Rhus. Sec. corn.

Stitches: Alum. Arn. Asa fœt. *Bell.* Bryon. **Calc. c.** *Carbo veg.* Chin. Graph. Ign. Kali. Meph. *Mur. ac. Natr.* Natrum mur. **Nitr. ac.** Phosph. *Ran. sc.* Sep. Sil. *Sulph.*

Sweat: **Bar.** *Calc. c.* Cann. *Carbo veg.* Cupr. *Graph.* Ipec. **Kali.** Led. **Lyc.** *Magn. mur. Merc.* Nitric ac. N. jugl. Ph. ac. Pulsat. *Sep.* **Sil.** Squill. **Sulph.**

– of the soles of feet: Arn. Chin. *Plumb.*

Swelling: Amm. c. Arn. **Ars.** Asa f. Bell. **Bry.** *Calc. carb.* Caps. *Caust.* Cham. **China.** Coccul. Crotal. Digit. **Ferr.** *Graph. Kali. Lach. Led.* Lyc. *Merc. Natr.* Natr. mur. Petr. Phosph. **Puls.** Rhod. Rhus. **Sec. corn.** *Sep.* **Sil.** *Stann.* Staph. **Sulph.**

Tearing and drawing: Alum. Ant. crud. *Arn. Bell.* Bism. Bov. Carbo veg. **Caustic.** Chin. Colch. **Ferr.** Graphit. Hep. **Lach. Lycop.** *Merc.* Natr. Natr. mur. Nitric acid. Phosph. ac. Rhod. Sil. Spig. *Stann. Stram.* **Sulph.**

Tension: *Bryon.* Led. Rhus. Sulph.

Tickling: Laur. Rhod. *Sil.*

Trembling: Arn. Ars. Coffea. Stram. Veratr. Zinc.

Twitching: Arn. Chin. **Cupr.** Graphit. Ignatia. *Ipec.* Laur. **Phosph.** *Sep.* Veratr.

Ulcers: Ars. *Ipec. Lach.* **Merc.** Ruta. Sec. corn. Sulph.

Ulcerative pain: *Bry.* Graph.

Uneasiness: Arn. Bar. Carbo veg. Rhus.

Tarsal joints.

Beating: Arg. Ruta.

Bend, liable to: *Carbo an. Natrum.* Natrum mur. Nitric ac. Nux vom. Rhus.

Boring: Spig.

Burning: Calc. Euphorb. Sulphur.

Creaking: Camph. Kali bichr. *Petr.*

In general: *Ambr.* Arn. Arsen. **Bry.** *Calc. c.* Carbo animal. **Caust.** Creos. Cycl. *Dros.* Graph. *Hep.* Ign. *Kali. Led.* **Lycop.** Mang. *Merc.* Mezer. **Natr. mur.** Nitric ac. *Petr.* Phos. Puls. **Rhus. Ruta.** *Sep. Sil.* Spig. Staph. Stront. **Sulph.** *Zinc.*

Itching: Daph Kali. *Oleand. Selen.*

Lameness: Natr. mur. Oleand.

Pain as if sprained: *Arn. Bry. Carbo veg. Caust.* Dros. Led. Men. *Natr.* Nux vom. Prun. *Rhus.* Sulph. Valer.

– as if bruised: Calcarea. Hep. Valer.

– as from weariness: Croc. Nux vom.

Pressure: Camph. Daph. Led. Natr. Spig.

Pulling: Caust. Spig

Spasm: Ars. *Iod.*

Stiffness: Capsic. *Caust.* Chel. Ignat. Kali. Led. Lyc. Petr Rhus. *Ruta.* Sep. Sulph.

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Stitches: *Arn.* Ars. Asa f. Bov. *Bry.* Caustic. Kali. Oleand. Rhus. Spig. *Sulph.*

Swelling: Arsen. Asa f. *Bryon. Calc. c.* Led. *Lyc* Merc. Rhod. Rhus. *Sulph.*

Tearing and drawing: Agarit. Arn. Arsen. Colch. Euphorb. Kali. Merc. *Puls.* Ran. bulb. Rhod. *Rhus.* Spong. *Zinc.*

Tension: *Bry. Lyc.* Sep Zinc.

Weak feeling: Calc. c. Carbo an. Merc.

Dorsum of feet.

In general: *Asa f.* Bry. **Camphor. Caust.** Hep. Lycop. Mercur. Mur. ac. *Natr.* Par. *Puls.* **Rhus.** Spig. *Sulphur. Tar. Thuj.* Zinc.

Soles of feet.

In general: Ambr. *Anac.* Arn. Ars. *Bell. Bry.* **Calcar. c.** *Carbo veg. Caust.* Creos. Cuprum. Graph. **Lyc.** Mercur. *Mur. ac.* Natr. Petr. *Phosph.* **Phosph. ac.** Phell *Plumb.* **Pulsat.** Rhus. *Sil.* Stront. **Sulph.** Tar.

Nates.

In general: *Ant. crud.* Baryt. Bor. **Caust.** Conium. Cycl. **Graph.** *Kali.* Laur. Lycop. *Merc.* Mezer. Nitric ac. *Phos.* **Phosph. ac.** *Rhus.* Selen. Sep. Staph. *Sulph. Zinc.*

Hip and joint.

Boring: Arn. Cin. Merc.

Burning: Bell. *Carbo veg.* Hell. Rhus. Ruta. Sep. Valer.

Creaking: Anac. Camph.

Crampy feeling: *Bellad.* Plat. Sulph.

Cutting: Alum. Calc. c.

In general: Acon Amm. Ant. crud. *Ant. tart.* Arn. *Bellad.* **Bry. Calc. c.** *Carbo veget.* **Caust.** Coccul. *Coloc.* Creos. *Ferr.* Hell. Ign. Ipec. *Kali.* **Led.** Lyc. M. austr. Mercur. *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. N. vom. *Phosph. Phosph. ac.* Pulsat. **Rhus. Ruta.** *Sep.* Silicea. Stront. *Sulph. Teucr.* Veratr.

Hip-disease: Bry. **Calcar. c.** *Caust. Coloc.* Hepar. **Merc.** Nitric ac. *Phosph. ac.* **Rhus.** Ruta. Sil **Sulph.** (See Limping, spont.)

Ischias: **Aconit.** *Bell. Bryon.* **Caust.** Chamom. *Coloc. Led.* Merc. Nux vom. *Puls.* **Rhus.** *Ruta.* Sabin. *Sep. Sulph.*

Itching: Caustic. Led. Natrum. *Sep.*

Lameness: Cham. Lyc. *Veratr.*

Limping, spontaneous: Aconit. **Bell.** Calc. c. *Caust.* **Coloc.** *Lyc.* **Merc. Rhus.** Ruta. Staph *Sulph.* Zinc. (See Hip-disease.)

Numbness: Lach. Staph.

Pain, simple: Aco. *Bell.* Cham. Led. Nux vom. Rhod. *Rhus. Ruta.*

– laming: Bell. Cina. Coccul. Lach. Natr. mur.

– as if sprained: Amm. m. *Arn.* Bry. *Caust* Cham. Euphorb. *Ipec.* Natrum mur. Nux vom. **Rhus.**

– as if sore: Cic.

– as if bruised: Alum. *Arn.* Bry. Caust. Croc. Ferr. Lach. Natr. Natr. mur. Phos. ac. **Ruta.** *Sep.* Zinc.

Pressure: Arn. Asar. Caustic.

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Coccul. Euphorb. Led. Nux vom. Ruta. Sabadilla. *Sep.* Stann.

Pulling: Natr. mur.

Stiffness: *Bell. Caust.* Chamom. Ign. Led. Sep. Staph.

Stitches: Alum. *Bellad. Bryon.* Calc. c. *Caust.* Coccul. *Ferr.* Graph. Ign. Led. Natr. mur. Nux vom. *Rhus. Sil.* Zinc.

Swelling: Bry. Sep.

Tearing and drawing: Alum. *Ant. crud.* **Bry.** *Carbo veget.* **Caust.** Con. Dulc. Euphorb. *Kali.* Lyc. Merc. Natr. *Natr. mur.* Rhod. *Rhus. Sep.* Zinc.

Tension: Bell. Lyc. *Natr. mur. Nitric ac. Puls.* Rhus.

Twitching: Calc. carb. Coccul. Mezer. N vom. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

Weariness, feeling of: Thuj.

Knee and joint.

Aneurysm in bend of knee: Carbo veg.

Boring: Caust. *Canth.*

Burning: Asa f. Tabac. Carbo veg. *Lyc.* Mur. ac. Phosphor. *Sulph.*

Coldness: *Acon.* Arsen. Chin. Daph. *Puls.* Sep. Sulph.

– feeling of: Dig. Veratr.

Contraction: Carbo an. Lycop. Merc. Rhus. Sil. Sulph.

Contractive feeling in hamstrings: *Con.* Nitric ac. *Rhus. Ruta.* Sulph. Veratr.

Creaking: Camph. *Caust.* Coccul. Led. *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. *Petr.* Rhus. Selen. Sulph.

Crampy: Bellad. *Bry. Caust.* Oleand.

Creeping: Rhus.

Cutting: Graphit. Tax. Thuj. *Veratr.*

Eruption: Hep. *Kali.* Lyc. Nux vom. Phosph. ac. *Thuj.*

Fungus of the knee: *Ant. crud. Ars.* Bell. *Bry.* Calc. c. Iod. **Kali hydr.** Led. **Lycop.** *Merc.* Phosph. *Puls.* Rhodod. Rhus. Sep. **Sil. Sulph.**

In general: Aco. Ambr. Amm. *Amm. mur.* Anac. Ant. crud. Arg. Arn. Ars. *Asa f. Asar. Bry.* **Calc. c.** *Calc. phosph.* Caps. Carbo veg. **Caustic.** *Chin.* Colch. Con. *Ferr.* Cycl. *Graph.* Hep. Iod. *Kali.* **Lachesis.** *Led. Lyc.* Manc. M. austr. Merc. Natr. **Natrum mur.** *Nitric ac.* Nux mosch. *Nux vom. Petr.* **Phos.** Plumb. **Puls.** Rheum. Rhod. **Rhus.** Ruta. *Sabad. Sep. Sil.* Spigel. Stann. Staph. **Sulph.** Tar. Valer. *Veratr.* Vit. *Zinc.*

Giving way, liable to: Arnica. Bell. *Camph. Caust.* Chin. N. vom. Rhod. Rhus. Ruta Sulphur.

Heat, feeling of: Aur. m. Calc. c. Ign.

Heaviness: Chin. Rhus. Verat.

Herpes: Calc. c. Natr. **Natr. mur.** *Petr.* **Sulph.**

– in the bend of the knee: Calc. c. Graph. Natr. Natrum mur Psor. Sulph.

Itching: Asa fœt. Caust. Kali. Lyc. Mur. ac. Nitric ac.

– in bend of knee: Natr. Nux vom. Sassap.

Jerks: M. austr. Spig. Sulph ac.

Pain as if dislocated: Agar. Arn. *Caust.* Ipec. Men. Nitric ac. Phos. *Rhus.* Spig. Staph.

– as if sore: Carbo an. Caustic. Nux vom. *Sulph.*

– as if bruised: Amm. carbon. **Ars.** Aurum. Camph. Graph. Hep. Jatr. Led. *Nux vom.* Rhus. *Ruta.* Stann. **Veratr.** Zinc.

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Pressure: Alum. Asa f. Bellad. *Calc. c.* Chel. Cycl. *Led* Magn. mur. M. austr. Rheum. Stann. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Prickling: Aur. m.

Pulling: Caust. *Natr. mur.*

Shock in the bend of the knee: Veratr.

Gone to sleep: **Carbo veg.**

Spasm: Ruta. Sulph.

Spots, red: Lyc. Petr. *Rhus.*

Sprain, liable to: Nux vomica. Rhus.

Stiffness: Ambr. Ammon. mur. *Ars.* Bell. **Bry.** Calc. Caps. **Caust.** Coloc. Graph. Hell. *Ignat.* Kali. Lach. Led. **Lyc.** *Natr. mur.* Nux vom. Petr. **Phos.** Pulsat. Rhus. Sassap. *Sep.* Stann. **Sulph.**

Stitches: Alumina. *Ant. crud.* Arn. *Asa f.* Bell. **Bry.** *Calc.* Carbo an. Caust. Chel. *Coccul.* Con. Graph. *Hell.* Kali. *Lach.* Laur. *Led.* Natr. mur. Nitric ac. **Petr.** Phos. Puls. Rhus. Sassap. Sep. *Sil.* Stann. **Staphysag.** Tab. Thuj. Valer. Veratr.

Sweat: Calc. Led.

Swelling: *Ars.* **Bry. Calc. c.** *Calc. phosph. Chin.* Coccul. Ferr. Graph. Hep. *Kali hydr. Iod.* Lach. **Led. Lyc.** *Mur. ac. Nitric ac.* Nux vom. *Phos.* **Puls.** Rhod. Rhus. Sep. **Sil. Sulph.**

Tearing and drawing: Aconit. Agar. Alum. Anac. *Arn.* Bell. Benz. ac. *Bryon. Calc. carb.* Calc. phosph. *Canth.* Carbo an. **Caust.** Chamom. China. Clem. Colch. Crot. Euphorb. Iod. *Kali.* Kali bichr. **Lach.** Laur. *Led. Lycop.* M. austr. Merc. *Mur. ac.* Natrum. Nitr. Phos. **Puls.** *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Sep. Sil. Spig. Stront. **Sulphur.** *Zinc.*

Tension: *Arn.* Bryon. Caustic. Graph. Kali. **Laches.** Led. Nitric ac. *Nux vom.* Phosph. *Puls.* **Rhus.** Sep. Sulph.

Throbbing: Calc. c. Ruta.

Tubercles: Calc. c. Chin. *Led. Lyc.* Nux vom.

Twitching: *Bell.* Caps. Caust. *Chin.* Laur. *Plumb. Sulphur.* Veratr.

Unsteadiness: Aconit. Arnica. Carbo veg. Nux vom. Rhus.

Want of mobility: *Graph.*

Weak feeling: Aconit. Arnica. *Asar.* **Bryon.** Caust. Chin. Con. Cupr. *Ferr.* Ign. **Lach.** Led. *Lyc. Merc. Natrum mur. Nitric ac.* Plat. *Puls.* Stann. **Staph.** *Sulph.* Veratr.

Weariness: *Asar.* Coccul. **Conium.** *Nux mosch.* Pulsat. *Ruta.*

Nails.

In general: Alum. *Ars.* Caust. **Graph.** Hep. Hell. *Mercur.* Natr. Natrum mur. Nux vom. Phosph. ac. *Sabad.* Sep. Sil. *Sulph.*

Tibia.

In general: *Agar.* Anac. Arn. Ars. **Asa f.** Bell. *Calc.* Caustic. Coloc. *Con. Creos.* Dulc. *Graph.* Kali. Lach. Lycopod. Mang. **Merc.** *Mezer. Mur. ac.* **Phos. Puls.** *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Sabin. *Sep. Sil.* Spong. Tar. Zinc.

Calves.

In general: *Alum.* Ambr. Ant. crud. *Ars.* Asa f. Bry. **Calc.** Caps. Caust. **Cham.** Coloc. Croc. *Cupr. Ferr.* **Graph.**

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Hyosc. *Ign.* Led. **Lycop.** M. austr. Mang. Merc. *Natrum.* Natr. mur. **Nitr. ac.** *Nux vom.* Petr. Puls. **Rhus.** Sabina. Sec. corn. *Sep. Sil.* Spig. *Stann.* **Staph. Sulph.** Tar. *Valer. Veratr.*

Toes.

Blisters: Sulph.

Boring: Merc. Ran. sc.

Burning: *Arn.* Dulc. Nitric ac. *Nux vom.* Staph.

– in the toe-balls: *Bry.*

Chilblains, blisters: Ars. *Nitric ac. Petr.*

Chilblains: *Agar.* Amm. Ant. crud. Caust. **Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Petr.** Phosph. *Puls.* Rhus. *Sulph.*

Coldness: Calad. *Sulph.*

Contraction: *Cham.* Ferrum. Hyosc. Nitr. *Nux vom. Lyc.* Merc. Plat.

Crampy: Amm. Arn. carb. Bar. c. *Calc.* Caust. *Ferr.* Hyosc. Ign. **Lyc.** Mosch. Nux vom. *Plat.* Sulph.

Creeping: Alum. Asa f. Caust. Hep. Lach. Plat. Plumbum. Rhod. **Sec. corn.**

Deadness: Cycl. *Sec. corn.*

In general: Agar. Amm. **Arn.** Aur. Calcar. Carbo an. *Carbo veg.* **Caust.** Colch. **Graph.** Kali. Magn. carb. *Merc.* Mezer. Natrum mur. Nitric ac. *Petr.* **Phosph.** Phos. ac. **Plat.** Ran scel. *Sabin Sec. corn. Sil.* **Sulph.**

Itching: Ambr. Cycl **Daph.** Hep. *Nux vom.* Pæon. Pulsat. Stront. **Staph.**

Jerks: Anac. Arn.

Numbness: Arn. Crot. *Phos.*

Numbness, of toe-balls: Puls.

Pain as if bruised: Aur Sulph.

Pressure: *Asa f.* Cycl. Graph. Nux vom.

Prickling: Acon. Ant. tart.

Redness: *Carbo veg.*

Gone to sleep: Cham. N. vom. Rhus.

Soreness: **Graph.** Natr. *Ran. bulb.* Sil.

Spasms: Bar. m. *Cham.* Nux vom. Ol. an.

Stiffness: Sec. corn. **Sil.** Sulphur.

Stitches: *Arn. Asa f.* Calcar. *Carbo veget.* Caustic. Coccul. Graphit. Lycopod. Natr. mur. Oleand. *Puls.* Ran bulb. *Ran. sc.* Sil. Veratr. Zinc.

Sweat: Arn. *Sil.*

Swelling: Arn. **Carbo veg. Graph. Merc.** *Nitric acid.* Phosph. Sabin. **Sulph.**

– of toe-balls: Daph. Led.

Tearing and drawing: Agar. *Amm. mur.* Arn. Ars Asar. Camph. *Caust. Chin.* Cicuta. *Cycl.* Hep. Kali. Lach. Led. *Lyc. Par.* Phosph. Puls. *Rhus.* Sil. Sulph. Stront. Vit. Zinc. Valer.

Tickling: Ambr.

Twitching: *Asa f.* Chin. *Cupr.* Merc. Ran. sc.

Ulcers: **Ars.** Caustic. *Graph.* **Petr.** Sep.

Toe-joints.

In general: *Arn.* **Aur.** Bism. *Calc.* **Caust.** *Cham.* China. Conium. **Cycl.** Graph. Hep. *Kali.* **Led.** Lyc. *Merc. Phos. Puls.* Rhod. *Rhus. Ruta. Sabin. Sen.* **Sil.** *Staph.* **Sulph. Teucr.** Valer. *Zinc.*

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XXVIII. SKIN AND EXTERNAL SYMPTOMS.

Abscesses, acute: *Ars.* Bellad. **Hep.** *Lach.* **Merc.** *Phosph.* Puls. Sil. **Sulph.**

– chronic: **Calc. c.** *Calc. ph.* Con. Hep. *Lach.* Iod. *Lycop. Merc.* Nitric ac. Phosph. Sil. Staph. **Sulph.** Thuj.

Bed-sores: Agar. **Arn.** Baryt. *Calc. c.* Carbo veg. Caustic. *Chin.* Cic. Creos. Ferr. *Graphit.* Hep. Ign. Lach. Lycop. **Mercur.** Nitric ac. **Petr.** *Puls.* Rhus. *Ruta. Sep.* Silic. *Sulph. Sulph. ac.*

Biting in the skin: Ant. crud. *Bar.* Canth. *Cham.* Dig. Graphit. Kali. Led. *Lyc.* N. vom. **Oleand.** *Plat.* Pulsat. Ran. sc. Rhus. *Ruta.* Spong. *Staph.* **Veratr.** *Vit.*

Bloating: **Ant. crud. Ars.** Bell. *Bry.* **Calc. c.** Caps. *Cupr.* Dulc. **Ferr. Graph.** Kali. Lyc. *Merc.* Mosch. *Oleand.* Op. Puls. Rhus. Spig. *Staph. Sulph.*

Bloody-tumors: Bryon. Merc. Sec. corn.

– blisters: *Ars.* Canth. Secale corn. Sulph.

Blotches: *Apis.* Creos. *Dulc.* Natr. mur. *Rhus.* Sulph.

Boils: *Ant. crud.* **Arn.** Bellad. *Calc. c.* Carbo anim. *Euphorb.* Hep. **Lach.** Led. Lycopod. **Merc.** *Mur. ac.* **Nitr. ac.** Phosph. Phosph. ac. *Sec. corn. Sep.* Sil. Staph. *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Thuj.

Blotches: Agar. *Ant. crudum.* **Ars.** *Bell.* Bryon. **Calc. c. Carbo anim.** Caust. *Con. Daph.* **Dulc.** Graphit. Hep. Iod. **Lach.** *Led.* **Lyc.** *Magn.* Mang. Mezer. Natrum mur. Oleand. *Petr.* Phosphor. Puls. *Rhus.* Ruta. Secale corn. Sep. **Sil.** *Staph. Sulph.* Thuj. *Verat.*

Burning of skin: *Aconit. Arn.* **Ars.** Asa f. Aur. Aur. mur. **Bell.** Bryon. Calc. Camph. Caps. Carbo veg. *Caust.* Cic. Coccul. Creos. Cupr. Dig. Euphorb. Ferr. Hep *Ign.* Kali. **Lach.** *Lyc.* **Merc.** Nitr. ac. Nux vom. *Op. Phosph.* Puls. *Rhus.* Secale corn. Sep. **Sil.** Spig. *Staph. Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Veratr. Viola tr.

Color of the skin, blue: *Arsen.* Bell. Cina. *Con.* **Cupr. Dig.** *Hydr. ac.* **Lach.** Merc. *Op.* Phosph. ac Sec. corn. *Veratr.*

– – pale: Bellad. **Calc.** *Chin.* Coccul. **Ferr.** *Graph. Kali.* Lycop. Nitric ac. Nux vom. Plat. **Pulsat.** Sep. Spigel. **Sulph.**

– – yellow: Ambr. Ars. **Bell.** Bryon. *Canth.* Carbo vegetab. **Cham.** *China.* **Con.** *Ferr.* Ign. Lyc. **Merc. N. vom.** *Op.* Plumb. Puls. Rhus. *Sep.* Spig. *Sulph.* Veratr.

– – red: **Aconit.** Arn. **Bell.** *Bry.* Canth. Dulc. *Graph.* Lyc. **Merc. N. vom.** Op. Phos. ac. **Rhus.** *Ruta.* Secale corn. *Stram.* Vit.

– sallow: *Calc. Ferr. Iod.* **Laches.** Merc. Natr. c. Phos. *Sec. corn.* Sep.

Comedones: *Calcar. c.* **Natr.** Natrum mur. Nitric ac. *Selen.* Sulph.

Contusive pain: **Arn.** Rhus. Sulph. ac.

Cracking of the skin: *Alumin.* Arn. **Calc. c.** Cham. *Creos. Hep.* Kali. *Lach.* Lyc. Natr. *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. *Petrol.*

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Puls. Rhus. Sep. *Sil.* **Sulphur.** Zinc.

Crusta lactea: **Calc.** Carbo veg. Dulc. Graph. Lyc. **Merc. Rhus.** *Sassap.* Staph.

Damp skin: Alum. Ars. Calc. Carbo veget. Cic. *Clem.* Dulc. *Graph.* **Lyc. Merc.** Nitric ac. Petr. Rhus. Sepiæ. *Sil. Sulph.*

Desquamation: Acon. **Amm.** Amm. mur. Arsen. *Aur. Bell.* Bov. Caustic. Clem. **Dulc.** Graph. Hell. Iod. **Mercur. Mezer.** Oleand. *Pros.* Phos. ac. Puls. Rhus. Secale corn. *Sep.* Sil. Staph. *Veratr.*

Eruption.

In general: *Acon. Amm. carb.* Ant. crud. Arn. *Ars.* Aurum. Bar. Bov. *Bry.* **Calc. carb.** Canth. Carbo an. *Carbo veget. Caust.* Cic. **Clem.** Con. Cuprum. Cycl. *Dulc.* Ferr. *Graphit.* Hell. *Hep. Ipec.* Kali. *Lach. Lyc.* Magn. c. Magn. m. **Merc.** Natr. *Natr. mur. Nitric ac.* Nux vom. Oleander. Petr. Phosph. ac. *Puls.* Rhod. **Rhus.** Sassap. Selen. *Sepiæ.* **Sil.** Spigelia. *Staph.* Stront. **Sulphur.** *Sulph. ac. Thuj. Viola tr.* Zinc.

Eruption, peeling off: Ammon. **Bell.** Clem Hell. Led. Merc. *Mezer.* Phosph. **Sepiæ.** *Sil. Staph.*

– smarting: Bry. **Calc.** *Calc. caust. Caust. Euphorb.* Lach. *Led. Mezer.* Natr. mur. *Puls.* Sil. Spong. Sulph.

– vesicular: Ant. crud. **Ars.** Bry. **Canth.** Carbo an. Caustic. *Clem.* **Dulc.** Graphit. Hell. Hep. *Kali. Lach. Natr.* Natr. mur. *Nitric ac. Phosph.*

Eruption, vesicular: **Ran. bulb. Rhus.** Secale corn. Sep. Sulph.

– – gangrenous: *Arsen.* Carbo veg. Camph. **Sec. corn.**

– purulent: Ant. tart. *Ars. Asa f. Calc.* Clem. *Dulcam. Hep. Kali bichr. Lyc.* **Merc.** *Natr.* Natrum mur. Nitric ac. Puls. **Rhus.** Sec. corn. *Sep.* **Sil.** *Staph. Sulph.* Zinc.

– humid: Alum. Ars. Bovista. Carbo an. **Carb. veg.** *Caust. Clem.* Dulc. **Graphit.** Hep. Kali. *Lach.* Lyc. **Nitric ac.** Petr. **Rhus.** Selen. *Sep.* Sil. *Staph. Sulph.* Sulph. ac.

– flat: Ars. Asa f. **Bell.** Lach. *Lyc.* Natr. *Nitric ac.* Phosph. ac. *Selen. Sep.* Sil.

– corrosive: Ars. Baryt. **Bor.** Calc. *Cham.* Con. **Graphit.** Hep. Kali. *Lach.* **Mercur.** Natr. **Nitric ac. Petrol.** *Rhus.* Sep. **Sil.** Staph.

– yellowish: Creos. Euphorb. *Merc.* **Nitr. ac.**

– miliary: **Agar. Ars.** *Carbo veg.* Graph. *Hep. Led.* Natr. mur. Nux vom. Zinc.

– itching: Aco. *Ant. crud.* Ant. tart. Ars. *Bry.* Canth. **Caustic.** Cham. *Clem. Graphit.* Ignat. *Kali.* Lach. **Mercur.** Mezer. *Nitric ac.* **Oleand.** Ran. bulb. **Rhus.** *Sep.* Sil. **Staph. Sulph.** *Veratr.*

– coppery: Ars. **Carbo an.** Creos. *Lach.* Merc. **Rhus.** *Veratr.*

– nettle-rash: *Aco. Apis.* Ars. **Bell.** Bry. **Calc. c. Caust.** Cepa. *Cop.* **Dulc.** *Hep.* Ipec. *Lyc.* Natr. mur. Puls. **Rhus.** Sec corn. Petr. Sep. *Sulph.* Veratr.

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Eruption,
- scurfy: Alum. Ant. crudum. Bell. **Calc. c.** Carbo anim. Carbo veg. *Cic. Con.* Dulcam. **Graph.** Hep. *Lyc. Mercur.* Puls. **Rhus.** *Sassap. Sepiæ. Sil. Sulph.*
- scaly: *Amm. mur. Ars. Aur.* Bell. Bry. **Calc. c. Clem. Dulc.** *Graph.* Led. Lycopod. Merc. Oleand. **Phosphor.** Phosph. ac. Puls. Rhus. *Sep.* Sulph.
- dry: *Bar.* **Calc. c.** Carbo veg. Cuprum. **Dulc.** *Graph. Led.* Lycop. Magn. c. *Mercur.* Phosph. *Sep.* **Sil.** Staphysag. **Veratr.**
- rickly: **Bor.** *Calc. c. Cham.* Graph. Hep. Merc. *Natrum.* **Nitr. ac. Petr.** *Rhus.* Sil.

Herpes, generally: **Alumin.** *Ambr.* **Arsen.** Bov. Bryon. **Calc. c.** Carbo veg. Caust. *Chel.* **Clem.** Chlor. *Conium.* Creos. Dulc. *Fluor. ac.* **Graphit.** Hep. *Kali.* Lach. *Led. Lyc.* **Merc.** Natr. Natr. mur. *Nitric acid.* Oleander. *Petr.* **Rhus.** Phosph. **Sep.** *Silic. Spig.* Staph. **Sulph.**
- suppurating: Dulc. Lycopod. **Merc. Rhus.** *Sep.* Sil. Sulphur.
- humid: Bov. *Calcar. c. Clem.* Con. **Graphit.** *Hep.* Lach. **Lyc.** Natr. Nitric ac. *Rhus. Sep* Sil. Sulph.
- spreading: *Ars.* Calc. *Graph.* Lyc. Merc. Nitr. *Petr. Rhus.* **Sil.** Sulph.
- furfuraceous: **Ars. Calcar.** Dulc. Graphit. Sep. **Sil.** Sulphur.
- crusty: Bar. Bov. **Calc. c.** Clem. *Con.* Dulc. **Graphit.** Lach. Lyc. **Merc.** *Rhus.* Sep. **Sulph.**

Herpes,
- pustulous: Creos. **Mercur.** Sulph.
- ring-shaped: Natr. Natrum mur. *Sep.*
- scaly: Ars. **Clem.** Dulcam. *Merc.* Phosph. Rhus. *Sulph.*
- syphilitic: Aur. *Merc. Nitric ac.* Thuj.
- grape-shaped: Calc. c.
- dry: Ars. *Bov.* **Calc. carb.** *Dulc.* Graph. Led. Lyc. *Merc.* Rhus. **Sepiæ.** Sil. Sulphur. *Veratr.*

Measles: **Acon.** Ars. **Bell.** Bry. Coff. Dulcam. Iod. *Ipec.* Mercur. Phosph. *Puls. Rhus. Sulph.*

Miliaria, white: **Ars. Bryon.** Ipec. *Nux vom.* Sulph. Valer.
- of lying-in women: *Bry. Ipec.*

Pimples: *Ant. crud.* Ars. Bry. **Calc. c.** Canth. **Caustic.** Chamom. Con. *Dulc. Graph.* Kali. **Merc.** Natr. *Natrum mur. Nitric ac.* Phosph. Puls. *Rhus.* **Sep.** Sil. *Spong. Staph.* **Sulphur.** Sulph. ac. Thuj. *Zinc.*

Purple-rash: **Aco.** Bell. *Coff.* Sulph.

Pustules: **Ant. crud. Ant. tart.** Arn. *Ars.* Bell. Bryon. *Caust.* **Cic.** *Clem. Dulcam.* Hyosc. **Merc.** Nitr. ac Petr. Pulsat. **Rhus.** *Sil.* Staphys. **Sulph.**

Rash: **Acon.** *Ant. crud.* Ant. tart. Arn. *Ars.* **Bell. Bry.** Canth. *Carbo veg.* Causticum. Cham. Coffea. Graph. **Ipec.** Lach. **Merc.** Phosphor. ac. *Puls. Rhus.* Selen. Staph. *Sulphur.* Veratr.

Rubeola: **Acon. Bell.** Bry. Coff. Merc. **Puls.** Rhus.

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Scarlet-rash: **Aconit. Bell. Bry.** Coff. **Dulc. Ipecac.** *Merc. Phosph.* Sulph.
- suppressed: Apis. *Bry. Phos.* Sulph.

Smallpox: Ant. crud. *Antim. tart.* Arn Ars. Bell. *Canthar.* **Mercur.** Puls. **Rhus.** Sil. *Sulph.*
- spurious: Bell. *Merc.* Pulsat. *Rhus.*
- black: Ars. Rhus. Sec. corn. Sep. Sil.

Spots, blue: **Arn.** Ars. *Bry.* Con. Crot. **Lach.** Nitric ac. Nux mosch. Nux vom. Op. *Phosph.* Rhus. Sec. corn. *Sulphur. ac.*
- bloody (Petechia): **Arnica.** *Ars.* Bell. *Bry.* Calc. Conium. Crot. Ferr. *Hyosc.* **Laches.** Led. Nitric ac. Nux vomica. **Phosph.** Puls. *Rhus.* Ruta. Sec. corn. *Sep.* Sil. *Sulphur.* **Sulph. ac.**
- brown-red: Cann. **Nitr. ac.**
- raised: Merc.
- yellow: **Arn.** Ars. Conium. Ferr. Iod. Lach. Lycop. Petr. *Phosph.* **Sep.** *Sulph.*
- greenish: Arn. **Con.** Crot. Ruta. Sep.
- liver-colored: Ant. crud. Arn. Calc. *Carbo veg. Con.* Dulc. Ferr. **Lyc. Merc.** Natrum. *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. Phosph. **Sep.** *Sulph.*
- mottled: Crot. Thuj.
- dark-red: Natr. mur. Thuj.
- red: Amm. **Arn. Bell.** *Bry. Calc.* Carbo veg. *Coccul.* Cycl. Dulc. Graph. *Kali.* Lach. Lyc. *Magn. Merc. Nitr. ac.* **Phos. Rhus.** *Sabad.* Sep. *Sil. Sulphur.* **Sulph. ac.**
- scarlet-red: *Amm.* **Bell.**

Spots,
- black: Crot. *Lach. Sec. corn.*
- violet: Veratr.
- white: A.um. **Ars.** *Phosph.* Sep. Sil. Sulph.

Varicella: *Ant. crud. Ant. tart.* Bryon. Carbo veg. Ipec. Led. **Merc. Pulsat.** *Rhus.* Sep. *Sil.*

Zona: Ars. Graph. **Mercur. Rhus.** *Sil.* Sulph.

Excrescences.

Chilblains: **Agar.** *Ant. crud. Arn.* Carbo an. *Cham.* Lycop. Nitr. **Petr.** *Phosph.* **Puls.** Rhus. *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Thuj.
- blistered: Cepa. *Nitric acid Rhus.*
- blue-red: Arn. *Puls.*
- inflamed: Cham. *Nitric acid Puls.* Sulph.
- itching: *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. Sulph.

Fungus hæmatodes: **Arsen.** Calc. *Carbo an.* Carbo veget. *Lach.* Lycop. *Merc.* Nitric ac. **Phosph.** *Sil.* Sulph. *Thuj.*

Fungus medullaris: *Carbo an. Phosph.* Sil.

Fungus articularis: **Antim. crud. Ars.** Creos. Iod. Lach. Rhus. **Sil.** Staph. *Sulph.*

Ganglia: Amm. c. **Calc. c.** Phosph. **Sil.** Zinc.

Moles: *Calc. Carbo veg.* Merc. *Phosph. Sep.* Sil. Sulph. Sulph. ac. **Thuj.**

Noma: Aur. mur. Creos. Fluor. ac. *Iod.* Sec. corn.

Polypi: Aur. **Calc.** *Con.* Hep. Lyc. *Merc.* Nitric ac. **Phos.** *Puls. Sil.* **Staph.** Sulphur. Teucr. Thuj.

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Steatoma: *Antim. crud.* Baryt. **Calc. c.** *Graph.* Hep. *Nitric ac.* Sabin. Sil. *Sulph.*

Sycosic warts: Calcar. Lycop. *Nitric ac.* Phosph. ac. Sabina. **Thuj.**

– horny: Ant. crud.

Warts: Arsen. Bar. *Bell.* Bor. **Calc. Caust.** Cepa. *Dulc.* Hep. *Kali bichr.* Lach. Lyc. Natr. **Nitr. ac.** *Petr.* Phos. ac. *Rhus.* Ruta. *Sangn. Sep.* Sil. Staph. *Sulph.* **Thuj.**

– bleeding: *Natr. c.* Nitric ac. Sulph. ac. *Thuj.*

– burning: Arsen. Petr. Rhus. Thuj.

– suppurating: Caust *Hep.* Sil.

– inflamed: Calc. *Natr. c.* Nitr. ac. Rhus. Sil.

– flat: Calc. c. *Dulc.*

– pedunculated: Dulcam. *Lyc.* Sabin. Thuj.

– horny: *Ant. crud.* Natr. carb. Sulph. Thuj.

– small: *Calc.* Rhus. Sulph.

– painful: Calc. c. Nitric acid. Sulph. Thuj.

– split: Lyc. Nitric ac. Phosph. ac. Thuj.

Erysipelas: *Acon.* Arn. Arsen. **Bell.** *Bry.* Calc. c. *Camph.* Canth. Carbo an. Graph. *Hep. Iod. Lach.* **Merc.** Nitric ac. Phos. **Puls. Rhus.** Sabad. Sep. *Sulph.*

– vesicular: *Ars.* Bell. Canthar. *Graph Lach.* Phosphor. Puls. **Rhus.** *Sep.* Sulph.

– flying: *Bell.* **Puls.** Rhus.

– smooth: *Acon. Amm.* **Bell.** *Merc.*

– with swelling: *Amm.* **Apis.** *Ars.* Bar. **Bell.** Bryon. Calc. **Graph.** Hep. *Lycop. Merc.* Nitric ac. Phos. Rhus. *Sulph.*

Formication: *Arn.* Bar. Carbo veg. *Bell.* Kali. Laur. *Lycop.* Mur. ac. Natrum. **N. vom.** Oleand. *Phos. ac.* Plat. Puls. **Rhod.** *Rhus.* **Sec. corn.** Sep. Spig. *Staph.* Sulph.

Freckles: Alum. Antim. crud. **Calc. c.** Graph. *Lyc.* Merc. **Natr.** Puls. *Sep. Sulph.*

Gangrene, humid: *Ars. China. Hell.* Phosph. Sec. corn.

– hot: *Ars.* Carbo veget. **Sec. corn.**

– cold: **Ars.** Asa f. *Carbo an. Fluor. ac.* Plumbum. **Secale corn.** *Sil.* Squill. Sulph.

Hang-nails: *Calc. Merc.* **Natr. mur. Rhus.** Stann. **Sulphur.**

Itch: Ant. crudum. Ars. Calc. *Carbo veg.* **Caust.** Dulcam. Graph. Lach. Mang. **Merc.** *Phosph. ac. Psor.* Selen. Sep. **Sulph.** Veratr.

– greasy: Caust. Merc.

Itching: *Acon.* Alum. Ambra. *Ant. crud.* Arg. Asa fœt. *Bar.* Calad. *Calc. c.* Canth. Carbo veg. *Caust.* Chel. Cic. Clem. Con. *Cycl.* Euphorb. Ferrum. **Graph.** Hep. Ignatia. Kali. *Lach.* Led. **Lyc.** Magn. mur. **Merc.** Mur. ac. *Natr. mur.* Nux vom. Oleand. Op. Phos. *Plat. Puls.* Rhodod. **Rhus.** Ruta. *Sangn. Selen. Sep. Spig.* Spong. Staph. **Sulph. Sulphur. ac.** Thuj. *Vit.*

Numbness: Ambr. *Anac.* Chamom. *Lach.* Lycop. *Nux vom. Oleand.* Phosph. Phosph. ac. Plat. *Puls.* Rhus. **Sec. corn.** Sulph.

Pain, as if sore: *Alum. Arnica. Bry.* Canth. Caust. Cic. Colch. Graph. **Hep.** *Ign.* Kali. Mercur. *Natr. mur. Petr.* Phosph.

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Puls. Rhus. *Sep.* Sulph. Sulphur. ac. Zinc.

Pityriasis: Ars. *Merc.* Oleand. **Sabad.** *Sulph.*

Pores, black: Graphit. **Natr.** Nitric ac. *Sulph.*

Prickling: Agar. Bellad. Croc. Mezer. Plat. Sabad. Sulphur. Zinc.

Pus, bloody: **Ars. Asa fœt.** *Carbo veg.* Hep. Kali. *Lach. Lyc.* **Merc.** Nitric ac. Puls. *Sil.* Sulph. *Sulph. ac.*

– – brownish: Carbo veg. Con. Rhus. Sil.

– – thick: Hep. Merc. **Sil.**

– – thin: **Asa f.** Carbo veget. *Caust. Merc.* Puls. *Sil.* Sulph.

– – yellow: **Ars.** Bryon. *Calc.* **Carbo veget.** Caust. *Cic. Hep.* Lyc. **Merc.** *Phosphor. Puls.* Sep. **Sil.** *Staph. Sulph.*

– – yellow-green: *Sil.*

– – gray: Caust. Lyc. Sil.

– – greenish: *Asa f.* Caustic. **Merc.** Puls. Rhus. *Sil.*

– – ichorous: **Ars. Asa fœt.** *Carbo veg. Chin.* Graph. *Merc.* Nitric ac. Phos. *Rhus.* Sangn. *Sil.*

– – with mites: Sabad. Sil.

– – copious: Arsen. **Asa fœt.** Canth. Calc. **Mercur.** Puls. **Rhus.** *Sep. Sil.*

– – sour-smelling: *Hep.*

– – acrid: **Ars.** Caustic. Clem. **Merc.** *Nitric ac. Rhus.* Sep. **Sil.**

– – fetid: **Ars. Asa f.** Carbo veg. *Chin.* Graph. Hep. *Lach. Lyc.* **Merc.** Nitric ac. **Sil.** Sulph. *Sec. corn.*

– – watery: **Ars. Asa fœt.** *Caust.* **Merc.** Nitric ac. Ran. sc. *Rhus. Sil.* Sulph.

Pus, bloody:

– – white like milk: *Calc. Hell.* Lyc. *Puls.* Sulph.

– – too little: *Calc.* Dulc. Hep **Lach. Merc.** Phos. Plumb. Sil.

– – viscous: **Ars.** *Con.* Mercur. Viola tr.

Skin, dry: Aconit. Amm. Arn *Ars. Bell. Bry.* **Calc. carb.** Cham. China. *Colch.* Dulcam. Graphit. Hep. **Hyosc. Iod. Kali.** *Led. Lyc.* Merc. **Natrum.** Nitric ac. *Nux mosch.* Op. **Phosph.** Phosphor ac. Puls. Rhus. **Secale corn.** *Seneg.* Squill. *Sil.* Staph. *Sulphur. Verb.*

– hard: **Ant. crud. Arsen.** Dulc. *Graph.* Lach. Phosph. **Rhus.** Sep. Sil.

– rough: *Apis.* Bell. **Calc. c.** *Iod.* Merc. Natr. Rhus. **Sep.** Sulph.

– wrinkled: *Ambra.* Ant. crud. **Calc. c.** *Camph. Cupr. Hell.* **Iod. Lyc. Phosph. ac.** Rhus. **Sec. corn.** Sep. Spig. *Veratr.*

– relaxed: **Calc. carb.** Caps. *Chin. Coccul.* Cuprum. *Ferr.* Graph. Hell. **Iod.** Lach. *Lyc.* Merc. Natr. **Sec. corn.** Sulphur. *Veratr.*

– sensitive: *Agar.* **Ars.** Asa f. *Bell.* **Calc.** Carbo an. Carbo veg. *Caust. Chin.* Ferr. Hep. Ign. **Lach.** Led. **Lyc.** Natr. mur. Nitric ac. *Nux vom. Petr.* Phosph. ac. *Puls.* Ran. bulb. *Rhus.* **Sil.** Spig. Thuj. *Veratr.*

– – to contact: *Bellad.* Bryon. Camph. Colch. N. vom. Puls. *Spig.*

– – humid air: **Amm. carb.** *Calc. c.* Carbo veg. Dulc. **N. mosch. Puls.** *Rhod. Rhus.*

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Skin, sensitive

– – to cold air: *Amm. c. Calc. c.* Carbo veg. Caust. Lyc. *Nux vom.* Rhod. Sec. corn. *Sep.*

– – to warm air: Calcar. Puls. Sep.

Stitches: Acon. **Arn.** Arsen. Bar. *Bell.* **Bry.** *Calc.* Canth. Caust. Coccul. **Con.** Dulcam. **Graph.** Hell. *Ign.* Lycopod. *Merc.* **Nitric ac.** Nux vom. Oleand. *Puls. Ran. sc.* **Rhus.** Sabad. *Sep.* Spong. Staphys. *Sulph.* Tar. Thuj. *Viola tr.*

Swelling in general: *Ant. crud.* **Apis. Arn. Ars.** *Aur. mur. Bell.* **Bry.** *Calc. c.* Calc. ph. *Canth.* **Chin.** Colchic. Con. Dig. *Dulc. Ferr. Hell.* Iodine. Kali. Lach *Led. Lyc.* **Merc.** Nitric ac. Op. Phos. Plumb. *Puls.* Rhodod. *Rhus. Ruta.* Samb. **Sep.** Sil. **Sulph.**

– pale: Arn. **Bry.** *Calc. Chin.* Ferr. Lach. *Lyc.* Merc. Puls. Rhus. *Sep.*

– inflamed: **Acon.** *Ars.* Asa f. *Bell.* **Bry.** Caustic. **Hep.** Lach. **Merc.** Nitr. ac **Puls.** *Rhus.* Ruta. *Sil.* **Sulph.**

– hard: Arn. **Ars.** Asa f. *Bell. Bry. Carbo an.* Caustic. *Con. Hep. Lach.* **Phosph.** *Puls. Rhus.* Sabin. Stront. *Sulph.*

– cold: **Ars.** Chin. *Con.* Lach. Puls. Sec. corn.

– erysipelatous: **Apis. Bell.** *Merc.* Rhus.

– dropsical: *Ant. crud.* **Apis. Ars. Aurum mur.** Bell. **Bry.** Canth. *Cepa.* **China.** Con. *Dig.* Dulc. *Ferr.* **Hell.** Iod. Kali. *Led. Lyc. Mercur.* Nitr. ac. Phosph. *Puls.* Rhod. Rhus. Samb Squill. *Seneg.* **Sep. Sulph.**

Ulcers.

In general: Ant. crud. *Arsen.* **Asa fœt.** Aur. Bell. Bryon. **Calc. c.** *Calc. ph. Carbo an. Carbo veg.* Caust. Cham. Con. Creos. **Hep.** Iod. Kali. *Lach. Lyc.* **Merc.** Natr. **Nitr. ac.** Nux vom. *Petr.* Phosph. Ph. ac. *Puls. Rhus.* Ruta. Sangn. *Sec. corn. Sassap.* Sep. **Sil.** *Staph.* **Sulph.** Thuj.

Ulcers, blueish: Ars. Aur. *Con.* Hep. **Lach.** *Merc.* Sec. corn.

– bleed, liable to: **Ars.** Asa f. **Carbo veget.** *Con.* Hep. *Lach.* Lyc. **Merc.** Nitric ac. *Phosph.* Puls. Sil. Sulphur. **Sulph. ac.**

– burning: **Ars. Asa f.** Bell. Carbo veg. **Caustic.** Clem. Hep. *Lyc.* **Merc.** Mur. acid. Nux vom. *Nitric ac.* Phosph. Puls. *Rhus.* **Sil.** *Sulph.*

– fistulous: Antim. crud. Apis. *Asa f.* Bell. **Calc. c.** Caust. Con. *Lyc.* Merc. Nitric acid. *Phosph. Puls.* **Sil.** Sulph.

– flat: Ars. **Lach.** Sil.

– with swelling: Ars. *Bell.* Bry. *Hep.* Kali. **Merc.** Nitric ac. *Puls. Rhus.* Sep. Sil. **Sulph.**

– hard swelling: **Ars.** *Asa fœt. Bell. Calc.* Con. Hep. **Lach.** *Lyc. Merc.* Puls. *Sangn.* Sil.

– margins evested: *Ars. Asa f.* Hep. **Merc.** *Petr.* Rhus. **Sil.** Sulph.

– itching: Ant. tart. *Ars.* Caustic. Chin. **Hep.** *Lyc.* Nitric ac. Phosph. ac. Puls. **Rhus. Sil. Sulph.**

– cancerous: **Ars.** Ast. **Carb. an.** Carbo veg. Con. *Crevs.* Graph. Hep. *Lach.* Mercur. Rhus. *Sil.* Sulph.

– mercurial: Alum. Asa fœt.

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Ulcers:

Carb. veg. Fluor. ac. **Hepar. Lach.** Lycop. Mezer. **Nitric ac.** Sassap. Sulph. Thuj.

- salt-rheum, like: **Ars.** Graph. *Lyc. Sep.* Sil. **Sulph.**
- painful: **Arn. Ars.** *Asa f.* **Carbo veg.** *Caust.* Cham. Con. Creos. **Graphit.** *Hep. Lach. Lyc.* **Merc.** Nitric ac. Petr. Phosph Phos. ac. Puls. *Sabin.* Sep. *Sil.* Sulph. Verat.
- painless: **Ars.** Bellad. Carbo an. Carbo vegetab. Cic. *Con.* Hyosc. Lach. *Lycop. Oleand.* Phosph. **Phosph. ac.** Puls. **Sec. corn.** Sulph.
- with ash-colored base: **Mercur.** *Nitric ac.* Thuj.
- spongy: **Ars. Carbo an.** *Carbo veg.* Clem. *Lach. Merc. Petr.* Phosph. Sep. **Sil.** Sulphur. Thuj.
- lardaceous: Hep. **Mercur.** Nitric ac.
- stitches in ulcers: Ars **Bell.** *Bry.* Carb. veg. Graph. **Hep.** *Lyc.* Mercur. Nitric ac. *Petr. Puls.* **Sil.** *Sulph.*
- syphilitic: *Aur.* Carbo veget. *Fluor ac.* Kali bichr. **Nitric ac. Merc.** Phos. ac. *Sangu.* Thuj.
- deep: *Asa f. Calc. c. Con.* Hep. Lach. Lyc. **Merc.** Nitric ac. *Puls.* **Sil.** Sulph.
- insensible: **Ars.** Calc. carb. **Carbo veg. Con.** Iodine. *Lach.* Laur. *Lyc.* Phosph. ac. *Sec. corn.* Sil.
- unhealthy: *Calc. c. Cham. Chel.* **Hep. Lach.** *Mercur. Petr. Rhus.* **Sil.** *Staph.*
- ulcerative pain: *Asa f.* Calc. Graph. **Phos.** Puls. **Rhus. Sil.** *Sulph.* Zinc.
- suppurating: *Arsen. Asa fœt. Calc. c.* Canthar. *Carbo veg.* Caustic. Con. Creos. *Graph.* **Hep.** *Lyc.* **Merc.** Mur. ac. *Nitric ac.* Puls. **Rhus.** Ruta. Sec. corn. Sep. **Sil.** *Staphys.* **Sulph.** Sulph. ac.
- with proud flesh: *Ars.* Carbo an. *Cham.* Creos. Graph. Hep. Lach. Merc. **Petr.** *Sep.* **Sil.** *Sulph.*
- painfully sore: Ars. Bell. Calcar. Graph. **Hep.** *Merc.* Nux vom. Puls. Sep. *Sulph.*
- shaggy: Lach. Merc. Phosph. ac. Thuj.

Varices: Ant. tart. **Arn.** Ars. **Carbo veg.** Caust. *Ferrum.* Graph. Lach. **Lyc.** Natrum mur. **Pulsat.** Spig. *Sulph.* Thuj.

Veins, swelling of: *Arn.* Bell. **Chin.** Croc. **Ferr.** Graph. Hyosc. **Phos.** Pulsat. *Sulph. Thuj.*

Wounds: **Arn.** Carbo veget. *Hep.* Lach. Merc. Phosphor. *Puls, Rhus.* Staph. *Sulphur. Sulph. ac.* Zinc.

- bleeding: **Arn. Laches.** *Phosph.* Sulph. *Sulph. ac.*
- cut: *Arn.* **Staph.** *Sulph. ac.*
- contused: **Arn.** *Con.* Hepar. Rhus. **Ruta.** Sulph. ac.
- punctured: *Carbo veget.* Cic. *Con.* Hep. *Nitric ac.*
- – by insects: Aconit. Apis. Arn. *Bell. Calad.* Lach. Merc. Seneg.
- burns: Aco. Arn. *Ars.* **Canthar.** *Carbo veg.* **Caustic.** Creos. Sulph. ac. **Urtic. ur.**

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XXIX. SLEEP, DREAMS.

Clairvoyant state: Acon. *Op. Phosph.* Sil. *Sulph.*

Drowsiness, in the evening: Ant. tart. **Ars.** Asa f. Bar. *Bell.* Bov. **Calc. c.** China. Cin. **Con.** *Croc.* Crotal. Ign. **Kali. Lach. Laur.** Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Phosph. **Ph. ac. Puls.** Rhus. *Selen. Sil.* Valer.

– in the morning: Ant. crudum. Arn. Asa f. **Calc. c.** *Caust.* **Con. Graph.** *Kali.* Merc. **Natr.** Natr. mur. **N. vom.** Phosphor. *Phosph. ac. Puls.* Rhus. **Sep.** Sil. Spig. Stram. *Sulph.*

– in the afternoon: *Agar.* Canthar. Caust. Chin. Coff. *Croc.* Graphit. Guaj. Ignat. **Kali.** *Lach.* Laur. Lycop. Mur. ac. *Natr.* Natr. mur. *N. vom.* Ol. an. **Phosph.** Pulsat. *Rhus.* Sep. Sil. Staph. **Sulph.** Thuj. Veratr. *Viol. tr.* **Zinc.**

– in the day-time: Agar. Ambr. *Amm. carb.* Anac. *Ant. crud.* **Ant. tart.** *Ars.* Asa f. Aur. Bell. *Bry.* **Calc. c.** Canthar. **Carbo veg.** Caust. Cham. *China.* Coccul. **Con.** *Croc.* Dulc. Ferr. Gent. *Graph.* Hell. Ign. **Kali.** *Lact. Laur.* Led. *Lyc.* **Merc.** Mosch. **Natr.** *Natr. mur.* Nitr. ac. *N. mosch. N. vom.* **Op.** Phosph. *Phosph. ac.* **Puls.** Ran. bulb. Rheum. Rhus. *Sabad. Selen.* **Sep.** Sil. Stram. **Sulph.** Tart. **Veratrum.** Viola tr.

– in the forenoon: Agar. **Ant. crud.** *Ant. tart.* Cannabis. **Carbo veg.** Fluor. ac. Graphit. **Kali.** Laches. *Mosch.*

Drowsiness: **Natr.** *Sabad. Sassap.* Sepia. Sulph.

– excessive: **Ant. tart.** Coff. *Croc. N. mosch. Op.* Phosph. ac.

Falling asleep too late: Alum. *Anac.* Ant. tart. *Ars.* Bellad. *Bry.* Calad. **Calc. c.** Carbo an. *Carbo veg.* Caust. **Chin.** Creos. Graphit. Guaj. Ignat. *Lach.* Led. *Lyc.* **Merc. Natrum carb. Natr. mur. N. vom.** Petr. **Phosphor. Puls.** *Rhus.* Selen. *Sep.* **Sil.** *Spig.* Stann. Sulph.

Positions in sleep.

Arms above the head: Calc. c. N. vom. Plat. **Puls.** Veratr.

On the stomach: *Bell.* Coccul. Ign. Stram.

Legs stretched: Bellad. Cham. *Puls.*

– drawn up: Carbo veg. *Cham.* Plat. *Puls.*

– – only one: Stann.

Hand under the occiput: *Ign.*

– under the head: *Antim. tart.* Ars. *N. vom.* Pulsat. Spigel. Viol. od.

Both hands under the occiput: Ambr.

Knees spread: *Cham.* M. arct. Plat. Viol. od.

Head drawn back: *Bell.* Cina. Hell. Hyosc. Ign.

– inclined forward: Cic. *Puls.* Staph. Viol. od.

– stooping: Arn. *Spong.*

– towards the back: Ambr. Ant. tart. Ars. *Bry. Calc. c.* China

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Head:
Cic. Ferr. *Ign.* Lyc. *Nux vom.* Phosph. **Puls.** *Rhus.* Stram. Sulph.
- on one side: Bar. Merc. *Natr.* Nux vom. **Phosph.** Spigel. Sulph.
- to left side: Lyc. Natr. carb. Phosph.
- to right side: Merc. Phosph.

Sitting: Acon. **Ars.** *Lyc. Puls.* Sulph.

Sleep, with nightmare: Calcar. caust. Puls. Sulph.
- with starting up: *Ars.* **Bell. Cham.** *Cina.* Coff. Graphit. *Ign.* Ipecac. Kali. *Lycop. Op. Samb.* Sulph.
- with screaming: *Antim. tart.* **Bell.** Cham. *Rheum. Zinc.*
- with eyes half open: Cin. Ipec. Op.
- stupid: **Ant. tart. Bell.** *Calad. Calc c.* Camphor. Cic. *Con. Croc.* Graph. *Ign. Led.* **N. mosch.** Nux vom. **Op.** Phosph. Puls. *Sec. corn. Spig.* Valer.
- with throwing off the cover: Cham. Con. *Puls.*
- sound: Ant. crud. **Antim. tart.** Ars. Bell. Camph. Cic. Croc. *Ign.* **Led.** Mosch. **N. mosch. Op.** Phosphor. ac. *Puls. Sec. corn.* Selen. Stram. **Veratr.**
- with grasping at flocks: *Ant. tart.* Ars. *Hyosc.*
- early: Anac. Ant. tart. Asa f. **Calc.** Caust. **Con.** *Croc.* **Graph.** Ignat. *Kali.* Laur. Lyc. **Merc.** *Natr.* **N. vom.** Phosphor. *Phosph. ac. Puls.* **Sep.** Sil. *Sulph.* Veratr.

Sleep,
- settling down in bed: Muriat. acid.
- tossing about: Arsen. **Bell.** Chamom. *Cin. Hep. Laches.* Rheum. Rhus.
- too long: Arn. Bellad. *Calc.* Carbo veget. Coccul. Hyosc. Kali. *Ign. Merc. N. vom. Phos.* Phosph. ac. Plat. Sep. *Verat.*
- too light: Anac. **Ars.** Bry. Carbo veg. *Chin.* Ferr. *Ignat.* **Merc.** *N. vom.* Ol. an. *Selen.* **Sil.**
- with open mouth: Cin. Merc. Rhus.
- with somnambulism: Bryon. Phosph. *Sulph.*
- with talking: Alum. Arnica. *Bell.* Carbo an. *Cham.* Magn. c. Nux vom. Puls. *Rhus. Sil.* Sulph.
- slumber-like: *Graph.*
- with snoring: **Camphor.** Cham. Chin. Dulc. Fluor. ac. *Graph.* Hep. **Op. Sil.** *Sulph.* Stram.
- loud talking: *N. vom.*
- with moaning: Alum. Cham. *Ign.* Merc. *Op.*
- with involuntary stool: Arn.
- unrefreshing: Aconit. *Alum. Ambr.* Ant. tart. Bellad. Bry. **Calc.** Cann. Carbo vegetab. *Caust.* Chel. Chin. Cic. **Con.** *Croc.* Ferr. **Graphit.** *Hep.* **Ign.** Kali. *Lach.* Lyc. Magn. mur. Merc. *Natr. Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. N. vom. **Op.** Petr. **Phosph.** Phosph. ac. *Puls.* Rhus. Secale corn. *Selen. Sil.* Spigel. Staphys. *Sulph.* Viola tric.
- restless: *Agn. Alum.* Antim. tart. **Ars.** Asa f. Aur. **Bar.** *Bell.* Bor. Bryon. *Calc.* Canc.

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Sleep:
Cann. Caust. Cina. **Cham.** China. Coccul. Coffea. Coloc. *Creos.* Daph. Dig. **Dulcam.** *Ferr.* Graph. Hep. *Ign.* **Kali.** *Lach. Lyc.* Mang. **Mercur.** Mosch. Mur. ac. *Natr.* Nitric ac. *N. vom. Petr.* Phos. **Puls.** Rat. Rheum. Rhod. **Rhus.** *Sabad.* Sec. corn. **Sep.** *Sil.* Sulphur. Tereb. *Thuj. Veratr.* Viola tr.

– interrupted: **Ars.** *Cina.* Coccul. Ignat. *Kali. Merc. Pulsat. Rhus.* Sulph.

Sleeplessness: Acon. Ambra. Anac. *Ars.* Bar. *Bell. Bryon.* **Calc. c. Camph.** Cann. Caust. **Cham. Chin.** *Cin.* **Coff.** *Con.* Creos. *Daph.* Dig. Dulc. *Ferr. Fluor. ac.* Graph. *Hep.* Hydr. ac. *Hyosc.* Ignat. **Kali.** Lach. Led. **Lycop. Merc. Mosch.** *Natr.* Nux vom. Op. Oleand. Phosphor. **Puls.** Rhod. **Rhus.** Sangn. Selen. **Sep.** *Sil.* Squill. *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Thuj. Valer. Verat. *Vinc.*

– before midnight: Ars. Bellad. *Bry.* **Calc. c.** Carbo anim. *Carbo veget. Chin.* Con. Cycl. *Graph. Ign.* **Kali. Laches.** Lyc. *Merc.* Natr. Nitric acid. **Phosph. Puls. Rhus.** Selen. **Sep.** *Sil.* Spig. Staph. Sulph. *Valer.*

– after midnight: **Ars.** Asa f. Aur. *Caps. Coff. Hep. Hyosc.* **Kali.** Lach. *Lyc.* Merc. *Natrum.* Nitric ac. *N. vom.* Plat. *Puls. Rhodod.* **Rhus.** Samb. **Sep.** *Sil.* Sulph. ac. Thuj.

Sopor: Agn. *Ant. crud.* **Ant. tart.** Arn. Bar. *Bell. Brom. Camph. Cic. Con.* **Croc.** Graphit. *Hell.* Ignat. Kali. *Lact. Laur* Merc. Mosch. N. mosch.

Sopor:
Op. *Phosph. ac.* Plumb. *Puls.* Sec. corn. **Veratr.** Vit.

Waking, too early: Ars. *Asa f.* Bryon. Calc. c. **Coff.** Croc. Dulc. Hep. *Ign.* **Kali.** Lyc. Magn. Mur. ac. **Natr. carbon. N. vom.** *Phosph. ac. Ran. bulb.* Rhod. Sep. *Sil.*

– frequent: *Ambra.* Ant. crud. Arn. **Ars.** *Bell.* Bism. *Calc. c.* Cann. Carbo anim. Caust. *Cham. Chin.* Cic. **Coff.** Dig. *Fluor. ac.* Graph. *Hep.* **Kali.** *Lyc.* Mang. Merc. Nitric ac. **Nux vom.** Phell. Phosph. **Pulsat.** *Rhus.* Ruta. Samb. Selen. **Sep.** Sil. Staph. **Sulphur.** Sulph. ac. *Tereb.* Teucrium. Zinc.

– difficult: Antim. tart. **Con.** *Nitric ac.* Op. Rhus.

– too late: Arn. *Calc.* Caustic. **China. Con.** *Graph. Kali.* Lach. Laur. Merc. *Natr. carb.* **Nux vom.** Olean. Phosph. **Phosph. ac.** Pulsat. **Sep.** Sil. Sulph.

Yawning: *Ant. tart.* **Ars.** Bell. Bry. Calc. c *Caust.* Chamom. *Cin.* Coccul. Creos. **Croc.** Ferr. Hell. **Ign.** Kali. *Laur.* Lyc. Mur. ac. Natr. *Natr. mur.* **N. vom. Op.** Phos. **Puls.** Rhus. Sep. *Sil.* Stann. *Staph.* Sulph. Veratr.

– with stretching: **Ars.** Calc. c. Caust. Cham. *Ign. Ipec. N. vom. Puls.* **Rhus.** Spongia. **Staph.** Valer.

– spasmodic: **Ign.** *Plat.* Rhus.

Dreams.

In general: Acon. *Alum.* Ambra. Ant. tart. Arn. Bellad. *Bry. Calc.* Caps. *Carbo veget.*

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In general:
Cham. **Chin.** Cic. Con. *Croc. Graph.* Hell. Hep. **Ignat.** *Kali.* Lach. Laur. Lycop. M. arct. *Magn.* Mang. *Merc.* **Natrum.** *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. **N. vom.** *Op.* Par. *Phosphor. Phosph. ac.* **Puls.** Ran. sc. *Rhus.* Sabad. Sec. corn. Sep. *Sil.* Stann. **Staph.** Stram. **Sulph.** Thuj. *Valer.* Vit.

Anxious: Acon. Ambr. *Anac.* Arn. **Ars.** Aur. Bar. *Bellad.* **Calc. c.** Cann. *Carbo veget.* **Caust.** Chamom. *Chin. Con.* Creos. *Fluor. ac.* **Graphit.** Hep. Iod. *Ign. Kali.* Lycop. Magn. carb. Merc. *Natr.* **Natrum mur. N. vom.** Op. *Phosph.* Psor. **Puls.** *Rhus. Sassap.* Sep. *Stram.* Sulphur. Teucr. **Thuj. Veratr.**

- of thieves: Aur. **Magn. m.** Merc. Veratr.
- of falling: Bell. Digit. Ignat. Merc. Phosph. ac. **Thuj.**
- – into water: Ferr. Magn. c.
- of fire: Alum. Anac. Antim. tart. Calc. carb. *Hep. Plagn.* **Magn. mur.** Phos. Rhus. **Spig.**
- of war: Hyosc. Magn. carb. Thuj.
- of animals: Arn. Hyosc. *Nux vom.*
- of wild animals: *N. vom.*
- of death: Coccul. Kali carb. N. vom. Plat.
- of dead bodies: Anac. **Ars.** Aur. Brom. Calc. c. *Graphit.* Iod. **Kali.** *Magn. carb. Phos. ac.* Sulph. ac. **Thuj.**
- of poisoning: Natr. mur.
- of imprisonment: Clem.
- of dead persons: Natr. carb. Sulph. ac.

Anxious,
- of water: *Amm. mur.* Arsen. Ferr. *Graph.* Ign. *Magn. carb.* Merc. Natr. Nitr. Sil.
- of quarreling: *Arn.* Calcar. Cham. Magn. carb. **N. vom.** *Phosph. Puls.* Selen. Stann.
- vexeing: Ambra. **Ars.** *Asar.* Caust. *Cham.* Con. Hep. *Ign.* Natr. N. vom. Phell. Phosph. Rhus. *Staph.* Sulph.
- pleasant: Agar. Alum. Ant. crud. **Calc. c.** Carbo veget. Coccul. *Coff.* Croc. Graphit. Ignat. **Kali.** Lach. Mercur. **Natr.** Natr. mur. *Nux vom. Op.* Phosph. **Puls.** *Sep.* Sil. **Staph.** Sulph. *Viol. tr.*
- of flowers: Natr. c.
- of fine country: Ol. an.
- of gold: Cycl. Magn. c.
- of journeys: Crot. *Lach. Magn carb.* Op.
- of dancing: Magn. carb.
- continued: Calc. carb. **Ign.** *Natr. c.* Puls.
- nauseous: Amm. carb. Natr. mur. Zinc.
- that can be remembered: Bell. Natr. mur. Phosph.
- frightful: Calcar. c. **China. Graph. Kali.** *Lyc. N. vom.* Op. Phosph. Puls.
- lascivious: Ant. crud. Calc c. *Canth.* Chel. Con. *Graph.* **Ign.** *Kali. Lach.* Lyc. Merc. **Natr.** *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** Oleand. Op. *Plat.* Plumbum Puls. Sep. *Staph.* Thuj. Vinc. *Viol. tr.*
- indifferent: **Chin.** *Ign. Nux vom.* Puls. Stront. Sulph.
- half-awake: *Op.*
- vivid: *Anac.* Arn. Ars. Bell **Calc. c.** Canth. Cham. *Cic* Coffea. *Con* Fluor. ac. *Ignat.*

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Anxious:
Lach. Lyc. **Magn. carb.** Mang. *Merc. Natr.* **Natrum mur.** *Petr.* **Phosph.** Puls. *Rhus.* Ruta. *Sil.* Squill. **Sulph.**
- merry: Caust. Laur. Op.
- fanciful: *Calc. c.* Kali. Lach. Natr. Nitric ac.
- wandering: **Calc. c.** *Kali.* Lycop. **Natr. Natr. mur. N. vom.** *Sulph.*
- sad: *Ign.* Laur. Natr. c. Op. Phosph. *Zinc.*

Anxious:
- that cannot be remembered: Aur. Bellad. Cic. **Hell.** *Ign.* Iod. Lach. *Lyc.* Merc. Natr. Natr. mur. Ol. an Plat. Rhus. Samb. *Selen. Spig.* Sulph. Tar. **Veratr.**
- confused: Bar *Calc. c.* **Chin.** Cic. Crot. Hell Led. M. austr. *Natr.* Petr. Phos. *Puls.* Spig. Stann.
- wakeful: **Acon.** *Arn.* Bell. Cham. **Lach.** Mercur. **Nux vom.** *Op.* Phos. ac. Stram.

XXX. GENERAL SYMPTOMS.

(All the pains which belong exclusively or more particularly to a certain part should be looked for under that head.)

Aggravation,
- in the afternoon: Agar. *Alum. Ant. crud.* Asa f. **Bell.** Bism. Calc. *Canth. Carbo veg.* Caustic. Cic. *Coccul.* Coloc. *Con.* Creos. *Ferr. Hell. Ign. Lach.* Laur. **Lyc.** Mosch. *Nitr. Nitric ac. N. vom.* Op. Phosph. **Puls.** Ruta. **Selen.** Seneg. *Sil.* Spig. Staph. *Teucr.* **Thuj.** Veratr. Zinc.
- in the open air: *Agar.* Ambr. Arn. Bar. Calc. Camph. Carb. an. **Cham.** *Chin.* **Coccul.** Coff. Ferr. *Guaj.* Ign. Lach. Lyc. M. austr. Mur. ac. Natr. *Nitric ac. N. mosch.* **N. vom.** Op. Phosph. ac. *Rhus.* Selen. **Sil.** *Spig.* Staphysag. *Stram.* Sulph. ac. Thuj. Viol. tr.
- when alone: Ars. Kali. **Lyc.** Stram.
- before breakfast: Amm. mur. Bar. **Calc.** Cann. Caustic. **Croc.** Ferr. *Ign.* **Iod.** Kali. Laches. *Lyc.* Nux vom. Plat.

Aggravation:
Plumb. Rhus. Sabad. *Spigel.* **Staph.** Valer. Verb.
- by changing one's position: *Caps.* Carbo veg. **Ferrum.** Lach. Lycopod. *Phosph. Puls.* Rhus.
- when chewing: Alum. **Amm.** Amm. mur. Bell. *Bry.* Calc. *China.* Euphr. *Hep.* **Ignat.** Mang. *Men.* Natr. mur Nitric ac. *Oleand. Phosph.* Phosph. ac. *Puls.* **Rhus.** Sabin. *Sep.* Staphysag. Sulph. ac. **Thuj.** *Zinc.*
- in the cold: Aco. *Amm.* Arn. *Arg.* **Ars.** Aur. *Bar.* Bellad. *Camph.* Carbo veg. **Caust.** Cic. Con. *Dulc.* Graph. **Hell.** *Hep.* Hyoscyam. Ign. **Kali.** Magn. Magn. muriat. *Mosch.* **N. vom.** Petr. Phos. *Rhod. Rhus. Sabad.* Sep. **Sil.** Spong. Squill. **Stront.** Sulphur. ac. Veratr.
- in company: Bar. Hell. *Lyc.*

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Aggravation:

Natr. Phosph. Plumbum. *Sep.* Stann.

- by contact: Acon. *Ang.* Arn. Ars. **Bell.** Bov. *Bry.* Cann. *Carb. veg.* **Cham.** Chel. Cin. *Coccul.* Colch. *Cupr.* Ferrum. Graph. *Hell. Hep.* **Hyosc.** *Led. Lyc.* Magn. mur. Merc. *Mezer. Nitric ac.* **Nux vom.** Oleand. *Phosph. ac.* Pulsat. **Ran. bulb.** *Rhodod.* Rhus. **Sabin.** *Sec. corn. Sep.* Sil. **Spig.** Staph. *Stram.* Sulph. *Tart. emet.* Veratr.
- gentle contact: **Bell.** *China.* **N. vom.**
- by crying: Arn. **Bell.** *Cham.* Cupr. Lach. Puls. *Veratr.*
- in the dark: Bar. *Calc.* Carbo an. Stram. Valer.
- by a draught of air: *Bellad. Calc. Cham. Chin. Hep.* Ign. *Kali.* Led. Natr. Nux vom. *Puls.* Rhus. Selen. *Sep. Silic.* Sulph.
- drinking coffee: Canth. **Caustic.** **Cham.** Coccul. **Ign.** Lyc. Merc. **N. vom.** Pulsat. Rhus. *Sulph.*
- - cold liquids: Ant. crudum. **Ars.** Caustic. Con. **Graph.** *Ign.* **Lyc.** Mang. Merc. *Nux mosch.* **Nux vom.** Rhodod. **Rhus.** *Sulph.* **Veratr.**
- after drinking: **Ars.** **Bry.** *Cham.* China. *Coccul.* Coloc. Con. *Croc.* Dros. Ferr. Hep. *Ign.* Merc. Mezer. Natr. *Natr. mur. N. vom.* **Puls.** **Rhus.** Ruta. Squill. Sep. *Sil.* Sulph. *Tart. emet.* **Veratr.**
- while drinking: Anac. *Arsen.* **Bell.** *Bry.* **Canth.** Colch. *Hyosc.* Ign. *Iod.* **Lach.** Mercur. *Phosph.* Rhus. Sep. Sulph. **Stram.**

Aggravation:

- drinking beer: Ferr. Lyc. *N. vom.* Puls. *Rhus.* Stram. Sulphur. Veratr.
- drinking tea: Ferr. Selen.
- - warm liquids: Ambr. Anac. Bell. **Bry.** Carbo veg. *Cham.* Hell. *Kali.* Mezer. *Phosphor.* **Puls.** *Spig.* Sulph. ac.
- - cold water: **Arsen.** Bell. **Canth.** *Croc.* Ign. *Lyc.* Natrum. *N. vom. Phos. ac.* Rhod. *Rhus.* Sulph. Sulph. ac. Veratrum.
- - wine: **Ant. crud.** Arsen. *Calc.* Coff. Lach. **Lyc.** *Natr.* Natr. mur. **Nux vom.** **Op.** *Ran. bulb.* **Selen.** *Sil. Zinc.*
- - vinegar: *Ant. crud.* Arsen. Ferr. Lach. N. vom. *Sulph.*
- before eating: **Ambr.** *Calc* Chel. *Croc. Ferr.* **Graphit.** *Ign.* **Iod.** Kali. Lach. *Laur.* **Natr.** *Phosph.* Plumb. *Puls.* Rhus. *Sabad. Sulph.*
- while eating: Amm. Ars. *Bar.* Bry. Calc. Carbo an. **Carbo veg.** Cham. *Coccul.* Graph. Hep. **Kali.** Lach. Lycop. M. arct. Natr. *Natr. mur. Nitric ac.* Phosph. **Puls.** Rhod. *Sep.* Thuj. Veratr.
- after eating: *Ammon. muriat.* Anac. **Ars.** Asa f. **Bryon.** *Calc.* Carb. veg. Caust. **Chamom.** *China. Con. Graphit.* Hyosc. Iod. **Kali.** Lycopod. Merc. *Mur. ac.* Natr. *Natrum mur.* **Nitr. ac.** **Nux vom.** *Phosph.* Puls. Rhus. *Sep. Sil.* Sulph. Sulph. ac. Veratrum. **Zinc.**
- by eating bread: *Bry.* China. Kali. Natrum mur. Nux vom. **Puls.** Rhus. Sep. Staphysag. *Sulph. Zinc.*
- - eggs: Ferr.

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Aggravation, by eating

- – fat: Ars. **Carbo veget.** *Cycl. Ferr.* Hell. Magn. mur. *Nitric ac.* N. vom. **Pulsat.** Sep. *Sulph. Tar.* Thuj.
- – fish: Kali. Plumb.
- – smoked meat: **Calc.** Sil.
- – vegetables: Ars. **Bryon.** Hell. *Lyc.* Natr. Puls. Verat.
- – honey: *Natr.*
- – peas and beans: *Bry. Calc. Lyc.* Natr. mur. Petr. Puls.
- – meat: Carb. an. *Ferr.* Puls. Staph. Sulph.
- – oysters: Lyc.
- – pastry: Carbo veg. *Puls.*
- – roots: Calc. *Lyc. Puls.*
- – onions: Natr. Thuj.
- – potatoes: Veratr.
- – farinaceous food: Sulph.
- – milk: *Ambr.* Arsen. Bryon. **Calc.** Cham. **China.** *Con.* Ign. Kali. **Lyc.** *Natr.* Natr. mur. *Nitr. ac. N. vom.* Samb. *Sep.* Spong. **Sulph.**
- – fruit: Arsen. **Bry.** Carbo veg. *Chin. Magn. mur.* Puls. Rhod. Selen. **Veratr.**
- – turnips: *Puls.*
- – salt food: *Carbo veg.* Lyc.
- – sour food: **Ant. crud.** Ars. **Ferr.** Natr. Nux vom. Sep. *Sulph.*
- – sweet: Cham. *Ignat.* Natr. *Merc.*
- by eructations: Cann. **Chamom.** Coccul. Kali. *Laches. Phosph.* Plumb. Rhus. Sabin. *Sep.*
- in the evening: *Ambr.* Amm. Ant. crud. Arn. *Ars.* Asa f. **Bell. Bry.** *Calad.* Calcar. Caps. Carbo veg. *Caust.* Coff. *Colch.* Croc. Dulcam. Euphr.

Aggravation:

Ferr. **Hell. Hyosc.** *Ignat.* Iod. **Lach.** Lycop. M. austr. *Magn.* Men. *Merc.* **Nitr. ac.** Petr. *Phosph.* **Plat. Puls.** Ran sc. Rhod. *Rhus.* Selen. *Sep.* Sil. Sulphur. Sulph. ac. **Tart. emet.** Thuj. **Zinc.**

- during expirations: Bry. Caustic. Colchic. **Dig.** *Ign.* Iod. *Oleand.* Puls. Sep. **Spigel.** Veratr. Viol. od.
- in the fall: Chin. Colchicum. **Rhus.** *Veratr.*
- in a feather-bed: Aur. Coloc. Lycopod. *Mang. Merc.* Pulsat. **Rhus.** Sulph.
- in the forenoon: Alum. Ambra. *Ant crud.* Argent. Bar. **Calc.** *Cann.* Carb. vegetab. Caust. *Coccul. Con.* Euphorb. Ferr. *Graph.* Guaj. *Hep.* Ign. Kali. Laur. *Lyc.* Magn. mur. Mang. *Nux mosch. Nux vom.* Phosph. **Phosph. ac.** Puls. Rhus. *Sabad.* Selen. **Sepiæ.** *Sil.* Spig. **Staph.** Sulphur. *Sulph. ac.* Viol. tr.
- when hungry: Aur. *Graphit. Iod.* Kali.
- – inspiration: Aconit. Anac. **Arn. Bry.** *Calc.* Chamom. Croc. Guaj. *Hyosc. Ipec. Lyc.* Merc. Mosch. Oleand. **Rhus.** Sabad. Sabina. Selen. *Squill.* Spong. Sulph.
- by laughing: **Ars.** *Bell. Bor.* Carbo veg. *Chin.* Con. Nux vom. **Phosph.** *Stann.*
- in bright light: Ant. crudum. **Bell. Calc.** Cham. China. Coffea. *Con. Croc.* **Euphr.** Graph. Hep. Ign. *Lyc.* Magn. mur. Merc. *Natr.* Nux vom. *Phosphor. Phosph. ac. Pulsat.* Rhus. Sep. *Sil. Spig.* **Stram.** Sulph.

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Aggravation:

- when looking in the bright light: Bry. Bell. **Calc.** Kali. *Merc.* **Phosph.** Zinc.
- – down: *Calc.* Spig.
- – up: **Calc.** Graphit. *Puls.* Selen. Sil. Thuj.
- – sideways: **Bell.**
- – lying down: Ambra. *Amm. mur.* **Ars.** Asa f. **Aur.** *Aur. mur.* Bry. *Canth. Caps.* **Chamom.** Coloc. Conium. Croc. *Dros. Dulc. Ferr.* Ign. **Kali. Lyc.** Magn. mur. Men. *Mur. ac.* Natr. Op. Phos. ac. *Plat.* **Puls.** Rhod. **Rhus.** *Samb. Selen.* Sepiæ. *Stann.* Stront. Sulph. *Tar.* Tart. emet. Teucr.
- – in bed: Alum. Ambr. Ant. crud. **Ars.** *Aur.* Bellad. *Bor.* Calc. Carbo veg. *Cham.* Chin. Cina. Coff. *Coloc. Dros. Ferr.* Graph. Ign. **Iod.** Kali. **Led. Lycop.** Magn. Mang. *Merc.* Mur. ac. *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. Phosph. Plat. **Puls.** *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Samb. Sec. corn. Selen. **Sep.** Sil. *Spig. Sulphur.* Tart. emet. Veratr. Viol. od.
- – on the back: **Ars.** Canth. *Caust. Cham.* Chin. Cuprum. Ign. *Iod.* Kali. Lach. Mercur. **N. vom.** *Phos.* Puls. Rhus. *Sep.* Sulph. Thuj.
- – on the side: **Acon.** Anac. Arn. **Bry.** Calad. *Calc. Carbo an.* Con. **Ferr.** Ign. **Kali.** *Lyc.* Merc. *N. vom. Puls.* Seneg. *Stann.* Sulph. Viol. tr.
- – on the painful side: *Acon.* Arn. *Ars.* **Bar.** *Calad.* Caustic. Chin. Graph. **Hep. Iod.** *Kali.* Lyc. Magn. *Nitr. ac. N. mosch.* N. vom. **Phosphor.** *Phosph. ac.* Ruta. Selen. *Sil.* Spong. Thuj.
- – on the painless side: *Ambr.* Arn. **Bry.** Calcar. Caustic *Cham. Coloc.* Ignat. *Kali.* M. austr. Puls. *Rhus. Stann.*
- after lying down in the evening: *Ambr.* Amm. *Ars.* **Aur.** Caustic. **Cham.** Coff. Dros. *Dulc. Ferr.* Hyosc. Ign. *Kali.* **Lyc.** Magn. Magn. mur. Nitric ac. *Plat.* Plumb. **Puls. Rhus.** *Samb.* Seneg. *Sepiæ. Stront.* Sulph. Tar. emet. Veratr. Viol. od.
- at new-moon: *Calc.* Caustic. *Cupr.* Lyc. Sep. Sil.
- at full-moon: **Calc.** *Graph.* Natr. *Sil.* **Sulph.**
- in the morning: Acon. *Ambr.* Amm. mur. **Ant.** [illegible] **ed.** *Aur.* Calad. **Calc.** Carb. an. *Carb. veg. Chel.* Cic. *Coccul.* Coffea. Con. **Croc.** Dulcam. *Euphr.* Graph. Hep. Hyosc. *Ign.* Iod. **Kali.** *Lyc.* M. austr. *Natr.* Natr. mur. **Nitr.** Nitric ac. **N. vom.** Op. Petr. *Phosph.* Phosph. ac. Rheum. *Rhodod.* **Rhus.** Selen. Sepiæ. *Squill.* **Staph.** Sulphur. Tar. *Tart. emet. Veratr.*
- during motion: Anac. **Arn.** *Asar.* **Bell. Bry.** Camphor. *Carb. veg.* Chel. *Coccul.* **Colchic.** Croc. Graphit. **Hell.** Hep. Iod. *Led.* M. austr. Mercur. Natr. *Natr. mur. Nitric ac.* **N. vom.** Petr. *Phosphor.* Rhod. Rhus. *Sabad. Sec. corn.* Selen. Squill. *Spig.* Spongia. Staph. *Sulph. ac.*
- at the beginning of motion: **Caps.** Caust. *Con.* Ferrum. **Lyc.** *Phosph.* Puls. **Rhus.** Samb.
- at night: Acon. Ambr. Ang. *Ant. crud. Arn.* **Arsen.** Aur. *Bell.* Bry. Calc. *Camph.* **Cam-**

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Aggravation:

thar. *Cups* Carb. an. Caust. **Cham. Chin.** *Coff. Colch* **Con.** Croc. Cupr. *Dulcam.* **Ferr.** Graph Hell. *Hep.* Ign. **Iod. Kali.** *Lach.* **Lycop.** Magn. Magn. mur. **Mang.** *Merc.* Mezer. Natr. mur. **Nitr. ac.** N. vom. **Op.** *Phosphor. Plumb.* **Samb.** Secale corn. *Selen. Sil. Staphys.* **Stront.** Sulph. *Tar. emet.* Thuj.

- when nursing: Acon. **Bell.** Bry. **Calcar.** *Cham. China.* Con. *Dulc.* Kali. *Merc.* Phos. ac. **Pulsat.** Rhus. *Sep. Sil.* Staph. Sulph.
- by suppressed perspiration: **Bell.** Bryon. *Calc.* **Cham.** *Chin.* Dulc Kali. *Lyc. Merc.* Nux vom. Oleand. *Phosphor.* Phosph. ac. *Rhus.* Sec. corn. *Sep.* **Sil. Sulph.**
- by external pressure: **Agar.** Ang. Ant. crud. **Bar. Bry.** Cann. *Carbo veg. Cina* Cupr. **Hep.** Ign. **Iod.** Lach. *Lyc.* Mosch. *Natrum mur.* Oleand. Plat. *Ruta.* Sabina. **Selen.** *Sep.* **Sil.** Spong. Staph. Stramon. Sulph. *Verb.*
- raising the trunk: Aco. Arn. *Ars. Bell.* **Bry.** Cham. China. *Cic.* Con. **Ferr.** Ignat. Mur. ac. **N. vom.** *Op.* Phosphor. Puls. **Rhus.** *Squill.* Spong. Sulph. Sulph. ac.
- by reading: Asa f. Bar. *Bell.* **Calc.** Chin. Coff. *Con. Croc.* Graph. Ign. *Kali.* Lyc. **Natr. Natr. mur.** *N. vom.* Phos. *Sil. Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Vit.
- during rest: Arsen. Asa fœt. **Aur.** Calc. *Caps.* Chin. Coloc. *Con.* **Dulc.** Euphorb. *Ferr. Ign.* Kali. Lach. **Lyc.** *Mosch.* Natrum. Nitr. Oleand.

Aggravation:

Op. *Phosph. ac.* Plat. **Puls. Rhod. Rhus.** *Sabad. Sambi* Selen. *Sep.* Stannum. Stront. *Tar.* Thuj. Valer. Veratrum. *Viol. tr.*

- when rising from a seat: *Bell. Bry.* Calcar. **Caps. Carbo veget.** Cham. *Coccul.* **Con.** *Ferr.* Graph. **Ign. Laches.** *Laur.* **Lyc.** Natr. mur. *Nux vom.* **Phos.** *Pulsat.* **Rhus.** *Selen. Spig. Tart. emet.* Thuj.
- in the room: Acon. *Alumina. Anac. Ant. crud.* **Asa fœt.** Asar. Calc. Carbo veget. *Cic.* Con. **Croc.** *Graph.* Hell. Iod. *Lyc.* **Magn.** Mezer. Natrum mur. *Phosph.* Plumb. **Puls.** Ran. sc. Rhodod. **Sabina.** Selen. Spong. Stann. *Veratr. Vit.*
- by running: Arn. *Ars.* Bell. **Bry.** *Caust.* Ign. Led. *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** Oleand. Sil. *Sulph.*
- by sexual intercourse: Calad. Kali. Selen.
- after sexual intercourse: Agar. **Calad. Calc.** *Chin.* **Kali. Natr.** Petr. Phos. ac. *Selen.* Sep. Staph.
- when sitting: *Agar.* **Ambr.** Ant. crud. Asa f. Aur. *Bar.* Calc. *Caps.* Chin. Cina. Coff. **Con.** Cuprum. *Cycl.* **Dulc.** *Euphorb.* Graph. Ignat. Iod. *Lach. Lyc. M. arct. Magn. mur.* Muriat. ac. *Natr.* Nitric ac. Oleand. *Phosph. ac.* Platina. **Puls.** Rhod. **Rhus.** Sabad. Seneg. *Sep.* Spong. Sulph. ac. *Tar.* Thuj. Veratrum. *Verb.* **Viol. tr.**
- smoking tobacco: *Ant. crud.* Calc. China. *Euphr.* **Ignat.** *Lach. Nux vom.* **Puls.** Rhus. Ruta. Selen. **Spong.** *Staph.*

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Aggravation:

- in the spring: *Ambr.* Bellad. **Calc.** Carbo veg. *Lyc.* Natr. mur. Puls. Rhus. Sulph. Veratrum.
- when standing: Alum. *Aur.* Calcar. Cann. Caustic. Coloc. *Con.* **Cycl.** Euphr. Ferrum. Graph. Ign. Laur. *Lyc. Magn. mur.* Mosch. *Natr.* Oleander. Op. *Phosph. ac.* **Puls.** Rhod. **Rhus.** Samb. *Sep.* Staphys. *Sulph.* Tar. *Valer.* **Veratr.**
- when stooping: Aco. **Amm.** Arn. Bar. *Bry.* **Calc.** Caps. Cham. **Coccul.** *Croc.* Graph. Hep. **Ipec.** Kali. *Mang.* Mercur. Nitr. Oleander. **Petr.** *Plumb.* Rhod. *Seneg. Sep.* Sil. **Spigel.** Stront. *Teucr.* Thuj. *Valer.*
- in the summer: Antim. crud. **Bell.** Bry. **Carbo veget.** Lach. Lyc. *Natr.* Natr. mur. Puls. Selen. Veratr.
- in the sun: **Antim. crud.** Camphor. **Euphr.** Graphit. Ipecac. Lach. **Natr.** Pulsat. Selen.
- after suppressed catarrh: *Bry.* **Calc.** Carbo veg. Chin. Con. *Dulc.* Graph. Ipec. *Lyc.* Merc. Natr. mur. *Nitric ac.* **Nux vom.** Phosph. **Puls.** Rhod. *Sep. Sil.* Sulph Sulph. ac.
- when swallowing: Acon. Ars. Bar. *Bell. Bry.* Camph. Chin. *Coccul.* Coffea. *Croc.* **Hep.** Hyosc. Kali. Magn. **Merc.** Nitric acid. *Nux vom.* Petr. **Phos.** Puls. Rhus. Sassap. Sep. Spig. *Staph.* Thuj. Veratrum.
- after swallowing: Ambr. *Bry.* Cham. Hep. *Ign.* Iod. Nitric ac. **N. vom. Phos.** *Pulsat.* Rhus. *Zinc.*

Aggravation:

- between the acts of swallowing: Ambra. Arn. Graphit. *Ign. Lach.* Laur. *Merc.* Nux vom. Phos. ac. Sabin. Spong. Stann. Staph.
- when sweating: Acon. **Ars.** *Bry.* **Caust.** *Cham.* Coccul. Dig. Ferr. *Ign.* Ipecac. **Lyc. Merc.** *Natr.* Nux vom. *Op.* **Phosph.** Puls. **Rhus.** Selen. Sep Stram. Sulph. *Tart. em.* Thuj. Veratr.
- when talking: *Ambr.* Arnica. Bell **Calc.** *Cann.* Chamom. **Chin. Coccul.** Dig. *Dulc.* Graph. Ign. *Iod Lyc. Mang.* Merc. **Natrum.** *Natr. mur.* Phosph. **Phos. ac. Rhus.** Selen. Sep. **Sulph.**
- during a thunder-storm: Lach. *Natr.* Phosph. *Rhod.* Sil.
- after uncovering one's self: Ant. crud. Ars. *Aur.* Bellad. *Cham.* China *Cic.* Clem. Colchic. Graph. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Lach. *Natr.* Natr. mur. Nux mosch. *Nux vom. Puls.* Rhod. **Rhus. Samb.** *Sil.* Stram. Stront.
- from vomiting: Ars. **Asar.** Bry. *Cupr.* **Ipec.** *Nux vom.* Plumb. **Puls.** *Sep.* Sil. Sulphur. *Veratr.*
- on waking: **Ambra.** Amm. mur. Arn. *Ars.* Bryon. Calad. *Calc.* Carbo veg. **Caustic.** *Chin.* Coccul. Dig. **Graph. Hep.** *Ign. Kali.* Magn. mur. Merc. Natr. Natr. mur. *Nitr. ac.* Nux vom. **Phosph.** *Puls.* **Rhus.** Sabin. Samb. *Sepiæ. Staph.* Stront. **Sulph.**
- walking fast: Arn. **Ars.** Bell. **Bry.** Caust. Cupr. *Led. Lyc.* Nux vom Oleand. Rhus. *Sil.* Spig. Squill. *Sulph.*

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Aggravation:

- when walking out into the cold air: *Ars.* Caust. Mosch. *Nux vom. Ran. bulb.* Sabad.
- in warmth: Ambr. Ant. crud. Bell. Calad. Carb. veg. *Cham.* Coc. *Dros.* Graph. Ign. **Iod.** Ipec. Lach. **Led.** *Lyc.* Merc. *Natr. mur.* Nux mosch. Op. Phosph. ac. **Pulsat.** Rhus. **Sec. corn.** *Selen.* Senega. *Sep.* Staph. *Tart. emet.* Thuj.
- by watching: *Ambra.* Coccul. *Merc.* **N. vom.** Puls. *Selen.* Sep.
- after getting wet: Ars. Bell. *Bry.* **Calc.** *Colch.* Dulcam. Ipec. *Lyc.* **N. mosch. Pulsat. Rhus.** Sec. corn. *Sep. Sulph.*
- by a change of weather: Ammon. *Bry.* **Calc.** *Dulc.* Graphit. Mang. **Nux mosch.** Phosph. Puls. *Rhod.* **Rhus.** Sep. *Sil.* Sulph.
- damp weather: *Ammon.* Aur. **Calc.** Carbo veg. *Chin. Dulc.* Ferr. Lach. Laur. *Lyc. Merc.* Muriat. ac. Nitric ac. **Nux mosch.** Puls. Rhod. **Rhus.** Ruta. Seneg. *Spig.* Staphys. *Sulph. Veratr.*
- in stormy weather: Arsenic. Cham. *Lach. Lyc.* Mur. acid. Natr. **N. mosch.** *Nux vom. Phos.* **Puls. Rhod.** Rhus. *Spig.* Sulph.
- in dry weather: Asar. *Bellad.* **Bry. Carbo veg.** Caustic. Cham. *Hep. Ipec.* Mur. acid. Nitric ac. *Nux vom. Phosph.* Sabad. *Sil. Spong.*
- by wet: Amm. **Ant. crud.** Bell. **Calc.** *Canth.* Carb. veg. *Clem.* Dulc. *Lyc. Merc.* Nitric ac. Nux vom. Phosph. Puls. **Rhus.** *Sep.* Sil. *Spig.* Staph. Stront. **Sulph.**

Aggravation:

- in winter: Acon. **Ars.** *Aur.* **Bar.** Bell. Bry *Caust.* Cham. *Coccul.* Con. Dulcam. **Hell.** Hep. Ign. **Kali.** *Lyc.* Merc. Nux mosch. **N. vom.** *Puls.* Rhod. **Rhus.** *Sep.* Sulphur. **Veratr.**
- when writing: Anac. Asa f. **Calc.** Carbo veget. Coccul. Graph. Ign. **Kali.** *Lyc.* Natr. *Natr. mur. Nux vom.* Phosph. Ruta. *Sil.* Spong. *Zinc.*

Amelioration of the pains.

In the open air: **Alum.** *Anac.* Asa f. *Aur.* Bar. Cann. Carbo veg. Con. *Croc.* Graph. *Hell.* Ign. *Iod.* Kali. *Lyc.* **Magn.** Mezer. Natr. **Phosph.** Plat. **Puls.** *Sabin. Selen.* Sepiæ. Spong. Stront. Sulph. *Veratr.* Vit.

By boring into the ear or nose: Lach. **Natr.** Phosph. *Thuj.*

Before breakfast: *Caust. Cham.* Chin. **Con.** *Kali.* Lyc. **Natr. mur. N. mosch.** Phosph. Phosph. ac. Sabin. Selen. *Sil.* Sulph. ac. **Zinc.**

By deep breathing: **Ign.** *Lach.* Oleand. *Spig.*

When chewing: Bryon. Chin. *Spig.*

In the cold: Ambra. *Ant. tart.* Asar. Cin. Croc. Dros. Graph. **Iod.** Kali. *Led. Lyc. Mercur.* Natr. Natr. mur. Plat. **Puls.** Rhus. *Sec. corn.* Sep. *Sulph.* Thuj. *Veratr.*

By contact: Anac. Asa fœt. **Calc. carb.** *Cycl.* Drosera. Lycop. Mang. Mur. ac. *Natr. Phosph.* Sulph. Thuj.

In the dark: *Bar. Bell.* **Calc. carb.** China. **Con.** *Croc.*

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Euphr. *Graph.* Ignat. Kali. *Lyc.* Mercur. **Natr.** *Phosph.* **Phosph. ac.** *Puls.* Sepiæ. **Sil.** Sulph.

After drinking: **Bry.** Graph. *Phosph.* Rhus. *Sil.*

After eating: *Calc. c.* Cannab. Chel. **Ferrum.** Graph. *Ign.* **Iod.** Kali. Lach. Merc. **Natrum.** *Phos.* Squill. *Stront. Veratr.*

When eating: Ambr. *Anacard.* China. **Croc.** *Ferr.* Graphit. **Ign.** Iod **Lach.** Merc. Nux vom. Puls. Spig. *Staph.* Tar. *Zinc.*

By eructations: **Ant. tart.** Bar. Carbo veg. *Coccul. Graphit.* **Ign. Kali.** *Lach. Lyc.* Natr. **N. vom.** *Sil.* Sulph.

By food and drink:

- bread: Caust. **Natr.**
- vinegar: *Puls.*
- meat: Veratr.
- coffee: Ars. **Cham.**
- cold food: Bell. *Bry.* Cham. Ferr. *Kali.* Laches. *M. austr.* Merc. *Phosph.* Phosphor. ac. **Puls.**
- warm food: *Ars.* Con. *Graph. Ign. Lyc.* Mur. ac. N. mosch. **N. vom.** *Rhus.* Sulph. **Veratrum.**
- cold water: Bry. **Caustic. Phosph.** *Puls. Sep.*
- warm water: *Nux vom.* Rhus.
- wine: *Con. Lach.* Op.

By imposing one's hand: Bell. *Croc.* Natr.

By mental labor: Croc. Ferr. *Natr.*

By bodily labor: *Ignat. Natr.* Rhus. Sep.

By leaning against: *Carbo veg.* **Ferr.** Kali. Staph.

In the light: *Calc. c.* **Carbo an.** Carbo veg. Con. Plat *Stront.*

When lying down: Alum. Ambra. Arn. *Bell. Bry.* **Calc. c.** *Canth.* Caust. Coccul. *Colch. Croc.* Dig. Graphit. Hep. *Iod.* Merc. Natr. **Natr. mur. N. vom.** Oleand. Phosphor ac. Sassap. *Squill. Sec. corn.* Stannum. Staph. *Stram.*

- – in bed: Bell. **Bry.** *Canth.* **Caust.** *Cic.* Cin. *Con.* Digit. Ferr. *Lach. Lyc.* Natrum mur. Nitric ac. **N. vom.** Phosph. Rhus. Sabad. *Squill.* Selen. **Sil.** Staph. *Stram.* Veratr.
- – on the back: Acon. **Bry.** *Calc. c. Carbo an.* Con. Creos. Ferr. *Ign.* **Kali.** *Lyc.* Natr. mur. *Nux vom.* Plat. Sepiæ. *Stann.* Sulph.
- – on the side: *Arn.* Ars. Bry. *Cham.* Cupr. *Iod.* Lach. *Natr.* **N. vom.** *Phosph. Rhus.* Sep.
- – on the affected side: **Bry.** Cham. Ign. *Kali. Puls.* Rhus.
- – on the painless side: Acon. Ars. Bar. *Bell.* Graph. **Hep Iod.** *Nux vom.* Phos. Ruta. *Sil.* Sulph Thuj.
- – with the head high: **Ant. tart. Ars.** Cann. **China.** *Hep.* Nux vom. **Puls.** *Spig.*
- – bent double: *Coloc.* Pulsat. *Rheum.*

In the evening, after lying down: Bar. Bell. **Bry.** *Calc. c. Carbo veg.* Cic. Cin. *Croc.* Graph. Hell. Hep. *Iod. Natr. mur.* **Nux vomica.** *Oleand.* Rheum. Rhodod. Secale corn. *Squill.* Staph.

By motion: Ambr. *Asa f.* **Aur.** *Caps.* Chamom. **Con.** *Cycl. Dulc.* **Ferr.** Fluor. ac. *Lach. Lyc.* Merc. Mosch. *Nitr.* Op. *Phosphor. ac.* **Puls.** Rhodod.

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Rhus. *Sabad.* Samb. *Sepiæ.* Sulph. Tar. *Valer.* Verb.

By continued motion: **Con. Ferr.** Kali. Lyc. *Puls.* Sil. *Valer.* Veratr.

By external pressure: *Amm. mur.* Anac. Ars. Aur. *Bryon.* Canth. Chel. **Con.** Dulcam. *Graph.* Ign. Kali. *Magn. mur. Men.* Mur. ac. **Natr.** N. vom. *Phosph. ac.* Plumb. **Rhus.** Sulph. Sulph. ac. Veratr. *Vit.*

By raising one's self: Ant. tart. **Ars.** *Calc. c.* Cham. China. Dig. **Ign.** *Kali.* Lyc. Oleand. *Puls. Samb.* **Sep.** Sil. Sulph.

When reading: *Natr.*

In rest: Agar. Anac. Ant. tart. Asar. *Arn. Bell.* **Bry.** Calad. Carbo an. *Carbo veg. Caustic.* Chel. Coff. *Colch. Croc. Ferr.* Graph. Hell. *Iod.* Ipecac. *Led.* Mang. *Merc.* Natr. mur. Nux mosch. **N. vom.** *Phos.* Plat. Rheum. Rhod. *Selen.* Spigel. *Squill. Staph.* Sulph. ac.

When riding in a carriage: **Graph.** *Nitric ac.*

In the morning after rising: **Ambr.** *Ant. tart.* Ars. *Bell.* Calad. Carbo anim. Cycl. *Euphorb.* **Ferr.** Graphit. *Ignat.* **Iod.** Kali. Led. *Lyc.* Mang. Merc. Mezer. Natr. *N. vom.* Phosph. **Puls.** *Rhus.* Selen. *Sep.* Sulph. Veratr. Viola od.

In the room: *Agar.* Amm. mur. Ars. Bell. Calc. carb. *Camph.* Cann. Carbo an. *Carbo veget. Cham. Chin.* **Coccul.** *Con.* Creos. *Ferr. Guaj.* Ign. *Lach.* M. austr. Natr. Nitric ac. **N. mosch. N. vom.** Oleand. Petr. Rheum. Ruta. *Selen. Sil.* Spig. Stram. Sulph. ac. *Teucr. Valer.*

By scratching: **Asa f.** Bryon. *Calc. c.* Caust. Cic. *Cycl.* Ign. Led. *Mur. ac.* **Natr.** Oleand. *Phosph. Ruta.* Sulph. Sulph. ac. Thuj.

By sleep: *Ars.* Ipec. *Nux vom.* **Phosph.** Puls.

When sitting: **Bryon.** Calad. Camph. Cann. *Chamom.* Cic. **Coffea.** Colch. Croc. Hell. Hyosc. Iod. *Merc.* Mezer. N mosch. **Nux vom.** *Phosph.* Rheum. Rhus. *Squill. Secale corn.* Staph.

When standing: Antim. tart. Asar. **Bell.** *Calad.* Calcar. c. Coccul. Colchic. Croc. Hell. *Hep. Iod. Ipec.* Led. Mercur. *Mur. ac.* N. vom. *Phos.* Ruta. Squill. *Selen.* Spig. Vit.

In society: Arsen. Kali. **Lyc.** Stram.

In swallowing: Ambr. Graph. **Ign.** *Lach.* Led. Merc. *Nux vom.* Pulsat. Squill. *Spongia.* Staph.

In sweating: Calad. **Cham.** Clem. *Graph. Hep.* Lyc. Nitr. ac. *Nux vom.* Oleand. **Rhus.** Selen. Stram. Thuj. *Veratr.*

By uncovering one's self: *Calc. c.* Chamom. *Ferr.* Ignat. Iod. **Lyc.** Phosph. *Puls.* Secale corn. *Spig.* **Veratr.**

On waking: Ars. *Calad.* Hell. Nux vom. **Phosph.** *Pulsat. Sep.* Thuj.

When walking fast: **Ignat.** Natr. mur. Sep.

By the warm stove: Ars. *Aur.* Caust. Con. Hep. **Ign.** *Kali.* Magn. **N. vom.** Rhod. *Rhus. Stront.* Sulph.

By washing: Amm. mur. Ars. *Asar.* Caust. Chel. **Pulsat.** Rhod *Spig.*

– – the face: *Asar.* Mezer. Sabadilla.

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By weeping: Anac. Ign. **Lyc.**

In damp weather: Acon. *Asar.* **Caust.** *Hep. Ipec.* **N. vom.** Sil. Spong.

In dry weather: Ant. crudum. **Calc. carb.** Chin. *Dulcam.* Ferr. Lach. *Lyc.* Merc. Natr. **N. mosch.** *Pulsat.* **Rhus.** Sulph. Veratr.

By wiping with the hand: Asa fœt. **Calcar. c.** *Cina.* Cycl. Ign. **Natr.** *Phosph.* Plumb. *Puls.* Thuj.

In warmth: Acon. Amm. Arn. **Ars.** Aur. *Bar. Bell. Camph.* Carbo veget. **Caust.** China. Cic. *Coccul.* **Dulc.** Ferrum. Graph. Hell. *Hep.* Hyoscyam. **Ign. Kali.** Lach. *M. austr.* Magn. Merc. *Mosch. Natr.* N. mosch. **Nux vomica.** Petr. **Phos.** Rhod. *Rhus. Sabad.* Samb. Squill. **Sil. Staphys.** *Stront.* Sulph. ac. *Verat.* Zinc.

Anæmia: Arn. **Ars.** *Bell.* Bry. *Calc. c. Carbo veg.* Chamom. **Chin.** *Con.* **Ferr.** *Ign. Iod. Kali.* Lach. *Lyc.* Merc. **Natr.** *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. *N. vom.* Phosph. ac. **Puls.** Rhus. Sep. Sil. *Squill.* **Staph.** *Sulphur.* Sulph. ac. Veratr.

Aneurysms: *Carbo veget.* Ferr. Graph. Kali. Lach. *Lyc.* Puls. Sulph.

Apparent death: Arn. Bellad. Carbo veg. Cham. Chin. *Lach. Nux vom. Op.* **Tart. emet.**

Apoplexy: *Acon. Arn.* Baryt. **Bell.** Calc. Camph. **Caust.** Chin. *Coccul.* Coff. Dig. Ferr. *Hyosc.* **Ipec. Lach.** Lycop. Merc. **N. vom.** Puls. *Rhus.* Sil. *Stram. Tart. emet.* Veratr.

Atrophy: *Ars.* Baryt. Bellad. **Calc. c.** China. Cina. **Iod.** Ipec. *Lach.* Merc. *Nux vom.* Rhus. *Sil.* **Sulph.**

Bones, affections of, in general: Arn. Ars. **Asa fœt. Aur.** Bellad. **Calc. carb. Calc. phosph.** Carbo veg. China. *Con.* Dulc. Graphit. *Hep.* Iod. Kali bichr. *Lach.* **Lyc.** *Merc.* Mezer. *Nitric ac.* **Phosph.** Puls. Rhus. *Ruta.* Sabin. Sec. corn. **Sil.** Spong. Staphysag. **Sulph.** Sulph. ac. Thuj.

– swelling: *Asa f.* **Aur. Calc.** Dulc. Guaj. Hep. *Lyc.* **Merc.** Nitric ac. **Phosphor.** Puls. *Rhus.* Ruta. **Sil.** *Staph. Sulphur.*

– fractures: Arn. Asa f. **Calc.** Lyc. *Rhus. Ruta. Sil.* **Symphyt.** Sulph.

– inflammation: **Asa f.** Aur. Bell. *Calc.* Chin. *Hep.* Lycop. **Merc.** Nitric ac. *Phos.* **Sil.** Sulph.

– pains: Ars. Asa f. **Aur.** *Bar.* **Calcar.** *China.* Cic. Daph. *Fluor. ac.* Lach. *Lyc.* **Merc.** Nitric ac. *Phosph.* Phosphor. ac. Plumb. Ruta. **Sil.** *Staph. Sulph.*

– curvature: **Asa fœt.** Bellad. *Calc.* Calc. phosph. Hep. *Iod. Lyc.* **Merc. Phos.** Plumb. Rhus. **Sil.** *Sulph.*

– caries: Arsen. **Asa f. Aur. Calc.** Fluor. ac. Hep. Lyc. *Mercur.* Nitric ac **Phosph.** *Phosph. ac.* Ruta. *Sep.* **Sil.** Spong. *Sulph.*

Blue disease: Aco. Arn. **Ars.** Aur. Bell. *Camph. Carbo veg.* Chin. Con. **Cuprum. Dig.** Ferr. *Ipec.* **Lach.** Merc. N. vom. *Op. Phosph.* Puls. Rhus. *Sec. corn.* **Veratr.**

Bounding, as of something: *Croc.*

Burns: Ant. crud. *Arn.* **Ars.** Carbo veg. *Caust.* Creos. Laches. *Sec. corn. Stram.*

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Chagrin, consequences of: **Aco.** Ars. *Bry.* **Cham.** Chin. Coff. *Coloc. Nux vom.* Phosph. Ph. ac. *Plat.* **Staph.**

– suppressed: *Ign. Phosph. ac.*

- with wrath: Coloc. *Staph.* N. vom.

Chamomile, excessive use of: Acon. *Coff.* Ign. **Puls.** *Nux vom.*

Children, diseases of: **Acon.** Bar. **Bell.** Bryon. **Calcar. Cham.** *Cin. Coff. Drosera. Hep. Hell.* Ign. **Iod. Ipec.** *Merc.* Nux mosch. Nux vom. *Puls. Rheum.* Silic. Spongia. **Sulph.**

China, ailments from abuse of: Arn. **Ars.** Bell. Calc. c. Canthar. Carbo veg. *Ferr.* **Ipec.** Lach. Lyc. Merc. *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** Sep. *Puls.* Sulphur. Veratr.

Cholera: Ant. tart. **Ars.** *Asar.* Camph. Carbo veget. **Cupr.** Dulc *Hydr. ac. Jatr.* Ipecac. Lach. Nux vom. *Phosph.* Ph. ac. *Sec. corn.* **Veratr.**

Cholerine: Bry. Puls. Rhus.

Choleric temperament: Acon. *Anac.* Bry. Caust. *Cham.* Cin. Cupr. Hyosc. Kali. *Lach.* Natrum. Nitric ac. **Nux vom.** *Op. Phosph.*

Chlorosis: Bell. **Calc. carb.** *Camph. Chin. Coccul.* Conium. *Crot.* **Ferr.** *Graphit.* Hell. Ign. **Kali.** *Lach. Lyc.* Natr. mur. Nitric ac. *Nux vom. Plat.* Plumb. **Puls. Sep.** Staph. **Sulph.** Valer.

Cold, taking: *Acon.* Ant. crud. Ars. *Bell.* Bry. **Calc.** Caust. **Cham.** Coff. Dulcam. *Hep.* Ipec. *Merc.* **N. vom.** Phosph. **Puls. Rhus.** Sil. *Sulph.*

Cold, liable to take: **Aconit.** *Bell. Bry.* **Calc.** Carbo veg. *Caust.* **Cham.** China. *Dros.* **Dulc.** *Hep.* Lyc. Merc. Natrum. *Nitric ac.* **Nux vom.** *Puls. Rhus.* Sep. Sil. *Sulph.*

Complaints, periodical: Arnic. *Ars.* Bell. *Bry.* Carbo veget. **Chin. Ign. Ipec.** Natrum mur. **N. vom.** Puls. **Rhus.** *Spig.* Sulph.

Concussion: Arn. **Bell.** Bry. *Cic.* Con. Nux vomica. *Rhus.* Veratr.

Ailments incident to confinement: Aconit *Agn.* Arnica. **Bell.** *Bry.* **Calc. Cham. China.** *Coff. Hep.* **Hyosc.** Ignat. *Lyc. Merc.* **N. vom.** Op. Phosph. ac. Plat. **Puls.** Rhus. **Sec. corn.** Sil. *Sulph.* Veratr.

Congestions of blood: **Acon.** *Amm. Arn.* Asa f. Aur. **Bell. Bry.** *Calc. c.* Carbo vegetab. Chin. *Croc.* Cupr Dig. **Ferr.** Graph. **Hyosc.** Kali. *Lycop.* **Merc.** Natr. mur. Nitric ac. **N. vom.** *Op. Phosph.* **Puls.** Rhus. Seneg. Sep. *Sil.* Stram. *Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Veratrum. *Viola tr.*

Contusions: *Acon. Arg.* **Arn.** Cic. **Con.** Led. Oleand. Petr. *Puls.* Rhodod. *Rhus.* **Ruta.** Sulph. *Sulph. ac.*

Crawling: **Bell.** Calcar. Sep. *Sulph.*

Debility, nervous: *Arn.* Baryt. **Bell.** *Calc.* **Carbo veget.** *Cham.* Chin. **Coff.** Cuprum. Graph. *Hyosc.* **Ign.** *Iod.* Ipec. *Lach.* Lyc. M. arct. Mercur. **Natr.** *Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. Nux mosch. **N. vom.** Phos. **Phosph. ac.** Plat. *Pulsat.* **Rhus.** *Sec. corn.* Selen. *Sil.* Stann. Stram. Valer. *Veratr.*

Drunkards, ailments of: Acon. *Ars. Bell.* Calc. Carbo veget.

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Hyosc. Ign. **Lach.** *Natrum.* Natr. mur. **Nux vom. Op.** Puls. Rhus. Sil. *Stram.* Sulph.

Dryness of inner parts: *Acon.* Ambr. Ars. Asa f. **Bellad. Bry.** *Calad.* **Calc.** Carbo veget. Cham. Cic. Con. Croc. *Dulc.* Graph. *Hyosc.* Ign. *Lyc.* Magn. mur. Mang. *Merc.* Natrum. Natr. mur. *Nitric acid. Nux mosch.* **Nux vom.** Par. **Phosph.** Puls. *Rhus.* Samb. *Sec. corn. Seneg.* **Sepiæ.** Sil. *Spong.* **Stram.** *Sulph. Verat.* Zinc.

Emaciation: Ambra. Anacard. **Ars.** *Bar.* Bry. **Calc. carb.** Canthar. *Carbo veg. Chamom.* **Chin.** Chlor. *Cina.* Coccul. Cupr. Dulc. *Ferr.* **Graphit.** *Hep. Ign.* **Iod.** Ipec. *Laches. Lyc.* Merc. *Natr.* Natr. mur. *Nitric ac.* **N. vom.** Phosph. *Phos. ac.* Plumb. *Puls.* **Sec. corn.** Selen. Sil. *Stann. Staphys.* **Sulph. Veratr.**

Excesses, consequences of: *Anacard.* Ars. Bar. **Calc. carb.** *Carbo veg.* **Chin. Conium. Kali.** *Lach.* Mercur. **Natr.** *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** Phosph. *Phosph. ac.* Puls. Rhus. *Sec. corn.* Sep. Sil. **Staph.** *Sulph.* Thuj. Veratr.

Fainting: *Acon. Arn.* Arsenic. **Bell.** Bryon. *Calc.* Camphor. Cann. Carbo veget. *Chamom.* **China.** Coccul. *Coff.* Creos. *Dig.* Ferr. Hep. Hyosc. **Ign. Ipec.** *Lach.* Laur. *Mosch.* N. mosch. **N. vom. Op.** Petr. Phosph. *Phosph. ac.* Pulsat. Ran. sc. Rhus. Sangn. Secale corn. **Sep.** *Sil.* Spig. **Stramon. Tart. emet.** *Veratr.* Viola od.

Fat, tendency to get: **Antim. crud.** *Ars.* **Calcar.** *Caps.* Croc. *Cupr.* **Ferr.** Graphit. Lach. Lyc. Merc. Op. *Pulsat.* Spong. *Sulph.* Veratr.

Fear, consequences of: Aconit. Bell. Hyosc. *Ign.* Lach. **Op.** Puls. *Veratr.*

Females, diseases of: Aconit. Agar. *Alum.* Ambra. Arnica. **Bell.** Bor. **Calcar.** Caps. Caustic. **Cham.** *China. Cic.* **Coccul.** *Con. Croc.* **Ferr.** *Graph.* Hyoscyam. **Ign.** *Ipec.* Kali. Lach. *Magn. mur.* Merc. Mosch. Nux mosch. *Nux vom.* **Plat. Puls.** Rhus. **Sabin. Sec. corn.** Selen. **Sepiæ.** Spongia. Stann. Sulph. *Valer.* Veratr.

Fever, general character of.

Fever, bilious: Acon. *Ant. crud* Ant tart. Ars. **Bry.** Bellad **Cham.** Coccul. Coloc. *Creos.* Ign. *Ipec. Merc.* Natrum mur. **N. vom.** Puls. Sulph. Verat.

– catarrhal: Acon. Ars. **Bry.** *Bell.* Caust. **Chamom.** *Con. Dulc. Ipec.* Lach. Magn. mur. *Merc.* **N. vom. Puls.** Rhus. *Sulph.*

– gastric: *Ant. crud.* **Antim. tart. Ars.** Aur. Bell. **Bry.** Cham. Coccul. *Coloc.* Hepar. Ignat. **Ipec.** Merc. Magn c. **N. vom.** Phosph. ac. **Puls. Rhus.** Sulph. *Veratr.*

– yellow: Acon. *Ars.* Bell. *Bry.* Crot. Ipec. Mercur. *Nux vom.* Puls. *Rhus.* Sulph.

– puerperal: **Acon. Bellad.** *Bry.* **Cham.** *Nux vom. Puls. Rhus.*

– milk: *Acon. Bell.* Calc. Coff. Puls.

– nervous: *Acon.* Arn. **Arsen.** Bell. **Bry.** *Camph.* Chamom. **Hyosc.** Ignat. Lyc. Mercur.

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Fever:
Mur. acid. N. vom. *Op.* Phosphor. ac. **Rhus.** Stram. *Veratr.*
- rheumatic: **Acon.** *Arn.* Ars. *Bell.* **Bry.** Caustic. **Cham.** Colch. Dulcam. *Ipec.* Mercur. **N. vom.** *Puls.* **Rhus.** Sil. **Sulph.**
- wound: **Acon.** *Arn.* Bry.
- dentition: Acon. **Bell.** *Calc.* **Chamom.** *Merc.* Nux vom. Sulph.
hectic: **Arsen.** *Calc. China.* Coccul. Cupr. *Dig.* Ign. **Iod.** *Ipec. Kali.* Laches. *Lyc.* Nux vom. **Phosph.** Phosph. ac. Puls. **Sil.** Staph. *Sulph.*
- typhus, abdominal: Aconit. **Ars.** Bell. **Bry.** *Merc.* **Nux vom.** Phosph. ac. **Rhus.**
- typhus, cerebral: Acon. Arn. **Ars.** Bell. **Bry.** *Carbo veget.* Chin. Crot. Hyosc. *Lach.* Mercur. *Mur. ac.* **N. vom.** *Op.* Phosph. *Phosph. ac.* Pulsat. **Rhus.** Sulph. *Veratr.*
- typhus, putrid: **Ars.** *Asa f. Bry.* Carbo veget. *Chin.* Ferr. Graph. Hep. Ipec. Lach. *Merc. Mur. ac.* Nux vom. *Op. Phos. ac.* **Rhus.**

Fluids, ill effects of loss of: *Calc. Carbo veg.* **Chin.** Cin. Con. *Lach. Lyc. Natr. Natr. mur.* Nitric ac. **Nux vom.** *Phosph. ac. Sulph.* Sulph. ac. Thuj. Veratr.

Freezing, consequences of: Aco. **Ars. Bry.** *Carbo veg.* **Laches.** Nitric ac. *Sulph. ac.*

Fever, according to particular symptoms.

Burning: **Arsen.** Bry. Rhus. Veratr.

Chilliness in general: Ambra. *Ant. tart.* Arn. **Ars.** Bryon. Calc. **Canth.** Cham. *China.* Cin. Colch. *Cupr.* **Ferrum.** Graph. Hep. *Ign.* Ipec. Lach. **Lyc.** *Merc.* Mezer. *Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosph.* Phosph. ac. **Puls.** *Rhus.* Sabad. Sassap. Sep. *Sil.* **Spig.** Sulph. Thuj. **Veratr.**
- external: Arn. *Chin. Lycop.* Merc. Nux vom. Phos. *Rhus.* **Veratr.**
- semi-lateral: Ant. tart. Bryon. *Caust.* Ignat. *Lyc.* Nux vom. **Puls.** Rhus. Spig.
- internal: *Anac.* **Ars.** Bellad. Bry. **Calc.** Chamom. China. *Hell.* Ignat. Ipec. *Lach. Laur.* **Lycop. N. vom.** Phosph. **Pulsat.** Squill. Sep. Thuj. *Veratr.*
- with shaking: *Acon.* **Bryon.** Caps. *Cham. Chin.* Ign. Ipec. **N. vom.** *Rhus. Veratr.*

Heat in general: **Aco.** *Amm. mur.* Anac. Antim. tart. Arn. **Ars. Bell. Bry.** Calc. Canthar. Carb. veg. Caust. *Cham Chin.* Cin. Coffea. Con *Cycl. Ferr.* Graph. Hell. *Hep.* **Ign.** Ipec. Kali. Lach. Magn. mur. **Merc.** Mosch. Mur. ac *Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Op.* **Phosph.** Phosphor. ac *Puls.* **Rhus.** Sabad. **Sil.** Squill. Stannum. Staph. **Stram.** Sulph. *Sulphur. ac.* Veratr.
- external: **Acon.** Ars. **Bell. Bry.** *Calc. Camphor. Carbo veg. Cham.* Cic. *Coccul.* Coff. Coloc. Digit. Dulc. Euphorb. Hell. Hyosc. *Ign.* Kali. Lach. *Lyc.* Mang. **Merc.** *Mur. ac. Nux vom.* **Op. Phosphor.** Puls. **Rhus.** Sep. Sil. Squill. *Stram. Sulph.* Zinc.
- flashes of: Arn. *Calc. c.* Chin.

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Heat in general: **Graph.** Iod. Kali. **Lycop.** Natrum. *Nux vom.* **Phosph.** Plat. *Puls. Rhus.* Ruta. **Sep.** Stann. *Sulph.* Thuj.

- semi-lateral: Arn. Bell. *Bry. Croc.* Ignatia. *Lyc. Nux vom.* Phosph. Puls. *Rhus.* Sulph.
- internal: **Acon.** Arn. **Ars.** Bell **Bry.** Calc. **Canthar.** *Carbo veg.* Caust. *Cham.* Cic. China. Coloc. *Con.* Graphit. *Hell.* Ipec. Lyc. *Magn. mur.* Nitric ac. **N. vom.** Phosph. *Phosphor. ac. Pulsat.* **Rhus.** *Sabad.* Samb. Sec. corn. Spig. *Spong.* Stann. **Veratr.** Zinc.

Loss of consciousness: **Bell.** Bry. Carb veg. Hell. **Hyoscyam.** *Lach. Op.* Phos. ac. *Rhus.* Stram.

Loss of thirst: *Ant. tart* Ars. *Canth.* Carbo vegetab. Caust. Chin. Hell. *Ipec.* Merc. **Puls.**

Pulse, intermittent: Acon. *Ars.* Bry. **Dig.** *Kali.* Lach. *Natr. mur. Op.* **Phosph. ac.** Sec. corn. *Stram.* Sulph.

- filiform: Colch. Lach. Verat.
- large: **Acon.** *Bell.* **Bryon.** Cupr. *Dig.* Ferrum. **Hyosc.** Ign. Merc. *Nitr.* **Nux vom. Phosph.** Spig. **Stramon.** *Veratr.*
- hard: *Acon.* Arn. Bar. *Bellad.* **Bry. Canth.** Chin. **Digit. Ferr.** *Hyosc.* Ign. Merc. N. vom. *Phosph. ac.* Sabin. *Samb.* Sil. **Stram.** Veratr.
- small: Acon. *Ant. tart.* **Ars.** *Bar.* Bell. *Calc. carb. Camph.* **Carbo veg. China.** Cina. *Coccul.* **Cupr. Iod.** Ipecac. *Kali.* **Lach. Laur.** Merc. Natr. mur *Op.* Phosph. acid. Plat. *Puls.* **Sec. corn.** Sil. **Stramon.** *Sulph. Sulph. ac. Veratr.*

Pulse.

- slow: Ambr. Ant. crud. *Ant. tart.* **Ars.** Bell. *Camph.* Canthar. Cic. **Con. Dig. Hell.** *Ign.* Kali. Laur. *Mosch Op.* Puls. Rhodod. *Sec. corn.* Sep. *Stram.* **Veratr.**
- slower than the beats of the heart: Cann. **Dig.** Hell. Sec. corn. Veratr.
- quick: **Aco.** Ant. tart. **Arn. Ars.** Asa f. *Bell.* Bism. **Bry.** Carbo veg. Coloc. Croc Dig. **Hyosc.** Ignat. *Iod.* **Lach.** M. austr. **Merc.** Nitric acid. Nux vom. **Phosph.** *Phosph. ac.* Pulsat. Rhus. Samb. *Sil.* Spong. *Stann.* **Stram.** Sulphur. Veratr. *Zinc.*
- imperceptible: Aconit. **Ars.** *Carbo veg. Coccul. Cupr.* Ferr. Ipec. **Lach.** Merc. **Op.** *Sec. corn. Sil.* Stann. **Veratr.**
- irregular: *Agar.* Antim. crud. **Ars.** Caps. *Chin.* **Digital.** Hyosc. Kali. Lach. *Natr. mur. Op.* **Phosph. ac.** *Plumb.* Sec corn. **Stram.** Sulphur. *Veratr.*
- soft: *Ant. tart. Ars.* **Baryt.** Bellad. **Carbo veg.** *China.* Coccul. *Cuprum.* Iodine. Kali. **Laur.** Merc. Op. *Phosphor.* Plat. Sec. corn. **Veratr.**
- tremulous: *Arsen Calc.* Cic. Kali. Phosph. Rhus. *Sangu. Spig.*

Shivering: *Acon. Ars.* Asa fœt. Aurum. **Bell.** Calad. *Canth.* Caps. **Cham.** China **Coccul.** Croc. Cycl. Ferr. *Graph.* Hep. **Ign.** Kali. **Mercur.** Mezer. Natr. Nitr. **N. vom.** *Puls.* Rheum. **Rhus.** Sabad. Sec. corn. Sep. *Staph.* Valer. **Veratr.**

Stretching: Ars. Ipec. N. vom. **Rhus.**

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Sweat, in general: Aco. Ambr. Amm. mur. Ant. tart. **Ars.** Bar. **Bell.** *Bry. Calc.* Canth. Caps. Carbo an. Carbo veget. Caust. **Cham.** *Chlor.* **Chin.** *Coff.* Con. Dig. Dros. Ferr. *Graph.* Guaj. **Hep.** Hyosc. Ignat. *Kali.* **Lyc.** M. austr. **Magn. mur. Merc.** Natrum. Natr. mur. *Nitric ac.* **Nux vom.** *Phosph.* Phosphor. ac. *Puls.* Rheum. Rhod. **Rhus.** Sabad. **Samb.** *Selen.* Sepiæ. *Sil.* Staph Stram. *Sulph. Tar.* Thuj. **Veratr.**

Irritability, bodily: Acon. Arn. Asar. *Aur.* Bell. Bry. **Cantharis.** *Cham.* Chin. **Coffea.** *Cupr. Ferr.* Hyosc. *Ign.* Lach. M. arct. **Merc.** Natr. **Nux vom.** *Phosph.* Pulsat. Rhus. **Selen. Sil. Spong.** *Staphys.* Veratr.

– want of: *Anac.* **Ars.** Bism. *Calc.* **Camph.** Carbo veget. Cic. **Con.** *Croc.* Dulc. Ferr. Graph. Hyosc. *Ign.* **Iod.** *Ipec.* Kali. *Lach.* **Laur. Lycop.** Magn. Merc. Nitric ac. Nux mosch. **Oleand. Op.** *Phos. ac.* Rhod. **Sec. corn.** Sep. *Staph. Stram.* Sulph.

Jaundice: **Acon.** Ambr. Ant. crud. **Ars.** Aur. Aurum mur. **Bell.** Bry. Canth. *Carbo veg. Cham. Chin. Con.* Croc. Dig. *Ferr.* Hep. Ign. Lach. Lycop. **Merc.** Nitric ac. **N. vom.** Op. Puls. Rhus. **Sulph.** Sep. Veratr.

Jealousy, ailments from: *Hyoscyam.* Ignat. *Lach.* Nux vom. Phosph. ac. *Puls.* Staph.

Joy, consequences of excessive: Acon. **Coff.** Op.

Languor: Ant. crud. **Calc. c.** *Carbo veg.* Coccul. Ign. Iod. *Kali.* **Laches.** *Lyc. Merc.* Mosch. Natr. *Natr. mur.* **Op. Phosph.** *Phosph. ac. Plat.* **Puls.** *Selen.* Seneg. Sulph. *Tuncr.* Thuj. Valer.

Laziness: Alum. *Arsen.* Baryt. Bell. Bryon. **China.** Coccul. Guaj. *Iod. Kali.* **Lach.** Mercur. Mur. ac. **Natr.** *Natrum mur. Nux vom.* Oleand. Phos. ac. Puls. *Sec. corn.* Selen. *Sep.* Zinc.

Limping: *Bell. Calc.* **Caust.** Coloc. *Merc.* Pulsat. Rhodod. **Rhus.** Sep. **Sulph.**

Lochia, morbidly altered: Bell. Calcar. Con. Nux vom. Plat *Puls.* Sec. corn.

Marasmus of old people: Ant. tart. *Bar.* Calc. c. *Con.* Olean. Op. Phosph. Phos. ac. Rhus. *Sec. corn.*

Melancholy temperaments: **Ars.** *Aur.* Bell. *Calc.* China. **Graph.** *Ign.* **Lach.** Lycop. Merc. *Natr.* Nux vom. Phos. ac. **Puls.** Sep. Sil. *Veratr.*

Motion, dread of: *Antim. tart.* **Ars.** Bar. Bell. *Calad. Caps. Chin.* Dulc. Hell. *Ign.* **Lach.** *Lyc.* Merc. Natr. *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** Sulph. Thuj.

Mucous membranes, diseases of the: *Alum. Apis.* Arsenic. Bell. *Bry.* **Calc.** Caps. Caustic. *Chamom.* China. Chlor. **Dulcam.** Euphr. *Fluor. ac.* **Hep.** Ign. *Lyc.* **Merc.** Mur. ac. Natr. mur. **Nitric ac.** *Nux vom.* Phosph. **Pulsat.** Rhus. Sangn. *Sep.* Sil. *Stann.* **Sulph.** Sulph. ac.

Muscular twitchings: Ambra. *Asa fœt.* **Bell.** Clem. Coloc. *Croc. Cuprum.* Graphit. *Iod.* **Kali.** Lach. Mezer. **Natr.** Natr. mur. Plat. *Rhus. Sec. corn.* Sil. *Spong.* Sulph. **Sulph.** ac. Viola tr. Zinc.

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Glandular Affections: *Ammon. mur.* **Apis.** Ars. *Aur.* Baryt. **Bell. Calc. carb.** *Carbo an. Carbo veg.* Cham. Coccul. **Con.** *Dulc.* **Graph. Hep. Iod.** Kali. *Lyc.* **Merc.** Natrum. Natr. mur. *Nitric acid.* Nux vom. Phosph. Phos. ac. Plumb. *Ran. bulb. Rhus.* Sep. **Sil.** *Spong.* Staph. **Sulph.** Sulph. ac. Thuj.

Gout: *Acon.* **Ant. crud.** Arg. *Arn.* Ars. *Asa f.* Aur. *Baryt.* **Bell. Bry. Calc. carb.** *Calc. phosph.* Caps. Carbo an. *Carbo veg.* **Caust.** Chamom. Chin. *Colch.* Dig. *Dulc. Ferr.* Graph. *Hep.* Ignat. Iod. *Kali carbon.* **Kali bichr. Led. Lyc.** M. austr. *Merc. Mezer. Natr.* Natrum mur. **N. vom.** Phosphor. **Puls. Rhodod. Rhus.** *Sabina.* Sassap. *Sep.* Sil. *Spong. Staphys.* **Sulph.** Tbuj. Veratr. *Vit. Zinc.*

Grasping at flocks: Ars. *Bell.* Hell. *Hyosc.* Iod. **Muriat. ac.** Op. *Phos. ac.* Rhus. *Stram.*

Heated, consequences of getting: Acon. **Bell.** *Bry. Calc.* Carbo veg. Kali. *Lyc.* **Nux vom.** Puls. Sil.

Heaviness of the body: Chin. *Lach.* Kali. *Natr.* Natr. mur. Phosph. Sep. Stann.

Hunger, ill effects of: *Ant. crud.* **Arsen.** *Bry.* **Calc. carb.** *Chin.* Ipec. Puls. *Sulph.*

Hydrophobia: Ars. *Bell.* Canthar. *Hyosc.* **Lach.** Phosph. Stram.

Hypochondria: **Asa f.** *Aurum.* Bellad. Calc. Canth. *Caustic.* **Cham.** Cina. Coccul. *Con.* Ferr. Graph. **Ign.** Iod. *Lach. Lyc.* Magn. mur. Merc. *Mill.* Mosch. **Natr.** Natr. mur. *N. mosch.* **N. vom.** Phosph. ac. **Plat. Pulsat.** Sabin. *Sep.* Staph. Sulph. Valer. *Veratr.*

Hysteria: *Agn.* Asa f. *Aurum.* **Bell.** Calcar. Caust. Coccul. *Con.* **Ign.** *Lach.* **N. mosch.** Phosph. **Plat. Puls.** Sep. Sil. Sulph. Valer. *Viola od.*

Indurations: Arn. *Ars. Aurum.* **Bell.** *Calc.* Camphor. *Carbo an.* Cham. Chin. *Clem.* **Con.** Dulc. Ferr. *Graph.* Hep. *Iod Lach. Lyc.* Magn. mur. Phos. **Plumb.** *Puls.* Sep. *Sil.* Sulphur. Thuj.

Inflammations: **Acon.** Antim. crud. *Ant. tart.* Arn. *Arsenic.* **Bell. Bry.** *Calc.* Cannab. **Canth.** Carbo veget. Cham. *Con.* Creos. Cupr. Dig. Dros. *Dulc.* Euphorb. *Euphr.* **Hep.** *Hyosc.* Iod. Ipec. Kali. **Lach.** *Lyc.* Magn. carb. *Merc. Mur. ac. Nitr.* Nitric ac. **N. vom.** *Phosph.* Plumb. **Puls.** *Rhus. Ruta.* Sec. corn. Sep. Spong. *Squill.* **Sulph.** Sulphur. ac. *Veratr.*

Nervous excitement: Ambra. **Bell.** *Calc. c.* **Cham.** Chin. **Coff.** *Ferr.* Iod. *Laur.* Merc. **N. vom.** *Phosph.* Phos. ac. Puls. *Rhus. Sep.* Sulph. **Valer.** Veratr.

Neuralgia: Acon. *Arn.* Arsen. **Bellad.** *Bry. Calc.* Capsic. **Cham.** *Coccul.* **Coff.** Colchic. Hep. **Ign. Kali.** *Merc.* Mezer. *Natr.* **N. vom.** Puls. **Rhus. Spig.** Staph. *Sulph.* Thuj. Valer. Veratr.

Nodes, gouty: **Antim. crud.** Arn. *Bry.* **Calc. carbon. Calc. phos.** Caust. Graph. Hep. *Led.* **Lyc.** *Merc.* Nux vom. Puls. **Rhodod.** Rhus. **Staph.** *Sulph.*

Onanism, consequences of: *Calcar. Carbo veg.* Carbo animal.

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China. Coccul. Con. *Kali.* Lach. *Lyc. Merc.* **Natr.** *Natr. mur.* **N. vom.** Oleand. Phos. *Phosph. ac.* Pulsat. Rhus. Sil. *Staph. Sulph.* Thuj.

Pains, wandering: Arn. *Bellad.* Chin. Mang. *N. mosch.* **Puls.** *Rhod.* Rhus. *Sabin.* Sep. Sulphur.

Paralysis: Anac. Arn. *Asar.* Bar. **Bell.** Bry. *Calc.* Capsic. Carbo veget. **Caust.** China. Cic. *Coccul.* Con. Croc. *Crot.* Dig. *Dulc.* Ferr. Fluor. acid. **Hyosc.** Ignat. Kali. **Lach.** *Laur.* Lyc. Magn. mur. Merc. *Natr.* Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. **N. vom.** *Oleand.* **Op.** Phosph. Plumb. *Pulsat.* **Rhus. Sec. corn.** *Sil.* Stannum. *Stram.* Sulph. *Veratr.* Zinc.

Phlegmatic temperaments: Bell. *Caps.* Chin. *Iod.* **Lach.** *Merc.* Natr. Natr. mur. Nitric ac. *Puls.* Sulph.

Plethora: Aconit. Arn. Aur. **Bell. Bry.** Calc. Chin. Dig. *Ferr.* Graph. *Hyoscyam. Kali. Lyc.* Natr. mur. Nitric ac. **N. vom. Phosph.** *Puls.* Rhus. Stram. **Sulph.**

Poisoning with alum: *Pulsat.* Veratr.

– with arsenic: *Carbo veg.* Chin. Ferr. *Hep.* **Ipec.** *Lach.* Lyc. Nux vom. *Sulph.* Veratr.

– with lead: **Alum.** Bell. Nux vom. *Op.* Plat.

– with colchicum: Coccul. Nux vom. *Puls.*

– with iron: Ars. *Hep.* Ipecac. **Puls.**

– with adipic poison: *Arsenic.* Phosph. ac.

– with fish-poison: Bell. *Camphor.*
with honey: Camph.

Poisoning, with iodine: **Arsen. Bellad.** China. **Phosph.** Sulph.

– with toad-poison: Ars. (?)

– with copper: *Bell.* **Hepar.** *Ipec.* **N. vom.**

– with opium: Bell. Coff. Nux vom.

– with phosphorus: Coff. **Nux vom.** *Sulph.*

– with mushroom: Carbo veget. Coff. *Puls.*

– with mercury: Arn. *Aur.* Bell. *Carbo veg.* Cham. Chin. Dulc. **Hep.** *Iodine.* **Kali bichr.** *Lach.* Lyc. **Nitr. ac.** Mezer. Phos. ac. Sil. Staph. **Sulph.** Thuj.

– with sal ammoniac: Coff. N vom.

– with sarsaparilla: Bell. *Merc* Sulph.

– with acids: Acon. **Bry.** Op. **Puls.**

– with sulphur: Arsen. Mercur. **Puls.** Sil.

– with stramonium: Coff. Hyoscyam. Nux vom.

– with poison-vine: *Bell.* Bry. *Merc.* Sulph.

– with alcohol: Coff. Nux vom.

– with sausage-poison: Arsen. **Bell.** Bry.

– with tin: Carbo veget. Hep. Puls.

Pregnancy, ailments incident to: **Aco. Bell.** *Bry. Calc.* Chamom. Con. *Hyosc.* Lach. Lyc. **N. vom.** Phos. Plat. **Puls. Sep.** *Sulph.* Veratr.

Raphania: Arsen. *Bell.* China. *Hyosc.* Iod. Op. Rhus. Secale corn. *Sol. nigr. Stram.*

Rheumatism: Aco. Arn. Ars. *Bell.* **Bry.** Carb. veg. **Caustic.** *Chum. China.* **Colch.**

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Hep. Ignat. *Kali bichr.* Lach **Lyc.** Merc. Nitric ac. **Nux vom. Pulsat. Rhodod. Rhus.** Sassap. *Sep.* Spigel. **Sulph.** *Thuj.* Veratr.

Riding in a carriage, ailments from: *Ars.* Carbo veg. **Coccul.** Colch. Ferr. Ign. Natr. **Petr.** Psor. Sil. *Sulph.*

Rickets: Asa f. Bell. **Calc. c. Calc. phosph.** Lyc. *Merc. Phosph.* Pulsat. Rhus. **Silic. Sulph.**

Salt, ill effects of eating too much: Carbo veg. Merc. Nux vom.

Sanguin temperament: *Acon.* Arn. *Bry. Bell. Cham.* **Hyoscyam.** Ign. Nux vom. *Rhus.* Sulph. *Sulph. ac.* Veratrum. *Zinc.*

Scurvy: *Amm. mur.* Ars. Aur. *Bor. Calc. Carbo an.* **Carbo veg.** Creos. Hep. **Iod. Mercur.** *Mur. ac.* Natrum mur. **Nitric ac.** *Nux vom. Silic.* Staph. Sulph. *Sulph. ac.*

Sea-sickness: Ars. **Coccul. Creos.** Ipecac. *Petr.* Rhus. *Sulph.* Veratr.

Sedentary habits, ill effects of: Aco. Carbo veg. *Calc.* Ignat. *Natr.* Natrum mur. **N. vom.** Puls. *Sulph.*

Semilateral ailments, left side: *Acon.* Alum. Amm. mur. Apis. Arn. Asa f. Asar. Bry. **Calc.** *Cann.* Chin. Cic. Colch. Coloc. *Croc.* Cupr. Daph. Dulc. Ign. Iod. **Lach.** *Lyc.* **Mercur.** Natr. Nitric ac. Nux mosch. *Nux vom.* Petr. Phos. *Rhod.* **Selen.** Sep. **Spig.** *Sulphur. Sulphur. ac.* Tar. *Turt. emet.* Thuj. Veratr. Viola od.

– right side: **Agar.** Alumina. Bar. **Bell.** Bism. Brom. Bry.

Semilateral ailments: *Canth.* **Carbo an. Caust.** Cina. Con. Crot. Digit. Dros. *Hep.* Ign Kali. *Led.* M. arct. Mosch. Oleand. Phosphor. ac. *Plumb.* **Rhus.** *Ruta. Sabad.* Sabina. Sangn. Sil. Spongia Staph. *Stront. Sulph. ac.* Tart. emet. Thuj. Vit.

– cross-wise: **Agar. Mangan.** Sil.

Sensation as if blown upon by wind: Nux vom. Oleander. Rhus. Stram.

– as if congealing: Bellad. Cic. *Cin. Dros.* Hyosc. Led. Puls. *Sec. corn. Stram.*

– as if growing larger: Asa fœt. Bell. Ignat. Laur. **Phosph. Puls.** Rhus.

– as of a hair: Lyc. *Natr. mur. Sulph.*

– as of growing smaller: *Calc.* Croc.

– as of something alive: **Croc.** *Ign.* Lach. Mercur. Sec. corn. Sulph. Thuj.

Spanish flies, ill effects of: *Camph.*

Spasms, generally: Acon. Ang. Arn. Ars. *Asa f.* **Bell.** Bry. **Calc. carb.** *Camph.* Caust. **Cham.** *Cic.* **Cina.** *Coccul.* Coff. *Con.* Croc. **Cupr.** Hell. **Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Lach.** *Laur.* Lyc. Merc. Mosch. *Nux mosch. Nux vom.* **Op.** Plat. Plumb. *Puls. Rhus.* Ruta. *Sec. corn.* Stann. **Stram.** Sulph. *Tart. emet. Veratr.* Zinc.

– in the evening: Caust. Cina. Laur. Nux vom. Puls. Stann. *Stram.*

– with anxiety: Ars. **Bellad.** Calc. *Cham.* Cin. *Cupr.* Hyosc. Ign. Lach. Puls. *Veratr.*

– with dyspnœa: Ang. *Bellad.*

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Spasms:
Camph. *Cupr. Ign. Ipec.* Nux vom. *Op.* Puls.
- with staring eyes: *Bell.* Hyoscyam. Nux vom. Op. Secale corn. Stram.
- with contortion of the eyes: Acon. *Bell.* Coccul. Cuprum. Hyosc. *Ign.* Lach.
- with upwards: Bellad. Ignat. *Lach.*
- with downwards: Cic. Lach.
- with sideways: Bell. Caustic. Hyosc. Lach.
- glazed eyes: Coccul.
- half open eyes: Caustic. Cina. *Ipec.*
- with eyes protruded: Hyosc.
- with eyes closed: **Bellad. Cham.** Coccul. Croc. Hyoscyam. Merc. *Natr. mur.* Op.
- after repelled eruptions: *Calc.* Caust. Lach. Nux vom. *Sulph.*
- with bloated bowels: *Calcar.* Cham Cin. *Merc.*
- with violent movements: Calcar. *Cin.* Cupr. Hell. *Hyosc.* Op. Stram.
- from contact: Bellad. Coccul. *Stram.*
- with loss of sense: **Bellad.** Camph. Cic. **Cina.** Cuprum. Hyosc. **Ign.** *Ipec. Lach.* Nux vom. *Op.* Sil. Stann. Stram.
- with nausea: *Ipec.* Nux vom. Puls. Tart. emet. Veratr.
- with clenched thumb: *Bellad. Hyosc.* Ign. Lach. Merc.
- with delirium: Bellad. Crot. Hyosc. Op.
- with diarrhœa: Chin. Hyosc.
- with thirst: Cham. *Nux vom.*
- with eclampsia: **Bell.** *Caust.* **Chamom.** Cic. *Cin. Ignat.* **Hyosc.** Laur. Nux mosch. **N. vom.** *Op.* Phosph. *Sec. corn.*

Spasms,
- epileptic: Agar. *Ars.* **Bell. Calc. c.** Camph. **Caustic.** *Chamom.* Cic **Cina.** *Coccul.* **Cupr.** Glon. Hep. **Hyosc. Ign. Lach.** Merc. Nitr. ac. *Nux vom.* **Op.** Plumb. **Puls.** Rhus. Sec. corn. *Sil. Stann.* **Stram.** Sulph. Veratr.
- with vomiting: Cupr. Ipecac. *Nux vom.* Puls. Sec. corn.
- with danger of suffocation: *Cupr.* Ign. Nux vom. *Op.*
- with yawning: Ign. Veratr.
- after emotions: Bellad. *Coff.* Hyosc. *Ign. Nux vom.*
- with pale face: *Ipec.* Natrum. Sil. *Stann.*
- with blue face: Camph. *Cupr. Cin.* Op. Veratr.
- yellow face: Cic. Nux vom.
- red face: Bell. Ign. Stram.
- with cold sweat in the face: Coccul.
- with distorted features: Bell. Cham. Coccul. Ipecac. Stram. Veratr.
- with involuntary emission of urine: *Caust.* Coccul. *Hyosc.*
- with palpitation of the heart: Lach. Sec. corn. Spig.
- with heat: Bell. Cham. Nux vom.
- with sensation of hunger: Hyosc.
- hysteric: *Aur.* Bell. Caustic. Cham. **Coccul.** Coff. *Cupr.* **Ign.** Ipec. Mosch. Nux vom. Plat. Puls. *Stram.* **Veratr.**
- internal: Calc. carb. *Caustic.* Coccul. Coloc. Graph. *Ipecac. Magn. m.* Stann.
- with delirium: Bell. Cin.
- with coldness of the body: *Cin.* Hyosc. Puls. Veratr.

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Spasms,

- with coldness of the limbs: Caust. Hyosc. Op. *Veratr.*
- cataleptic: Agar. **Bell.** Chamom. *Cic.* Hyoscyam. Ipecac. **Stram. Veratr.**
- with locked jaw: *Bell.* Hyosc. *Lach. Nux vom.* Opium. Plat. Veratr.
- of children: **Bell. Calcar. Cham. Cina.** Coffea. *Ipec.* Nux vom. Op. *Sulph.*
- clonic: *Agar.* Ambr. Arnica. *Ars.* Bar. **Bell.** *Calc.* Camph. Canthar. *Caust.* **Cham.** *Cic.* Cina. *Coccul.* Con. *Cupr.* Hell. **Hyosc.** *Ign.* **Ipec.** Laches. Kali. Magn. Merc. Nux vom. **Op.** Phosph. *Rhus.* **Secale corn.** *Sep. Stann.* **Stram.** Sulph. *Veratr.*
- with movements of the head: *Bell.* Cham. Cic. Hell. *Lach.* Op. Stram.
- opisthotonic: Ign.
- preceded by head-ache: Bell. Hyosc. Lach. Nux vom.
- succeeded by head-ache: Bell. Cina.
- with contraction of the limbs: Hyosc.
- with laughter: Bellad. *Calc.* Caust. *Ign.* Lach.
- with creeping as of a mouse: Bell. Sulph.
- with colic: Caust. *Cham. Cin.* Cupr. *Merc.* Sulph.

Sweat anxious: Arn. **Ars.** *Calc.* Cham. Ferr. Ign. Merc. Natr. **N. vom.** Phos. *Puls.* Rhus. *Sep.* Spong. Stramon. Sulph. *Veratr.*

- bloody: Lach. Lyc. N. vom.
- musty smell: Nux vom. Puls. *Rhus.*
- exhausting: Ambra. **Arsen.** Bry. Calc. *Carbo an.* **Chin.** Digit. Ferr. Hep. **Iod. Lyc.** Mercur. Natr. mur. *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. *Phosphor* **Samb.** *Sep.* Stann. Sulph. *Veratr.*
- fatty: Bryon. *China. Mercur. Selen.*
- staining the linen: Ars. Graphit. *Merc. Selen.*
- yellow: Graph. Lach. **Merc.**
- semilateral: Cham. Chin. N. vom. *Puls.*
- smelling like juniper: Sep.
- cold: Acon. Amm. mur. *Ant. tart.* Arn. **Ars.** Bry. *Calcar. Camph.* Cannab. *Carbo veget.* China. *Cin.* Coccul. *Cuprum. Dulc.* Hell. Hep. Ign. **Ipec.** Lach. *Lyc.* M. arct. Mercur. Nux vom. *Puls.* Rheum. Rhus. Sabad. *Sec. corn.* Sep. Staph. Sulph. **Veratr.**
- smelling like old cheese: Plumbum.
- viscous: Acon. Ant. tart. *Ars.* Bry. *Cham.* Daph. *Ferr.* Hep. *Iod.* **Lyc.** Merc. **Phosph.** *Phosph. ac. Plumb.* Sec. corn. *Veratr.*
- red: Arn. Calc. Dulc. Lycop. Nux vom.
- sour smelling: Arnica. *Asar.* Bell. **Cham.** Ferrum. Hep. Ignat. *Iod. Ipec.* Kali. *Lycop. Merc.* Nitric ac. Rhus. **Sep.** Sil. Sulph. *Veratr.*
- stinging: Cham. Con.
- fetid: Ammon. mur. **Baryt.** Canthar. Con. *Dulc.* Ferrum. Fluor ac. *Graph.* Hep. Kali. Led. *Lyc.* Mercur. Nitric ac. Nux vom. **Phosph.** Pulsat. Rhus. *Selen.* Sep. *Staphysag.* Veratr.
- having an urinous smell: **Canthar.** Nitric ac.
- smelling like onion: Bov. *Lyc.*

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Spasms,

- in the morning: Op. N. vom. Plat.
- with open mouth: Mosch. Op.
- with distorted mouth: *Bellad.* Nux vom. Op. *Stram.*
- followed by weariness: Bell.
- at night: **Bell.** Calc. carbon. *Calc. caust. Cham. Cin. Ign.* Merc. Op. Sulph.
- during new-moon: Calc. *Caustic. Cupr.* Sil.
- falling down unconscious: Bell. Cupr.
- after onanism: **Calc.** China. Coccul. Lach. Lyc. **N. vom.** Op. Staph. Sulph. Veratr.
- with dilated pupils: Bellad. *Calc.* Cic. Cin.
- during the menses: Coccul. *Cupr.* Ignat. *Nux vom.* Plat. Puls.
- with rattling breathing: *Ipec.* Lach. Nux vom.

in the back: Bell. Ign. Ipec. Op. Rhus.

- falling backwards: Bell.
- with froth at the mouth: Chamom Cupr. *Hyosc.* Ign. *Lach.* Nux vom.
- with froth at the mouth, bloody: Lach. Op. *Pyrocarb.*
- during sleep: Bellad. Calcar. caust. Cin. Sil.
- followed by drowsiness: Bell. Dros. Ign. *Lach.* Op.
- after a fright: Bellad. Coffea. Ignat. Lach. *Op.* Nux vom. Veratr.
- with a scream: Cina Crot. Hyosc. Lach. *Nux vom.* Op. Sulph.
- followed by weakness: Bell. *Calc.* Cic. *Sec. corn.* Veratr.

Spasms,

- with sticky sweat on the head: Camph.
- tetanic: Aconit. *Ars.* Bellad. *Camph Cic.* **Cupr.** Ign. Ipec. Laur. Op. Plat. Rhus. *Secale corn. Stram.* Veratr.
- Saint Vitus' dance, chorea: **Bell. Caust.** *Coccul. Croc.* Cupr. *Hyosc. lyn.* Lach. Laur. *Nux vom.* Stram. Zinc.
- after an injury: *Arn.* Pulsat. Rhus. Sulph.
- alternately red and pale: Ign.
- with crying: Bell. Caust. Cuprum. Ign. Lach. Puls.
- of lying-in females: *Bell.* Chamom. Coff. Hyosc. Ign. Puls.
- caused by worms: *Calc.* **Cin.** Hyosc. *Merc.* N. vom. Sulph.
- dentition: **Bell.** *Calc.* Coff. **Cham.** Ign. *Merc.* Sulph.
- with gritting of the teeth: Cin. Coff. Hyosc.
- with trembling: Cupr. Lach.
- whit twitchings: **Bell.** Calc. **Caust. Cham.** *Cina.* Cuprum. *Hyosc.* **Ignat.** *Ipecac.* Lach. Merc. Op. *Plumb.* Rhus. Sec. corn. *Stram.* Sulph. Veratrum.

Spirits of camphor, ill effects of: Coff. **Op.**

Straining by lifting, ill effects of: **Arn. Bryon.** Calc. Coccul. *Con.* Graph. Lyc. Natr. *Nitric ac.* Nux vom. Phosph. Phos. ac. **Rhus.** Ruta. *Sil.* Sulph. Sulph. ac.

Sweat, ill effects of suppression of sweat: **Acon.** Bell. Bry. **Cham. Chin. Dulcam.** *Lach.* Nux vom. Pulsat. **Sil.** *Sulph.*

Tea, ill effects of: China. Ferr. Lach.

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Thirst: Acon. **Ars.** **Bellad.** Bryon. *Canth.* *Cham.* Ipecac. Merc. **N. vom.** Puls. *Rhus.* Sulph *Veratr.*

Tobacco, ill effects of: Cham. Coccul. *Nux vom.*

Uneasiness, bodily: *Aconitum.* **Anac.** *Ars.* Asar. **Bellad.** *Bry.* *Calc.* Cann. Carbo veg. **Cham.** Chin. Coffea. *Croc.* Cupr. *Ferr.* Graph. **Hyosc.** *Ign.* Iod. Kali. *Lyc.* M. austr. Merc. Mur. ac. Natr. *N. vom.* **Op.** *Phosph.* Plat. **Rhus.** Samb. **Sepiæ.** Sil. *Staphys.* **Stram.** Sulph. *Verotr.*

Vascular erethism: Aco. *Ambra.* Arn. Aurum. **Bell.** *Bov.* Bry. **Calc. c.** Carbo veget. Caustic. China. Coni. **Creos.** **Ferr.** *Hep.* Iod. *Kali.* **Lyc.** Natrum mur. Nux vom. *Op.* Petr. **Phos.** Rhus. Sassap. **Sep.** Sil. *Stann.* Sulph.

Walk, difficulty of learning to walk: **Calcar.** Mercur. Sil. *Sulph.*

Weakness, general: Agaricus. Amm. *Anac.* Arn. **Ars.** Bell. Brom. **Calc.** Carb. an. *Carb. veg.* **China** *Coccul.* Conium. **Ferr.** Fluor. ac. *Graph.* *Ipec* **Kali. Lach.** *Lycop.* Magn. mur. *Merc.* **Natr.** Natr. mur. Nitric ac. **N. vom.** *Oleand.* Op. *Phosph.* **Phosph. ac.** Plat. **Puls.** *Rhus.* **Secale corn.** Sep. *Sil.* *Staph.* Sulph. **Veratr.**

Weaning, ailments from: *Bell.* Bry. **Calc.** **Puls.**

Weariness: Arn. *Ars.* Bellad. *Calc.* *Cann.* Caust. *Chin.* Coccul. Coff. Con. **Croc.** Ferr. Graph. Hep. Ign. Ipec. Kali. **Lyc.** *Merc.* Natr. *Nux vom.* Oleand. Phosph. *Plat.* **Puls.** Rhod. **Rhus.** Spong. Sulph. **Tart. em.** Thuj. **Veratr.**

– consequences of: **Arn.** Bry. *Coff.* *Rhus.* Puls.

White, red parts turning: Ars. *Ber.* *Calc.* *Ferr.* **Hell.** **Mercur.** Nitr. ac. N. vom. Phos. *Sec. corn.* Staph. Sulph. *Sulphur. ac.*

Wounds: **Arnica.** Calendul. Hyper.

Burns: **Arn.** *Urtica.*

Pain from burns: **Ars.** *Caust.*

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ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

DISEASES AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

TREATED OF IN THIS WORK.

NOTE.—The first line of figures refers to the pages of the body of the work; the second line to the pages of the Repertory.

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