

MATERIA MEDICA
THERAPEUTICS AND
PHARMACOLOGY

BLACKWOOD







A MANUAL OF

Materia Medica, Therapeutics
and Pharmacology

With Clinical Index

BY

ALEXANDER L. BLACKWOOD
A.B., M.D., F.A.C.P.

PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS IN THE HAHNEMANN
MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO. ATTENDING PHYSICIAN TO THE SOUTH CHICAGO
HOSPITAL. CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.
MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.
FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.
AUTHOR OF A TREATISE ON DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS, FOOD TRACT, ETC.

SECOND EDITION

REVISED AND ENLARGED

PHILADELPHIA

BOERICKE & TAFEL

1923

COPYRIGHTED
BY
BOERICKE & TAFEL
1922

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

This work was undertaken with a desire to place before the medical profession in condensed form a resumé of the *Materia Medica* of all remedies in common use to date, their pharmacy and therapeutics, together with a chapter on prescription writing, and the management of cases of poisoning.

Many physicians have not obtained the desired results from their remedies, because the right preparation has not been administered. This is especially true of remedies given in the lower potencies in dilution form. Where the remedies are not soluble, the trituration form should be employed. Where it is desirable that a particular strength or potency be used, this has been indicated.

Another explanation of the occasional failure of physicians in obtaining results from their remedies is the fact that there are many so-called homœopathic preparations on the market that in reality are not homœopathic, they having never been proved, which are, therefore, unreliable. Physicians should obtain their remedies from pharmacists that prepare medicines of unquestioned reliability.

Of such remedies as are official in the U. S. P., the dosage and preparation have been indicated.

Under the heading of Therapeutics, the cardinal indications for the remedies have been given from a therapeutic standpoint.

The author's recommendations for the selection of the potency vary, first, in accordance with the nature of the remedy employed; second, with the clinical history of the disease, and third, with the temperament of the patient.

Remedies which in their crude state are inert, or practically so, are employed in potencies ranging from the 12th decimal to the 30th and 200th centesimal. Remedies which are active in their crude state are employed in potencies ranging from 1x to the 200. The patient with a highly developed nervous system, on whom medicines act quickly, should have, as a rule, the lower potencies, as these are slower in their action and less potent; whereas, the patient with a sluggish temperament that needs arousing, should be given the higher potencies. In diseases which present a chronic history, the potency selected is from the 30th to the 200th centesimal and higher.

The repetition of the dose depends upon the stage of the disease. In acute cases, twenty drops of a dilution, ten to fifteen tablets, or an equal amount of powder are dissolved in a glass half full of water. Of this, two teaspoonfuls are administered at intervals of from ten minutes to one, two or three hours, according to the severity of the symptoms and whether or not prompt action is desired. The intervals are lengthened as the symptoms abate.

In chronic cases, two or three doses of the remedy are administered within twelve hours, when a placebo is given and

the effects of the remedy watched. No more medicine should be administered so long as improvement continues.

When a remedy is indicated, but its administration fails to modify the symptoms, the potency should be changed, not the remedy. When a remedy has ceased to act, the case should be carefully reviewed and if it is decided to continue the remedy, it should be administered in another potency.

As the size of the dose of potentized drugs is the same in all cases, in giving the "dosage" for the different remedies the physiological dose and the maximum dose only are given. The maximum dose being known, it will prevent the giving of overdoses.

The author and the profession are indebted to F. A. Boericke, M. D., for the pharmaceutical description of each remedy, also to M. R. French, M. D., for the article on Pharmaceutics and the compilation from Modern Writers on Prescription Writing.

31 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

March, 1906.

THE PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

In the preparation of this edition the author has rewritten and enlarged on parts of the former edition and has revised other portions. In the description of many of the remedies he has indicated the potency of his preference. This varies as indicated in the preface of the first edition. His rule is that when he believes the remedy selected is the indicated one and the results obtained are not satisfactory, he changes the potency and not the remedy.

In the former edition space was devoted to a discussion of the therapeutics of a few of the ductless glands. In the present edition a section has been written on the subject of endocrinology that promises so much for the future of therapeutics. We know that there is an intimate inter-relationship between these glands, and the term "hormonopoietic system" has been presented to designate such a system.

The author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the current medical literature, also to A. L. Tafel, who has so kindly prepared the description of the remedies added and has assisted in the correction of the proof.

October First, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-two.



BLACKWOOD'S MATERIA MEDICA

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICS.

The *American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*, the *British Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*, the *Pharmacopœia Homœopathica Polyglotta* and the *American Institute of Homœopathy Pharmacopœia* are the four principal works on the preparation of homœopathic medicine. The latter work in its second edition is called the *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia of the United States*. These publications were all used in this compilation of Homœopathic Pharmaceutics.

The *American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia* classifies the various plants, animals, etc., into nine classes, each substance being prepared according to the rules laid down in its particular class. The drug power of the resulting medicine being the drug power of the particular class under which it is prepared. This classification is also used in the German Pharmacopœia.

Preliminary to the preparation of the various medicines, the following pharmacopœia rules are to be observed :

All utensils, including bottles, corks, measuring glasses, mortars, spatulas, spoons, sieves, presses, chopping blocks, etc., must be thoroughly cleansed. The bottles should be white flint glass, and where remedies are affected by the light, black glass should be used. The glass should be of the best quality; mortars for pulverizing hard substances should be of highly

polished iron; for triturating purposes either porcelain or wedgewood; spatulas and spoons must be made of horn, bone or porcelain. The tincture press has to be simply constructed, so as to be readily cleaned, and all parts of it that come in contact with the medicinal plant should be gold plated.

The three menstrua that are mostly used in homœopathic pharmacy are distilled water, pure alcohol and saccharum lactis.

Water should be distilled in a gold-lined, or block tin still. The first and last portions of the yield should not be used.

Only pure grain alcohol that has been redistilled, thereby entirely freeing it from fusel oil, is to be used in homœopathic pharmacy. This is reduced to 87 per cent., which is the standard strength, by adding one part of distilled water to seven parts of pure alcohol, which is about 95 per cent.—that is, it is 95 per cent. pure.

Certain tinctures must be attenuated (in order to get a perfect solution) with an alcohol that is still more dilute, therefore the 87 per cent. is further diluted by making a mixture of seven parts of 87 per cent. alcohol and three parts of distilled water. This is known as dilute alcohol.

The test for fusel oil is to slowly add to the alcohol its own weight of pure, concentrated sulphuric acid. If the alcohol is pure, it remains colorless, but if fusel oil is present, a reddish color will be developed from a formation of amyl sulphuric acid.

Saccharum lactis, the common name of which is sugar of milk, the formula being $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}H_2O$, is one of the constituents of milk. The casein of the milk is coagulated by addition of rennet; this being removed, the residue is a solution of milk sugar, called whey. This substance is crystallized; the crystals are afterward dissolved in water, filtered through charcoal and recrystallized; the second yield is a chemically pure sugar of milk.

Formerly this substance was obtained almost entirely from Switzerland, but American manufacturers have in the last few years surpassed the Swiss in the quality of this product.

Globules, or pellets, are made of pure cane sugar in a wooden lined, copper kettle. The addition of any substance,

such as starch, flour, glucose or glycerine, for any purpose, is an adulteration and not allowable.

The sizes of pellets are numbered from 8 to 80. The number given to a particular size is determined by the length in millimeters of the space occupied by ten pellets of equal size, in a line and in close contact.

Fresh plants used in the manufacture of homœopathic medicines are to be gathered at a particular time, according to the class under which the drug is listed. This is also true as to the part of the plant used. All substances, which include plants, metals, chemicals, animals, poisons, etc., must be thoroughly identified and tested.

The method of attenuation of homœopathic drugs is according to either the centesimal or decimal scale; the former is the method adopted by Hahnemann and the latter was introduced by Dr. Constantine Hering.

The first centesimal potency contains $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the drug, and each succeeding potency $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the potency preceding it. As the drug power of various drugs differs, the amount of mother tincture or drug substance and of menstruum must be so proportioned in making the first potency that it will represent $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the drug. The first decimal potency represents $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the drug, each succeeding potency being prepared by taking $\frac{1}{10}$ of the preceding potency and $\frac{9}{10}$ of menstruum, by weight. The same rule applies to the making of the first decimal potency as applies to the first centesimal, namely, the amount of drug substance must be proportioned so that the first decimal will equal $\frac{1}{10}$ drug power.

Class 1 is a tincture class. The drug being prepared by mixing equal parts by weight of the juice of the fresh plant, or part thereof, and alcohol; this yields a product of one-half drug power.

The first centesimal potency is made by adding 98 minims of dilute alcohol to two minims of tincture. Each succeeding potency is in the proportion of one minim of the preceding potency to 99 minims of alcohol.

The first decimal potency is made by mixing two minims

of tincture and eight minims of dilute alcohol. Each succeeding potency being in the proportion of one minim of the preceding potency to nine minims of alcohol.

Up to the 4x potency, dilute alcohol is used in making potencies according to this class.

Class 2 tinctures are made by the adding of two parts alcohol to three parts, both by weight, of finely chopped fresh plant, or part thereof; this mixture is then strained and filtered, the drug power of the same being one-half. The method of potentizing is the same as that given in class one.

Class 3 tinctures are made by adding two parts, by weight, of alcohol to one part of the whole, or part of the plant, the plant being first reduced to pulp, and the mixture, before straining, is allowed to stand for eight days. The drug power of this class is $\frac{1}{6}$.

The first centesimal potency of tinctures of this class is prepared by adding six minims of tincture to 94 minims of dilute alcohol. Each subsequent potency should be made in the proportion of one minim of the preceding potency to 99 minims of alcohol.

Six minims of tincture and four minims of dilute alcohol make the first decimal potency. Each succeeding decimal potency being in the proportion of one minim of the preceding potency to nine minims of alcohol. Dilute alcohol being used up to the 3x potency.

Tinctures made according to Class 4 are prepared by taking five parts, by weight, of alcohol and one part of the pulverized, dried animal, or vegetable substance. After standing for eight days, the tincture is strained and filtered, the drug power being $\frac{1}{10}$.

The first centesimal potency is made by adding 90 minims of alcohol to 10 minims of tincture. Each succeeding potency being made by adding 99 minims of alcohol to one minim of the preceding potency.

As this tincture is $\frac{1}{10}$ drug power it represents the first decimal potency. Each succeeding potency being made by adding nine minims of alcohol to one minim of the preceding potency.

Class 5 are aqueous solutions, there being two strengths of said solutions, namely, the $\frac{1}{10}$ and the $\frac{1}{100}$. Where the solution is $\frac{1}{10}$ drug power it corresponds to the 1x potency and potencies are made accordingly, distilled water being used as the menstruum up to the 3x potency. The 3x potency is to be made with dilute alcohol and all subsequent potencies with standard homœopathic alcohol. Where the drug power is $\frac{1}{100}$ the solution equals the 2x potency and attenuations are to be made accordingly, dilute alcohol being used up to the 4x potency and standard homœopathic alcohol in further potentizing.

Class 6 are also solutions, and, as in Class 5, are of two drug powers, namely, $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$. These solutions are alcoholic and not aqueous, as in Class 5, the potencies being prepared in the same way, with the exception that alcohol instead of water is used.

Class 7 is a trituration class and directs the method of potentizing dry medicinal substances by trituration. One part, by weight, of the dry medicinal substance to 99 parts, by weight, of sugar of milk gives the first centesimal trituration. This potency should be triturated at least four hours and in some instances, such as the triturating of metals, a still longer time (six hours) is necessary. All subsequent potencies being in the proportion of one part of the preceding potency to 99 parts of sugar of milk, the triturating process to be carried on for two hours in each potency. If the drug is triturated according to the decimal scale, the proportion is one part of drug to nine parts, by weight, of sugar of milk for the 1x potency. All subsequent triturations in the proportion of one part of the preceding potency to nine parts of sugar of milk.

Triturations are converted into liquid potencies by dissolving one grain of the third centesimal trituration or the sixth decimal trituration in 50 minims of distilled water and adding 50 minims of standard alcohol. This will give, if prepared according to the centesimal scale, the fourth liquid potency. If prepared according to the decimal scale, it will give the eighth decimal liquid potency.

In Class 8, liquid substances are prepared in trituration

form. The first centesimal being made by grinding one minim of drug substance in 99 grains of sugar of milk, each subsequent potency being in the same proportion and prepared from the preceding one. One minim of drug substance to nine grains of sugar of milk yields the first decimal trituration, each subsequent trituration being in the proportion of one part of the preceding trituration to nine parts, by weight, of sugar of milk.

As in the preceding class, the first potency of either the centesimal or decimal scale must be triturated at least four hours and each subsequent potency two hours.

These triturations are converted into liquid potencies in exactly the same manner as the triturations in the preceding class are converted.

Class 9 are fresh vegetable and animal substances prepared by trituration. The substances being first reduced to pulp by pounding or grating, two parts (to allow for evaporation), by weight, of the substance to 99 parts of sugar of milk, triturated for four hours, yield the first centesimal potency. Each subsequent potency being in the proportion of one part of the preceding potency to 99 parts of sugar of milk. Two parts, by weight, of the drug substance to nine parts of sugar of milk yield the first decimal and each subsequent one being in the proportion of one part of the preceding potency to nine parts of sugar of milk. These triturations are converted into liquid potencies as in the two preceding classes.

The *Homœopathic Pharmacopœia of the United States* was published in its first edition in 1897; a revised edition was brought out several years later. The object of the work is to provide a plan for the making of homœopathic tinctures of uniform strength, which strength equals, also in medicinal power, triturations of the same potency. In other words, all homœopathic tinctures made according to this pharmacopœia are $\frac{1}{10}$ drug power or the first decimal strength.

The manner of determining the proper proportion of plant and menstruum (alcohol) in making tinctures according to this pharmacopœia is as follows:

A certain amount of the plant or part of it, whichever is

used in any particular instance, is weighed. The plant is then thoroughly dried, which drying evaporates all moisture. The difference in weight between the dried and fresh plant represents the amount of water in the same. In the making of the tincture the amount of water is taken into consideration when proportioning the amount of menstruum and plant, so as to make the resulting tincture $\frac{1}{10}$ strength.

Homœopathic remedies are dispensed very largely in tablet form. Trituration tablets being made by moulding triturations into tablet shape, tincture and dilution tablets by saturating sugar of milk with the tincture or dilution, and moulding. This is accomplished in several ways. One way, and a way that is to be heartily condemned by homœopathic prescribers, is to compress the powder into the tablet shape by a tablet machine. In order to accomplish the work by machinery, some saponaceous substance must be added, such as boracic acid, talcum powder, etc., so that the trituration will run through the machine.

Up to the present time, the only reliable method of manufacturing tablets is by hand. The given trituration is moulded into tablets by first saturating the powder with 95 per cent. alcohol, making it into a paste. This mixing is done on a glass plate, the moulds being made of either glass or highly polished steel. The tablets, after the evaporation of the alcohol, are easily removed.

The remedies used by the homœopathic physician should invariably be prepared in identically the same manner and under the same conditions as was the remedy at the time of its proving. Tinctures, therefore, should be made according to the rules laid down in the homœopathic pharmacopœias. There are other ways of making them, such as reducing a fluid extract, making them from dried plants, where living plants should be used, etc., which methods should not be tolerated.

PRESCRIPTION WRITING.*

Four important essentials of prescription writing are:

- I. Legibility.
- II. Accuracy and reliability of the ingredients.
- III. Great care that incompatibles are not used.
- IV. That the maximum dose should never be exceeded.

All prescriptions should be carefully written, the names of ingredients written out in full, so that there can be no possible chance for mistake or substitution. The amount of each of the component parts, when a compound prescription is made, should be such that a dose of the finished mixture will represent the amount necessary of each drug to produce the action desired in the organism. The ingredients should be of a reliable make, the writer specifying the particular manufacture.

Many chemicals are incompatible with the other and should never be included in the same prescription, as, for instance, mineral acids with the alkalies, metallic salts with the alkalies and tannic acid, being precipitated by them, the alkaloids with tannic acid and caustic alkalies, also all drugs are incompatible with their antidotes.

The following is the maximum dose of some of the more important drugs:

- Aconitina, $\frac{1}{200}$ grain, with caution.
- Atropine, $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain.
- Acetanilid, 5 grains.
- Antipyrin, 3 to 20 grains.
- Amyl nitris, 1 to 3 minims, by inhalation.
- Arsenic, Fowler's solution, 1 per cent., 2 to 10 minims.
- Caffeine cit., 2 to 8 grains.
- Camphor, 3 to 20 grains.
- Cannabis Indica, 2 to 5 grains.
- Chloral, 5 to 20 grains.
- Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains.

*A compilation from the best known authorities, by Dr. M. R. French.

Ergot, 30 to 60 grains.

Nux vomica, 1 to 4 grains.

Strychnina, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.

Opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.

Laudanum tincture, 3 to 20 minims.

Morphine sulph., $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Phosphorus, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain.

Saccharin (to replace sugar in diabetes), $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

Salol, 5 to 30 grains; child, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Santonin, adult, 1 to 5 grains.

Sulphonal, 15 to 40 grains.

For the purpose of abbreviating, symbols are often used in prescription writing. The subjoined list being some of those most commonly used, their definitions also being given:

Receipt,	R,	Take.
Ana,	A. A.,	Of each.
Add,	Ad.,	Let be added.
Ad Libitum,	Ad. Lib.,	At pleasure.
Aqua,	Aq.,	Water.
Aqua Fervens,	Aq. Ferv.,	Hot water.
Bis indies,	Bid.,	Twice daily.
Conguis,	C.,	A gallon.
Capiat,	Cap.,	Let him take.
Cochlcare,	Cochl.,	A spoonful.
Compositus,	Com.,	A compound.
Doses,	D.,	A dose.
Decanta,	Dec.,	Pour off.
Destilla,	Dest.,	Distil.
Detur,	Det.,	Let it be given.
Dilutus,	Dil.,	Dilute.
Drachma,	Drach.,	A drachm.
Fiat,	F.,	Let it be made.
Fiat Pilula,	F. Pil.,	Make into a pill.
Fluidus,	Fl.,	Fluid.
Granum,	Gr.,	A grain.
Gutta,	Gt.,	A drop.
Indies,	Ind.,	Daily.

Misce,	M.,	Mix.
Octarius,	O.,	A pint.
Omn <i>i</i> hora,	Omn. Hor.,	Every hour.
Partes aequales,	P. Ae.,	Equal parts.
Pilula,	Pil.,	A pill.
Pulvis,	Pulv.,	A powder.
Quantum sufficit,	Q. S.,	As much as is sufficient.
Signa,	S.,	Give directions.
Semen,	Sem.,	Seed.
Singulorum,	Sing.,	Of each.
Spiritus,	Sp.,	Spirit.
Syrupus,	Syr.,	Syrup.
Tinctura,	Tinct. or Tr.,	Tincture.
Tritura,	Trit.,	Triturate.
Libra,	Lb.,	A pound.
Uncia,	̄,	An ounce.
Fluiduncia,	Fl. ̄,	A fluid ounce.
Drachma,	ʒ,	A drachm.
Scrupulum,	ʒ,	A scruple.
Minimum,	M.,	A minim.

It is generally assumed that there are fifteen teaspoonfuls of liquid medicine in a two-ounce mixture, thirty in a four-ounce mixture, and sixty in an eight-ounce mixture. In cases where poisonous drugs are included in the mixture more accurate estimation is necessary. In a two-ounce mixture, therefore, where a teaspoonful is given at a time, each dose will contain $\frac{1}{15}$ of the total amount of each drug in the mixture, as, for instance, if a drachm of a drug be added to a two-ounce mixture, each teaspoonful dose will contain $\frac{1}{15}$ of a drachm, or four grains or minims. If two drachms of the drug are in the mixture, the teaspoonful dose will contain eight grains or minims. Where the maximum dose of a drug is less than one grain, the two-ounce mixture to which one grain of the drug is added will give, in teaspoonful doses of the compound, $\frac{1}{15}$ of a grain at a dose, and in the same proportion if more than one

grain is added or if a larger amount of the compound is prepared.

Both the Apothecary's and Avoirdupois system of weights and measures are used in chemical laboratories.

APOTHECARY'S TABLE.

20 grains	equal	1 scruple.
3 scruples	"	1 drachm.
8 drachms	"	1 ounce.
12 ounces	"	1 pound.

AVOIRDUPOIS TABLE.

10 grains	equal	1 scruple.
3 scruples	"	1 drachm.
16 drachms	"	1 ounce.
16 ounces	"	1 pound.

METRIC SYSTEM

The Metric system of weights and measures was first adopted in France, but is now used in nearly all countries. The advantage it possesses over other systems is that the several units of length, weight, etc., have a definite relation to one another, and, secondly, the different units are multiplied or subdivided according to a uniform decimal scale.

The Meter is the unit of the whole system and is the $\frac{1}{10,000,000}$ part of the length of the fourth part of the distance from the Equator to the North Pole; its length is 39.37 inches.

The multiples of the different units are indicated by prefixing the Greek names of the numbers to the name of the unit, viz., deca, hecto and kilo, and for decimal subdivisions the prefixes are the Latin names of numbers, viz., deci, centi and milli.

To illustrate, we have for linear measurement, first the unit, the meter, its multiple being the decameter or 10 meters, hectometer or 100 meters, kilometer or 1,000 meters; its subdivisions being the decimeter or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter, centimeter or $\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter, and the millimeter or $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter.

From the meter or unit of length are derived the units of capacity and weight, that of capacity being the litre or 1,000 cubic centimeters, which equals 33.815 fluid ounces.

The unit of weight is the gram, which equals 15.43 grains. The gram is the weight of a cubic centimeter of water at a temperature of 39 degrees Fahrenheit. The three units are, therefore, the meter, litre and gram.

In estimating the proportion of a dose for a child under twelve years of age, from an adult dose, Young's rule is, let the child's age be the numerator and the child's age plus twelve the denominator and divide the adult dose by the resulting fraction. If the adult dose is 15 grains what would it be for a child three years old?

$$\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{3}{15} \times \frac{15}{1} = 3 \text{ grs.}$$

A simple rule for computing the dose is, to a person of 20 years an adult dose, 10 years one-half this amount; at 5 years one-fourth this amount; at $2\frac{1}{2}$ years one-eighth amount; at one year twelfth the amount.

THE MANAGEMENT OF CASES OF POISONING.

When called to a case of poisoning the first duty of the physician is to save the life of the patient. To accomplish this—

1. Get rid of the poison by emptying the stomach.
2. Render the toxic agent harmless by administering the proper antidote.
3. Employ such methods as will correct any injury that has taken place, and that will counteract the effects of the poison.

To get rid of the poison an emetic should be employed, or the stomach tube used without delay. If vomiting has already taken place, they may not be needed.

Of the emetics, Zinc sulphate is one of the best; twenty to thirty grains should be given in water (five grains for children). Two teaspoonfuls of Sodium chloride (common salt) in a pint of water or two teaspoonfuls of mustard in a cup of warm water are of service and usually are easily obtained. Sodium chloride should not be employed when the poisoning is due to Corrosive sublimate or Tartar emetic.

The following emetics may also be used: Sulphate of Copper in from one to five grain doses; powdered Ipecac in five to twenty grains; Emetine, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain; Tartar emetic, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains; Apomorphine, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain given hypodermically, as it is thus more certain in its action.

The Stomach Tube.—This is of service in many cases of poisoning before absorption of the poison has taken place. It should be avoided when there is reason to believe that the mucous membrane of the œsophagus and the stomach has been softened by the corrosive action of the poison, but if it is thought that the stomach contains the poison in large quantity this objection should not prevent its use. It should be used with great caution in cases of aortic aneurism.

To insert the tube carry the left arm around the patient's neck, bringing the left hand, which holds the tube, close to the patient's mouth. The end of the tube is now taken in the right hand, grasping it much as a pen is held. It is now passed into the mouth and on into the pharynx, when the patient is instructed to swallow as it is passed downward. A mild lubricant may be employed, or the tube may be immersed in a solution of Bicarbonate of Soda. The end of the tube may be sprayed with Ethyl chloride, which serves to anæsthetize the mucous surface over which it passes.

In cases of delirium or convulsions a mouth-gag must be used, and care must be taken to see that the stomach tube is not passed into the larynx and trachea instead of into the pharynx and œsophagus. When the tube is in place the solution needed should be passed into the stomach. To siphon the fluid out, the end of the tube is lowered below the level of the stomach before the tube is empty.

If the poison is known, the proper antidote should be administered. An antidote should possess the following qualities: It should act quickly upon the poison and deprive it of its deleterious effects; it should be such as can be administered in large doses without injury to the patient, and such as will produce a harmless chemical combination.

While the antidote must be chosen for the individual case, yet in general it may be said that corrosives and irritants demand emollients and antiphlogistics, narcotics demand stimulants, while neurotics require sedatives and antispasmodics.

Albumin in the form of the white of egg forms, with the salts of many metals, compounds that are either slowly soluble or insoluble in water. It is especially useful in poisoning by the mineral acids, corrosive alkalies, alcoholic solutions of the alkaloids, Iodine, Bromine, Chlorine and Mercury. It is easily procured and is harmless. The whites of four eggs to a quart of lukewarm water is about the proper proportion. As nearly all of the compounds formed by it are soluble in either an acid or alkaline solution, it should be followed immediately by an emetic and later by a cathartic.

When albumin is not obtainable milk may be substituted. Its casein, albumin and free alkali render it especially serviceable in poisoning by corrosive acids, metallic salts and alkalies, especially ammonia. Owing to the fats it contains, it should be avoided when a fatty antidote is contraindicated. Borax and milk are employed as general antidotes for Iodine and Bromine. They may be employed in cases due to corrosive acids, corrosive sublimate, zinc and copper salts. In cases due to the latter they are not as serviceable as albumin.

Gelatin is useful in cases where Iodine, Bromine and alums are to be antidoted. The objection to it is that its preparation requires so much time.

Gluten is of service when Corrosive sublimate is to be antidoted, but is not always easily obtained, nor is it more serviceable than albumin.

Strong infusions of tea and coffee are employed as domestic antidotes. Their usefulness is particularly dependent upon their calmative and stimulating effects as well as their astringent qualities. The tannin forms precipitates with many of the metals and some alkaloids. These precipitates are soluble in dilute Hydrochloric acid, such as is found normally in the stomach, and also in alcohol. Therefore, alcohol should not be given with tannin, and the precipitates should be removed by an active purgative.

Tannin is less satisfactory than albumin as an antidote for the metallic salts, with the exception of Tartar emetic, which it renders harmless, while albumin has no influence. The tannin should be administered in doses of from fifteen to forty grains prepared in a 2 per cent. solution. It may be repeated in fifteen to thirty minutes. If combined with 10 to 15 per cent., by weight, of Iodine, its antidotal influence over the vegetable poisons is enhanced. When tannin cannot be obtained, those agents which are known to contain it, as tea, rhatany, bark of oak, willow or catechu, may be used.

Oils and fats, such as melted butter, lard, linseed, olive and cotton seed oils, are of service in poisoning due to metallic oxides and salts, corrosive acids and alkalies, but they should

be avoided in cases of poisoning due to Carbohc acid, Cantharides, Phosphorus and the copper salts, as they assist their absorption.

Soap-suds (made from a pure soap), one part, by bulk, to four *parts of water*, is of service in cupful doses as an antidote for the *corrosive acids* and the *metallic salts*, such as *corrosive sublimate* and *bichromate of potash*.

Gum Arabic and *flax seed tea* are of service as a *mucilaginous drink* in poisoning due to *bismuth* and all *corrosive poisoning*.

Charcoal has but slight antidotal value. It retards the action of such poisons as the metallic salts, alkaloids and phosphorus, but its principal action is in absorbing any gases that may develop.

The organic acids, in the form of vinegar or lemon-juice, may be employed against the alkalies. Dilute sulphuric acid in water is of service in the colic of lead poisoning, and also as an antidote to the barium and lead salts.

Inhalation of ammonia is employed to arouse patients from a stupor, but is seldom of any service except when the æration of the blood is imperfect. Its too free use and rapid inhalation may result in pneumonia. It is an antidote to hydrocyanic acid, the vapors of the corrosive acids, as well as chlorine and bromine.

Sodium chloride is an efficient antidote to the silver salts; it may be combined with albumen.

Potassium permanganate is a reliable antidote to morphine, strychnine and phosphorus in the stomach. It should be taken in from five to eight grain doses, well diluted with water.

The hydrated sesquioxide of iron or ferric hydroxide, freshly prepared, is the best antidote for arsenic; there should be ten parts of it to one of arsenic. It may be made by adding ammonia or sodium carbonate to an aqueous solution of ferric chloride or sulphate. Filter the precipitate rapidly through a handkerchief, wash it, and give in tablespoonful doses.

Cathartics are of service, following the employment of a chemical antidote, to remove the compounds from the intes-

tinal tract; of these castor oil, croton oil, senna and sulphate of magnesia are the best.

Acetanilid, Antipyrin and Phenacetin.—The fatal dose varies from five to sixty grains, while one ounce has been given without fatal results.

Symptoms.—Chilliness; the skin is cyanosed and covered with cold sweat; pulse weak, soft and slow; respiration slow and shallow. When death results it is from respiratory failure.

Treatment.—If recent, the stomach should be emptied. A diffusible stimulant, as alcohol, ammonia, coffee or strychnine, should be employed to maintain the heart's action and the respiration.

The temperature should be kept at normal by means of external heat. Oxygen may be employed if the cyanosis is pronounced.

Sulphonal and Trional are closely related to the above group.

Treatment.—Clean out the stomach and give large quantities of hot water and enemas of the same. Stimulants as needed.

Acid carbolicum.—This is a product of coal tar. In its pure state it is crystalline, but is a liquid when impure.

The fatal dose is about sixty grains, while six to ten drops have produced dangerous symptoms when introduced into a wound cavity.

The fatal period is seldom more than forty-eight hours and often is within eight hours.

Symptoms.—When swallowed it produces whitening of the lips and mouth, pain in the mouth, throat, and stomach. Vomiting does not always occur. A condition of unconsciousness rapidly ensues, with coma, stertorous breathing, and contracted pupils. Death may occur from paralysis of the respiration. If death does not occur early, the urine is dark and of a greenish hue.

Treatment.—Acetic acid (vinegar) is considered an antidote. Oleaginous substances, as sweet oil, dissolve and dilute it. These should be followed by an emetic. The white of eggs precipitates it; when apomorphine and castor oil may be

used. Alcohol has been used as an antidote in the form of whiskey, brandy, or diluted alcohol; from four to eight ounces should be administered through a stomach tube, which is permissible in these cases. Cream followed by sulphate of magnesium is used as an antidote. Stimulants in the form of strychnine and atropine may be needed. Digitalis is needed if heart failure is threatened. Sedatives may be required for the pain.

Creosote poisoning demands much the same management as carbolic acid.

Lysol.—This is a mixture of creosote which becomes soluble in water by the addition of sodium hydroxide. Fatal dose, 75 to 92.5 grains.

Treatment.—Stomach pump; washing out the stomach early, and a sustaining treatment.

Acid hydrochloricum.—Known as “muriatic acid” or “spirit of salt.” The smallest fatal dose reported is one-half ounce. The symptoms are much the same as those caused by sulphuric acid. There are severe burning pains and vomiting of an acid material, which is mixed with shreds of mucous membrane. The pulse is small and rapid. The patient is restless, prostrated and thirsty. If death occurs it is in from sixteen to thirty hours.

Treatment is much the same as sulphuric acid. Milk, eggs and demulcent drinks, magnesia and lime water should be administered. Water may be given freely. Opiates may be necessary to relieve the pain.

Nitro-hydrochloric acid poisoning is managed practically the same.

Acid hydrocyanicum, Prussic acid, Hydrogen cyanide.—This is one of the most energetic of known poisons.

Potassium cyanide, one of its salts, is extensively employed in photography, and is also extremely poisonous.

The fatal dose is less than a grain. The fatal period is from two to fifty minutes.

Symptoms.—The vapor, when inhaled, has speedily caused death. When the liquid is swallowed, death is produced so

quickly that it is difficult to observe symptoms. There is loss of muscular power, insensibility, gasping, cold clammy perspiration, glistening eyes, dilated pupils, weak pulse, convulsions and death.

Small doses produce loss of muscular power, temporary paralysis, and involuntary movement of the bowels.

Treatment.—Its action is so rapid that no antidote can be relied upon. Ammonia is the best and may be injected intravenously. Cold effusions over the head and neck, with warmth to the surface and extremities, are of service. Cobalt compounds might antidote its effects when taken internally, if they could be given immediately.

Acid nitricum.—This is known as "aqua fortis." The smallest fatal dose reported is two drachms. The symptoms are the same as those attending poisoning from Sulphuric acid. The stains upon the flesh are first white, but soon become yellow, and later change to reddish brown. The tissues are discolored yellow. There are eructations of a reddish yellow gas, while the ejected material is of much the same color, and gives off yellow fumes. When inhaled, the acid acts as an irritant and produces pneumonia. If death occurs it is in from ten to sixteen hours. The treatment is the same as that for Sulphuric acid.

Acid oxalicum.—The injurious effects of this acid depend more upon the concentration of the drug than upon the size of the dose. Sixty grains is the smallest fatal dose reported. Large concentrated doses have produced death in three minutes.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of a concentrated toxic dose are burning pains in the œsophagus and stomach, with vomiting of a brown, or black material, which may contain blood. There is pain in the abdomen and a sensation of dryness and constriction referred to the throat, and the power of speech is impaired. Soon a state of complete collapse appears, with partial suppression of the urine. Small and diluted doses act upon the brain, spinal cord and heart.

Treatment.—Chalk, salt and lime-water are antidotes.

Plaster from the wall should be given promptly in emergencies when lime cannot be obtained. The alkalis, sodium, potassium and ammonium salts should be avoided, as they form soluble oxalates that are themselves poisonous. Mucilaginous drinks should be given to allay irritation. If there is great irritation, opiates may be needed to relieve pain. The stomach tube should be avoided if there is much injured tissue. The kidneys are often inflamed, and the stomach irritated as a result, and care should be exercised in the diet.

Surgical attention is occasionally necessary when evidence of perforation of the stomach develops.

Acid sulphuricum.—This is also known as the "oil of vitriol." It may be met with either in the dilute or concentrated form. The dilute and the aromatic forms are employed in medicine. It is sometimes maliciously thrown over people, either to destroy their clothing, or to disfigure them.

One drachm has caused death in from sixteen to twenty hours.

Symptoms.—The fatal results of the poison are dependent upon its corrosive action, and this upon its degree of concentration. When swallowed there is staining of the mouth and lips of a brownish color. There is severe pain from the mouth to the stomach. Vomiting usually occurs, but not always. The ejecta consists of coffee-ground-like material, which contains much blood and is strongly acid at first. There is great prostration. Death occurs from shock, or asphyxia, within twenty-four hours.

Treatment.—Avoid the stomach pump, as the tissues are softened. Give water freely, and some alkali, as chalk, lime from the wall, baking soda, soap suds or lime water. The carbonates and bicarbonates should be employed very carefully, as in the presence of an acid they liberate carbon dioxide gas, which might rupture the stomach by causing distension.

Follow the alkali with a demulcent drink, as linseed tea or starch paste. Avoid oils for a time.

Aconite.—Aconitine, the alkaloid, is a most deadly poison. The root has been eaten by mistake for horse-radish.

The fatal dose is about one drachm of the root, one ounce of the homœopathic tincture, four grains of the alcoholic extract, and one-sixteenth of a grain of aconitine. Much smaller doses than these have resulted fatally.

The fatal period is less than three hours.

Symptoms.—The most pronounced symptom is tingling and numbness of the lips, tongue, and throat, with giddiness, loss of muscular power, pain in the abdomen, vomiting and diarrhœa. The skin is cold, the pulse is feeble, the respiration is labored, and there is dread of death. The mind is clear, although the sufferer is numb and paralyzed and death occurs in three to four hours.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach by means of emetics or the stomach pump; a solution of borax in milk or castor oil is of service. Use stimulants, Strychnine, Digitalis, strong coffee, artificial respiration, external heat and friction with hot flannels. Inhalations of ammonia may be given cautiously. Keep the patient in the horizontal position.

Alcohol.—Ethyl, or ordinary alcohol, is a frequent cause of poisoning. About 45 per cent. of all cases of poisoning are the result of this substance. Spirituous liquors of all forms, as well as many patent medicines, contain a large percentage of alcohol. The fatal dose varies greatly, but about five ounces is the average.

The fatal period varies from twenty minutes to ten to fifteen hours, in acute cases.

Symptoms.—If the dose is a large one the symptoms appear rapidly. There may be no stage of excitement, the subject passing at once into a state of stupor, coma, and collapse, if the stomach is not emptied quickly.

In some cases there is a remission of the symptoms and death may be postponed.

The pupils are dilated, and the countenance is usually flushed. The breath has the characteristic odor.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach by the use of the stomach pump, or a stimulating emetic, as mustard, cold applications to the head, and hot to the body. Strychnine, atropine and

strong coffee are of service. If delirium tremens is present, one-thirtieth of a grain of apomorphine, hypodermically, will be of service to produce quiet. Cold baths 65° F. continued for ten to fifteen minutes, every two or three hours, are beneficial; should the delirium appear suddenly, elimination is imperfect and means should be employed to correct this.

Aluminum.—The Acetate and Sulphate are the salts that are most likely to cause trouble.

The fatal dose is about one ounce.

Symptoms.—There is nausea, vomiting, epigastric distress and cold, clammy skin. The pulse is feeble and rapid. There is depression and death from exhaustion.

Treatment.—Employ emetics or the stomach pump. Give Sulphate of Magnesium and chalk or other alkalies.

Methyl Alcohol.—This is known as “wood spirits” or “wood alcohol.” It has been the cause of death. The fatal dose is not positively known. Three and one-half ounces have caused death, while five drachms have resulted in blindness.

Symptoms.—If the amount consumed has been large, there is great muscular weakness, headache, vertigo, nausea, vomiting and death. In non-fatal poisoning, atrophy of the optic nerve is produced.

Treatment.—Use stimulating emetics or the stomach pump. Pilocarpine and Strychnine hypodermically.

Ammonia.—See Caustic alkalies.

Antipyrin.—See Acetanilid.

Aquafortis.—See Acid, nitric.

Arsenic.—This is the most important metallic poison.

Copper arsenite (emerald green), Copper aceto-arsenite (Paris green), and Arsenious acid are the forms that most frequently cause arsenical poisoning.

The fatal dose varies from a few grains up. The fatal period is from two hours to four days.

Symptoms.—These appear within thirty minutes after taking the poison. There is nausea, and usually vomiting with exhaustion, burning pain which is at first referred to the stomach, but gradually extends over the abdomen. There is thirst

and diarrhœa; the pulse is quick and weak; there is frontal headache, with anxiety, restlessness and cold, clammy skin; the respirations are painful; the anus is excoriated and tenesmus is present.

The chronic poisoning simulates gastritis and enteritis, with nausea, thirst, diarrhœa with colicky pains, sleeplessness and cutaneous eruptions.

Treatment.—If vomiting has not already taken place, encourage it by the use of a mild emetic, or wash out the stomach by the use of the stomach tube. Employ albumin and mucilaginous drinks freely. Give eggs and milk beaten together, or equal parts of an oil and lime-water. As soon as it can be retained, administer a dose of from one to two ounces of Castor oil to carry the poison from the intestines.

Freshly prepared Ferric hydroxide administered in large doses and then removed by the use of the stomach tube is a most efficient antidote.

Stimulants must be employed and local applications of warmth.

Antimony, Tartar emetic.—While the fatal dose is about one drachm, yet two grains have been known to kill an adult under certain conditions, while three-quarters of a grain has killed a child.

Symptoms.—Immediately after swallowing the drug there is a metallic taste in the mouth, with nausea, vomiting, retching and a sensation of burning and pain in the epigastric region. There is great debility, with cold perspiration, cramps, purging, and difficulty upon swallowing. The symptoms become more severe and tonic and clonic spasms appear, with utter prostration and death.

The symptoms of chronic poisoning are nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, weakness, prostration, loss of appetite and cold sweat.

Treatment.—Wash out the stomach with milk or greasy water. Tea without milk or sugar and other antidotes that contain tannin are useful and should be given freely. Tincture of Cinchona also is useful. Anodynes may be needed.

Antimony chloride.—This agent is a most active corrosive and produces violent inflammation and corrosion of the intestinal tract.

The fatal dose is about three ounces; the fatal period is in from ten to twenty-four hours.

Symptoms.—There are violent pains, with nausea, vomiting and tenesmus; the mucous surface is charred, blackened and destroyed.

Treatment.—Administer Magnesia with large quantities of water and milk, or other agents, as recommended under Tartar emetic.

Atropine.—See Belladonna.

Barium.—The Chloride, Nitrate and Acetate of Barium have been the cause of death.

Symptoms.—There are cramps, convulsions, loss of speech and inflammation of the bowels.

Treatment.—Give Magnesium sulphate or Sodium sulphate and follow with an emetic, or use the stomach pump.

Belladonna, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Scopolia.—These agents and their alkaloids, Atropine, Daturine, Hyoscyamine and Scopolamine, are similar both in their toxic action and treatment.

The fatal dose of Atropine is about $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; the fatal period is from seven to twelve hours.

Symptoms.—There is dryness of the mucous surfaces, the pupils are dilated and there is delirium; there is a scarlet rash, the pulse is rapid and small, the respirations are increased and quickened, the temperature is raised. Peristalsis is increased as the case advances, the pupils are widely dilated, the temperature falls, the respirations are shallow, and the skin becomes cold and clammy. There is stupor, coma, and death from asphyxia.

Treatment.—Use emetics and wash out the stomach; a solution of Borax and milk followed by a permanganate. Pilocarpine is of service in full doses to produce sweating. Place cold applications on the head and use artificial respiration.

Bromine.—The vapors of this agent are highly irritating

and produce symptoms similar to those of chlorine. The treatment is also similar.

Camphor.—This agent is an irritant and is slightly narcotic. The fatal dose is about 180 grains.

Symptoms.—There is faintness, giddiness, burning and distress in the stomach, dimness of vision, headache, cold, clammy skin; difficult breathing and walking, delirium, insensibility and death.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach by the use of emetics or the stomach pump. Stimulants, as strong coffee, or some form hypodermatically should be used. If the drug has been swallowed in the solid form do not use alcohol.

Cantharides.—This drug is used in the form of tincture, cerate, and powder.

Twenty-four grains of the powder, one-half ounce of the cerate and one ounce of the tincture have produced death.

Symptoms.—There is an acrid stinging sensation in the mouth, throat and stomach, with pain in the loins and stranguery. The urine is diminished in quantity and contains blood. There may be painful priapism. There is giddiness, faintness, delirium, convulsions and death. When recovery takes place the kidneys show a degree of irritation for some time.

Treatment.—Employ an emetic or the stomach tube, using copious mucilaginous drinks, linseed tea and gruel. Hot baths assist in relieving the pain in the loins. If the pain is severe, opium given per rectum is of service. Do not use oils.

Carbon dioxide, Carbonic acid gas.—This gas is formed by the oxidation of organic matter, and is thus a product both of combustion and of respiration. It occurs in poisonous quantities in mines and at the bottom of wells, etc., where, owing to its being heavier than air, it may sometimes collect in an almost pure state. Under normal conditions the atmosphere contains about four parts of carbon dioxide in 10,000, but in improperly ventilated rooms it may readily accumulate in sufficient quantity to cause discomfort and even danger. The amount present should never be allowed to rise above four parts in 1000. From 3 to 5 per cent. will produce dangerous symptoms if the gas is

formed at the expense of the oxygen of the air. When present in sufficient quantity to extinguish the flame of a candle (10 to 15 per cent.) inhalation of the gas is usually fatal. The poison acts chiefly by excluding oxygen from the blood and by preventing the elimination of the carbon dioxide which is formed in the tissues.

When the gas is inhaled in a pure state death usually results within ten minutes. If it is less concentrated, the fatal period is longer, varying from twelve hours to three days.

Symptoms.—In poisoning by pure carbon dioxide there is an immediate and sudden loss of consciousness, followed in a very few minutes by death, either from spasm of the glottis or from simple asphyxia. In less acute cases the earliest symptom is usually a tingling or irritation of the nose and throat. The head feels heavy and confused, and the patient complains of vertigo and noises in the ears. Muscular weakness develops rapidly, and is accompanied by an overpowering drowsiness. The pulse is at first full and strong, but later becomes very weak. The face grows bluish and cyanotic, the respiration becomes slow and stertorous, and the patient gradually sinks into a profound coma from which he never awakes. In some cases nausea and vomiting, and even convulsions, are present. Death is usually due to paralysis of respiration.

Treatment.—Remove the patient at once to the fresh air, loosen the clothing, and employ artificial respiration. Friction, a cold douch, slapping with a wet towel, or the alternate application of hot and cold cloths to the chest may serve to arouse reaction. Inhalations of smelling salts or ammonia may be useful. When available, oxygen may be employed with benefit. After respiration has been restored, stimulants should be administered; nitroglycerine, strychnine, atropine, or adrenalin may be used hypodermatically. An enema of strong coffee or of brandy and water may be given. Artificial heat should be applied to sustain the body temperature, and venesection followed by a normal salt infusion may be employed to get rid of the poison in the blood.

Carbon monoxide.—See Coal gas.

Caustic alkalis and carbonates.—Potash (Potassium hydroxide), Caustic Soda (Sodium hydroxide), Potassium carbonate (Pearl Ash), Ammonium hydroxide, Ammonium carbonate, Smelling salts.—The fatal dose of these varies in different individuals, and death has resulted in from four minutes to several hours.

Symptoms.—There is an acrid, burning taste followed by a sensation of pain and excoriation extending from the mouth to the stomach, and thence to the whole abdomen. There is vomiting of a frothy blood; the abdomen is tender to pressure; the mucous surfaces of the alimentary tract become soft and friable, and portions of the membrane become detached; the body is covered with cold perspiration; the pulse is small and weak; diarrhoea soon ensues. In cases where recovery has taken place complete stricture of the œsophagus has later been a cause of death.

Treatment.—Do not use a stomach tube. Administer a weak vegetable acid, as vinegar in water, lemon juice or orange juice. This may be followed by oils, such as sweet oil, lard, butter or cream. Cardiac stimulants, as Caffeine or Digitalis, may be given and a nourishing and easily digestible diet must be employed.

Chloral hydrate.—This drug is used in preparing “knock-out drops.”

The fatal dose is from 15 to 150 grains.

Symptoms.—There may be a transient period of excitement, which is speedily followed by profound sleep and coma. The respiration becomes slow and stertorous, the body cold and cyanotic, the pulse slow and weak, and the muscular system relaxed.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach at once by means of the stomach pump. Strychnine should be given hypodermatically; Picrotoxin is also of service. Apply heat externally. If the respiration fails, practice artificial respiration and administer Atropine.

Chronic Chloral Poisoning.—This drug habit produces

mental, moral and physical weakness similar to that produced by Alcohol and Opium.

Treatment.—Withdraw the drug slowly to avoid delirium, administer nerve stimulants, and employ a nutritious, easily-digested diet. Keep the bowels open to favor elimination.

Chlorine.—This substance is used commercially for bleaching purposes. It is a powerful irritant, causing intense congestion and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract. In the presence of water a part of the gas is converted into Hydrochloric acid, which adds to the irritation.

The fatal quantity depends upon concentration. Death takes place in from a few minutes to several days.

Symptoms.—Smarting of the eyes, cough, dyspnoea and inability to swallow are early symptoms; later catarrh of the nose and throat appears, followed by bronchitis and perhaps pneumonia. In very acute cases death may result from spasm of the glottis.

Treatment.—Fresh air, accompanied by inhalation of very dilute Ammonia or Hydrogen sulphide; if these are not available, use steam, Ether or Chloroform. Mild stimulants may be necessary to counteract the after-effects of the poison.

Coal gas, Water gas, Carbon monoxide.—The gas used for illuminating purposes is a mixture of Hydrogen and Carbon monoxide with several hydrocarbons, chiefly Methane. The Monoxide is the principal poisonous ingredient. Coal gas contains from 5 to 20 per cent. of it, water gas from 20 to 40 per cent.

This Oxide of Carbon is much more poisonous than the Dioxide. It unites with the hemoglobin of the blood, not only displacing the oxygen, but also acting upon the nerve centers as a paralyzant.

One-tenth of one per cent. in the atmosphere is usually fatal. Death takes place within two or three hours.

Symptoms.—The symptoms are very similar to those caused by Carbon dioxide, but are more severe. The muscular weakness is more marked; palpitation of the heart is excessive, often continuing during the coma, and there is usually a character-

istic pink or rose-colored tint to the skin, quite in contrast with the livid color of Dioxide poisoning.

Treatment.—This is practically the same as the treatment for Carbon dioxide. Venesection and intravenous injection of normal salt solution is more often indicated here, however, and, if oxygen is used, it must be inhaled under pressure to be effective. Hydrogen peroxide, both by the mouth and hypodermatically, has been employed with benefit.

Cocaine.—This is a crystalline alkaloid of the Erythroxyton coca.

The fatal dose is from five grains up.

Symptoms.—Small doses produce cardiac, respiratory and cerebral stimulation, while poisonous doses give rise to cardiac and respiratory embarrassment, so that the pulse becomes small and rapid, the respiration slow and feeble, and death results from spasms of the muscles of respiration and of the heart.

Treatment.—Emetics to empty the stomach, then employ stimulants, Amyl nitrate, Nitroglycerine, Strychnine and Ammonium carbonate, artificial respiration, and Atropine, if the respiration shows failure. In cases of collapse give Ether or Chloroform hypodermatically.

In chronic cases stop the use of the drug and give Avena sativa, Hyoscyamine or Valerian as substitutes, and Strychnine or Nux vomica as stimulants. Watch the patient for several months following the apparent cure to prevent a recurrence of the habit.

Colchicum.—This agent acts as an irritant to the gastrointestinal tract.

The fatal dose $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the seeds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of the Wine of Colchicum, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the alkaloid Colchicine.

The fatal period is about twenty-four hours.

Symptoms.—There is nausea, vomiting of bloody matter, purging and rapid exhaustion; there is thirst and pain in the throat, œsophagus and stomach; the skin is cold and clammy; there is muscular exhaustion followed by collapse and death.

Treatment.—Use emetics, wash out the stomach, give astrin-

gents, as strong tea or a solution of tannin; follow with mucilaginous drinks, stimulants and anodynes if necessary.

Conium.—This is also known as spotted hemlock.

The fatal dose is one drop of the alkaloid; the fatal period is from one to three hours.

Symptoms.—There are nausea, vertigo, dilated pupils, ptosis, drowsiness and headache. The motor nerves are affected, and there is a sensation of tingling in the muscles and a gradual paralysis that extends upward from the extremities until the muscles of respiration are involved, when death results from asphyxia.

Treatment.—Give emetics or use the stomach pump. Give Borax and milk, strong tea or a solution of tannin. Strychnine or Picrotoxin are the physiological antagonists. Employ artificial respiration or give Atropine when the respiration fails. Use external heat.

Copper.—The metal itself is not poisonous, but the Salts of Copper are.

Copper sulphate (blue vitriol or blue stone) in half-ounce doses is an active irritant.

Copper subacetate (verdigris) in half-ounce doses has been the cause of death.

Copper arsenate (mineral green, Scheele's green) is employed in the manufacture of green paper, candies, etc. Its constant inhalation is a cause of many cases of chronic poisoning.

The fatal period is from five to twenty hours.

Symptoms.—Pain that extends from the epigastrium to the whole abdomen, with vomiting and diarrhoea, headache with giddiness, coldness of the extremities, dyspnoea and depression. The urine is partially suppressed, and jaundice is occasionally present. If the poisoning has been slow there is a purple line along the edge of the gums.

Treatment.—If vomiting has not occurred, the stomach pump should be employed, and the stomach thoroughly washed out. Follow this with albumin, give several eggs, both the

white and yolk, plenty of milk, mucilaginous drinks, alkalies or soap-suds.

Treatment of chronic copper poisoning. The supply of copper should be stopped, and elimination increased by the employment of baths, and the use of small repeated doses of Pilocarpine, Phosphorus or Phosphoric acid.

Corrosive sublimate.—See Mercury.

Creosote.—See Acid Carbohc.

Croton oil.—The fatal dose is about fifty minims, although a much larger dose has been recovered from.

Symptoms.—There is vomiting, purging, griping abdominal pain and collapse.

Treatment.—Employ emetics or the stomach pump, and mucilaginous drinks with anodynes as needed.

Cyanides.—See Acid Hydrocyanic.

Decayed foods.—See Ptomaines.

Digitalis and Digitaline.—Fatal period, twenty-four hours.

Symptoms.—Vomiting, purging, colic, headache, slowness and extreme irregularity of the pulse, dimness of vision, dilated pupils, prostration, convulsions and coma.

Treatment.—Avoid emetics, using the stomach pump instead. Give tea or some preparation containing Tannin, and follow this with Castor oil.

Keep the patient in a horizontal position and apply external heat to the abdomen. Aconite and Opium may be given, but with caution.

Ferrous sulphate, Green vitriol, Copperas.—Large doses employed to produce abortion have been known to result fatally. The tincture of the Chloride has produced severe illness.

Symptoms.—There is severe abdominal distress. In some cases diarrhœa, in others constipation. There is suppression of the urine.

Treatment.—Employ freely Magnesia and large quantities of fluid.

Fomaldehyde.—A 40 per cent. solution of this gas in water,

known as Formalin, is used extensively as a disinfectant and preservative.

Two ounces of a 4 per cent. solution have caused death.

Symptoms.—These are in many particulars similar to those of Alcohol.

Treatment.—If the agent has been swallowed, the treatment is similar to that for acute alcoholic poisoning. If it has been inhaled, inhalations of Ammonia, given very cautiously, are of service.

Gas.—See Carbon dioxide, coal gas and Hydrogen Sulphide.

Gelsemium.—The fatal dose is about one drachm of the fluid extract, and one-half ounce of the tincture, although death has resulted from less. The fatal period is from one to seven hours.

Symptoms.—These are, muscular weakness, vertigo, double vision, dilated pupils, slow and feeble heart action, labored respiration, anæsthesia, staggering gait, dropped eyelids and jaw, respiratory failure and death.

Treatment.—Emetics and stomach pump. Wash out the stomach, but with an astringent, as Tannin. Hot and cold douches, stimulants, Strychnine and Digitalis, Morphine and Atropine, hypodermically, and electricity may be used. Keep the patient in the horizontal position.

Hydrogen sulphide, Hydrosulphuric Acid.—This is the chief toxic agent contained in sewer gas and is formed whenever organic matter containing Sulphur decays, and may be detected by its powerful characteristic odor.

When inhaled it destroys the oxygen carrying power of the blood, and also paralyzes the nerve centres.

Death usually results if one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the gas is present in the air. In poisoning by the pure gas the fatal period is from ten to thirty minutes, in less acute cases it is from one to three days.

Symptoms.—In a very concentrated form the gas causes almost instantaneous death. When dilute, there is irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, with cough

and dyspnœa, accompanied by dizziness and headache. Nausea and diarrhœa sometimes develop and the patient invariably complains of great muscular weakness. Drowsiness and finally stupor come on, with stertorous breathing, slow pulse, and cold sweat. Death follows from paralysis of respiration.

Treatment.—Remove the patient to fresh air and give inhalations of Chlorine, together with mild stimulants and artificial respiration. Oxygen or normal salt infusion may be necessary.

Hydrophobia.—See Rabies.

Hyoscyamus.—See Belladonna.

Iodine.—Death has resulted from swallowing the tincture, also from inhaling the vapor.

Fatal dose, three grains of the crystals.

Symptoms.—The inhalation of the vapor produces great irritation of the mucous surfaces. When swallowed there is severe pain in the stomach, with a feeling of constriction in the throat, œdema of the glottis and salivation. There is dizziness, faintness and vomiting. The urine soon contains albumin and casts.

Treatment.—Empty the stomach and wash it out with a solution of starch of some form, as dilute starch paste or flour in water. Sodium bicarbonate is also an antidote.

Iodoform.—This compound has been the cause of death in a few cases when administered internally and applied locally. The susceptibility to the drug increases with age.

Symptoms.—They may appear first as an erythema or eczematous eruption; second, as a febrile attack with an elevation of temperature and an increased pulse rate, headache, delirium, and gastro-intestinal irritation; third, there is prostration with depressed heart's action, mental confusion, coma and death.

Treatment.—Clean out the stomach if the poison has been introduced in that way. Assist elimination by the use of baths and diuretics. Stimulants may be needed to maintain the heart's action.

Iron salts.—See Ferrous sulphate.

Laudanum.—See Morphine.

Lead.—This agent in its metallic state is not poisonous, but the acetate, sub-acetate, and carbonate are poisonous.

The fatal dose of the acetate is about one and three-fourths ounces; the sub-acetate, two to three ounces; the carbonate, one hundred and fifty grains. The fatal period varies from thirty-six hours up.

Symptoms.—There are cramping pains and constrictions about the throat and abdomen, stiffness of the abdominal muscles, constipation, scanty urine, a blue line along the margin of the gums, and "wrist drop." The pulse is slow and hard. Remissions of the symptoms occur.

Treatment.—Wash out the stomach. If the acetate has been taken, give one-tenth of a grain of Apomorphine, hypodermically. Sodium sulphate, Magnesium sulphate or Alum, dissolved in water, should be given freely to convert the soluble salt into an insoluble Sulphate. Give milk and eggs also.

Chronic lead poisoning is frequently met. Small doses enter the system through drinking waters; the application of lotions containing lead; employments that necessitate being in constant contact with the metal, the reduction of lead and the use of paints, etc.

Symptoms.—At first they are obscure. There are digestive disturbances, with loss of flesh and mental depression. There is colic, which is of a twisting, grinding character, and is relieved by pressure. The abdomen is hard and retracted, the bowels are constipated, the urine is decreased in quantity or suppressed, the skin is cold and clammy, the gums are tender and show a blue line next to the teeth, and the pulse is slow and retarded. Wrist drop is present in many of these cases.

Treatment.—Ten grain doses of the Iodide of Potassium or Sodium is the most reliable antidote. It should be given every three hours. Warm Sulphate waters are of service. Olive or Castor oil is of service in relieving the constipation. Agents must be employed to relieve the pain.

Matches.—See Phosphorus.

Mercury.—In its uncombined state this agent is not considered poisonous, but when vaporized or finely divided it is readily absorbed and is then poisonous.

The fatal dose varies.

Symptoms.—The great symptom is ptyalism or salivation. There is a metallic, coppery taste. The gums are tender and there is a bluish or whitish line at the edge of the teeth. The teeth feel tender when the jaw is closed. The breath is foetid. The amount of saliva discharged in twenty-four hours has been known to reach two gallons. The tongue, face and throat become swollen, the teeth brittle, loose and carious. The maxillæ may also become carious. There is ulceration of the soft structures of the mouth and fauces. The blood is deteriorated. There are involuntary muscular tremors and asthmatic breathing. The pulse is weak and slow.

Treatment.—Mild cases do not require treatment. In severe cases assist elimination by means of Turkish or Russian baths. A mouth wash consisting of a weak solution of Hypochlorate of Soda or Permanganate of Potash. The mouth should be washed with a warm non-irritating solution. The tremor will be benefited by Phosphide of Zinc or Hyoscin hydrobromate.

Poisoning Bichloride.—When the bichloride is taken the immediate symptoms are burning and distress in the mouth and œsophagus which is attended with nausea, vomiting and pain in the epigastric region. The rapidity with which these develop will depend upon the state of the stomach, whether it is full or empty. If it is empty and the vomiting is immediate there is less diarrhœa and intestinal irritation. If the poison remains with the food in the stomach and passes with it into the intestines, diarrhœa, colic and inflammation of the duodenum is the rule. If a considerable amount of the poison has been taken, blood may be vomited and passes with the stool, nose bleed may occur and blood may appear from other parts especially the uterus. In some cases convulsions develop with coma, collapse and death. If the case lingers the kidneys are involved, the urine shows albumen and is suppressed, and then uræmia and death; other late symptoms are ulceration of the

stomach and intestines, and inflammation of the duodenum and at times, jaundice. Some of these cases linger weeks before death occurs. Salivation may appear early.

Treatment.—If vomiting has not occurred an emetic should be given and the vomitus examined for the mercury, as the patient may be mistaken regarding what he has taken; as soon as possible the whites of at least three eggs should be given and the stomach washed out; shortly after one pint of egg albumen should be given and the stomach again washed out.

Dr. T. A. Carter, of Chicago, prepared what would appear to be a true chemical antidote, consisting of sodium phosphite and sodium acetate. The sodium phosphite reacting on the mercuric chloride forms calomel, the sodium acetate acting to create a condition of chemical instability which favors the occurrence of the antidotal reaction.

The chemical antidote consists of sodium acetate grains 4 and sodium phosphite grains 6. This has been prepared in tablet form.

The stomach should be cleared as well as possible and lavage with a dilute solution of the antidote is advised. One tablet of the antidote is advised for each grain of bichloride taken. This dose is repeated every four to eight hours for several days in order to reduce the mercury that may remain to calomel. If for any reason it is impossible to administer this by the mouth, Dr. Carter has given the antidote intravenously. The anuria so common following this type of poisoning quickly clears up and the kidneys resume their normal function.

If nephritis is once established it will take some time to clear it up.

Acidosis that was so common in other days seldom appears with this line of treatment. If a large dose has been taken and it has had time to be absorbed, these cases are tedious if they recover.

Morphine, Opium.—Morphine is the chief alkaloid contained in Opium.

Laudanum and Paregoric are solutions of Opium in Alcohol, the latter being camphorated, and both exhibit symptoms

closely resembling those of Morphine. The fatal dose of Morphine is one grain for an adult. Children are much more susceptible, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain being sufficient to cause death. The fatal dose of Opium is six grains for adults and $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain for children. That of Laudanum is about five drachms.

The fatal period varies from six to twelve hours.

Symptoms.—The symptoms commence with a period of cerebral excitement, accompanied by headache, flushed face, rapid pulse, and dryness of the throat.

In a short time a sensation of weakness and weight in the limbs begins to be felt, followed by overpowering drowsiness, and the patient gradually sinks into unconsciousness. At first he can be easily aroused, but later this becomes impossible. The breathing is slow, labored and stertorous, the pulse feeble, the face pale, and the skin warm and moist. Muscular relaxation is marked. The jaw drops, the eyelids are half closed, the pupils are strongly contracted and do not react to light. Death is usually due to respiratory paralysis.

Large doses of Laudanum or Paregoric sometimes cause vomiting, and in children convulsions may develop.

Treatment.—The stomach should be washed out with a strongly colored solution of Potassium permanganate, introduced by means of the stomach tube. If a tube is not available an emetic, preferably mustard, may be used. Atropine or Picrotoxin should be administered subcutaneously, and a strong coffee enema may also be given. A solution of Borax has been recommended. Alcohol should be avoided. Respiration should be stimulated by exercise, dashes of cold water, friction, slapping, artificial respiration, the galvanic current or anything that will serve to prevent cyanosis. Care should be taken, however, not to allow the patient to overexert himself, as this might cause paralysis of the already depressed heart.

Muriatic acid.—See Acid Hydrochloric.

Mushrooms, Poisonous fungi and Toadstools.—There are many poisonous varieties of fungi, some of them not easily distinguished from the edible species. In general, it may be said that poisonous mushrooms have white gills, rough or

warty caps, sometimes highly colored, and a hollow bulbous stalk. The harmless varieties have pink gills, turning brownish-purple when picked, smooth white or light brown cap, a solid stem and no bulb.

It should be noted that the edible mushroom may become poisonous when transplanted to a different soil or when cooked and allowed to stand for a few hours. In the latter instance the change is due to the formation of toxic decomposition-products.

Two poisonous species deserve special mention.

Amanita Muscaria. Fly Fungus.—This form has white gills and a yellow or red cap studded with small corky particles. It contains the alkaloid muscarine, which is a powerful neurotic. Death occurs in from eighteen hours to three days.

Symptoms.—The symptoms develop in about an hour, commencing with headache, vertigo and amaurosis. Dyspnoea is present, and although pain is not marked, there is much prostration, usually accompanied by convulsions or perhaps tetanus. Violent delirium may appear later and finally coma develops, followed by death from cardiac paralysis.

Treatment.—Give an emetic, preferably mustard and water, and then inject Atropine, hypodermically, in $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain doses, or give tincture of Belladonna in ten minim doses by the mouth. Follow this with a dose of Castor oil or some other purgative, and apply warmth and stimulants as indicated.

Amanita Phalloides. "Death Cup."—This species differs from *A. muscaria* in having a smooth white cap, on account of which it is not infrequently mistaken for the edible mushroom. The fatal period is from two to four days.

Symptoms.—The symptoms do not appear until five to fifteen hours after ingestion of the poison. They are similar to those of *A. muscaria*, but in addition, there is intense abdominal pain, accompanied by nausea and violent purging. The patient does not usually lose consciousness early, but the prostration is extreme, and the final result is collapse and death.

Treatment.—There is no known antidote for the toxalbumin contained in this species. The treatment should consist in

getting rid of the poison as quickly as possible by emetics and cathartics, and then using warmth and stimulants. If the pain is very intense it may be necessary to give Morphine.

Nicotine.—See Tobacco.

Nux vomica.—See Strychnine.

Opium.—See Morphine.

Paregoric.—See Morphine.

Paris green.—See Arsenic.

Phenol.—See Acid Carbohc

Phosphorus.—This agent, found in rat-poison and in matches, is at times the cause of death.

The fatal dose is about one grain. The fatal period is from half an hour to several days.

Symptoms.—These are varied. The immediate symptoms are irritation of the stomach, the vomiting of material that is luminous in the dark and may be tinged with blood. The breath often has the odor of garlic. There is prostration with diarrhœa, the stools often containing blood. After a few days there appears a second group of symptoms, which resemble septicæmia. The skin is yellow and dry. There are ecchymoses in various parts; the liver is enlarged; the urine is suppressed and contains albumin; the blood is disorganized, and there is fatty degeneration of various organs.

Treatment.—Emetics early and faithfully. Wash out the stomach. Mucilaginous drinks, containing Magnesia. If oils are used remove them with the stomach pump.

Potash.—See Caustic alkalies.

Potassium nitrate.—This is known as Niter or Saltpeter.

The smallest fatal dose recorded is one ounce, death resulting in from three to six hours.

Symptoms.—There are severe pains in the stomach, vomiting, a slow weak pulse, prostration, cramps in the extremities, cold perspiration, convulsions and death.

Treatment.—There is no known antidote. Employ emetics or the stomach pump. Relieve the pain, use cardiac stimulants, and a treatment that will avert the collapse.

Prussic acid.—See Acid hydrocyanic.

Ptomaines, Decayed foods.—During the bacterial decomposition of nitrogenous foods, such as meat (especially if canned), fish, milk, cheese, etc., certain compounds of an alkaloidal nature are formed, known as ptomaines. Some of these substances are poisonous, producing severe gastro-intestinal irritation, characterized by nausea, vomiting, purging and intense abdominal pain. At times neurotic symptoms develop, such as twitching and paralysis.

No direct antidote for the ptomaines is known. The treatment must therefore be of a general nature. Emetics and cathartics should be administered, followed by whatever stimulating measures may be needful, special conditions being met as they arise.

Rabies, Hydrophobia.—The nature of the poison which causes this affection is not well understood, but it seems probable that it is bacterial in origin.

It usually enters the system through a bite or similar wound, into which the saliva of a rabid animal has penetrated.

The period of incubation varies from three weeks to two months, but after the onset of the disease death takes place within three or four days.

Symptoms.—The first symptom noticed is a slight difficulty in swallowing, accompanied by nervousness and irritability. Hyperæsthesia develops rapidly, until in a few hours, a slight noise or the sight of anything bright and shining brings on a convulsion. The pulse is very rapid, the respiration spasmodic and jerky. This spasmodic condition attacks the throat in particular, and any attempt to swallow, especially water, causes a convulsive closure of the pharynx, although the patient is usually extremely thirsty. The condition eventually becomes so acute that the sight or even the thought of water brings on a paroxysm. Hallucinations usually accompany this stage of the disease, and at times violent mania develops. Later the excitement gives way to collapse, the patient becomes relaxed and quiet, and finally lapses into unconsciousness.

Treatment.—The disease is incurable when once developed, and hence every attention should be turned to prophylaxis. The

suspected wound should be thoroughly cauterized with strong Carbolic or Nitric acids, or with the actual cautery. Mild caustics are of little value, and ligation above the wound appears to do no good. The injection of an antitoxin derived from the brain-tissue of an immunized animal has met with excellent results at the Pasteur Institute. After the disease begins to develop, little can be done except to make the patient as comfortable as possible by darkening the room and using Chloroform or Morphine to control the spasms.

Rat poison.—See Arsenic.

Rhus toxicodendron, Poison ivy, Poison sumach or Poison oak.

Symptoms.—These are mostly confined to the skin, where there is intense itching and burning, with a papular eruption vesication, and desquamation. Taken internally, it produces gastro-intestinal irritation, dilated pupils, feeble pulse and rapid respiration, but no deaths are reported.

Treatment.—Weak alkaline lotions, applications of Grindelia robusta, painting of the parts with Ichthyol, or an alcoholic solution of Acetate of Lead, or the application of Carbolized vaseline. Rhus tox. may be given internally in small doses to relieve the symptoms. The active principle of the drug may be removed from the hands and other parts by means of alcohol, as it is insoluble in water.

Saltpetre.—See Potassium nitrate.

Santonin.—This has been the cause of death among children. The fatal dose has been from two grains up.

Symptoms.—The most pronounced symptom is yellow vision or xanthopsia, all objects appearing of an abnormal color. The urine is increased in quantity and has the characteristic odor. The face is pale or blue about the eyes. There may be vomiting unconsciousness, convulsions and death from failure of the respiratory organs.

Treatment.—Assist elimination by warm baths. Use artificial respiration, and give stimulants both externally and internally. If very recently taken clean out the stomach.

Sewer gas.—See Hydrogen sulphide.

Soda.—See Caustic alkalies.

Stramonium.—See Belladonna.

Strychnine.—This substance is the principal alkaloid of *Nux vomica*. It is a powerful motor stimulant, causing death in from half an hour to two hours. The fatal dose is one-half to one grain.

Symptoms.—There is restlessness and anxiety followed by twitching and trembling. Finally the patient is seized with sudden tetanic convulsions, the contractions usually causing opisthotonos. The face wears an expression of agony, and the breathing is short and jerky. In one-half to five minutes the spasm ends and there is a period of relaxation, followed after a time by another convulsion. The spasms are easily induced, a slight noise or jar being sufficient to bring one on. They continue until the patient dies either from exhaustion or from asphyxia due to fixation of the respiratory muscles. The mind usually remains clear throughout the attack.

Treatment.—Place the patient in a dark room, wash out the stomach with a solution of Potassium permanganate, or if there is danger of causing a convulsion by using the stomach tube, giving Apomorphine hypodermatically. Chloral hydrate should be administered in full doses, and if collapse is imminent, Amyl nitrate may be employed. Inhalations of oxygen are at times very beneficial. Cardiac depressants should be avoided.

Snake poison.—The commonest venomous snakes of this country are the rattlesnake, the copperhead, and the moccasin. The poison is a toxalbumen secreted by a pair of glands corresponding to the parotid glands in man. Fatal cases are not frequent, but when death does occur it usually takes place within twelve hours.

Treatment.—Ligate the limb above the wound and wash thoroughly with Potassium permanganate. Apply suction or any other available method to remove the affected blood from the wound, and inject a few drops of a 10 per cent. solution of Calcium hypochlorite subcutaneously here and there about the wound to destroy whatever poison may remain. Chloride of gold has also been used successfully for this purpose.

Antivenin, a recently introduced serum from an immunized animal, has been highly recommended.

Systemic elimination may be aided by full doses of Pilocarpine. The heart should be sustained by Strychnine or some other suitable stimulant. Alcohol, in the form of whiskey, is usually used for this purpose, but is inferior to other drugs. It has some antidotal action, however, in destroying whatever poison may find its way into the stomach.

Tartar emetic.—See Antimony.

Tobacco, Nicotine.—Tobacco owes most of its toxic properties to the alkaloid nicotine, which is as poisonous as Prussic acid. The leaves contain from 2 to 8 per cent. of it.

Symptoms.—These are nausea, vomiting, purging and extreme prostration, with pallor, cold sweat and slow, irregular pulse. Coma develops later and the patient dies from paralysis of respiration.

Treatment.—Wash out the stomach with an infusion of green tea or with a vegetable astringent containing Tannin, allowing the patient to retain some of the solution in the stomach. Then stimulate with Strychnine, Atropine, hot applications, etc., as indicated.

Veratrum viride.—The fatal dose is about two and one-half drachms of the tincture.

The fatal period is about twenty hours.

Symptoms.—There are nausea and vomiting, with general weakness. The pulse is reduced in force. There is dizziness, dimness of vision, cold and clammy skin, and death is usually from cardiac failure.

Treatment.—Employ emetics and the stomach pump. Strychnine, Digitalis, brandy or whiskey to control the nausea; warm drinks. Keep the patient in the horizontal position.

Wood alcohol.—See Alcohol methyl.

Zinc.—All the soluble salts of zinc are poisonous. Two drachms of Zinc sulphate and one and one-half drachms of Zinc chloride are the smallest recorded fatal doses. The fatal period is from four to twenty-four hours.

Symptoms.—There is severe pain in the throat, stomach, and

bowels; diarrhœa, restlessness, debility, vertigo, and headache are present. Coma and convulsions precede death.

In the chronic form there is catarrh of the stomach and intestines, chills, pains in the back, headache, amaurosis, and perversion of the senses of taste and smell. The symptoms from the Chloride are similar but more intense.

Treatment.—Clean out the stomach, use warm mucilaginous drinks, milk with Borax, eggs, alkaline phosphates and vegetable astringents.

ABIES CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Coniferae. *Common Names*, Hemlock, Spruce, Canada Pitch. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark and young buds. The juice or alcoresin which exudes from the tree is known as Canada pitch. **Dosage.**—Mother tincture and 3x. Unofficial Canada Pitch, applied externally.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membrane of the stomach, producing a catarrhal condition, a depraved appetite, lowered nutrition. There is a prolapsus of the uterus as a result of the defective nutrition.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *dyspepsia* when the patient is irritable and easily annoyed. The mouth is dry; there is a faint feeling in the epigastric region with gnawing hunger and craving for meats, pickles and coarse food, and a tendency to eat beyond his capacity. Following the meal there is a rumbling of gas in the intestines. The bowels are constipated and there is often a sensation as of burning in the rectum. As a result of the gastric and intestinal derangement the general nutrition is impaired. The heart's action is disturbed by the accumulation of gas in the intestines; there is prolapsus of the uterus and a feeling of weakness in the pelvic region.

There is a pain behind the right shoulder blade, and a sensation as of cold water between the shoulders.

The skin is cold and clammy, the hands are cold and shrunken, the patient is greatly prostrated and desires to lie down.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*, *Abies nigra*, *Hclonias*.

ABIES NIGRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Name*, Black Spruce. *Habitat*, America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo*. Mother tincture of the gum which oozes from the tree upon making an incision. Dilutions, *U. S. P.*, not official. The essence from the young branches is used in preparing Spruce Beer. **Dosage.**—Mother tincture and 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membrane of the stomach, causing a derangement of the digestive process.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *gastric derangement* when there is a sensation of an undigested substance at the cardiac extremity of the stomach; there is a pain in the stomach after a heavy meal. There is no appetite for breakfast, but great craving for food at noon and in the evening. Accompanying the gastric derangement the patient is low-spirited and melancholy; he is unable to think clearly, and complains of a dull headache or distress about the head. The bowels are constipated.

Cinchona officinalis has a sensation of a lump under the sternum but higher up than in this remedy. *Pulsatilla* and *Bryonia* both have a sensation in the epigastric region as if the food was lying there.

Gastric disturbances caused by an *excess of tea and tobacco* have been relieved by this remedy.

The *pain in the epigastric region* always follows the meal. It is referred to the right side of the sternum and compels the patient to cough, but nothing comes up. There are frequent eructations. The patient is sleepy during the day but wakeful and restless at night and has disagreeable dreams.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Lactic acid*, *Cinchona*, *Bryonia*.

ABROTANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, *Artemesia abrotanum*, Southernwood. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture 1–10 drops. *Homæo.* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces marasmus through its action upon the digestive organs and its effects upon the metabolism.

It also produces anæsthesia and symptoms of paresis, as well as those of rheumatism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *marasmus* of children where the skin is flabby and loose; inflammatory rheumatism before the swelling has appeared; also in cases of *gout*, when the wrist and ankle joints are painful and swollen.

When it is indicated in *marasmus* the child is cross and irritable; there are dark rings about the eyes; the appetite is ravenous and yet the child is becoming more emaciated, the lower extremities show the greatest emaciation.

It also meets the indications of cases of chlorosis and *gastralgia* when the gastric symptoms correspond; also cases of rheumatism and *gout* when there is great lameness and soreness, with metastasis to the heart. Cases of chronic myelitis and spinal inflammation are benefited by it when there are pains in the back which come suddenly, and are relieved by motion, and are attended by numbness and paralysis.

It should be studied in tuberculous peritonitis.

Compare.—*Bryonia*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Iodine*, *Benzoic acid*.

ABSINTHIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, *Artemesia absinthium*. Wormwood. *Habitat*, Europe, and naturalized in America. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of

the fresh young leaves and blossoms. *U. S. P.*, "The leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium*." The alcoholic solution of the oil of wormwood is used in the preparation of the French liqueur under the name of Absinthe. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture, 1–30 drops. *U. S. P.*, Of the leaves, one to two scruples; of the oil, 1–2 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a nerve depressant. A dose of one drachm, or less, in dogs, produces tremors, spasmodic muscular action, intoxication, and loss of sensibility; while large doses produce violent epileptoid seizures. Small doses act as a gentle stimulant to man, while larger doses cause headaches, cerebral disturbances, and clonic hysterical convulsions. When partaken of for some time the mental and physical powers are enfeebled, the virile power is lost in the male, while the menopause is premature in the female.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *epileptiform convulsions*, cerebral irritation, and infantile hysterical spasm. *Epilepsy* that is preceded by nervous trembling, when there is distortion of the features, the pupils are equally dilated, and the patient is obliged to walk about.

He has hallucinations, with frightful visions, and becomes insane, idiotic, and brutal. He has cerebral *vertigo* with mental confusion and a tendency to fall backwards; wants the head low, and complains of a dull occipital headache.

There is hyperæmia of the brain, medulla, and spinal cord, with jerking of the upper extremities, trembling of the hands, sleeplessness accompanying typhoid fever, with hyperæmia at the base of the brain.

Compare.—*Artemisia vulgaris*, *Hydrocyanic acid*.

ACALYPHA INDICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Indian Acalypha. *Habitat*, East Indies. **Prepara-**

tions.—Mother tincture from the fresh plant. Dosage.—The dilutions from 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the early stages of *phthisis*, with dry racking cough, which is followed by hemoptysis.

There is a constant severe pain in the chest. The blood is bright red and profuse in the morning, but dark and clotted in the afternoon. It is of service in menorrhagia when the blood is bright red and is worse during the morning.

Compare.—*Millefolium*, *Phosphorus*.

ACETANILIDUM.

Description.—A derivative of aniline. A white micaceous powder. It is the principal ingredient of such preparations as "Antikamnia" and "headache powders." *Synonyms*, Phenylacetamide, Antifebrin. Preparations.—*Homæo.*, Triturations from 1x to 6x. *U. S. P.*, The pure chemical is used. Dosage.—Of the substance 1-10 grains are given.

Physiological Action.—This action reduces and depresses the heart's action and slows the respirations. It destroys the oxygen carrying power of the blood and has a destructive influence upon the red blood corpuscles, inducing pallor. The blood and urine are rendered darker than normal, while the latter contains free hæmoglobin.

If continued over a prolonged period, the red blood corpuscles are reduced in number; there is congestion and inactivity of the liver and kidneys. The urine contains albumin and blood.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed to depress the temperature in *fevers*; to allay the pains in *la grippe*, acute articular *rheumatism*, *lumbago*, *sciatica*, and nervous and neuralgic *headaches*. There is no doubt but that its use is responsible for many of the cases of heart failure that are so common during recent years.

ACIDUM ACETICUM.

Description.—A colorless liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood carbohydrates in general, or by the oxidation of Alcohol. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of pure glacial acetic acid; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Aceticum, Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, Acidum Aceticum Glaciale. **Dosage.**—Of the dilute Acetic acid (6 per cent.). ʒj-ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin, in full strength, causes vesication, destroys the epidermis, and results in a painful sore. When swallowed, it causes a violent burning, with gastric pain, vomiting and diarrhœa. The mucous surfaces are turned white at first, while later they are brown.

In the diluted form, it reduces the temperature and slows the pulse. If continued over a prolonged period, it changes the blood corpuscles by modifying the alkalinity of the blood.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in patients who are lean and pale, with lax flabby muscles, who suffer from anæmia, dropsical conditions, debility, dyspnœa, fainting, vomiting with profuse sweats and urination, and nervous headaches that are the result of narcotics. The blood rushes to the head, the temporal vessels are distended, while the patient is irritable and delirious.

Also in *membranous laryngitis* with hoarseness and laryngeal irritation, the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea being covered with a fibrinous exudation. There is a dry cough with rasping in the throat. In these cases it may be given internally, and applied locally by means of a vapor from boiling water that contains the agent.

In *hyperchlorrhœdia* and *gastralgia*, it is of service when there are violent burning pains in the region of the stomach, with water brash and profuse salivation, nausea and vomiting after eating. The epigastrium is painful upon pressure.

Diabetes insipidus is relieved by it when there are large quantities of pale urine passed with intense thirst and a dry, hot skin.

Following labor it is useful when there is a profuse hæmorrhage and a profound anæmia, so that the skin appears pale and waxen, and milk is impoverished, bluish, transparent and sour; or there may be anasarca, when the surface is pale and waxen, with diminished sensibility of the surface of the body. It should be studied in case of *hectic fever* with drenching cold night sweats, when there is no thirst.

This agent is an antidote to anæsthetic vapors, and for Carbolic acid poisoning.

Compare.—*Apis, Arsenicum, China, Digitalis.*

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.

Description.—An organic acid, obtained from benzoin (a balsamic resin) by sublimation. It exists in feathery, soft light plates, or occasionally six sided needles. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations from 1x to 6x. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Benzoicum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure substance, 10 to 30 grains.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin or mucous membranes is an irritant, and it produces a catarrhal condition of the bronchial mucous membrane when its fumes are inhaled.

It is an antiseptic and germicide, a solution of 1 to 1000 preventing the growth of putrefactive bacteria. When taken internally it induces a sense of warmth in the epigastrium: while large doses produce gastric inflammation, nausea and vomiting. The pulse rate is increased, and the whole circulatory system is stimulated. It is an antipyretic. In the kidneys it is converted into hippuric acid in combination with glycocoll. The hippuric acid renders alkaline uric acid and increases the urinary flow. It is eliminated by the kidneys, skin, salivary glands and bronchial mucous membrane.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is some derangement of the urinary organs, that gives rise to symptoms of a *uric acid diathesis*.

The urine is of a deep red color, and has a strong *urinous odor*, reminding one of horse urine. The odor and color of the urine is characteristic and is nearly always present when this remedy is indicated.

It is an important remedy in cases of *renal insufficiency*, when there is a catarrhal condition of the pharynx; also cases of bacteriuria and oxaluria, when the condition of the urine is present that demands it. This is also true of cases of gastric gout when there is feeble digestion, vomiting, flatulence and inactivity of the liver. The stools are diarrhœic in character, profuse, watery, light colored, offensive and exhausting; while the urine has the peculiar odor and color. The respiratory organs suffer; there is an increasing difficulty in breathing, with a cough which is attended with an expectoration of green mucus. The pulmonary derangement may assume the form of a *bronchitis*, *asthma*, or *pneumonia*, and may accompany a *rheumatic fever*. This *gouty* condition may involve the heart, when there is violent palpitation of the heart and pulsation of the arteries. The extremities show gouty deposits about the joints, cracking, or a sense of dryness of the joints, and pain and tenderness in the tendo-Achilles of gouty or rheumatic origin. It is also a valuable remedy in catarrh of the bladder, *cystitis*, *nocturnal enuresis* when the urine is dark and has a strong odor. The urine is hot, scalding and is extremely offensive; one can hardly stay in the room where it is, it is so cadaverous.

It should be thought of in dealing with the *aged* when the urine is high colored and strong smelling and dribbles away, partly from the irritation it causes and partly from want of power to retain it.

Compare.—*Nitric acid*, *Ammonium benzoate*.

ACIDUM BORACICUM.

Description.—Boric or Boracic acid occurs in pearly white scales which have a greasy feel. It is obtained by the interaction of Sulphuric acid and Borax. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations from the 1x to 6x and higher in dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Boricum. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilution in usual size doses. *U. S. P.*, It is used in local application.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antiseptic disinfectant and deodorant, arresting fermentation and putrefaction. It is but slightly acid, and but feebly poisonous. When taken internally in excessive doses, it depresses the spinal centers and the heart's action, rendering the pulse feeble and slow. There is hiccough, flatulence, eructation, colic, nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, with pains, mental depression, dulness and coma. The skin is irritated, eruptions, ecchymosis and œdema appear and there is distress in the line of ureters.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in cases of general erythema with *œdema* about the eyes. It has been of service in climacteric flushing, when there was a sensation of coldness in the vagina. Also renal derangements in which there was pain in the region of the ureters with frequent urging to urinate.

It should be remembered in pneumonia and bronchitis when the diplococcus of Weichselbaum is present.

There is a hacking cough with pain and a tenacious sputum. In these cases five grains should be given in the form of a saturated solution every three hours.

This agent is of service as a dusting powder upon ulcerated surfaces. In a saturated solution, it is of service as a wash in case of *ulceration*, aphthous or gangrenous stomatitis, bromidrosis and various forms of ophthalmia. As a wet dressing, it is of service in cases of erysipelas, boils and carbuncles. In cystitis, it is employed as an irrigating fluid when the urine is

ammoniacal. As a boro-glyceride, 1-40, it is employed as a local application to ulcers of the womb.

Compare.—*Amyl nitrate*.

ACIDUM CAMPHORICUM.

Description.—It occurs in small white needle-like crystals, obtained by boiling Camphor and Nitric acid. **Preparations.**—Triturations 1x to 6x. **Dosage.**—Of the pure acid, 8-30 grains dry.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed as an intestinal antiseptic; also to prevent night sweats, especially during *pulmonary tuberculosis*, and those accompanying the recovery from acute diseases. It should be given by capsule upon the tongue one or two hours before the time of the sweat.

It is also used in cases of excessive mucous discharges from any cause.

Compare.—*Atropine*.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.

Description.—Long colorless needles or white crystalline mass, becoming pink with age. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture $\frac{1}{10}$. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Carbolicum. Glyceritum Acidi Carbolicum. **Dosage.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, The crude acid, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains, diluted or in pills. Glyceritum Acidi Carbolicum, 5 to 20 grains, diluted with water also used in local application. *Homæo.* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally acts as an anæsthetic, and in full strength is an irritant and may produce vesication. A weaker solution produces burning and redness of the skin, and is a disinfectant, deodorant, and a parasiticide. When taken internally in small doses it is cooling and a sedative to the stomach. In toxic doses it is a gastro-intestinal

irritant. The urine is diminished in quantity, dark or black, and upon standing it acquires an olive-green color. There is loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frothy salivation and difficulty upon swallowing. The pupils are contracted, the other reflexes are suspended and the sensibility impaired. It has a depressing effect upon the heart and circulation. The temperature is at first increased, while later it is reduced. Death occurs as a result of respiratory paralysis. The post mortem shows gastritis, congestion, and inflammation of the kidneys, and pneumonia of the base of the lungs. There is a reduction in the number of the red blood corpuscles.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there are *putrid discharges* from any of the orifices of the body; when there is profound *prostration*, physical exhaustion and *collapse*. The surface of the body is bathed in a cold perspiration. It is of service in severe *headache*. This may be frontal or in the temples, but is attended with a sensation as of a band about the head. In many of these cases there are indications of intestinal toxæmia. In cases of *diphtheria* it is indicated by the foul odor from the mouth; there is cough, fœtid discharge from the nose, high fever, while the glands of the neck are swollen. It has been employed with benefit in malignant cases of *scarlet fever* when the face is of a dusky red color. The mouth and tongue are black, there are sores and ulcerated patches on the inside of the lips and cheeks, and an intensely bad smell from the mouth. The fauces are red, fiery and swollen, and liquids are returned through the nose when swallowed. In these cases it must be begun early and administered in full doses, a reliable preparation always being used.

In *nausea* and *vomiting* attending *pregnancy*, *sea sickness*, *nephritis* and *cancer* of the stomach, it is of service when the water is offensive; there is an uncomfortable feeling across the stomach and the ejected material is of a dark or black color.

It is of service in *fermentative dyspepsia* when accompanied

with bad breath and bad taste, also in dilatation of the stomach when much the same group of symptoms are present. It is often beneficial in *nervous dyspepsia* when of an intensely painful character. It has been of great service in the vomiting of *drunkards* when attended with violent frontal headache, great flatulent distension of the abdomen and eructations.

It has been of service in severe septic cases of *pneumonia*.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album, Kreosote, Carbo animalis.*

ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

Description.—It comes in fine crimson needles, which are very deliquescent. Preparations.—*Homoœo.*, Mother tincture $\frac{1}{10}$. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Chromicum. Dosage.—*Homoœo.* It is used only in the dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Rarely if ever used internally, but if used the dose should not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a powerful antiseptic and has been employed for disinfecting purposes to arrest foetid discharges and correct foetid odors; a ten per cent. solution has been employed for checking excessive foot sweats. It has been used to remove warts.

THERAPEUTICS.

The symptoms of Chromic acid and chromic oxide are so nearly identical that they are taken together by Dr. Hering and other writers. The symptoms appear and disappear suddenly and return periodically. The *rheumatic* pains shift suddenly from one part to another. This type of pains are felt in the eyes, when they are sudden, and momentary in both eyes. It has been employed in *diphtheria* with tough mucus in the throat and an inclination to swallow, also in *post nasal tumors* and *epithelioma* of the tongue when there is an offensive odor from the parts, and gnawing pains.

Compare.—*Kali bichromicum, Chromium sulph.*

ACIDUM CITRICUM

Description.—It occurs in lemons, oranges and most acidulous fruits. **Preparation.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy and the pure lemon juice has been employed in cases of sea *scurvy* and is freely employed by those who are obliged to subsist on salt meats and are to a great extent deprived of vegetable food. The excessive use of lemon juice is said to have produced scurvy. It has been used in *chronic rheumatism* especially of the hands and feet. The lemon juice diluted has been employed extensively in fevers especially when an acid is indicated. The mouth is dry and parched and the membrane of a dark color.

It has been employed to control *post-partum hæmorrhages*, when it is injected into the cavity of the womb and taken internally.

A solution consisting of one drachm of Citric acid to eight ounces of water has long been employed as a local application in the case of *cancer* and is said to assist in relieving the pains.

ACIDUM FLUORICUM.

Description.—Hydrofluoric acid is a colorless fuming liquid, obtained by distilling fluor spar with Sulphuric acid. **Preparations.**—Dilutions 1x to 3x, watery solutions only, in rubber bottle; 4 and upwards with alcohol and on globules. **Dosage.**—Dilutions 3x and higher.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a strong escharotic, its action extending deeply into the tissues and a dry, painful slough resulting. Its general action is observed especially upon the lower tissues, in consequence of which there is caries of the bones, ulceration, varicose veins, derangement of the nails, hair, old cicatrices become red and itch.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the complaints of *old age*, *drunkards* and of those who are *prematurely old*. They are relieved by moving about quickly, and from cold. There is a general roughness of the skin which is apt to be attended with a general and persistent itching, which is worse from warmth and better from cold. There is *alopecia* and the nails become soft in some cases, while it has cured onychia complicating psoriasis. If there are old cicatrices they become sore and tender.

It will relieve and cure *varicose veins* when they appear in small points; also flat *nævus* that are seen on children, and cases of the capillary aneurism. It should be remembered in cases of *caries* of the long bones; also of the temporal bone, and mastoid process. These may be the result of *sypphilis*, *mercury*, or neglected catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear. The discharge from the affected part is thin and excoriating. All *caries* is relieved by it when the discharge is bloody, sanious and disagreeable. The mouth is foul and the process appears to undermine the whole system. Cases of ulcers, and ulceration, when a copious discharge appears they have definite edges surrounded by vesicles. There are violent pains through them. They are relieved by cold applications and aggravated by warmth.

It should be remembered in the early decay of the *teeth*, the enamel is rough, deficient and is extremely sensitive to touch and to food, also of the nails when they are rough and wrinkled and have longitudinal furrows in them.

It is of service when the liver is engorged, *indurated*, hepatic cirrhosis, with ascites. There is nausea, vomiting of bilious material and diarrhœa.

It has been employed in *coccygodynia* when there is excruciating pain that is relieved by cold.

This remedy should be studied when Silica has but partially relieved the patient.

Compare.—*Calcareæ fluorica*, *Silica*.

ACIDUM GALLICUM.

Description.—A crystalline acid prepared from galls.
Preparations.—*Homæo.*, Triturations from the 1x to the 6x.
U. S. P., Acidum Gallicum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure acid, gr. v–xv.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *passive hæmorrhage* when the pulse is feeble, extremities cold, the capillaries relaxed and the skin cold; also in hæmaturia where there is pain in the region of the kidneys, with nausea, vertigo and headache. It has been of service in all forms of passive hæmorrhages. In the night sweats of phthisis it is of service as well as in chronic mucous discharges from the bowels and bladder.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.

Description.—Muriatic acid, when pure, is a transparent colorless liquid containing 43 per cent. of Hydrochloric acid gas.
Preparations.—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Hydrochloricum and Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum. **Dosage.**—*Homæo.*, The tincture and dilutions are given in the usual size doses for dilutions. *U. S. P.*, The pure acid is given in doses of 5 to 10 minims well diluted.

Physiological Action.—This agent when taken in small doses creates a gastric warmth, stimulates the appetite, promotes digestion, and quickens the circulation. In toxic doses it acts as an irritant and a corrosive, producing intense burning pain. The tongue is swollen and intensely red, while the faucial, œsophageal and gastric tissues are discolored and show the local effect of the poison. There is great restlessness with a dry, feverish skin, the features are sunken, the pupils are dilated, the pulse is small, wiry, and irregular; there is extreme prostration, collapse and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of an asthenic type in which the tongue is contracted and of a deep red color or is of a dusky red with a brownish coating, or a central brownish stripe. There is a pungent heat from the skin, the digestion is slow, and there is extreme prostration.

The patient is usually of a dark complexion, has dark hair and eyes, is irritable, peevish, and disposed to anger and chagrin.

It is useful in *typhoid* and typhus fever when the patient remains in a deep, stupid sleep, or is unconscious while awake; there is loud moaning or muttering, the tongue is dry, shrunken, and leathery, and may have a slight coating; the stools are fœtid, and frequently involuntary while passing urine; the patient is so weak that he slides down to the foot of the bed.

It is of service in malignant affections of the mouth and throat, as are met with in certain cases of scarlatina, cancer, and diphtheria when the secondary septic condition is paramount. The mucous membrane is studded with ulcers, which are deep and perforating and have a black or dark base. The breath is foul and offensive.

It is indicated in *achlorhydia* and fermentation of the food when the tongue and mucous membranes are inclined to be pale; the papillæ are greatly elongated and while red at the base are constantly tipped with white. The salivary secretion is scanty.

It should be remembered when there is intense *prostration* so that the lower jaw drops down and he slides down in bed and the eyes close as soon as he sits down; also diarrhœa in which the stool passes involuntarily while urinating; he can not urinate without having the bowels move at the same time.

Hæmorrhoids which are blue, swollen, and sensitive to touch; so sensitive that he cannot bear to have them touched ever so gently.

There is great sensitiveness of both the anus and the genitals. It has been employed to remove the muscular weakness following the excessive use of Opium and tobacco.

Compare.—*Baptisia, Arsenicum, Phosphoric acid.*

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.

Description.—Prussic acid is a volatile liquid perfectly clear and colorless. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Dilutions from the 2x up. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum which contains 2 per cent. of the Anhydrous acid. **Dosage.**—*Homæo.*, The maximum dose of the 2x dilution should be 6 or 8 drops, also 6x. *U. S. P.*, The dose of the diluted Hydrocyanic acid is from 2 to 4 drops dissolved in distilled water. It should be administered with the greatest caution.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a most rapid and powerful poison, killing immediately. The inhalation of a strong preparation is speedily followed by insensibility and exhaustion, and when death results it is owing to paralysis of the heart or respiratory center.

Medium, but non-fatal, doses are followed by a feeble pulse, dilated pupils, a dusky, turgid appearance of the face with insensibility and convulsions. Larger non-fatal doses produce irritation of the throat with salivation, noises in the ears, with vertigo, headache, numbness, staggering gait, dusky countenance, palpitation of the heart, with a rapid or slow pulse, weariness and prostration. The post mortem shows the pupils to be dilated, the eyes to be glassy, the blood a dark fluid, and engorges both sides of the venous trunks and cerebral sinuses.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of the cerebro-spinal system that appear suddenly, and with great severity. The patient is irritable, and there is mental depression. Cases of cerebral congestion when there is coma, which was preceded by vertigo, weight, and excruciating pains in the occiput; in cases of supra-orbital neuralgia, when there is flushing of the same side of the face; prolonged fainting spells accompanied by palpitation of the heart and a rapid but feeble pulse.

In *hysterical* or *epileptic* convulsions it is of service when the muscles of the back, face and jaws are mostly affected, and

the body becomes of a bluish tint. In cases of epilepsy of recent date, it has given good results. In cases of *tetanus*, especially the traumatic form, as well as in tonic spasms of the organs of respiration, spasmodic constrictions of the larynx and pain and tightness about the chest.

There are violent palpitations of the heart, the pulse at times may be weak and irregular, the extremities are cold, and there may be severe pain in the cardiac region; even cases of *angina pectoris* have been benefited by it. In *gastralgia* it is of service when there are sensations as though the stomach was empty, and of great sinking at the pit of the stomach; the tongue appears to be cold and the drink rumbles through the throat and stomach.

It is one of the remedies to be studied in cases of *narcolepsy*, and when there is yawning and irresistible drowsiness.

Compare.—*Cicuta*, *Ænanthe*.

ACIDUM LACTICUM.

Description.—A syrupy liquid, nearly colorless, produced by the transformation of Sugar of Milk into Lactic acid.

Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Tincture and Dilutions. *U. S. P.* Acidum Lacticum and in Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphate.

Dosage.—Half a drachm to half an ounce of the pure acid may be given to an adult in divided doses in twenty-four hours.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in arthritic *rheumatism* with much weakness and trembling of the whole body while walking.

It is useful in diabetes when there is extreme thirst, the tongue is dry and parched, there is a voracious appetite. The quantity of urine is increased and it contains sugar.

Compare.—*Phosphoric acid*, *Lithium*, *Actæa racemosa*.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.

Description.—A colorless liquid prepared from Nitrate of Potash or Nitrate of Soda by distillation with Sulphuric acid

and water. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, 1x to 3x watery solution only, higher in alcoholic dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Nitricum and Acidum Nitricum Dilutum. **Dosage.**—Of Acidum Nitricum Dilutum which is equal in strength to the 1x. *Homœo.*, 6x.

Physiological Action.—When this agent is applied to the skin in the diluted form it produces a yellow discoloration; when stronger preparations are applied it causes bulbous eruptions.

When administered internally the stronger preparation occasions vomiting, pain, and sloughing of the mucous membranes.

Small doses act as a stimulant to the intestinal glands, but should it be continued over a long period it will produce salivation, spongy and bleeding gums, foulness of the breath, loosening of the teeth, dyspepsia, colic, headache and debility.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in thin people of rigid fiber, with dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, who suffer from *chronic diseases*, and who take cold easily, and have diarrhœa from the slightest provocation; in old people who suffer from extreme weakness and diarrhœa, and who sleep badly; and in those who show the constitutional effects of mercury or the secondary symptoms of *syphilis*; in cases of mucous patches and ulcerative fissures at the muco-cutaneous portions. The margin of the mouth and throat are covered with spreading ulcers following the abuse of mercury, or in cases of secondary syphilis. The lips are dry, swollen and cracked; the breath is foul or cadaverous, the tongue is red and may be dry or covered with vesicles, or it may be ulcerated. The gums bleed, the teeth are loose, while the salivary glands are all enlarged and tender. The saliva may be bloody, and the ulcerations may extend to the nose, and as a result there is a profuse, thin and purulent discharge, or there is ozæna, accompanied by a collection of green casts in the nose each morning which leaves a raw surface when they are expelled; there is also an offensive and excoriating discharge from the nose with an offensive odor.

At the anal orifice there are *fissures*, with *proctalgia* and pains in the rectum as if it were being torn; or there will be a spasmodic contraction of the anus for hours after a stool. There are smarting pains in the rectum following the stool, which continue for hours. It may be accompanied by prolapsus ani, a discharge of blood, or a sensation as though a sharp stick were being pressed into the anus.

It is of service in diseases of the *ear* when the hearing is imperfect, but they can hear better when riding in a carriage or train. There is an extreme sensitiveness to noise. There may be otorrhœa, when the discharge is very offensive, and there are pains of a stitching character. The various diseases of the eye demand this remedy, especially those resulting from syphilis or the abuse of mercury; the lids are swollen, they smart and burn, the conjunctiva is inflamed; and there is lachrymation, stitching in the lids, and agglutination of the lids; cases of gonorrhœal *ophthalmia* when the conjunctiva is congested and chemosed, the cornea is dim, there is great photophobia, constant lachrymation, and a copious secretion of pus. It is to be remembered in cases of *syphilitic iritis* and corneal ulcers, and opacities, syphilitic ozæna when there are green casts from the nose each morning, or there is a discharge of an offensive, yellow mucus or pus, frequent epistaxis, dry coryza.

The face is of a yellow or pale color and the *inframaxillary glands* are swollen. On examination the larynx shows that the ulcerative process extends from the pharynx and has involved the larynx and bronchi. There is aphonia with hoarseness and a dry, racking cough, with a fœtid breath and a stinging and smarting sensation. The parts are sensitive to touch and there is a sensation as though a sharp splinter were being stuck into the affected parts. In many of these cases there are indications of a general physical depression with loss of flesh, fever, night sweats, constipation and a muco-purulent expectoration, acute and chronic diarrhœa, when the stools are green and curdled, and accompanied with a great amount of straining, and a most severe pain during and after the stool, as though the anus was fissured. There is frequently a sensation as though there were

sharp sticks being pressed into the parts. At times there are hæmorrhoids, and constipation accompanying the fissures, and extreme sensitiveness of the anus.

The *urine* is scanty, dark and offensive, smelling like horse's urine; it may contain blood, or albumin, in those who are debilitated and are suffering from the effects of mercury or syphilis.

In the male it is of service in cases where there is inflammation of the urethra, with a discharge of mucus, blood and pus, chancres, after mercury, condylomata, deep ulcers with ragged edges which bleed easily.

In the female there is soreness and ulceration of the *external genital organs*. The menses are too early, too profuse, and often irregular, with a feeling as though everything would press out of the vulva, with pain in the back, hips and thighs. Between the periods there is a profuse brown, offensive discharge which may be stringy. The inguinal glands are swollen; there are often stitches through the vagina, and a history of constitutional syphilis. Cases of metrorrhagia after abortion or confinement, or uterine hæmorrhage from over exertion, or uterine excrescences. It is of service in cases of jaundice when there is aching in the region of the liver; also in cases of hyperæmia of the liver dependent upon malaria, cirrhosis and syphilis. It has been employed extensively in cases of intermittent and remittent fevers, where the liver was involved and the patient was anæmic and showed a general cachetic condition.

The skin is unhealthy and presents the various forms of *syphilitic eruption*. There is a tendency to ulceration with sticking pains. There is a foul *perspiration* of the feet, fœtid discharges from the ears, fœtid urine, and a putrid condition of the whole body.

Compare.—*Mercurius, Thuja, Hepar sulph.*

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM.

Description.—A yellow liquid, being the aqua regia of the earlier chemists. It is a mixture of Nitric and Hydrochloric

acids. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Dilutions 1x to 3x watery solutions only, higher in alcoholic dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum. **Dosage.**—Three to six drops of the fresh acid well diluted.

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic quantities acts as corrosive poison like its constituents. Small doses destroy the dental enamel and gold filling in the teeth and induce a gastric derangement. When employed over a prolonged period, diluted as a bath, it is absorbed and increases the renal and hepatic secretions, produces a feeling of burning in the mouth and fauces, and produces ptyalic redness and tumefaction of the gums, and ulcers of the buccal mucous membrane and occasions diarrhœa.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of oxaluria, in functional torpidity of the liver, during the early stages of hepatic *cirrhosis*, and in chronic *hepatitis* when there is no obstruction to the flow of bile. Aphthous condition of the lips, gums and buccal mucous membrane, the gums bleed easily, and there is a constant drooling which is worse at night.

Compare.—*Mercurius, Kali sulphuricum.*

ACIDUM OXALICUM.

Description.—Oxalic acid or Hydrogen Oxalate comes in colorless prismatic crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations 1x to 6x. *U. S. P.*, not official. **Dosage.**—Maximum dose of the pure salt is one grain dissolved in much water.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an irritant poison to the nervous system and blood, producing gastro-enteritis. There is intense burning of the parts over which it passes with pain that is excruciating beyond description, with destruction of the mucous membrane. There is a bloody vomit and stool. The pulse becomes feeble, there is motor paralysis, so that he is unable to assume the upright posture; there is collapse, stupor and death.

In the milder types of poisoning there is excruciating pain in the lower back and loss of power in the lower limbs. Thinking of the pains makes them worse.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those cases in which there is excruciating pain that is beyond description. The pains are worse when the patient thinks of them. They are excruciating in spots, are worse from motion and have periods of remission.

It should be thought of in *oxaluria*, when there is pain in the region of the kidney, with frequent and copious urination. The urine is a clear straw color. There is burning in the urethra and pains in the glans of the penis when urinating. The urine contains calcium oxalates, and albumen; when the patient thinks of urination he must go at once to urinate.

It is to be remembered in *spermatic neuralgia* when there are terrible neuralgic pains along the spermatic cord. These are made worse from motion and the urine contains oxalates.

It should be studied in *seminal vesiculitis* when there is exhaustion, increased frequency in micturition which is attended with pain and burning, the testicles are usually very sensitive, there is great sexual excitement, while the urine contains oxalates.

It has been of service in *multiple cerebral sclerosis* when there are lancinating pains which are like electric currents in various parts, now in the forehead, again in the occiput, with tremor of the limbs, numbness of the fingers and toes and hyperæsthesia of the sight.

It is also of service in *posterior spinal sclerosis* when there are pains of a shooting character extending from the spine down the limbs, they may be jerking pains confined to small spots and lasting only a moment. The patient complains of muscular prostration, dyspnoea and a general weakness and numbness.

It has been found beneficial in myelitis when there is a general weakness about the hips and loins that extends down

the legs which are apt to be cold and bluish. There are pains that come and go in small circumscribed spots and are aggravated from thinking of them.

Under Picric acid there is a sensation of heaviness while under Oxalic acid it is a sense of numbness.

It has relieved *gastralgia*. The attack appears after eating, there is pyrosis and a sensation of coldness between the epigastrium and umbilicus.

Compare.—*Picric acid, Argentum met., Arsenicum album.*

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—A colorless liquid, having a sour taste and strongly acid reaction. Prepared according to Hahnemann's method by the action of Sulphuric acid on calcined bones.

Preparations.—*Homæo.* Dilutions 2x to 3x watery solutions only, and higher dilutions with Alcohol. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Phosphoricum and Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum. **Dosage.**—The dose of the concentrated acid is from 2 to 5 minims, about one-eighth that of the diluted acid. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally is an irritant and escharotic; when taken internally it produces prostration, debility, impotence, relaxation of the genitals, seminal emissions, and dragging pains in the testicles.

In the alimentary canal, acid eructation, pyrosis, flatulence and diarrhœa result. There are indications of hepatic congestion and all the symptoms of diabetes mellitus. The blood is unoxygenated, and there are passive hæmorrhages. The skin becomes of a copper color. The osseous system shows evidence of rachitis and periosteal inflammation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in persons who were originally of a strong constitution, but who have become *debilitated* by the loss of vital fluids, sexual excesses, acute diseases, chagrin, or a long succession of moral emotion, as grief, care, or disappointed

affections. There is mental enfeeblement and apathy; the mind seems tired, too tired to talk or think; he cannot add up a column of figures, cannot remember what he has read, and forgets names. The face presents a pale and sickly appearance, the eyes are sunken and are surrounded by blue margins.

Following the mental debility there is a great *physical weakness*, the back is tired, tired all over with paralytic weakness. The great characteristic of this remedy is the remarkable indifference to everything in life, when accompanied by emaciation and debility. Cases that are suffering from the chronic effects of grief, chagrin, care, homesickness and disappointed love. There is a dreadful pain in the top of the head, as though the brain were crushed, after long continued grief.

It is frequently the only remedy required in cases of *phosphaturia*, when the urine presents a white sediment; also in the derangements of childhood when the urine presents a milky appearance.

It is of service in cases of both *diabetes insipidus* and *mellitus*, when they are dependent upon a nervous origin, such as has been outlined. There are great quantities of clear urine passed at night. It has also cured cases of this same character when the urine contained albumen.

It is a remedy for the bad effects of *onanism*, sexual excesses when the victim is greatly distressed by the culpability of the acts. There is great debility, loss of memory, and clammy night sweats; also in cases of impotence, in which there is great sensibility of the parts, and a discharge of semen before or shortly after an erection.

The *menses* are too early and prolonged, and are accompanied with a pain in the liver; and they are followed by a profuse leucorrhœa which renders her anæmic; and also for women who nurse their children too long.

There is a *diarrhœa* that is painless, non-debilitating, and preceded by the rumbling of flatulence in the abdomen. It is watery and white or yellow in color, and may be involuntary, and is attended with flatulence; and also contains many undigested particles of food. It is considered a specific by some

for the diarrhœa that precedes cholera. This type of diarrhœa is seen at times in weakly, delicate children, and in those suffering from rachitis.

In different *fevers* of a low, nervous type, as typhoid and typhus, it is of service, when there is stupor and complete apathy so that he takes no notice, lies like a log utterly regardless of his surroundings. There may be intestinal hæmorrhages, the blood is of a dark color. It is to be remembered in this type of patients when they are suffering from purpura, passive hæmorrhages, caries and rachitis.

Headache with a sensation of a crushing weight on the vertex, in the occiput, and nape of the neck is relieved by it, in those who have suffered from any prolonged grief, emotions, or those conditions that lead to nervous exhaustion. They are made worse from any motion, noise, or music, and are relieved by lying down. It also relieves the *congestive headache* of students who suffer from eyestrain, or over-use of the eyes, in those who are growing too fast. The pain frequently begins in the back of the head, and spreads to the top of the head. There is mental weakness, brain fag, and a tired and exhausted condition that is relieved by a short sleep. They tremble, the legs are weak, they make missteps and are indifferent to the affairs of life. They complain of much weakness in the chest after talking or coughing; and in cases of *phthisis* the patient becomes nervous from the loss of vital fluids, too rapid growth, or from mental emotions. The chest symptoms are relieved by the appearance of a diarrhœa.

It is of service in cases where the *hair* becomes thin, falls out, or turns gray early, indicating a premature senility. But there are no structural changes.

Compare.—*Phosphorus, Cinchona, Nux vomica, Picric acid, Zinc picrate.*

ACIDUM PICRICUM.

Description.—Picric acid, Carbazotic acid or Tri-nitrophenic acid comes in pale yellow, shining prisms. *Preparations.*—*Homœo.*, Trituration, or $\frac{1}{100}$ tincture and higher in

dilutions. Dosage.—*Homæo.*, Maximum dose of 1x is 5 grains. An alcoholic solution may be applied locally for burns, etc.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally imparts a yellow discoloration to the skin. When taken internally in toxic doses it acts as an irritating depressant, reducing the temperature and the blood pressure. The breathing is shallow, while the heart's action is rapid and feeble. There is great weakness so that the patient must lie down, profuse diarrhœa, extravasation of blood into the intestines, flatulence, pain in the stomach and bowels, loss of flesh. There is an appearance of jaundice, the stools are yellow and have an oily appearance, while the urine is colored blood red. Following large doses, muscular twitching, collapse, convulsions and death follow.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in restoring the wasted and worn-out systems of those who are suffering from the effects of *close application* to study or business and become *anæmic* and *neurasthenic* and *asthenic*. There is a general prostration both psychical and physical and a speedy exhaustion from the slightest exertion.

It is indicated in progressive *pernicious anæmia*, people who complain of a heavy tired feeling over the body, especially the limbs. This is worse from the slightest excitement, mental exertion or overwork and frequently a burning pain along the spine is complained of.

It is of great value in the headache and *brain fag* of students and business men and neurasthenics or those suffering emotions. They are prostrated by the slightest attempt to use the mind. The pain may be in the forehead or in the occiput. If at the latter point, the pain is apt to extend down the spine. The patient feels tired and heavy and finds relief from the pain by bandaging the head tightly and by cold applications.

It is indicated in *myelitis*, when there are tonic and clonic spasms with exhaustion and prostration. Chilliness is complained of so that he cannot get warm.

It is a valuable remedy in *neurasthenia*, there is a constant tired heavy feeling, any attempt to use the mind produces a sensation of burning along the spine, with great weakness of the back and legs and soreness of the muscles and joints. There are various visceral sensations complained of.

It should be thought of in *acute, ascending paralysis*, when the profound prostration and acuteness of the symptoms are the leading symptoms. In cerebral softening it is one of the remedies that has afforded the most relief when there was intense cerebral hyperæmia, with hæmorrhage from the nose, while the extremities feel cold, heavy and weak, the slightest exertion produces great exhaustion and a general state of asthenia is present.

It should be studied in *hæmoglobinuria* and *leucocythæmia*.

It is of service in *satyriasis* and *priapism*, which are violent and last a long time with profuse seminal emissions. The penis is so distended that it feels as though it would burst. There are amorous fancies and erections that disturb the sleep. This is often associated with spinal or cerebral affections.

It has been useful in acute *dementia* with prostration, burning in the spine, weakness of the legs, pain in the back and occiput, the patient sits still and takes no interest in things.

It has been employed locally in *eczema* in the proportion of one part of the acid to eighty-six of water.

It has been found useful in neurasthenics with *glycosuria*, in which the mental condition is one of indifference and loss of will power. The sexual desire is increased and the patient complains of great languor and prostration.

Compare.—*Oxalic acid, Gelsemium, Phosphoric acid.*

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.

Description.—Salicylic acid, or Ortho-oxybenzoic acid, is found in the flowers of *Spiræa ulmaria*, also in the leaves of wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*). It occurs in very light, fine, white prismatic needles, or a crystalline powder. Prepara-

tions.—*Homæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Salicylicum. Dosage.—The crude acid is given grs. v to x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antipyretic and antiseptic. When taken internally, in small doses, it stimulates the stomach, heart and respiration; in larger doses it deranges the stomach, causing nausea and vomiting, depressing the heart action, the respiration and producing a profuse sweat. If fever is present the temperature is reduced.

There is vertigo tinnitus aurium similar to that produced by quinine, dilated pupils, a sensation of distension in the frontal cerebrum and delirium. There is deafness and impaired vision, strabismus or ptosis may occur and temporary amaurosis has been noticed. There is restlessness, difficult breathing, feeble pulse, and loss of control of the natural evacuations.

The functions of the central nervous system are depressed. The circulation is so weakened that bed sores may result. It destroys the oxygen carrying power of the red blood corpuscles. It stimulates the action of the kidneys and increases the acidity of the urine. This stimulation may pass to the stage of irritation, producing congestion, hæmaturia with partial suppression of the urine, with a degree of albuminuria. The urine of patients taking this acid or its compounds may show a reaction with tests similar to that of sugar and is often misleading. Under its prolonged use an excess of tissue salts is present in the urine and the skeletal bones are softened.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been extensively employed in *acute articular rheumatism* with serous effusions. The condition is aggravated by motion and touch. The pains shift, are burning in character and worse at night. Five grains every three hours. Relapses are more liable to occur after this agent than after almost any other remedy.

Cardiac depression and in some cases delirium has been attributed to its excessive use.

It should be remembered in rheumatic *pharyngitis*, *lumbago* and *tonsillitis*. The parts are sensitive and painful upon motion.

It is useful in fermentation, *dyspepsia* and putrid fermentation, when there is an excessive acidity of the stomach with a tendency to vomit. The tongue is purplish or lead colored, the breath is foetid, and there are canker sores in the mouth that are painful and have a sensation of burning.

It should be studied in the gastro-intestinal derangement of children when the stools are acid and green like frogs' spawn.

It has been employed in management of *ulceration* and *cancerous* condition of the stomach and lungs, when there was a persistent foul breath and offensive expectoration.

It has been of service in *Meniere's disease* when there is vertigo, roaring in the ears and deafness.

It has been employed extensively locally in powder form or as an ointment, in old indolent ulcers, pruritus and in tubercular and epithelimatous conditions of the skin.

In small doses it has been found of service in *necrosis* and softening of the bones; as well as in the ill effects of suppressions of the foot sweat.

Compare.—*Salicylate of Soda*.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—Sulphuric acid is a heavy, colorless liquid.

Preparations.—*Homæo.*, 1x to 3x, watery solutions, and higher alcoholic dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.

Dosage.—Of the strong acid 1 to 2 drops very much diluted. The mouth should be rinsed with alkaline washes, after taking, to protect the teeth.

Physiological Action.—When this agent is administered in large doses the lips and other portions of the mouth are blackened. There is intense pain, with efforts to vomit. The ejecta consists of shreds of tissue, dark coffee-ground material and fluid blood, together with gases and a frothy material. Breathing, speaking and swallowing become painful and the face assumes a livid appearance. There is pronounced exhaustion

and prostration. The pulse is small, feeble and quick; the skin is cold, mottled, bathed in a clammy sweat; while there is great thirst, obstinate constipation and convulsive movements. The intellect remains clear until death.

If the diluted form is taken for a prolonged period it has an injurious effect upon the digestion, produces diarrhœa, and as a result, there is weakness and loss of flesh.

It injures the teeth, increases the appetite, allays the thirst and controls the perspiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases that are characterized by great *debility*. There is a sensation of a tremor all over the body, without trembling. There are profuse night sweats with great debility. There are pressing pains in different parts of the body, which increase slowly and disappear suddenly. It is adapted to those who have light hair; old people, especially women, who suffer from flushes of heat at the climacteric. There are aphthous conditions of the mouth, gums and buccal cavity. The gums are painful and bleed easily. The breath is offensive and the child is very weak and prostrated.

Cases of *gastralgia* in which the pains are either violent and contractive, or are of a dull, heavy, aching character with pyrosis and flatulence, or there is a sensation of coldness of the stomach with a relaxed feeling, loss of appetite, and great debility. *Hypochlorrhœdia*, heart-burn, sour eructations and vomiting that set the teeth on edge, with a watery diarrhœa and debility. Water disagrees and must be mixed with liquors, otherwise it causes a coldness of the stomach. The menses are too profuse, too early, and are attended with debility and a sensation of tremor all over the body without trembling. They are preceded by a distressing nightmare and are followed by bloody leucorrhœa. At the climacteric period there are constant flushes of heat with debility and sensation of trembling and a feeling as though everything must be accomplished in a hurry.

Purpura hæmorrhagia, when there are blue, livid, or red

spots, with relaxed muscles, with a general debility and a weakness and exhaustion from some deep-seated dyscrasia, with a constant desire for stimulants. Lichen, prurigo, and urticaria when there is a distressing itching, tingling and formication of the skin. Under its influence old cicatrices turn red and blue and become painful.

Compare.—*Arnica montana*, *Ledum*, *Sepia*, *Calcareo carbonica*.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.

Description.—Aromatic Sulphuric Acid is a pleasantly aromatic, acid preparation of Sulphuric acid; it contains about 20 per cent., by weight, of official Sulphuric acid, partly in form of ethyl-sulphuric acid. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Not official. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum. **Dosage.**—It may be given in doses of 5 to 30 drops well diluted with water.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is used in much the same way as diluted Sulphuric acid. The deep red tongue with *gastric debility*, diarrhœa and colliquative sweats are considered the cardinal indications for this remedy.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.

Description.—Tartaric acid occurs in grape juice, and is also contained in numerous other fruits, as in the pineapple, tamarind, sorrel, mulberry, etc. It is transparent and colorless and is in oblique rhombic prisms. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Acidum Tartaricum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure acid from 10 to 30 grains dissolved in water or syrup.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antiscorbutic antiseptic and refrigerant. It stimulates the mucous and salivary secretions, while large doses produce gastro-intestinal inflammation and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *gastro-enteritis* when attended with pronounced weakness and diarrhœa. There are pains around the umbilicus and across the loins. The stools resemble coffee-grounds material, while the vomited material is of a dark green color.

Other cases have intense burning in the throat and stomach as though the parts were afire. The tongue is brown and dry and there is constant vomiting.

An artificial lemonade may be made by dissolving this acid in water and adding a few drops of the essence of lemon.

ACONITUM CAMMARUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the fresh root. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces *formication* that has its origin on the tongue and lips and spreads to the face and thence over the body. With this are distortions and many symptoms of catalepsy.

There is a *headache* which is worse from bending the body forward, *faccache* which is attended with *tinnitus aurium* and *vertigo*.

ACONITUM FEROX.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Bish. *Habitat*, India. Its active principle is Pseudo-Aconitine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the dried root, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Tincture. ℥. ss-j.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces many symptoms that are similar to the Aconite nap, but of greater intensity.

There is more intense mental activity followed by a greater mental depression, the patient is unable to endure the suffering. There is anxiety and fear of suffocation and so must sit up and rest the head on the palms of the hands.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered when there is violent *burning* in the mouth and pharynx which is relieved by drinking cold water; also in the *Cheyne-Stokes breathing*, the dyspnoea increases to such an extent that he is obliged to half sit up in order to breathe and support the head on the hands. He constantly fears suffocation from respiratory paralysis.

It should be remembered during *chills*, when there is icy coldness of the body, both objective and subjective, no amount of wraps nor external warmth will relieve.

It is also indicated in *neuralgia* and *gastralgia*, when there are violent drawing pains in the gastric and sacral region that extend over the whole abdomen.

Compare.—*Aconitum nap.*, *Phosph.*—*Cure* in respiratory paralysis of the Cheyne-Stokes breathing.

ACONITUM LYCOTONUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the powdered root. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces enlargement of the cervical, axillary and mammary glands.

It has not the cutaneous disturbances as marked as some of the other Aconites. It has been employed in the relief of those suffering from *scrofulous glands* of the cervical region with pressive pains in the nape of the neck, as in *Hodgkin's disease*,

It has relieved *itching* of the *eyelids*, with *smarting* and *itching* of the *canthus*, *itching* of the *nose*, *itching* of the *anus*

and the vulva when the menstrual flow is fœtid. The patient speaks of the *taste of blood* in the mouth.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common names*, Aconite, Monkshood, Wolfsbane. *Habitat*, Europe. It is usually known by its characteristic, benumbing taste, due to its alkaloid *Aconitine*; this is, however, less noticeable in the tincture prepared from the fresh green plant than in that prepared from the dried root. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the entire plant except the root, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Extractum Aconiti. Fluidextractum Aconiti. Tincture Aconiti. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture 1 to 30 \mathfrak{m} . and 3x dilution. Care should be taken not to confound this tincture with that prepared from the root, which is very much more poisonous. *U. S. P.*, Extract gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$. Fluid Extract, 1 to 2 \mathfrak{m} . Tincture $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 \mathfrak{m} . Dose of Aconitine, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antipyretic, diaphoretic and diuretic. When applied locally it stimulates the ends of the sensory nerves, producing tingling. This is soon followed by depression with numbness and anæsthesia. When taken internally it produces tingling and numbness of the lips and mouth, and an increased secretion from the salivary glands. While from large doses there results a sense of constriction about the fauces, with pain in the epigastric region, nausea and vomiting. The heart's action is at first slowed, but later it becomes rapid and weak. The arterioles are contracted. The respiratory centers are depressed under large doses, and as a result the respirations are slow and shallow. It produces an anxious expression of the countenance, while the skin is pallid, cold, and covered with perspiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the early stages of acute *synochal* and *rheumatic fevers*. Especially if these are de-

pendent upon *sudden changes* of *temperature* from warm to cold, or during windy weather. The congestion appears suddenly and is attended with a full bounding pulse, high temperature, anguish of mind and body that cannot be allayed, restlessness and nervous excitability. There is no definite localized inflammatory condition. The *fear* that is present in these cases is quite characteristic. It precedes all the ailments. There is fear of death, predicts the day he is to die, fears to go out of doors, to cross the street. She fears during pregnancy that she may die, or that the child will be deformed.

It relieves vertigo when there is a sensation of swaying to and fro in the brain, which is made worse by stooping and motion in general. This is frequently attended by a *headache*, which is bursting in character, as if the brain were agitated and boiling, and as if it would protrude through the forehead. It frequently is the remedy when there is a congestive headache, which is worse during motion, and after sunstroke.

In the acute inflammatory diseases of the eye it is of service. The eye is extremely painful, is sensitive to light, and the eyeball feels too large. In catarrhal inflammations of the eye, before exudation has taken place, it is of service; the pain is excruciating and renders the patient extremely restless; he fears it will kill him. It controls the inflammations that arise as the result of a foreign body in the *eye*, and as the result of ingrowing eyelashes. In the acute attacks of granulated lids and pannus of the cornea, it is of assistance. There is heat and dryness of the parts with pronounced *hyperæmia*. It acts here most favorably if the attack has been precipitated by *over-heating*, *exertion*, or *exposure* to *dry, cold wind*. During the *earlier stages* of acute inflammations of the *deeper structures* of the eye it is useful. The *eyeball* is sensitive to touch and very painful. The pains are of a *sticking character*. The pupils are contracted (sometimes dilated).

It is of service in earache when the meatus is red, narrow, and there are stinging pains in the ear.

In the early stages of *coryza* following sudden changes of the temperature it is indicated when there is fever, thirst and

great restlessness. The patient cannot breathe through the nose and there is severe headache. The face presents an anxious, frightened expression. It is fiery red, burning, and feels as if too large. Again, the face may be pale and there is an expression of anxiety and restlessness. There is neuralgia of the left side of the face, which causes great restlessness, anxiety, and rolling about and screaming.

In *glossitis* it is of service. The attack begins with a chill, and there is a burning and tingling sensation along the dorsum of the tongue, which is swollen, dry and red. There is great thirst with sensation of dryness; everything tastes bitter, except water, or the mouth tastes foul, flat and nauseous.

It meets the early stages of the inflammatory conditions that involve the mucous membrane of the pharynx, fauces, œsophagus and tonsils; when the fever is high there is redness of the parts, a sensation as though the parts were rough and scraped; or burning and stinging are complained of.

The diseases of the *stomach* in which it is of service are usually reflex from other organs. It meets the acute congestions and inflammations of the liver, when there is oppressed breathing, with pressure and constriction in the liver, and sharp, burning pains that go from the liver to the stomach. There may be a slight jaundice. It is also of service in the jaundice that complicates pregnancy; that from cold after fright, and that attending catarrh of the small intestines.

This *inflammatory process* may involve the *peritoneum* and small intestines, producing *enteritis* and *peritonitis*. The fever is high and there are sharp, cutting pains in the whole abdomen, which is distended and sensitive. And it may be attended with a colic which forces him to bend double and yet is not relieved in any position. It appears to involve the intestines and bladder and is attended with a constant desire to urinate.

In the first stages of acute bowel trouble it is frequently indicated. The stools are watery, slimy, or bloody in character. They are small and frequent, and are dependent upon sudden cold changes of the weather. There is great thirst and fear of

death. It may only be a *diarrhœa* which is watery and green like chopped spinach, or a bilious diarrhœa of infants, with colic which no position relieves. Also in dysentery when the fever is high, and there is great restlessness and fear, with cutting, lancinating, burning pain. The stools are slimy and contain blood and are attended with urging. Acute disturbance of the urinary organs demands it at times for the irritation and congestion that follow exposure to sudden changes from hot to cold. The urine is scanty and red, or it may be retained; there is restlessness and anxiety.

The *renal* region is sensitive to pressure and there are sharp, shooting pains, with violent burning in the bladder. There is a constant painful urging to urinate. The urine passes in drops and is mixed with blood. It frequently relieves the retention of urine in children, which is accompanied by restlessness and is dependent upon cold. In the acute inflammation of the male sexual organs it is of great utility, especially in the first stage of gonorrhœa and for acute orchitis when the fever is high.

In the female it is called for when there is *menstrual suppression* from cold baths, wet feet, or fright; and for ovaritis or metritis when they are attended with high fever and restlessness. The external genitals may be inflamed, the vagina dry, hot and sensitive. In the amenorrhœa of plethoric women it will often restore the flow whatever the cause of the suppression.

During *labor* it is of service when there is great restlessness and fear of death. The patient is sure she will die. The labor is slow. The vagina is hot and dry, and the os uteri is tender and undilatable.

Following *confinement* it may be indicated for milk fever. The mammary glands are hot, hard and tense; the fever is high, and there is great anxiety. Or there may be a suppression of the lochia with high fever, hot, dry skin; hard, frequent pulse; when the abdomen is sensitive to the slightest touch and acute puerperal peritonitis is threatened.

It is indicated in cases of *croup* that are caused by sudden

changes from a warm to a cold temperature; the cough is loud, dry and hoarse, and is attended with loud breathing, every expiration ending with a hoarse, barking cough. The child is often weakened during the first sleep following an exposure to a dry, cold wind.

Inflammation of the larynx finds in this a remedy, when the parts are extremely sensitive to the cold air and the fever and restlessness are both present.

It is indicated for the dry *bronchial catarrh* and the attending cough which is worse at night; or the attack may return each night and morning. In the early stages of pneumonic fever it divides the honors with *Veratrum viride*. There is great heat, extreme thirst, a dry cough, with nervous excitability, quick, anxious, labored breathing with stitches through the chest and side, and indications that the pleura is also involved.

Active *hyperæmia* of the lungs is controlled by it when there is a high fever and mental anguish. The chest is rigid and there is a sensation of a band about the chest.

It should be remembered in *hæmoptysis* when the blood comes up with great ease. It is of a bright red color and is in large quantities. The hæmoptysis is brought on by exercise, cold, dry wind and is attended with fear and mental anxiety.

It is useful in cases of *apoplexy* when the pulse is full and hard and the carotids beat violently. Also for cardiac derangements when there is a sensation of anxiety in the cardiac region, when the heart beats are quick, strong and powerful, or are quick, weak and small like a thread.

The type of *fever* that this remedy relieves is synochal in character. The pulse is full and bounding; there is great heat and restlessness, unquenchable thirst for large quantities of water, with extreme nervous excitability and tossing about in agony. At times there is a dry, burning heat, which is worse towards evening and after getting in bed. Also inflammatory fevers with much heat; the skin may be dry and burning, or it may be covered with a profuse free sweat. The patient feels worse while sweating, but is relieved afterwards. In *scarlet*

fever it should be remembered during the first stage, when the fever is high; there is great restlessness and anxiety, as the eruption, which is fine and red, appears.

It is indicated in *measles* with a red, miliary eruption and a dry, barking cough. The eyes are red and the light is distressing; the tongue is red; the fever is very high and there is extreme restlessness and moaning.

In the early stages of *rheumatic arthritis* it is useful when the parts are swollen, bright red, shining, sensitive to touch, and the fever is high.

It relieves nervous derangements that are characterized by pricking of the skin, as if by needles, and all degrees of anæsthesia, numbness of the small of the back, which may extend to the lower extremities.

Compare.—*Belladonna, Ferr. phos., Ver. vir., Chamomilla.*

ACONITUM NEOMONTANUM.

THERAPEUTICS.

This produces violent shooting *pains* from the lips to the stomach and a peculiar sharp *taste*.

There are *eructations* and rumbling in the bowels that are characteristic of the alkaloids.

There is constant movement of the extremities which is dependent upon a sensation as though the parts were being tickled.

There is an indifference to all the world.

ACONITINE.

Description.—Aconitine occurs in colorless or white crystals and is extremely poisonous. **Dosage.**—Of the substance gr. $\frac{1}{400}$.

Physiological Action.—This is an alkaloid obtained from the roots of the *Aconitum napellus*, although it is contained in

nearly all of the Aconite species. Its action is very similar to that produced by the Aconite proving but of greater intensity on local application, there is at first a sensation of warmth, then of burning, with sharp pains and itching, sneezing and then numbness and anæsthesia. The fifth cranial nerve is especially affected. These symptoms may proceed from below upwards and a sensation of icy coldness may extend from the feet upwards. Intense coldness, anguish and fear of death and a general feeling of sickness are characteristic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the very early stages of inflammation during the state of *hyperæmia* and acute *congestion*. The earlier it is given the more effective it will be. In acute congestion from exposure to cold and wet with consequent chills, *headache*, stoppage of menstruation, here the prompt use of this remedy usually restores the circulatory equilibrium and enables the system to re-establish the flow.

During the early stages of *pneumonia*, *bronchitis*, *pleurisy*, *peritonitis* and local inflammations in general it is of service when the above mentioned group of symptoms are present.

It should be studied during the early stage of *acute nephritis*, *cystitis* when the cardinal symptoms are present.

It is of service in *spasms* of the *œsophagus* when every attempt to swallow is attended with a spasm similar to that of hydrophobia but it is not renewed by the sight of water.

It has been of service in *neuralgic* conditions as *hemicrania* when the symptoms requiring this remedy are present.

An Aconitin ointment has been employed locally when the remedy is indicated internally.

Compare.—*Aconitum napellus*, *Belladonna*.

ACTÆA SPICATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Names*, Common Herb, Christopher, Bane-berry. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Tincture, ℥. *v-x*. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces congestion of the liver and a rheumatoid inflammation of the small joints.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *rheumatic pains* of the smaller joints and wrists. The joints become swollen and ache while walking and swell after slight fatigue. Swelling of the joints from slight fatigue is regarded as characteristic. There are violent pains in the superior maxillary, that extend to the teeth and molar bone.

It should be remembered in *congestion* of the *liver*, when there is tenderness with throbbing in the hepatic region. It is especially suited to men and is worse from motion, from changes of the temperature.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga*, *Caulophyllum*:

ADONIS VERNALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Names*, Pheasant's eye, False hellebore. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. It contains Adonidin and Adonic acid. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given in from 10-60 m . doses. Adonicin $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a cardiac and arterial stimulant, and a diuretic. By its direct action upon the heart it increases its rate, force, and the blood pressure. * It diminishes the frequency of the pulse and increases the force of the cardiac contraction, cyanosis gradually disappears, while dyspnœa is less marked. No cumulative effects were ever noticed.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a failing or *broken cardiac compensation*. The arterial tension is lowered and cardiac dropsy is present, the function of the kidneys is interfered with and anasarca results. The urine is scanty, the urea

is deficient, there is great dyspnœa, and the pulse is irregular. There is often a headache, the pain extending from the occiput around the temples to the eyes and across the front.

It is useful in *hydrothorax*, *ascities* and *anasarca* when they are dependent upon a chronic dilation of the heart or valvular disease.

It is of service in cases of *mitral* and *aortic regurgitation*, when there is a præcordial pain with painful throbbing of the blood-vessels and headache. It has a sedative action upon the heart. It relieves the sense of increased intra-cardiac pressure, and is useful in *interstitial myocarditis*, when there is irregularity of the heart action, with dyspnœa and dropsy. The cases of aortic regurgitation in which it appears to answer best, are those in which the lesion is due either to a *traumatic rupture* of the valve, to a *chronic aortitis*, or where it has arisen independently of rheumatic endocarditis.

Notwithstanding its prompt and energetic action, this remedy may be administered in pathological conditions where *Digitalis*, if given at all, should be administered only with the utmost care. This refers to *fatty degenerations* of the heart, *pericarditis*, simple *hypertrophy* and certain *atheromatous conditions*. Its *diuretic action* in health is limited, while in disease it influences the œdematous conditions and produces diuresis, especially when the heart failure is secondary to disease of the kidneys.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Strophanthus*, *Cratægus*.

ÆSCULUS GLABRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Sapindaceæ. *Common Names*, Fœtid or Ohio Buckeye, Buckeye tree. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture prepared from the fresh hulled nut. **Dilutions.** **Dosage.**—Mother tincture from 1-5 ℥.

Physiological Action.—In toxic doses this agent produces vertigo, vomiting, typanitis, and constipation associated with

hæmorrhoids. Also wry neck in cattle, opisthotonos stupor, coma and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered in those patients who suffer from congestion of the lower rectum and complain of vertigo, are *constipated* and suffer from *hæmorrhoids*, which are external, dark and purple. They rarely bleed, but there is a sense of fullness in the rectum or there may be dryness with a contracted feeling in the rectum which ends in *proctitis*. It relieves this condition as well as the headache, backache and digestive disturbances which are reflex from the disturbance in the lower bowel.

There appears to be no doubt of its action in contracting the caliber of the capillary vessels and assisting in the absorption of the coagulated blood from the hæmorrhoidal vessels.

Compare.—*Æsculus hippocastanum*, *Aloc*, *Collinsonia*, *Nux vomica*.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Sapindaceæ. *Common Name*, Horse chestnut. *Habitat*, in all temperate climates. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from the ripe, fresh, hulled nut. Dilutions from the tincture. The bark and fruit yield a bitter principle called *Æculin*. **Dosage.**—Of the Mother tincture 1-5 ℥. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent, through its action upon the portal vein, produces congestion of the hæmorrhoidal vessels, and there results an inflammation of the rectum and anus, with piles in their worst form.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of portal congestion and *hæmorrhoids* with a constant aching pain in the sacro-lumbar region, which affects the sacrum and hips, so that he makes several painful efforts before he can get up.

The hæmorrhoidal tumors project from the rectum. They

are of a bluish-purple, are accompanied with sharp, shooting, cutting pains and severe aching in the sacral region.

In *prostatitis* it relieves the dryness and heat that are present in some cases, when it feels as though the parts were full of sticks, or there are knife-like pains shooting up the rectum; the mucous membrane is of a purplish color, but rarely bleeds; at times the pain is so severe in the anus that the patient cannot endure it without screams and groans.

It has a most favorable action upon a dull *backache*; the pain is most intense in the sacro-lumbar region. It feels as though the back would break. He makes many painful efforts before he can get up and the back gives out when walking or stooping forward, so that he must sit or lie down. *Jaundice* has yielded to it when there was throbbing in the abdominal and pelvic cavities, and there are indications of abdominal and pelvic congestions.

There may be connected with the hepatic congestion and lameness of the back, a leucorrhœa, or a spinal exhaustion in which the legs are so weak he can hardly walk, or the anus and legs may feel as though they were paralyzed.

The urine is dark and muddy, or high colored, and is hot and scalding. The patient feels best while at rest, and is made worse from walking and from movement of the bowels.

Compare.—*Collinsonia Canadensis*, *Aloe*, *Nux vomica*.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.

Description.—A mixture, by trituration, of equal parts of Sulphuret of Antimony and Black Sulphuret of Mercury.
Preparations.—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is used in cases of *scrofulous ophthalmia*, with phlyctænula upon the conjunctiva and cornea. There are also indications of scrofula about the ear. The skin about the ear is covered with a painful, irritating, scabby eruption that simulates favus.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferae. *Common Names*, Fool's parsley, Garden hemlock. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the whole fresh plant. **Dilutions.** **Dosage.**—Tincture, 5-10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces vomiting, convulsions, pains and delirium, all of which are characterized by great violence. There is prostration, somnolence and extreme weakness of both mind and body. Through its action on the mind it is known as fool's parsley, as it produces and corrects a deranged mentality.

Cases of poisoning have been characterized by vertigo, cardialgia, nausea, extremely painful gagging and vomiting, thirst, trismus, tetanus, eclampsia, convulsions, and delirium, with a slow pulse and coma.

THERAPEUTICS.

One of the great characteristics of this remedy is violent vomiting of everything taken and especially an *intolerance to milk* which is ejected, as soon as taken, in yellowish or greenish curds, or there is violent, sudden, forcible vomiting of frothy, curdled milk, and frothy, cheesy material. Following the vomiting there is great weakness and exhaustion. The child is so exhausted it falls to sleep at once. But it soon awakens hungry, eats and vomits again, so that hunger after vomiting becomes characteristic. There is an expression of great pain and anxiety with a drawn condition of the face and a well marked *linea nasalia* from the *alæ nasi* to the angle of the mouth.

It becomes an important remedy in the management of *cholera infantum*, and the digestive disturbances of children during dentition, when the characteristic nausea and vomiting are present. The stools are bright yellow or greenish, may contain partially undigested food and are attended with violent tenesmus. The child may have convulsions when the face is red, the jaws are locked, the pulse small, hard and quick, and

there is a cold, clammy perspiration, the eyes are turned down. The child is prostrated and drowsy, following the stool, the vomiting and the spasm.

It has proven serviceable in *meningitis* of the convulsive type, when there is a degree of *coma*. The face is swollen, spotted red, the pulse is small, hard, frequent and the skin is cold and clammy.

It should be remembered in the *convulsions* that attend measles, and the *eclampsia* that attends the albuminuria of scarlet fever, in both of these conditions it is usually following Belladonna.

It has been proven serviceable in *eclampsia* and *epilepsy*, when the pulse is hard, frequent, and small, there is colic and dysenteriform diarrhœa, the temperature remains normal.

This remedy has been of service in cases of *lead poisoning* when its characteristics are present.

The importance of this remedy in mental disturbances has not been fully recognized. He is unable to think and concentrate. Students who cannot concentrate their mind on their work and prepare for an examination. A condition of idiocy may alternate with one of furor and irritability, which is worse in the open air.

There is often great anguish and crying as the condition advances, there is a greater tendency to weep, somnolence and dotage.

Compare.—*Calcaria carb.*, *Antimony crud.*, *Conium*, *Cicuta*, *Ænanthe crocata*.

AGARICIN.

Description.—Agaricin or Agaric acid is obtained from the fungus *Boletus laricis* (White Agaric) and is a white crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The pure Agaricin may be given, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *chorea*, when a $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain is given every two hours, or every hour in severe cases.

In the sweats of *phthisis*, it is of the greatest service, when $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain should be given before retiring. The dose may be repeated once or twice during the night.

It is useful in dilatation of the *heart*, when complicated with pulmonary emphysema, fatty degeneration, and weakened heart action from acute diseases and old age, when attended with profuse perspiration and erythema.

AGARICUS EMETICUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Synonym*, *Russula emetica*. *Habitat*, America. **Preparation.**—Mother tincture from the fresh mushrooms. **Dosage.**—*Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastritis*, when there is violent burning pain in the region of the stomach, with vomiting, an anxious condition and a sensation as though the stomach was suspended on a small string. There is a cold sweat on the face and a feeling of faintness. These symptoms are relieved by the drinking of cold water. There is a vertigo present in many of these cases, which is so severe that the patient cannot sit or stand and must be carried.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Common Names*, Bug Agaric, Fly Agaric. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh young fungi. Dilutions from the tincture. It contains the alkaloid *Muscarine*. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1-2 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a state of intoxication that is characterized at first by vertigo, later by delirium. There are neuralgic pains which are compared to

cold needles being thrust through the parts. The motor nerves show involvement by tremors, choreiform movements, and convulsions of the epileptiform type. The gait is unsteady, there is paralytic weakness of the sphincter and a dribbling of the urine. There are violent stitching pains in the spinal column, together with sensitiveness at various points. The mucous membranes are coated with a yellow mucus. The skin shows an eruption of the lichen type, the liver is enlarged and the urine contains an excess of the phosphates.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *chorea* and *epilepsy*, *spinal irritation*, typhoid fever, and in various diseases of the spinal nerves that are characterized by more or less twitching of the muscles and sharp pains. The patient is frequently light complexioned, aged, with a sluggish circulation, or a drunkard with gastric disturbances and headaches. In chorea it is indicated when there is twitching and nictitation of the eyelids and spasmodic movements of the single muscles, and a dancing of the whole body. The involuntary movements cease while the patient is asleep; the symptoms are worse during thunder-storms.

It is of service also in ataxic *typhoid*, when there is tremor, restlessness and a constant desire to get out of bed. In spinal hyperæmia it is of service when there is lameness and formication in the lower limbs, with tingling, pricking sensations in all the limbs, violent pains in the back, worse when there are drawing pains in the back of the head, stiffness and soreness of the nape of the neck and spine, and violent pains all along the spine. There is dyspnœa, angina pectoris, and cardiac pains, which are increased while walking; great præcordial anguish with pains extending to the left arm, neck, and nape of the neck. In disease of the *heart*, it is of service when there is dilatation with emphysema of the lungs, and in feeble heart action attending acute infectious diseases, as typhoid fever and pneumonia; also in the erythema of elderly people when there is profuse sweating.

In *delirium tremens*, it is frequently of service when there is enlargement of the liver and spleen. In *chilblains*, it is of the greatest service, and is the first remedy to be thought of.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga*, *Cannabis Indica*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Opium*.

AGARICUS RHALLOIDES.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces all the symptoms of *Asiatic Cholera* some hours after taking it. There is extreme prostration, general chilliness, sweat is cold, hippocratic face, tongue is cold, with violent thirst. Frequent bilious vomiting, continuous cramps in the stomach, tense abdomen, white, watery stools, or they may be bilious and bloody, the urine is suppressed, cramps and convulsions may be present.

AGNUS CASTUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Verbenaceæ. *Common Name*, Chaste tree. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh ripe berries. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 10 drops. Dilutions as usual. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent exerts a depressing action upon the sexual organs of both the male and female, even to complete extinction of the virility, with a corresponding loss of energy. The chaste matrons at the feast of Ceres strewed it upon their beds, as did the mediæval monks to repress carnal desires.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in the case of those who are *prematurely old*, especially those who are suffering from the result of sexual abuse. They are melancholy and annoyed by frequent losses of spermatic fluid, mental distraction and feel

they will die shortly. The mental powers are weakened so that he cannot remember and has to go over his task several times to appreciate the meaning. It is of service in *impotency* in those who are suffering from indiscretion; the genitals are relaxed, flacid and cold. There is no sexual desire. This condition may follow repeated attacks of gonorrhœa. The inflammatory symptoms have subsided, there is a yellow purulent discharge, but no sexual desire. There is often mental depression in these cases, with melancholy, apathy and general debility. It is at times beneficial in the management of the consequences of *onanism* and *masturbation*. There is more or less loss of sexual power, there is an old, worn expression of the countenance, headache, a general nervous depression, an unhappy state of the mind, a desire to be left alone, loss of confidence, despairs of getting well and expresses a desire to die.

It should be remembered in diseases of *women*, when there is a general relaxed condition of the *genital organs* with a transparent leucorrhœa, an abhorrence of sexual intercourse and a sad, despondent mental condition, and fear of approaching death.

It should be thought of in *agalactia*, in the case of young women when the milk does not appear in sufficient quantities, especially if she is in a sad, melancholy mood and expresses a desire for death.

It has been of great service in functional *hysterical palpitation* of the heart; there is palpitation on going upstairs, with nose bleed, she is sad, melancholic, and asserts she will soon die and has a history of sexual abuses. It has proven highly serviceable in neuralgic conditions in the above class of patients.

Compare.—*Phosph. acid, Selenium, Nux vomica.*

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Simarubaceæ. Common Name, Tree of Heaven. Habitat, Native of China, grows in Europe and United States. Preparations.*—The mother tinc-

ture is prepared from equal parts of the fresh shoots, leaves, blossoms and the young bark. The dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 5 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic doses causes vertigo, severe headache, pain in the back and limbs, with nausea and vomiting, great prostration, tingling and numbness. It acts as a purge. It reduces the rate of the pulse beat and the respirations and causes great weakness, cold sweats and shivering.

If the dose is large and given frequently it causes death by paralyzing the respiratory center. The blood is disorganized and the skin and mucous surfaces present a livid purple appearance. The face is dark.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in low adynamic states such as are met with in cases of malignant *scarlet fever* where the skin presents a livid purple appearance or the eruption has a dusky, carmine shade; the fever is high, the pulse small and very rapid. There is thirst, delirium and coma. The eyes are suffused with a bloody discharge. The pupils are dilated. The discharges from the rectum and bladder are involuntary, the nose and extremities are cold.

It should be remembered in *diphtheria* and severe *streptococcus infection* of the throat. When the parts present a most septic condition, the structures are œdematous and of a purple livid color. The tongue presents a dirty, dry, cracked appearance, there are sordes on the teeth and an excoriating discharge from the nose and mouth, the breath is offensive and the patient presents a purple septic appearance.

It should be thought of in *typhoid fever* when it presents this type of symptoms.

It has proven of service in cases of *dysentery* when the stools are composed of bloody material and mucus; there is but little fecal material. The general appearance of the patient presents the picture as already outlined.

Compare.—*Ammonium carbonicum*, *Muriatic acid*, *Lachesis*, *Baptisia*.

ALETRIS FARINOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Hæmodoraceæ. *Common Name*, Star Grass. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh bulb. The dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses acts as a tonic, emetic, cathartic and narcotic. It has a direct action upon the pelvic organs of the female.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the case of *anæmic* and *chlorotic girls* and women who suffer from uterine atony. They are continually tired and complain of weariness of mind and body.

There is prolapsus of the uterus, with *endometritis*, *leucorrhœa*, with sterility, or if she becomes pregnant there is a tendency to abort. It has been termed "the China of the uterine system."

It should be remembered in the *anæmia* and *chlorosis* of young girls in whom the menses are scanty and the patient borders on hysteria.

It improves the general condition of the patient, assisting in overcoming sterility; when the appetite is increased the digestion is improved, and an examination of the blood from time to time shows an improved condition.

Compare.—*Viburnum opulus*, *Mitchella*, *Ferrum et Strychnia citras*.

ALLIUM CEPA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Onion. *Habitat*, Found in all parts of the world. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is made from the fresh, red bulb.

The dilutions are prepared from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be taken from 5 drops to ʒii. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the conjunctiva, causing bland lachrymation; upon the mucous membrane of the nose, giving rise to an acrid coryza, and upon the larynx and trachea, producing a catarrhal condition.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in an acute *coryza*, with an acrid nasal discharge, which is worse in the warm room and towards evening, and is relieved while in the open air; also in acute conjunctivitis with a bland lachrymation.

It is of service in cases of *hay-fever* when there is a profuse watery flow from the nose and eyes, with much itching of the nose, conjunctiva and naso-pharynx, and nasal obstruction, headache, and disturbance of sleep and appetite.

The catarrhal process may extend to the larynx and trachea: there is a rough, dry, hoarse *cough*, dependent upon a tickling in the larynx. The cough is so severe and distressing that the patient supports the larynx; it seems as though the cough would tear it, while tears are brought to the eyes.

There is a profuse, acrid coryza dripping from the nose and excoriating the upper lip, which becomes red and sensitive. This is ameliorated in the open air and aggravated in a close, warm room.

Compare.—*Euphrasia*, *Kali iodatum*.

ALLIUM SATIVUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Garlic. *Habitat*, Sicily, and is cultivated in all parts of the world. It contains a volatile oil, on which its quality depends.

Preparations.—Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh bulbs, and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The Mother tincture may be taken from 5 to 60 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, diu-

retic and expectorant, its medicinal effect being due to the absorption of the volatile oil.

THERAPEUTICS.

The remedy is of service in cases of *catarrhal affections* of the lungs, when there is constant rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes; also in cases of hæmoptysis, when the garlic should be eaten in quantities of a drachm or more during the day.

ALNUS RUBRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Betulaceæ. *Synonym*, *Alnus Serrulata*. *Common Names*, American Alder, Tag Alder. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent, emetic and alterative exerting a tonic action upon the mucous surfaces and assisting digestion.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *scrofula*, chronic skin diseases, *rheumatism* and *syphilis*, when there are glandular enlargements, and the skin presents an unhealthy condition, simulating eczema in the pustular stage.

These cutaneous exhibitions often alternate with diseased conditions of the mucous membranes.

It is of service when the digestion is slow, due to a lack of gastric and intestinal secretions and as a result marasmus has developed for which it has been employed.

It has been employed in *hæmaturia* and in *leucorrhœa*, which caused erosions and bleeding.

ALOE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Synonym*, *Aloe socotrina*. *Common Name*, Aloes. *Habitat*, Southern and East-

ern Africa. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.* The Mother tincture is made from the pulverized inspissated juice, and the dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Aloe Purificata. **Dosage.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture from 5 drops to 1 drachm. *U. S. P.*, Aloe Purificata, gr. j-v. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the secretions of the gastro-intestinal tract, the liver, pancreas and all the mucous glands of the bowels. It causes a soft, dark colored evacuation from the bowels, that is attended with griping. If it is continued for some time, the blood vessels of the pelvic viscera are distended, and hæmorrhoids and hæmorrhages result. It causes renal congestion, albuminuria and irritation of the urinary bladder. It is an emmenagogue and stimulates the menstrual function.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in indolent plethoric subjects who complain of a heavy dragging sensation in the abdomen, the liver is sluggish, there is a sensation of urging in the rectum, with hæmorrhoids and distention of the veins; *insecurity* of the *anus*, fears he will soil his linen. The symptoms are worse early in the morning and during the heat of summer, he is relieved while in the cool, open air.

It is an important remedy in *diarrhœa*, this may be an early morning diarrhœa, or it may be chronic in type. The stool may be yellow, watery, jelly-like or windy. It is attended with more or less cramping and griping pains across the lower abdomen, with tenesmus and extreme prostration following the stool. The desire for the stool cannot be postponed one moment, otherwise the linen is soiled. The rectum feels as if full of fluid and there is a sense of insecurity of the sphincter ani. In some cases even a hard-formed stool passes involuntarily.

In *dysentery* the stools are frequent, painful and are attended with burning in the rectum and anus, with tenesmus.

It is an important remedy in congestion of the hæmorrhoidal veins and *hæmorrhoids* which bleed easily and profusely. They are sore, tender, purple and protrude like a bunch of grapes.

and are attended with tenesmus and itching. The distress from them is relieved by the application of cold water.

It should be remembered in the chronic types of *jaundice* that attend bilious states when the tongue is coated, the breath foul and there is a sensation of fullness and heaviness in the hepatic region; there may be stitching pains in this region, with a sensation of soreness in the whole abdominal cavity, so that a misstep causes distress. This distress is relieved temporarily by the passage of flatus, which give a sensation of heat, and is offensive.

It has cured a chronic *headache* which is of the bilious type, the distress is confined to the forehead, a sensation of pressing on the eyes from above that causes the patient to contract the eyelids in order that they may see. It is described as dull and heavy. The subject is incapacitated for mental labor. It is worse from heat and is better from cold applications to the forehead, and may alternate with diarrhœa. Cases of menorrhagia are benefited by it, the menses appear too early and there is a sense of weight and heaviness in the pelvis and pressing downward towards the rectum giving the sensation of a plug between the tubes and coccyx.

It is of service in *uterine hæmorrhages* at the climacteric period. They are prostrating, exhausting and are attended with labor-like pains in the back and groins that may extend to the legs. The patient is of the relaxed lymphatic type.

It is to be remembered in *leucorrhœa*, which consists of mucus and blood when there is a heavy headache, and prolapsus of the uterus.

It is especially suited to *old people*, especially women of a relaxed phlegmatic habit, persons of lymphatic or hypochondriacal temperament. They find relief for their troubles from the application of cold water to the hæmorrhoids, to the head that aches; also during cold weather, from the discharge of flatus and stool. They are worse during hot, dry, weather.

Compare.—*Podophyllum, Nux vomica, Gambogia, Scilla.*

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Common Names*, Bitter bark, Native Quinine of Australia. *Habitat*, Australia. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from the bark and the dilutions from the tincture. The bark contains alstonine, porphyrine, and alstonidine. **Dosage.**—*Homæo.*, The tincture is given from 10 to 60 drops. The bark may be administered in capsules from 2 to 5 grains.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in general *malarial* cachexia, periodicity and fever characterized by intermissions or remissions. Malarial fever with exacerbations with sallow skin, heavily coated tongue, constipation or diarrhœa, and the urine deposits a sediment.

It should be remembered in general *debility* from lack of digestive power in the stomach or general assimilative power. The base of the tongue presents a dirty white coat. There is nausea, which is worse in the morning and before breakfast. There is an empty, gone feeling in the stomach, or whole abdomen, at irregular intervals. The digestion is slow and the food remains in the stomach for a long time undigested.

There is a *diarrhœa* of undigested food shortly after meals. In some cases he cannot finish the meal and must leave the table to evacuate the bowels.

Compare.—*China, Cedron, Ferrum, Helonias.*

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Synonym*, *Echites scholaris*. *Common Name*, Dita bark. *Habitat*, India, and obtained mostly from Philippines. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the dried bark, and dilutions. The alkaloids ditamine and ditaine are obtained from the bark. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be taken up to 1 fluid ounce; the fluid extract, 1 to 4 fluid drachms.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is probably similar in its effects to the *Alstonia constricta*.

It is indicated in cases of *malaria* with debility, when there is a sensation of great weakness and sinking in the region of the stomach and abdomen, also in cases of *diarrhœa* and *dysentery* when there is violent purging such as is seen in camp diarrhœa resulting from impure water and malaria.

ALUMEN.

Description.—*Common Names*, Alum, Potash alum. It is a colorless salt, composed of transparent, crystalline masses and having an acid, sweetish taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The crystals are triturated with sugar of milk. The 2x dilutions may be prepared by dissolving alum in water, 1-100. Higher dilutions are made from the 2x with water to the 3x and after this with alcohol. *U. S. P.*, Alumen, Alumen exsiccatum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Alumen and Alumen exsiccatum, gr. x-xx. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is actively astringent, coagulating the albumen of the tissues and of the blood and produces a local constriction of the capillaries. It is mildly escharotic and produces a hardening of the skin and tissues in general. It excites and later diminishes the salivary secretions as well as those of the mucous surfaces, it diminishes the gastric fluid and precipitates pepsin. As a result of its action on the intestinal secretions, constipation is produced. Through its irritating properties which may be in excess of its astringent properties gastroenteritis may result.

THERAPEUTICS.

It should be studied when there is a sensation of dryness and contraction as is observed in the aged who suffer from extreme *constipation* and a general muscular weakness, which may be paralytic in character. The stool resembles marbles, is

as hard as a stone, there may be no desire for stool for days. The rectum is powerless to expel its contents. Following the stool there is an aching and smarting in the anus.

It should be remembered in *glandular induration* and ulcers when they are surrounded by an indurated ring.

It has been employed in intestinal *hæmorrhages* during typhoid fever when the clots are large and the patient cold.

It should be thought of when there is a tendency to *induration* in the *mammary gland* and the neck of the *uterus*, with a sensation of a severe burning pain on the vertex, also when there are *aphthous patches* in the vagina.

It has been employed in *enlarged* and *indurated tonsils* when there is a tendency to repeated acute catarrhal conditions. Every cold settles in the throat. There is *aphonia* with burning pains extending down the region of the œsophagus.

Compare.—*Opium, Conium, Carbo animalis.*

ALUMINA.

Description.—*Common Name,* Aluminum hydroxide. It is a light amorphous powder, white, insoluble both in water and alcohol. It is prepared by adding Potassium carbonate in solution to a solution of Alum. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Alumini hydras. **Dosage.**—The pure substance is given in doses, gr. iij-xx, in powder or mixture. *Homœo.*, 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces profound prostration with irritation of the mucous membranes with diminished secretions and as a result there is constipation and inactivity of the bowels. The nervous system is affected as is indicated by the extreme prostration with numbness of the parts and paralysis of the involuntary muscles.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are *prematurely* old and suffering from debility; they are spare, dry, thin, of a

scrofulous habit and often suffer from chronic diseases. The patient is tired and faints easily and must lie down.

It should be remembered when the patient is low-spirited, hypochondriacal, morose, sad, and despairs of a cure, is irritable and peevish. Thinks of suicide on seeing blood or knives, but she abhors the thought.

A condition of *constipation* is usually present when this remedy is indicated. This is dependent upon a dryness and inactive condition of the rectum which seems as if paralyzed; there is no desire and no ability to pass the stool, till there is a large accumulation. The stool is small and consists of small, hard balls and may be covered with mucus. The rectum is so inactive that even soft stools require great effort to evacuate. There is frequently bleeding from the rectum following the passage of the stool. This condition may be observed in infants who are fed on artificial food, the rectum is dry and inflamed and the dry stool is followed by blood.

There is frequently difficulty in passing the urine and the patient must strain in order to evacuate the bladder.

It should be thought of in *pica* when the patient is anæmic, chlorotic or neurotic and craves indigestible substances as chalk, lime or starch. The menses are scanty, pale and are followed by great exhaustion. There may be a *leucorrhœa* which is acrid, transparent and excoriates the genitals and extends down the limbs and the feet during the day.

There is at times a *pruritus*, this may be over the whole body, is worse from warmth and overheating and is often attended with constipation. There is often a sensation of something spread over the face and chin. It should be thought of in *pharyngitis*, when there is great dryness of the throat, with a constant attempt to clear it or there may be a continual dry hacking cough, especially at night, which is the result of catarrh of the pharynx.

It has proven useful in cases simulating *locomotor ataxia* when the lower limbs appear heavy, can scarcely drag them along, staggers when walking, cannot walk except when the eyes are open and during the day. There are tearing pains in

the thighs and legs, cramp-like pains in the thighs and calves of the legs. There is a bruised feeling and pains in the lower vertebræ, and darting pains in the back. The patient is better in the open air, from washing in cold water, is worse from partaking of potatoes and starches and from being in a warm room.

Compare.—*Plumbum, Opium, Secale cornutum.*

ALUMINUM CHLORIDUM.

Description.—*Common Name,* Aluminum chloride. It is a colorless salt prepared by dissolving Aluminum hydrate in Hydrochloric acid and evaporating. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Triturations 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the fulgurant pains of *locomotor ataxia*. It should be given well diluted after the meals.

Compare.—*Argentum nitricum.*

AMBRA GRISEA.

Description.—Ambergris is an odorous waxy material of an ashy-gray color and is found in the intestines and among the excreta of the sperm whale. **Preparations.**—The genuine Ambergris is triturated with sugar of milk to the 6x and the dilutions are prepared from this. **Dosage.**—The triturations and dilutions may be given as usual. The dose is from 5 to 20 grains in substance. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antispasmodic and acts as a stimulant to the vasculatory and nervous systems. It produces a mental condition similar to hysteria and one that is characterized by bashfulness and embarrassment from the presence of company.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the case of lean, delicate, sickly looking persons who take cold easily.

This may be a child or a young girl who is excitable, nervous and weak, or it may be an old person whose nerves are "worn out," and who is troubled with nervous vertigo, obstinate constipation, who must do everything in a hurry, as time passes too slowly.

It is indicated in a *cough* which is spasmodic in character. It is attended with a tickling in the pharynx and is worse from speaking and at night. It is said to be a "nervous" cough and is followed by copious belching. Such a cough is observed in hysterical women, when the point of irritation may be either spinal, ovarian or uterine. There is a constant hacking, scraping cough with an expectoration in the morning, but none at night. The patient is lean, thin, sickly and takes cold easily. The cough is attended with hoarseness, is worse in the presence of company, from talking, reading aloud, and there is a sensation of obstruction in the chest.

It should be studied when there is a discharge of blood during the *menstrual* interval from the slightest provocation, as a long walk or passage of a hard stool. The menstrual period is apt to be early.

It should be thought of in nymphomania when there is a bluish-white discharge from the vagina and severe itching, soreness and swelling of the pudendum.

It is beneficial in *pruritis vulvæ* when there is intense itching and soreness of the external genitals, that disturbs the sleep. The skin of the parts is numb and the irritation often leads to nymphomania.

It is of service in the male when there is voluptuous itching on the scrotum and burning in the region of the spermatic vesicles, priapism, and painful rawness between the thighs.

It should be thought of in *insomnia* when the sleep is disturbed and restless, when business cares and anxious dreams disturb him and he must get up.

It often relieves *constipation* when there is frequent ineffectual urging to stool, but the presence of a second person in the room is unbearable during stool.

It should be thought of in *bashfulness*, she is embarrassed

in company, and cannot urinate or evacuate the bowels if a second person, even the nurse, is present in the room.

Compare.—*Asafætida*, *Sumbul*, *Castoreum*.

AMBROSIA ARTEMISIÆFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Names*, Ragweed, Hayweed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh leaves and flowers. The dilutions are run up from the tincture. The *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia* contains an essential oil which is not found in the related species *Ambrosia trifida*. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 10 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This remedy produces symptoms that are very similar to hay fever.

THERAPEUTICS.

It has been employed in cases of *hay fever* and *whooping cough*. There is a "stuffed up" feeling of the nose, head and chest, with a wheezing cough, and pain in the chest. The nose is red and swollen, with a profuse, watery discharge, or a stiff and dry feeling. There may be nose bleed.

Compare.—*Arsenicum iod.*, *Naphthalin*.

AMMONIACUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Gum Ammoniac. *Habitat*, the plant *Dorema Ammoniacum* is found in Persia. **Preparations.**—The pure gum-resin in tears which exude from the stem is triturated with sugar of milk. Dilutions are prepared from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Of the gum-resin, gr. x-xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, antispasmodic, and expectorant. If taken in large quantities, it produces colic, vomiting and purging, and an eruption upon the skin.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the chronic *bronchitis* of the feeble and the aged, that is attended with profuse formation within the tubes, with difficulty in raising it. The throat is dry, and the breathing difficult.

It is also of service in cases of catarrhal *headaches*, dependent upon closure of the frontal sinuses.

Compare.—*Senega, Balsam Peru, Copaiba, Tartar emetic.*

AMMONIUM BENZOICUM.

Description.—Benzoate of Ammonia comes in minute, white, glistening, four-sided laminæ, having a bitter saline taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The pure Benzoate of ammonia is triturated with sugar of milk and the dilutions are prepared from the trituration. *U. S. P.*, Ammonii Benzoas. **Dosage.**—The substance is given from 10 to 60 grains.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild diuretic, somewhat stimulating. Forms hippuric acid, and decreases the amount of urea.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *urinary incontinence* of the aged, with cystic irritation and catarrh of the bladder, the urine is scanty, pungent, of a dark red color, is alkaline and there is a thick deposit. Cases of *gout* require it when there are deposits in the joints and the urine presents the characteristic features.

There is pain in the renal region, and sensation of internal soreness. In albuminuria it is indicated by the same general symptoms.

Compare.—*Benzoic acid.*

AMMONIUM BROMATUM.

Description.—Ammonium bromide is in colorless prismatic crystals, or in a crystalline powder, and has a saline

taste. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, The pure chemical is triturated with sugar of milk. The dilutions are prepared from the 6x trituration. *U. S. P.*, Ammonii bromidum. **Dosage.**—The substance, from 1 to 30 grains, well diluted with water.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in headaches that are dependent upon cerebral congestion. There is a sensation as of a band tied about the head, which presses hardest just above the ears.

It should be remembered in cases of *epilepsy* when the prominent symptom is the intense cerebral congestion, also in cerebro-spinal meningitis during the congestive stages.

It is frequently the remedy required in cases of laryngeal and pharyngeal irritation and catarrh when they are attended with a deep, spasmodic *cough* that is very severe. The cough returns at short intervals, and may be almost continuous for hours, especially while lying down. There is a sensation of tickling, heat and burning in the parts. It should also be remembered in the acute attacks of chronic *bronchitis*, when there is rattling in the chest, with a difficult and painful expectoration. The pain in the chest is relieved by pressure.

It is of service in cases of *pharyngitis* when there is burning of the parts and thick, white, frothy or stringy mucus.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Ceanothe crocata*.

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.

Description.—Carbonate of Ammonia comes in white, hard, translucent masses, and has a saline taste and the odor of ammonia, and for the latter reason is used in smelling salts.

Preparations.—*Homæo.*, The Mother tincture is prepared by dissolving the pure chemical in nine parts by weight of distilled water. Dilutions from the tincture. Triturations by triturating the chemical with sugar of milk. *U. S. P.*, Ammonii carbonas and Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. **Dosage.**—Dose of substance, gr. iij-x; for children, gr., $\frac{1}{4}$ -ij. The spiritus, from 30 drops to a fluid-drachm.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, diaphoretic and expectorant. When taken into the system it enters the blood and increases its alkalinity, diminishes its tendency to coagulation and lessens its oxygen carrying power.

When the vapor is inhaled it causes great irritation of the respiratory passages, which may result in spasmodic closure of the glottis and suffocation. Small doses increase the flow of the gastric juices if taken before meals, while it neutralizes them if taken after. A toxic dose gives rise to a violent inflammation of the mouth, fauces, œsophagus and stomach. Post mortem examination in cases where death has resulted from it shows gastro-intestinal inflammation. The motor centers of the spinal cord are stimulated, and through the stimulation of the heart there is an accelerated pulse rate and an increase of the arterial tension.

The respirations are increased in frequency. It is eliminated chiefly by the kidneys.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in the subacute and chronic ailments of the air passages in those of a lymphatic temperament with lax fibres and lowered vitality, those who show a tendency to fainting and collapse and must have their smelling bottle. The pulse is feeble, the superficial circulation is labored, and the patient is restless and suffers from insomnia.

It is of service in cases of *nasal catarrh* in which the nose is stopped up and he awakens gasping for breath. The coryza may be excoriating, and burns the throat as it passes down. It should be remembered in the "snuffles" of children when these symptoms are present. Where these conditions appear during the winter there may be a feeling of a lump in the throat; there is a dry cough, which is worse at night and may threaten suffocation, and rawness behind the sternum.

In *hydrothorax* it is of service when there is a sensation of burning in the chest with forcible palpitation of the heart, extreme præcordial distress, asthmatic breathing, and syncope upon attempting to move.

It should be thought of in cases of malignant *scarlet fever* when the rash is of the miliary variety, the tonsils of a dark red or livid color, or gangrenous. There is great fœtor, the neck is much swollen and there is a great collection of exceedingly sticky saliva. The tongue is painful, owing to vesicles upon it. The patient lies in a profound stupor; the breathing is stertorous, and the vitality is greatly weakened.

Compare.—*Antimonium tartaricum*, *Muriatic acid*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

AMMONIUM CAUSTICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Aqua Ammoniaë. *Common Name*, Ammonia water. This is an aqueous solution of Ammonia, which may be prepared by heating a mixture of equal parts of Ammonium chloride and fresh burnt lime. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The Mother tincture is the aqueous solution containing 10 per cent., by weight, of the Ammonia gas. Dilutions are run up from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Aqua Ammoniaë, Aqua Ammoniaë Fortior. **Dosage.**—Of the Mother tincture ℥ v-5ss, well diluted. Aqua Ammoniaë ℥ v-5ss., well diluted. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in syncope and cases where there is indication of *heart failure* that is dependent upon hæmorrhages, thrombosis, and snake bites. In œdema of the mucous membranes, it is of service; also in cases of membranous croup and diphtheria. The respiratory tract shows a catarrhal condition with difficult respiration and spasms of the glottis.

Compare.—*Crotalus horridus*, *Lachesis*, *China*, *Phosphorus*.

AMMONIUM IODATUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Ammonii iodidum. *Common Name*, Iodide of Ammonium. A whitish deliquescent salt, granular, or in crystals, which readily turns yellow. **Preparations.**—

Homæo., The pure Iodide of Ammonium is triturated with sugar of milk. Dilutions are made from the trituration. *U. S. P.*, Ammonii Iodidum. **Dosage.**—The substance is given in doses, gr. ij-x. *Homæo.*, 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *laryngitis*, *bronchitis* and croupous bronchitis, when Iodine has not relieved it, although apparently indicated; also in cases of localized, dull headache, in those suffering from syphilis, or scrofulous conditions, when the pulse is slow and feeble, and there is dizziness, unsteady gait, and great difficulty in controlling voluntary movements.

Also in persistent *headaches* in young, full-fed people, who are confined in close rooms, and in whom the face presents a stupid, heavy appearance. It is to be remembered in *Menier's disease*, as indicated by the tinnitus aurium, vertigo, hardness of hearing, unsteady gait, with a feeble sluggish circulation, and especially if there is a history of syphilis.

Compare.—*Mercurius*, *Natrum iodide*.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Chloride of Ammonia. It comes in white masses of fibro-crystalline texture. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture is to be prepared by dissolving pure Chloride of Ammonia in distilled water. The dilutions are run up from the tincture. The pure chemical is triturated with sugar of milk to make the triturations. *U. S. P.*, Ammonii chloridum. **Dosage.**—The substance is given, gr. j-xx. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in physiological doses increases the secretions of the gastro-intestinal tract, so that the tongue is coated. There is anorexia, disturbed digestion, vomiting and diarrhœa. As a result the solid constituents of the blood are diminished, the secretions of the mucous surfaces

are augmented. It is eliminated by the skin, kidneys and bronchial mucous membrane.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is adapted to those who are fat and sluggish, and who have small, thin legs. They are prone to suffer from *catarrhal conditions*, and as a result it is indicated in cases of *coryza* that is watery and acrid and corrodes the lips. There is sneezing and crawling in the throat, with extreme soreness and tenderness of the nose, and loss of smell.

This condition has a tendency to extend downward to the larynx and bronchial tubes, giving rise to *bronchial catarrh* and *broncho-pneumonia*, when the cough may be either dry or hacking, and attended with stitching pains and profuse expectoration with great rattling in the chest. The latter is frequently observed in the aged. In all forms of chest complaints there is usually a sensation of *coldness* between the *scapulæ*. When the catarrhal process is confined to the larynx, it is indicated by aphonia, hoarseness, and rawness and burning in the larynx.

It relieves cases of *constipation* and *hæmorrhoids*. In constipation the stools are hard and crumble at the verge of the anus, and require great effort to expel them. They vary in color, no two stools being alike, and they are accompanied by much flatus. The *hæmorrhoids* are sore and smarting, and are attended by burning and stinging in the rectum following the stool. During the *menses* there is vomiting and diarrhœa, with neuralgic pains that extend to the feet. The flow is more profuse at night and while lying down. There is frequently a *leucorrhœa* which has the appearance of the white of egg. It is preceded by griping pains in the region of the navel, and at times is of a brown, slimy appearance.

There are nervous and other derangements of the extremities that demand it. In the forearms there is a sensation as though they had gone to sleep; while in the lower extremities there is a sensation as though the hamstring muscles were too short, also *neuralgic pains* in the stumps of *amputated limbs*

and *sciatica* which is worse while sitting, better when walking and relieved while lying down. It has relieved *bromidrosis* when the patient was of the type demanding the remedy.

Compare.—*Senega, Calcareea carb., Causticum, Hepar sulph.*

AMMONIUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Ammonii Phosphas. *Common Name*, Phosphate of Ammonia. It forms large, colorless, transparent crystals, having a cooling, saline taste. *Preparations*.—The pure chemical is triturated with sugar of milk. The dilutions are prepared from the trituration. *Dosage*.—The dosage of the substance is gr. x-xxx in water. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *chronic gout*, when there are nodosities and deformities of the joints; also cases of *arthritis deformans*, and rheumatism. It has relieved *chronic bronchitis* in gouty subjects.

AMMONIUM PICRICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Ammonii Picras. *Common Names* Picrate of Ammonia, Carbozolate of Ammonia. It is in the form of lemon or orange-colored acicular crystals of intensely bitter taste. *Preparations*.—Triturations and dilutions. *Dosage*.—gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, administered in pills or capsules.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *malaria, neuralgia* and *bilious headache*, when the pain is confined to the right side of the head and to the occiput. There is vertigo when rising, with irregular menstruation, flatulence, and a tendency to leanness.

It is of service in *whooping cough*, when the attacks are severe.

Compare.—*Nat. mur., Chin. ars., Drosera, Naphthalin.*

AMMONIUM VALERIANICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Ammonii Valerianas. Valerianate of Ammonia. It is in white four-sided plates and has the odor of Valerianic acid. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, The pure chemical is triturated with sugar of milk and the dilutions are prepared from the 6x trituration. *U. S. P.*, Ammonias Valeras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–v. *Homæo.*, 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuralgic headaches* and *proso-palgia* when the pain is insupportable. The face is cold and pale, the extremities are cold, and there is great nervous erethism. When the neuralgic condition is attended with congestion of the head, study the Bromide of Ammonia; when the liver is the starting point, study Muriate of Ammonia; but when the cranial nerves suffer most, study Valerianate of Ammonia.

It should be remembered in cases of *insomnia* that are the result of emotional excitement, hysterical conditions, or an indulgence in green tea and coffee.

It is of service in *enuresis* of nervous, hysterical children, especially girls.

It should be studied in *functional disturbance* of the heart in nervous, hysterical subjects. There may be violent neuralgic pains of the heart and other viscera. It relieves tachycardia, and the irritability of the heart, with valvular lesion when the compensation is full.

Compare.—*Zinc valerianate, Ignatia, Moschus.*

AMYGDALUS PERSICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Synonym*, Persica vulgaris. *Common Name*, Peach tree. *Habitat*, Persia, but is cultivated on all continents. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh flowers. An infusion from the

leaves has also been used. Dosage.—Of the tincture, 1-5 drops. Infusion, 1 drachm to 1 fluid ounce.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered in cases of *morning sickness*, in the gastric irritation of children, and in cases of *hæmorrhage* from the *bladder*. It is useful in *gastritis* when there is vomiting and extreme irritability of the stomach; also in cases of cholera infantum, diarrhœa and dysentery, and dyspepsia when there is *gastralgia* and nausea. There is gastric and abdominal tenderness, the tongue is elongated and pointed, the tips and edges are reddened, the papillæ are prominent and there is constant nausea and vomiting. It has been employed in irritability of the bladder and urethra, in cases of *ischuria* and *hæmaturia*.

AMYL NITRIS.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Amyl-nitrous ether, Amyl nitrite. It is a clear, pale-yellow liquid containing about 80 per cent. of Amyl nitrite. Preparations.—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is prepared by diluting 1 part of Amyl nitrite with 99 parts of alcohol. Dilutions are run up from this. *U. S. P.*, Amyl nitris. Dosage.—Amyl nitris, ℥ ¼-j in alcohol. *Homœo.*, 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is prompt in its action and produces headache, vertigo, mental confusion and relaxation of both the voluntary and involuntary muscles, as a result there is a loss of co-ordination, flushed face, a sensation of fulness in the head, roaring in the ears and dilatation of the arteries. At first the heart is increased in force and rapidity, while later it becomes weak. The blood is venous in character, the respirations are slowed.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is used by olfaction in the relief of chloroform *asphyxia* and *angina pectoris*. In these cases it is administered

by crushing a glass pearl containing about three minims in a handkerchief and having the patient inhale the fumes.

It is best to administer it while the patient is in the recumbent position, as it has an immediate and profound impression on the circulation.

If the angina pectoris is attended with high arterial tension, the relaxing effect of this agent gives immediate relief.

It should be remembered in the severe spasms that attend *epilepsy*, *tetanus* and the *convulsions* of *strychnine poisoning*. It is of some service in the temporary relief of *whooping cough*, *laryngismus stridulus* and *asthma* in *adults*, but it should not be given to young children.

It may be occasionally administered to relieve the high tension of *interstitial nephritis*, but it is inferior to Glonoin in this particular. For the flushes of heat that appear at the climacteric period, it is often of service when the flushes are violent and sudden, with marked redness and flushing of the face, and often a pulsating headache and a burning sensation of the skin of the face and hands. It is also of service in *chronic flushing*.

Compare.—*Glonoin*.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Synonym*, Semecarpus Anacardium. *Common Name*, Marking Nut. *Habitat*, West Indies. A brown-black oil is derived from the mesocarp of the fruit. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the seed. The caustic fluid contained in the seed and usually found dried is triturated with sugar of milk. The dilutions are made from 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ j-x. Triturations from 3x up in usual size doses.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally produces redness, tumefaction, inflammation and blisters of the skin. Internally it produces gastric distress, with intestinal derangement which is followed by mental stupor and paresis.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there are mental derangements, the result of over use of the mind, and loss of memory, also brain fag. There is forgetfulness of single names; cannot remember anything. In connection with the brain fag there is often a sensation as though there was a band about the part or there is a sensation as if a plug was penetrating the part.

It should be remembered in *absent mindedness* and mental derangement with loss of memory, when everything appears as if but a dream. He is conscious of a *double ego*, believes he has two wills, the one commanding him to do what the other forbids and is confused and unfit for business. When walking he is anxious and melancholy, believes someone is pursuing him, suspects everything about him. He fears demons, is suspicious, endeavours to escape, refuses to eat and fears being poisoned. He is disposed to be malicious and seems bent upon wickedness, and has a desire to curse and swear. He has unpleasant dreams of fires, being near dead bodies, and tombs.

There are severe headaches which appear to be deep seated, digging and throbbing in character and pressing as from a plug in the vertex. The headache is relieved by eating and when lying down and is worse from mental exertion.

It is of service in a most violent form of *gastralgia* from which the patient finds relief by eating and is relieved while the stomach is full, but it returns as the stomach becomes empty and remains until more food is partaken of. At times there is a faint feeling in the stomach which comes when it is empty and is relieved by eating.

It is of service when there is a great desire for stool, but with the effort the desire passes away without any evacuation. The rectum seems powerless, as if paralyzed with a sensation as if it were plugged.

It is also of service in *eczema* in neurotic subjects with itching and burning of the parts. The mental characteristics of the remedy are present.

It should be remembered in *palpitation* of the heart when

associated with pericarditis, especially of a rheumatic character, when there are stitching, sticking pains referred to the part.

It has been of service in *disease* of a *single part*. There is a sensation as of a band about the body and as if a plug was driven into the spine and causes pain upon motion.

It has been helpful in the *sequelæ* of *tubercular meningitis* when there is total loss of memory, mental dulness and confusion and incomplete paralysis of the voluntary muscles.

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron, Cypripedium, Nux vomica.*

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Primulacæ. Common Name, Scarlet Pimpernel. Habitat, Europe, but has been naturalized in America. Preparations.*—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh plant. The dilutions are made from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Dose of tincture, ℥ j–v. Dilutions.

Physiological Action.—*This agent produces bodily pain, persistent "sick headache," and inflames the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and produces eructations; it also causes mania characterized by great hilarity.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed as an *antidote* to *poisons* and to prevent injurious effects from the *bites* of *rabid animals*.

It is useful in *headache* when it is confined to the supra-orbital ridges and is attended with rumbling in the bowels and eructation.

In diseases of the *skin* it is of service when there is great itching of the fingers and palms of the hands, which are covered with a raw *eczema-like* eruption.

Compare.—*Echinacea.*

ANANTHERUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Gramineæ. Synonyms, An-antherum muricatum, Vetiver. Habitat, East Indies. Prepa-*

ration.—The tincture is prepared from the dried root. The dilutions from the tincture. Dosage.—Of the tincture, ℥ j-v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in severe neuralgic *headaches*, when the pains are in the facial bones as if they were crushed, convulsive tic. The tonsils are enlarged, with constriction of the throat and inability to swallow. The skin presents various unhealthy conditions as boils, abscesses, ulcers, herpes, *pruritus* with a tendency to suppurate. There is a condition of *cystitis* present with a constant urging to urinate. The urine is thick and turbid due to mucus.

Compare.—*Scpia, Echinacea, Lappa, Hepar sulphuris.*

ANHALONIUM.

Description.—Alkaloid obtained from the Anhalonium Lewinii (Mescale button), a cactus growing in Mexico. It is a white crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform. Preparations.—Triturations. Dosage.—Triturations, 2x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of neurasthenia, delirium, hallucinations, and megrim. With the *headache* there is disturbed vision, and brilliant colored objects are seen; there is loss of the conception of time. There is aggravation from closing the eyes, and on moving them, and relief is obtained from lying down.

Compare.—*Stramonium, Kali phos., Gels., Cannab. Ind., Belladonna.*

ANTIMONIUM ARSENICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Antimonium Arsenitum, Arsenite of Antimony. A white amorphous powder prepared by adding a soluble salt of antimony to a solution of potassium arsenite.

Preparation.—The pure salt is triturated with sugar of milk. Dilutions from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. 1–30. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of extreme *dyspnœa*, and *emphysema* in those who are weak and prostrated. This is frequently observed during *pleurisy* and *pericarditis* when attended with effusion. There is a cough, the patient is worse after eating, and while lying down.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Sulphur*.

ANTIMONIUM CHLORIDUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Antimonii trichloridum, Butter of Antimony. It is a white powder, which, when exposed to the air, becomes yellowish. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *ulcers* and abrasions of the mucous membranes that simulate cancer. The skin is cold and clammy and there is pronounced prostration.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Stibnite, Sulphide of Antimony. A natural mineral found in parts of Europe and the United States. It is of a dark gray color, somewhat iridescent and of a metallic lustre. **Preparations.**—The carefully selected mineral is triturated with sugar of milk. Dilutions are made from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Antimonii sulphidum gr. x–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes, especially of the digestive tract. The mucous surface is covered with mucus, and as a result digestion is slowed and fermentation of the food results. There is flatulence and

alternate diarrhœa and constipation. The secretions from the bowels are of a foul odor, and contain large amounts of mucus. There is an excess of mucus in the pharynx and bronchi. The skin is easily irritated, and pimples, pustular eruptions and callosities form upon it. The tongue is coated white, and there is mental despondency.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a derangement of the *digestive organs*, a thick white coating upon the tongue, a marked mental irritability and fretfulness. The eructations have the taste of food taken some time before.

It should be remembered in cases of *gastric disturbances* of various forms when the digestion is slow. There is *fermentation*, *nausea* and vomiting, the bowels are loose, and the stools are lumpy.

In *cholera infantum* it is indicated when there is nausea and a cutting colic. The stools are yellow and very offensive, the anus is excoriated; the child is fretful and peevish, cannot bear to be looked at or spoken to, the face is hot, and the pulse irregular and the tongue has a thick white coating.

This is the first remedy to study where the *diarrhœa* is induced or aggravated by acids, sour wines, over-heating, or cold bathing.

It should be remembered in the *alternate diarrhœa* and *constipation* of old people. Should the constipation be the predominating feature it is attended with excessive flatulence, and the stool is white and lumpy. In cases of mucous colitis this remedy is of service when there is an excess of mucus in the stools, and the gastric and mental symptoms accord.

The *skin* presents certain features which are characteristic and nearly always attended with indigestion. There are *horny excrescences*, thick, hard scales and callosities and corns on the soles of the feet close to the toes. These spots become inflamed and very sensitive.

It relieves the *cutaneous disorders* observed in the aged, as

corns, horny excrescences, and fistulous ulcers. Also cases of urticaria attended with red areolar patches, which come and go. The patient is hot and thirsty, and the disorder appears to be dependent upon the eating too freely of meat or from over-eating.

The *nostrils* and *labial commissure* become sore, cracked, and crusty. In connection with the callosities already mentioned the hands show horny warts, the nails grow in splits, and horny growths appear under the nails, which are quite sensitive.

Cold bathing and river bathing are frequently followed by *headache*. There is also a sensitiveness to the heat. He cannot bear the heat of the sun, from over-heating near the fire, and feels exhausted in warm weather. *Despondency* and *melancholy* are relieved by it when there is great sadness, the patient being irritable and suffering from headache and gastric derangements. Nervous, excitable, *hysterical girls* that are overcome by mellow lights, and as a result there is an outburst of affection, as is observed in the sick, and those who are suffering from the effects of disappointed affection.

Compare.—*Hydrastis Canadensis*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Ignatia*, *Phosphoric acid*.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Sulphurated Antimony, Kermes Mineral. It is a reddish-brown amorphous powder, which is chiefly Antimony trisulphide with a very small but variable amount of Antimony trioxide. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Antimonium sulphuratum as alterative gr. 1-2 and as emetic gr. *v-r.v.* *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic nasal and bronchial *catarrh*. There is loss of smell, with increased secretions from the nose, which is prone to bleed while washing the face. The pharynx and bronchi show increased secretions.

There is difficult respiration with irritation of the larynx and pressure and constriction of the bronchi.

Compare.—*Aurum, Kali bi., Hepar sulph., Sanguinaria, Argent. nit.*

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

Description.—*Synonym, Antimonii et Potassii Tartras. Common Names, Tartar Emetic, Tartrated Antimony.* It comes in colorless, transparent rhombic crystals which become opaque on exposure to the air. **Preparations.**—*Homæo., Triturations and dilutions, also solution ($\frac{1}{100}$).* U. S. P., Antimonii et Potassii Tartras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. *Homæo., 3x to 12x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin produces a papular eruption, which becomes vesicular, then pustular with a central umbilication, while later desiccation takes place. When administered internally there is an increased flow of the saliva, the gastric and intestinal juices, with a degree of nausea. Large doses excite vomiting with diarrhœa, producing cramps and pain in the epigastric region. They depress the heart's action, render the ventricular contractions slower and weaker, and as a result the arterial tension is lowered.

Small doses increase the secretions of the bronchial mucous membrane, while large doses render the respiration irregular, and greatly increase the bronchial secretions. The temperature of the body is lowered. It depresses the spinal centers and muscular system, and paralyzes both the motor and sensory centers, diminishing reflex excitability.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are of a slow phlegmatic constitution, who are melancholy, bad humored, and despair of their recovery. It should be studied in those suffering from sub-acute *brouchitis* with cough, fine subscrepitant rales, hoarseness, and tenderness of the larynx, capillary bronchitis of the aged, and in infants during the stage of re-

laxation, when the secretions fill the bronchial tubes, but the patient lacks the power to expectorate. It is observed in cases of bronchitis when the heart's action is enfeebled, breathing is attended with loud rattling or wheezing in the chest, and the patient is cyanotic. Much the same group of symptoms is prominent in *broncho-pneumonia*, when there is difficult breathing, loud rales, enfeebled heart's action and cyanosis. It is of service in cases of small-pox, where it covers the symptoms at all periods of the case.

It should be remembered in cases of *gastro-enteritis* that are characterized by great anxiety, nausea, vomiting of a green, watery, frothy material that contains particles of food. Purg-ing is frequently associated with vomiting. The stools are profuse and watery, and indications of collapse are present. There is coldness of the surfaces, the hands and feet are like ice. It is indicated in lumbago when the pain is intense and the slightest move gives rise to retching and a cold, clammy sweat.

Compare.—*Ipccacuanha*, *Ferrum phos.*, *Kali sulphuricum*.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, English Chamomile. *Habitat*, Southern Europe. *Preparations*.—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh plant. Dilu-tions made from the tincture. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1-5 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is the common chamomile, the flowers are made into a tea. It should not be mistaken for the *matricaria chamomilla*. It is indicated in cases of *coryza* with *sneezing* and *lachryma-tion*. The discharge from the nares is clear like water. These symptoms are aggravated by confinement to a warm room.

There is a severe *vertical headache* with pressure as though the top of the head would be blown off.

There is aching in the *hepatic region*, griping in the abdomen with light colored stool and itching of the anus.

ANTHRACINUM.

Description.—Anthracin is the pus from the Anthrax, a malignant boil. **Preparations.**—The pus is triturated with sugar of milk to the 6x and dilutions run up from this. **Dosage.**—Not given in the lower triturations. Dilutions, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *carbuncles* and septic inflammation, in which there is decomposition going on. The surrounding tissue is œdematous and indurated. The glands are inflamed and sensitive. The affected parts burn as though on fire. It has also been of service in *crisipelas*, the effects of insect bites, and in the ill effects of inhaling foul odors.

Compare.—*Lachesis, Crotalus, Arsenicum, Echinacca.*

ANTIPYRINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms,* Antipyrine, Phenazone. It occurs in white chrySTALLINE lamina or as prismatic crystals, and is obtained from phenylhydrazine by a complicated process. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations. **Dosage.**—Dose for adults of the pure substance is, gr. *v-xx*. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally (in 30 to 40 per cent. solution), is a most powerful hæmostatic and local anæsthetic. When taken internally it reduces the temperature, causes a copious perspiration, with a measles-like eruption, and at times urticaria, and occasionally bulla.

Small doses have but little effect on the circulation, while large doses weaken the heart and cause depression and collapse. The uræa is diminished, the kidneys are congested, and the urine contains albumen. It prevents the formation of glycogen into sugar. The blood shows changes so that the patient becomes anæmic and debilitated. The nervous system shows changes. Large doses produce convulsions, paralysis, insensibility, and death due to failure of respiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *erythema* which appears first upon the arms, and extends to the legs; also in chronic urticaria of women, with great itching and bulbous eruptions. In these cases the intense itching has been a guiding indication.

It is employed in physiological doses in *ovarian neuralgia*, dysmenorrhœa with profuse menstruation, in nervous headaches when the pain is in paroxysms, in severe after-pains; also in spasmodic asthma, acute coryza, whooping cough, and laryngismus stridulus.

APHIS CHENOPODII GLAUCI.

Description.—*Common Name*, Plant-louse, found on the *Chenopodium Glaucum*. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live insects, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilution, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a severe pain at the lower angle of the left shoulder blade. There is a morning *diarrhœa*, with tenesmus and burning in the anus. The brain feels sore, as if moving about in the cranium.

APIS MELLIFICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Honey-bee. *Apis mellifica* is made from the whole live bee, while *Apum virus* is made only from the poison sac and the sting. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the whole live bee, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x to 12x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, diaphoretic, and alterative. It stimulates the kidneys, and has an irritating influence upon the urinary tract. It produces congestion and a mild inflammation of the ovaries (left) and testicles, with a tendency to dropsy. There is œdema of the cellular tissue in all parts of the body, that is attended with redness, burning, and

stinging pains. Upon the skin there develops urticarious inflammation, with a red and white areola; also vesicular eruptions with a bluish-red, hard base, or an œdematous or erysipelatous swelling. There is inflammation of the serous surfaces with dropsical effusions. Upon the mucous membrane there is catarrhal inflammation with a tendency to œdema.

TIHERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a rapid *œdematous swelling* of a part that is attended with stinging pains, a bruised sensation, burning and redness; also when there is serous effusion of an inflammatory origin. The patient is drowsy, thirstless, intolerant to heat, and is worse from 4 to 6 p. m.

It should be remembered in *mental derangements* when the patient is silly, jealous, laughing, fidgety, awkward and clumsy, drops things in meningitis with effusion, the child lies in a stupor, gives a sudden shrill cry. There is twitching of the muscles of one side, while the other appears to be paralyzed. The urine is scanty, but there is no thirst. It controls *asthenopia* and *chemosis* from any cause, when attended with burning, shooting, stinging pains in the eyelids, and hot lachrymation. The eyelids are œdematous, with bag-like swelling under the eye, the lids feel stiff. It relieves glossitis, and inflammation of the buccal membranes, when they are swollen, red and œdematous. There are burning, stinging pains in the parts.

In the œdema that accompanies *laryngitis*, *pharyngitis*, *diphtheria*, and in the inflammation that attends scarlet fever, it is indicated when the throat is intensely red, dry, and glazed looking, and there are stinging, burning pains upon swallowing.

It is serviceable in acute *nephritis* when the urine is scanty and of a dark color. There is more or less ascites and dropsy, with soreness of the abdominal walls; while it is as frequently indicated in *cystitis* as other remedies. It is of service when there is *vesical tenesmus* with scanty and high colored urine, and pain in the region of the bladder. It frequently meets the albuminuria and general *anasarca* that follows scarlatina. It relieves hydrocele when there is excessive œdema of the

parts, also erysipelatous inflammation of the genitals and orchitis with much hypertrophy of the testicles.

In the female it is indicated in cases of *ovarian irritation* when there are burning, stinging pains and soreness in the ovarian region; also in ovaritis when there are paroxysms of severe pain; the ovary is enlarged, indurated, and sensitive, and may undergo a cystic degeneration. There is more or less œdema about the privates.

In all forms of œdematous swellings and dropsical effusions of the chest it is indicated. Inflammation of the pericardium with effusions in which the pulse is hard, small, and quick. It is indicated in acute *synovitis*, and in the general anasarca that attends nephritis by the general symptoms. In fevers, the temperature is high, there is great prostration. In intermittents, the chill appears at 4 P. M.

It is of service in diseases of the *skin* when it is œdematous, and anasarca that is pale and waxy is present. Also in *erysipelas*, urticaria, and carbuncles, when they are attended with œdema and burning, stinging pains.

Compare.—*Cantharis, Mesereum, Bryonia alba, Zinc.*

APIUM GRAVEOLENS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Umbelliferæ. Common Name, Celery. Habitat, England and Europe, also grows in all temperate regions. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the entire plant, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture ℥ v—xxx. *Homœo., 3x.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous irritation* and fidgets, when patient cannot sleep for thinking of various subjects. There is a constriction under the sternum with drawing feeling through the back.

It should be employed as a food in *rheumatic* conditions.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Common Name*, Dog's Banè. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, and dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of chronic *hepatic affections* and *dyspepsia* when the bowels are constipated, and in nervous headaches that are associated with a chronic intestinal torpor. It has been used extensively in *rheumatic* and *syphilitic* affections when the pains are wandering from point to point. The joints are painful, and there are tingling pains in the toes and soles of the feet, and violent heat and cramps in the soles of the feet.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Common Name*, Canadian Hemp. *Habitat*, North America. Its active principle is Apocynin. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, and dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Fluidextractum Apocyni. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ℥ x-xxx. Fluidextract, ℥ v-xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the circulation, increasing the strength of the contractions of the heart, slowing its rate. The pulse is rendered more regular and the arterial tension is increased. The urine is increased in quantity. Large doses produce violent and exhausting emesis, acts as a cathartic and suppresses the urine.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is *anasarca*, *ascites*, *dropsy*, *local œdema*, *puffiness* of the face, hands and feet, which is becoming general; œdema that occurs suddenly when there

is a general atonic condition with feebleness of the heart's action and suspension of the renal function.

It should be thought of in these cases of *dropsy* and local œdema when the urine is concentrated, the skin is distended and glistening, the pulse is slow, the bowels constipated and there is a sensation of sinking complained of at the pit of the stomach. There may be great thirst, but water disagrees, it causes pain or is immediately vomited.

It is in those cases in which the kidneys do not show any pronounced degeneration that it is of the most service. When degeneration of the kidney is present it will afford but temporary relief. In post scarlatinal dropsy with albuminuria and a general anasarca it may be of service early in the case.

It should be remembered in *dropsy* that is dependent upon a feeble heart when the blood pressure is lowered, also in the later stages of heart disease when a general anasarca is present. The urine is scanty and dark colored, the skin is distended with fluid and the bowels are constipated. In some of these cases the heart action is labored, tumultuous and irregular, there may be dyspnoea and a constant cough, *pulmonary œdema* and hydropericardium, dropsies of the chest when there is pronounced dyspnoea, suffocating and distressing cough.

It is an important remedy during the later stages of *pneumonia* when there is cyanosis and difficult breathing and pulmonary œdema, an increased weakness of the heart, as well as the asthmatic breathing that attends the pulmonary œdema.

It should be thought of in *cerebrospinal meningitis* during and following the stages of effusion.

It has been employed during an attack of *delirium tremens* or following a debauch in "old soaks" when the stomach is much disturbed and the heart's action is irregular.

It is an important remedy in the *nephritis* of pregnancy with albuminuria, there may be uræmia and convulsions. In these conditions it is advisable to use it hypodermatically.

It has been found of service in women who suffer from *menorrhagia* and *metrorrhagia*. The tissues in general are relaxed and flabby, there is anæmia with some œdema about the

ankles, the action of the kidneys is lowered, the heart's action is feeble and the blood pressure is low.

It has been curative in many severe cases of *sciatica*; as well as in œdema of the extremity following traumatic phlebitis.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Apis mellifica*, *Arsenicum*, *Helleborus*, *Spiritus Glandium quercus* (in drunkards).

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORAS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Hydrochlorate of Apomorphine. Apomorphine is an alkaloid prepared from Morphine or Codeine; the hydrochlorate occurs in small colorless crystals, without odor, and having a faintly bitter taste.

Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Apomorphinæ hydrochloras. **Dosage.**—The dose of the substance is, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ hypodermically, and gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ by mouth. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an emetic, and produces epileptiform convulsions, tetanic convulsions, and paresis in animals, vomiting without previous nausea.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where the gastric symptoms predominate; there is a feeling of *nausea* at intervals, worse after partaking of food; there may be no pain or headache, and the tongue is clean. Cases of sudden vomiting, with but little nausea; there is vertigo, dilated pupils, at times heartburn and pain between the scapulæ.

When its physiological action is desired a $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain hypodermatically is usually sufficient, and will produce emesis in from three to eight minutes. It may be employed to eject bodies from the œsophagus, to evacuate the stomach after poison, except Opium, and in extreme catarrhal and asthmatic attacks. If it is administered to children it should be with extreme care, usually $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Common Garden Columbine. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the entire fresh plant. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *clavus hystericus* and *globus hystericus* in women about the climacteric, with vomiting of a green substance during the morning.

ARALIA RACEMOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araliaceæ. *Common Name*, American spikenard. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where the *menstrual flow* is suppressed as a result of exposure; also where the *lochial flow* has been suppressed and there is pain in the uterine region, and tympanitis is present. The leucorrhœa is acrid, foul smelling, and is attended with much bearing-down pain and distress.

It is of service in *asthma* that is accompanied by a spasmodic cough and tickling in the throat. It is worse at night and on lying down.

Also in *hay-fever* with frequent sneezing; this is worse from a slight draught, and there is a copious, watery, excoriating discharge from the nose. Aralia has rendered excellent service in cases of chronic pulmonary complaints, glandular enlargements, and chronic catarrhal conditions.

Compare.—*Cepa*, *Arsenicum*, *Iodine*, *Naphthalin*, *Sinapis*.

ARANEA DIADEMA.

Description.—A spider found in Europe and America of the family Epeiridæ. *Common Name*, Diadem spider. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the live animal, and the dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from 3x up.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a coldness, similar to that of *malarial* poisoning, that returns with marked regularity, and renders the system very susceptible to dampness and cold changes.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated in *headache* and confusion of the head which is relieved by smoking and by being in the open air. There is a severe *toothache* in all the teeth, which comes on as soon as he lies down in bed at night.

There is a sensation of heaviness in the abdomen with enlargement of the spleen. The stools are liquid, and are attended with pain. All symptoms return at precisely the same hour each day, and are worse during damp weather, and while living in damp places.

He feels well on a sunny day, but is sick when it becomes *damp*.

Compare.—*Cedron, Arsenic, Heloderma, Cinchona.*

ARCTIUM LAPPA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, Lappa major, Burdock. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Lappa. Extractum Lappæ Fluidum. **Dosage.**—Of the extract, ʒj–ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the secretions; and is a diuretic, diaphoretic, and aperient. The tincture of the seeds is a stomachic tonic and promotes digestion.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in various forms of *skin diseases* of the head, face, and neck, when there is a moist, offensive eruption which forms a grayish white crust. The *lymph glands* receiving the lymph of the parts are swollen, and may suppurate.

It is useful in *tinca capitis*, *crusta lactea*, and various forms of *eczema* when the head is completely covered with grayish white crusts which are offensive; the hair is nearly destroyed. It has a favorable action in the relief of *boils* about the face, and *styes*; also boils over the body; as well as in the swelling and suppuration of the axillary glands.

It has relieved cases of polyuria with pain in the bladder following urination, in those afflicted with offensive skin eruptions.

In derangements of the pelvic organs of the *female*, it is of service when there is a sensation of soreness, as if bruised, in the uterine region. There is relaxation and a lack of tone to the pelvic structures. These are aggravated by any misstep or sudden jar.

Compère.—*Hepar sulphuris*, *Vinca minor*.

ARGENTUM METALLICUM

Description.—Silver is a metallic element used in homœopathy in the form of a fine gray metallic powder, obtained by precipitating the metal from a solution of silver by means of a reducing agent. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations and dilutions. *Homœo.* 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the larynx, producing a sub-acute catarrhal condition, and upon the articulations, producing a condition that simulates arthralgia and arthritis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of sub-acute and chronic *laryngitis* when there is hoarseness and aphonia, the larynx feels sore and raw, or there is a sore spot in the supra-sternal

fossa. There is loss of voice in professional singers, or the quality of the voice is changed. The expectoration looks like boiled starch, and is brought up easily. This same character of the expectoration is present when the trachea and bronchi are involved.

It is of service in *arthritis*, especially of the elbow and knee; the legs are trembling and weak. Also in arthralgia, as coxalgia and hysterical joints. It controls seminal emissions that appear without sexual excitement; the testicle feels as though it were being crushed.

It should be studied in diseases of women when there are bearing-down pains, the cervix is eroded, there is a foul, excoriating leucorrhœa; the womb is prolapsed; the ovaries feel enlarged, and there is a feeling of soreness through the abdomen, which is worse from movement.

Compare.—*Aurum, Selenium, Platinum, Stannum.*

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Argenti Nitras, Silver Nitrate. This is a colorless, transparent salt occurring in tabular, rhombic crystals. The salt and solutions of it turn black on exposure to light when organic matter is present. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is a 1-9 solution; also triturations and dilutions are prepared. *U. S. P.*, Argenti Nitras, Argenti Nitras Mitigatus, Argenti Nitras Fusus. **Dosage.**—The substance may be given, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$, starting with the smaller dose. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally is a caustic; but superficial in its action. It produces a dark discoloration, due to its union with the albumen and fibrin; upon the mucous membranes of the stomach it produces a condition of atony with great flatulence. When poisonous doses are taken it produces vomiting, purging, spasms of the abdominal muscles, convulsions, delirium, a lowering of the heart action, failure of the respirations, and death.

The kidneys, liver, and all glandular tissues show degenera-

tion; especially those of a fatty character. The cartilages of the body show destructive inflammatory changes. The hæmoglobin is diminished, and as a result there is defective oxidation and anæmia. The temperature is lowered. In connection with the nervous symptoms already mentioned there is headache which appears to be deep in the substance of the brain; this is attended with mental depression, vertigo, restless sleep, spinal weakness, pain in the small of the back, and a debility of the extremities that approaches paresis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in neurotic affections and in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes with a profuse muco-purulent discharge; and in functional and organic nervous diseases. There is a great craving for sweets; there are splinter-like pains, and a sensation as though the parts were expanding. The patient presents a withered or dried-up appearance. There is a gradual increase and decrease of the pains.

In *ophthalmia neonatorum*, gonorrhœal ophthalmia, granulated eyelids, and in purulent *conjunctivitis*, it is of the greatest service, and should be employed both locally and internally; also in *coryza* with ulceration of the nasal septum; the gums are tender and bleed easily; the tip of the tongue is red and painful, and the papillæ of the tongue are prominent.

It is useful in acute or chronic catarrhal *pharyngitis*; there may be a sensation of a splinter in the throat when swallowing, or of rawness, and soreness and scraping, which may be attended with a thick, tenacious mucus, which causes hawking in the endeavor to clear the throat. It has relieved the catarrhal trouble of smokers, and the *chronic laryngitis* of singers, especially when there is a muco-purulent discharge from the posterior walls of the pharynx. This catarrhal trouble may involve the bronchi, when there is dyspnœa, with burning and heaviness in the chest, and an expectoration of purulent material mixed with blood. It is usually the principal remedy in chronic catarrhal gastritis when there is distress and tenderness in the

epigastrium, flatulence, and vomiting of large quantities of ropy mucus. In these cases twenty minims of a freshly prepared 1 per cent. solution should be given in half a glass of hot water before meals.

In *laryngeal phthisis* it is indicated when the cartilages of the larynx have undergone changes. There is aphonia, and a cough which is dry and spasmodic, producing a sensation as of tearing in the larynx. The cough is increased by rest and by the recumbent posture.

In the *gastralgia* and the hysterical *tympanitis* of weak, delicate females, it is of service when the attacks are precipitated by some slight emotion. The pains appear and leave slowly, are gnawing in character, are relieved by firm pressure, and made worse from taking food. Frequently they suffer from flatulence. The stomach is greatly distended; there are eructations, the gas escaping with great violence.

In *gastric ulcer*, it is of service in those who are anæmic and chlorotic; the pain is below the ensiform cartilage, and extends through to the spine.

In *chronic diarrhœa*, it is indicated in neurotic subjects, who are distressed with frequent and forcible eructations. The stools vary in character, they contain an excess of mucus and are attended with but little or no tenesmus. It meets the indications in cases of *pseudo-membranous enteritis*, when the discharge consists of a red or green shreddy material; there is pain in the bowel and the patient is hypochondriacal and a neurotic.

While it has no positive action in controlling *cirrhosis* of the *liver*, it will control the gastric catarrh and flatulency that attends many of these cases. It is one of the remedies that is of service in *diabetes insipidus* when the emaciation and weakness is pronounced, micturition is frequent, and the urine is profuse and turbid, and the gastric indications of the remedy are present.

It often relieves the *nephralgia* that is dependent upon renal congestion, or the passage of renal calculi. There is a dull, aching pain in the lumbar region which extends to the region

of the bladder. The urine is dark, contains uric acid, blood, and renal epithelium; its passage causes a sensation of burning.

It should be studied in cases of *locomotor ataxia*; there is the ataxia gait, which is aggravated from closing the eyes; he cannot walk in the dark without reeling; the legs feel as if made of wood. There is atrophy of the optic nerve, the pupils may be contracted, or uneven in size, while the pupillary reflex is lost. There is paralysis of the bladder, loss of sexual desire, or priapism, gastric crises, and shooting pains.

In *paraplegia*, it is indicated when there is spinal weakness with pains in the lumbar region, weakness of the limbs, vertigo and dim vision.

It should be remembered in *disseminated sclerosis* of the brain and cord, *myelitis* and in *epilepsy*; the gastric symptoms are the ones upon which its choice should be based. It is frequently the remedy to follow *Gelsemium* in *post-diphtheritic paralysis*. In functional nervous diseases, as *neurasthenia* and brain fag, it is of service when there is mental depression, profound melancholia with physical weakness, which is frequently traceable to excessive venery and alcohol.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*, *Gelsemium*.

ARMORACIA SATIVA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cruciferæ. *Synonyms*, Cochlearia Armoracia, Horse-radish. *Habitat*, Western Europe, but cultivated elsewhere. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of fresh root; dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in disease of the urinary organs and intestines, and in cases of rheumatism. In *nephritis* the urine is increased in quantity, is pale, and contains albumin. In the inflammatory stages of gonorrhœa, there is violent burning and difficult micturition; the discharge from the urethra is scanty. It is of service in abdominal *cramps* when the pains

start from the region of the stomach and pass around both sides to the back. The stools contain an excess of mucus and at times there is involuntary passage of mucus from the bowels.

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa*, *Hydrastis Can.*

ARNICA MONTANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Leopard's bane. *Habitat*, Northern Hemisphere. *Preparations*.—*Homæo.*, The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, root-leaves and full blown flower. The tincture for external use is prepared from the dry root. Dilutions from the mother tincture. *U. S. P.*, Tinctura Arnicæ. *Dosage*.—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *U. S. P.*, Tinctura Arnicæ, ℥ v-xxx. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally has produced a violent erysipelatous inflammation, vesicular eruptions, and red inflamed pustules resembling boils. It causes venous hæmorrhages, and produces a condition of the tissues that simulates contusions. It increases the flow of saliva, causes nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, collapse and death. The muscular tissue is irritated and a myalgia develops. There is a paresis of the motor nerves, and an effusion of serum into the serous cavities. The heart's action and the respiration are increased. The temperature of the skin is elevated, and all the secretions increased.

TIHERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated following mechanical *injuries*, strains, and wrenching of muscles, in hæmorrhages from injuries, injuries of the soft parts that accompany fractures, and bruises, and ecchymosis, and in concussions of the spine and brain, and in inflammation of the skin and cellular tissue, with extreme tenderness to pressure.

As its action is upon the muscular tissue, it is frequently of service in myalgia that is the result of over-exertion, or the use of weakened muscles, when this condition is confined to the chest, as well as pleurodynia, or rheumatic pleurisy.

It is useful in *heart* troubles that have their origin in over-exertion; or strain of the heart from violent exercise. There is pressure under the sternum, with anguish, collapse, dyspnœa, and a small, irregular pulse. There are stitching pains in the cardiac region.

It is to be remembered in speaker's sore throat when there are evidences that the parts have been strained; and in any case when there is a history of traumatism, or over-exertion, from which recovery is not perfect.

It is to be studied in diseases of the *skin*, as erysipelas and furunculosis, when the skin is red, hot, œdematous, and tender to pressure. The furuncles appear one after another and are extremely sore. It will relieve diarrhœa when the stools are involuntary at night while asleep, and consist of undigested food, pus, and sour smelling material.

It is a useful remedy in *typhoid*, and other types of low fevers, when the patient feels as if bruised all over, and everything upon which he lies feels too hard, compelling him to change his position on this account. The face is deep red, the stools and urine are passed unconsciously. If he is conscious when spoken to, he answers correctly, but at once relapses into unconsciousness, and the delirium returns. In rheumatic conditions he is afraid of being touched by those coming near him.

Compare.—*Bryonia*, *Cimicifuga*, *Baptisia*.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Arsenious acid, Arsenic, Arsenious oxide. It occurs as a white powder or in white opaque or vitreous lumps, and is odorless and tasteless. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions, also mother tincture of drug power $\frac{1}{100}$. *U. S. P.*, *Arseni trioridum*, *Liquor Acidi Arsenosi*. **Dosage.**—Of substance, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$. Dose of mother tincture and of *Liquor Acidi Arsenosi* is from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 minims. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin acts as a caustic, and produces a violent inflammation with

sloughing of the parts. When small doses are taken, it has a tonic effect upon the nervous system and circulation, stimulating the flow of saliva, and gastric and intestinal juices, increasing the peristalsis and improving the digestive and nutritive functions. Toxic doses produce violent gastro-enteritis with nausea, diarrhœa, and a sense of heat and dryness in the stomach. The heart is rendered irritable and feeble, and fatty degeneration of the myocardium ensues. The red blood corpuscles are decreased in number, and the blood rendered less coagulable. The urine becomes scanty, albuminous, and bloody. The skin shows œdema which extends and becomes a general anasarca if the drug is continued. This is at times followed by eczema, urticaria, herpes-zoster, bronzing and exfoliating of the skin; the hair and nails may fall. The nervous system shows disorders of motility and sensibility, tremors and multiple neuritis.

It also acts as a respiratory depressant. Toxic doses increase the bodily temperature, though the extremities are cold. It is eliminated by the intestines, kidneys, liver and skin.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases characterized by extreme *weakness* and prostration, especially by the least exertion, with restlessness, anguish, and burning everywhere. There is an unquenchable thirst for small quantities of water at frequent intervals. The pains are worse from rest, and increased by cold. All troubles are worse from 12 to 2 A. M. The patient fears death, is restless, with weakness of the memory, and a tendency to suicide.

It becomes a remedy in melancholia after financial losses, when he believes he will starve. There are sleepless nights, with anxiety, restlessness, and great fear of death; also in mania, he believes his case incurable, he is irritable, discouraged, and restless.

It cures various forms of headaches, a *periodical* headache with vomiting when raising the head, accompanied by severe

vertigo and anguish; hemicrania with sensations of hot pains extending through the ramifications of the fifth nerve, must move, but he is so very weak and prostrated. Also in megrim that is accompanied with biliary derangement, vertigo, nausea, retching, and vomiting of bile.

In rhinitis and *winter colds*, it is indicated by a thin, watery discharge that excoriates the upper lip. The nose feels stopped up, there is a frontal headache, photophobia, and excessive sneezing. The patient is worse on going into the open air, the burning, however, being better in the open air, and worse near the fire. It becomes the remedy in *influenza* when the discharges are profuse, burning, and corroding, and are accompanied with extreme lassitude and aching of the muscles.

The tongue may be red, dry, and black in typhoid and gangrenous, and when there are spots they burn like fire.

The mouth is dry, so that there is great craving for small quantities of water at frequent intervals.

In *diphtheria*, it is indicated by high fever, extreme restlessness, and prostration, burning, and thirst; the breath is foetid, the membranes have a dry, wrinkled look, and the throat feels dry, as if scraped, and may even be gangrenous.

It is indicated in *acute gastritis* when there are pains, thirst, restlessness, and diarrhœa. The patient desires cold water, but it causes distress. The stomach feels as though it were on fire. The nausea that attends these cases is associated with a sense of great weakness and anxiety; it often recurs periodically. It is useful in the nausea and vomiting that result from eating ice cream, and the toxæmia that occasionally follows, as well as for the injurious effects of ice water, when the stomach feels full and distended, and there is nausea and vomiting. When cold drinks are continued, or alcohol has been employed for a prolonged period, a chronic catarrhal gastritis is established and this remedy is curative when there are burning pains in the epigastrium, with great thirst, restlessness, and anxiety. In gastralgia, it is curative when the patient is feeble and anæmic, the pains being of a burning character and radiating in various directions. Hæmatemesis is relieved

by it when the patient is anæmic, and shows scorbutus and indications of degeneration. In cancer of the stomach it will assist in relieving the burning pains and distress. Enlargement and induration of the liver and spleen following malaria are benefitted by it, when burning and stitching pains are present.

It is indicated in *peritonitis* by the burning distress in the abdomen like coals of fire, with great restlessness and anxiety; also in dysentery when there are violent, cutting pains in the abdomen, which is greatly distended. The evacuations are frequent, and then there is a cold sweat with spells of fainting.

Asiatic cholera and cholera morbus require it when there is intense vomiting with stools that resemble rice-water. They are profuse and watery. The burning, thirst, anxiety, and restlessness that characterize the remedy are present, and while the extreme heat is complained of internally, externally the patient is cold. In *cholera infantum*, much the same class of symptoms are present. The stools are undigested, the taking of food causes a movement of the bowels, and the trouble is worse after midnight. The skin is harsh, dry, and of a yellowish tinge. The child becomes rapidly emaciated.

It is demanded at times in intermittent fever, when the chill is irregular and not well defined, the heat being intense, and attended with thirst for hot drinks, cold drinks causing the patient to shiver. Sweating does not relieve the symptoms. The patient is greatly prostrated, and dropsy is apt to appear as a result of the enlarged liver and spleen. In some cases neuralgia appears. In these cases the general and gastric symptoms are present.

In a continuous type of fever, as *typhoid*, it is indicated when there is diarrhœa, the stools being yellowish and watery in character, offensive, and worse after midnight. The fever is high, the blood changes are pronounced, and there is the exhaustion, agony and thirst characterizing this remedy.

It frequently becomes the remedy in diseases of the heart, myocarditis, pericarditis following *measles* and *scarlatina*. The restlessness, prostration and anxiety which characterize the remedy are present. There is dyspnœa which is worse after

midnight, and upon lying down. The skin is cold and clammy, while great internal heat is complained of. The heart's action is tumultuous at first. In time dropsy and anasarca appear, albumin casts are present in the urine, and all the indications of renal degeneration. The skin has a pale, waxy hue.

In chronic diffused *nephritis*, it is indicated by the dropsy that fills the serous cavities, anæmia, and gastro-intestinal irritation, the thirst, anxiety, restlessness, dyspnœa, nightly aggravation, and desire to lie with the head high are the symptoms upon which the selection is made. In diseases of the skin, it is indicated by the indurated, hardened condition of the skin, with extensive scaling of raw, colored scales. This should lead to its use in eczema, etc. It has been employed in the medical treatment of cancer. Its general symptoms lead to its selection in diseases of the nervous system.

It is indicated in hemicrania that is associated with bilious colic, bilious vomiting, or some affections of the liver. There is depression of the spirits. The patient believes he is going to die; is aggravated by cold, ameliorated by warmth. There is great prostration, restlessness and chilliness. In neurasthenia, it is suggested by weakness of the lower limbs, or trembling of the limbs from debility. The patient is sleepless and restless.

Compare.—*China, Veratrum album, Iodine, Kali phosphoricum.*

ARSENICUM BROMATUM.

Description.—The preparation of Bromate of Arsenic used is Clemen's solution which contains one drachm Arsenous acid in eight ounces of water. **Dosage.**—2 to 4 drops daily.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *acne rosacea, herpetic eruption* with violent papules. Also in glandular tumors, syphilitic excrescences, carcinoma, indurations, diabetes, and locomotor ataxia.

ARSENICUM HYDROGENISATUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Arsenetted hydrogen. This is a colorless gas, having a foetid alliaceous odor and is exceedingly poisonous. **Preparations.**—The saturated solution freshly prepared, mixed with an equal quantity of distilled water, produces the 1x dilution. **Dosage.**—Of the 1x dilution, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has proven of special service in cases of *yellow fever*, and during the stages of *collapse* in *Asiatic cholera*. In yellow fever the patient is greatly excited, desires to talk, the face and whole body is of a copper color. There is constant retching and vomiting of green, bitter fluid with pain and heat in the abdomen. The urine is dark in color, and contains pure blood. The pulse is rapid, and there is insomnia. In the collapse that attends cholera, the countenance presents an expression of extreme anxiety; there is great coldness and prostration with pronounced weakness.

ARSENICUM IODATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Arsenous iodine, Iodide of Arsenic. It occurs in brick-red crystalline flakes, soluble in water and in alcohol. Prepared by subliming, a mixture of Metallic Arsenic and Iodine. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Arseni Iodidum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$. Max. dose, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. *Homæo.*, 2x to 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chronic catarrhal processes* of scrofulous persons when there is profuse greenish yellow pus-like expectoration or discharge which is of an excoriating, irritating character. The patient is chilly and cannot endure cold weather, and is relieved by warmth and complains of

great prostration from the least exertion. This catarrhal condition may involve the nares, the middle ear, eustachian tube, when the tissues of the part are red and swollen, itch and burn. This is also characteristic of catarrhal processes of the genital organs.

It has been of service in *coryza* and especially *hay fever* when there is great irritation and tingling of the nose, with a constant desire to sneeze but this brings no relief. There is a profuse burning, acrid, watery discharge that excoriates the upper lip.

It should be thought of in dealing with *post-scarlatinal otitis* when there are burning pains in the ear with a foetid corrosive discharge and at times deafness.

It is just as serviceable in the management of *scrofulous ophthalmia* in anemic subjects who have enlargement of the mesenteric and other lymphatic glands.

It should be remembered in *tuberculosis* and *catarrhal pneumonia*, when there are night sweats, with recurrent fever, emaciation, a tendency to diarrhoea, with a racking cough and a muco-purulent expectoration, dyspnoea, great debility, and rapid irritable pulse. This group of symptoms also indicates its use in chronic pneumonic conditions when abscesses are threatened.

It should be studied in *arterio-sclerosis*, *myocardial degeneration* and *senile heart*, when there is vertigo, the area of cardiac dullness is enlarged, the heart action is irregular and rapid, a tremulous sensation is complained of in the cardiac region; the pulse has a shotty feeling as it passes under the finger; and there may be slight anginal pains.

It should be remembered when this process involves the kidneys. In connection with this disease of the kidneys, is a *chronic bronchitis* associated with anæmia, prostration and a rapid loss of flesh. This is frequently observed in those advanced in years in whom there is present a heart or kidney disease and possibly tuberculosis. The heart's action is rapid, the pulse shotty, there are recurrent fevers, sweats and diarrhoea, also in emphysema when there are signs of senile degeneration.

as indicated by the hardened arteries, the general senile condition of the patient and the condition of the heart.

It has been employed extensively in *chronic* and *atrophic rhinitis*, when the discharge is thick yellow, with enlargement of the tonsils and cervical glands, the patient is easily exhausted and shows a tendency to take colds easily.

It is also of service in chronic *follicular pharyngitis*, when there is hypertrophy of the tissues with burning, rawness and soreness of the parts and an excoriating, watery, nasal discharge in tubercular patients.

It has been of service in *prurigo*, when the skin is dry and rough with itching of the upper extremities, in spare anæmic subjects.

It has also benefitted patients suffering from *acne*. Those who are asthenic, weak, debilitated and tubercular, the acne is hard, shotty and has an indurated base with a pustule at the apex. The condition is worse from washing and stimulating the skin.

Compare.—*Iodide of Antimony, Tuberculin, Sanguinaria nitrate.*

ARSENICUM METALLICUM.

Description.—Metallic Arsenic is one of the metallic elements, and is a brittle substance, dark gray, and of a metallic lustre. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is extreme *weakness* with *periodic attacks* that return at intervals of two or three weeks. The mouth is sore and ulcerated. The tongue shows the imprint of the teeth.

ARSENICUM SULPHURATUM FLAVUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Arsenous Sulphide, Orpiment, Yellow Sulphide of Arsenic. This is a lemon-yellow

powder, becoming darker when heated, and is without taste or odor. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dose of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *leucoderma* and squamous *syphilides*, the indications being chafing about the genitals. There are difficult respirations.

ARSENICUM SULPHURATUM RUBRUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Arsenic disulphide, Realgar. Pure Arsenic disulphide is transparent, ruby colored and easily fusible. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dose of substance, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *acne*, *psoriasis*, *influenza*.

ARTEMISIA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Mugwort. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the fresh root. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Tincture and dilutions as usual. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed for the relief of *epilepsy* and *hysteria*, *spinal irritation*, and convulsions of childhood, *catelepsy* after fright.

In epilepsy it is the *petit mal* principally, or epilepsy with no aura. The attack is frequently induced by fright or violent emotions. Several of the attacks may occur in close proximity. It has been of service in somnambulism, and in menorrhagia with violent uterine contractions, with epileptic convulsions.

Compare.—*Ænanthe crocata*, *Solanum nig.*

ARUM DRACONTIUM.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *pharyngitis* when the throat is raw and tender, there is a dryness and hawking, and a constant effort to clear the throat. There is hoarseness on awakening in the morning with a *croupy hoarse cough* and expectoration of a thick mucus.

Compare.—*Antimonium tart.*, *Arum triph.*

ARUM ITALICUM.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *brain fog*. The least mental effort produces a dull pain in the brain. There is *headache* in the *occipital region*. There is itching of the fingers and miliary vesicles.

ARUM MACULATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araceæ. *Synonyms*, *Arum vulgare*, *Aronis Communis*. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparation.**—Mother tincture from fresh root, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *inflammation* and ulceration of the *mucous membranes*, with *nasal irritation* and *polypus*, when there is bleeding from the mucous surfaces.

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araceæ. *Common Names*, Jack-in-the-pulpit, Indian turnip. *Habitat*, America. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root. The dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when freshly dug causes upon mastication an intensely acrid impression upon the tongue, lips and fauces, as though the parts had been severely scalded; this is followed by a slight inflammation and tenderness, and aphthous ulceration. It acts upon the salivary glands, causing congestion and salivation, and is an expectorant and diaphoretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in conditions in which there is a thin, excoriating discharge from the nose, which is sore and excoriated. It is of service in cases of *scarlet fever* when there is a thin, ichorous, burning fluid from the nose that excoriates the nose and lips. The patient may be delirious, must breathe with the mouth open, and is constantly picking the nose until it bleeds.

It should be remembered in cases of *diphtheria* when the mouth and fauces are covered with a deposit. Ulcers are to be seen at different points. The secretions are acrid and excoriating; the glands of the neck are swollen and painful. It relieves cases of *stomatitis* where there are burning pains, excessive salivation, the mucous surfaces raw and sore, the tongue is red, like a beet, and the papillæ are prominent. It has been employed in sore throat of public speakers, who speak improperly, and as a result suffer from hoarseness, pain in the larynx, and an excessive accumulation of mucus in the throat.

Compare.—*Ailanthus*, *Allium cepa*, *Argentum metallicum*.

ARUNDO MAURITANICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Reed. *Habitat*, Europe. An Italian grass. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the fresh root-sprout. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Dose of tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homæo.*, 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *coryza* and *hay-fever* with loss of smell. There is burning and itching in the auditory canals. The catarrhal state extends down to the bronchial tubes, and there is a cough with dyspnoea and a bluish expectoration. It should be remembered in the *diarrhoea* of nursing children, when the passages are green and excoriate the anus. It has a marked influence upon the skin, relieving an *eczema*, which is attended with itching, burning and œdema of the upper extremities, burning of the soles of the feet, and a copious offensive perspiration of the feet.

Compare.—*Ambrosia, Allium cepa, Naphthalin.*

ASAFŒTIDA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Umbelliferæ. Common Name, Devil's dung.* It is a gum-resin obtained by incision from the living root of *Ferula foetida*, a plant indigenous to Persia and Thibet. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is prepared from the gum-resin. The dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, *Asafœtida, Emulsum Asafœtida, Tinctura Asafœtida.* **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Of the tincture, ʒss-ij. *U. S. P.*, Of the substance in pills (gr. iij.) j-iv pills. Of the tincture ʒss-ij. The emulsion ʒss-ij. *Homœo.*, 2x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an antispasmodic, diuretic, laxative, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, aphrodisiac, a stimulant to the brain and nervous system, a stimulating expectorant, and anthelmintic. Small doses derange the digestion and cause gastralgia, and flatulent, foetid distension, which results in diarrhoea and tenesmus, with vesical irritation and burning. Large doses produce hysterical and nervous symptoms of a flatulent character with nausea, vomiting and purging.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered for patients that are *hysterical, hypochondriacal, hyper-sensitive*, and who are fat, flabby and purple. The venous system predominates. They

are weakly, delicate and hysterical, and are annoyed with excessive flatulence and eructations; it seems as if they would burst from the upward pressure. They are "full of wind," all of which comes up, but none passes downward.

Globus hystericus, in which there is a sensation as if a ball were rising in the throat, from a reverse peristaltic action of the œsophagus; this is frequently observed after the suppression of some habitual discharge, as ulcers, expectoration, diarrhœas, etc.

Syphilitic, mercurial and scrofulous affections of the bone, as *caries*, and of the skin, as ulcers; also cases of periostitis and supra-orbital neuralgia of syphilitic origin. In all these cases, apart from the pain, there is great sensitiveness and a blueness about the part. The edges of the ulcers are high, hard, sensitive to touch, and bleed easily. The discharges from all sources are very offensive.

Hysterical asthma, in which there is a spasmodic tightness of the chest wall, as if the lung could not be fully expanded.

It is employed as a *galactagogue* in sensitive, hysterical females.

Compare.—*Mercurius, Sumbul, Castoreum, Moschus.*

ASARUM CANADENSE.

Description.—*Natural Order, Aristolochiaceæ. Common Names, Wild ginger, Canada snakeroot. Habitat, United States.*

Preparations.—Mother tincture from the fresh root. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ʒss–ij. Homœo., 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, causes perspiration and promotes expectoration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *suppression of a nasal catarrh from cold*; also in cases of *gastro-enteritis*, and *amenorrhœa* when dependent upon recent colds.

Compare.—*Sticta, Kali bichromicum.*

ASARUM EUROPÆUM.

Description.—*Natural Order.* Aristolochiaceæ. *Common Names,* Asarabacca, Hazelwort. *Habitat,* Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the entire fresh plant. The dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given from 5 to 30 drops. *Homœo.,* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an emetic, cathartic and errhine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is erethism and loss of energy. There is *hyperesthesia* of the senses. Cannot hear the least noise, and there is excessive sensibility, with chilliness. This is observed in cases of *neurasthenia* when the sensibility is increased. Even by the mere thinking of a subject, she can realize the sensation as though it was real.

It is indicated in cases of *ophthalmia* and *asthenopia*, when the eyes feel stiff and burn, or feel cold. They are better from the cold air, or from cold water, and are worse from sunlight.

It is of service in *gastric derangements*, such as *mucous colitis*, when the patient craves alcoholic stimulants. There is loss of appetite with eructations and vomiting, while the stools consist of undigested food and strings of mucus.

All the ailments are aggravated by cold, dry weather, and are ameliorated from damp, wet weather.

Compare.—*China, Pulsatilla.*

ASCLEPIAS CORNUTI.

Description.—*Natural Order.* Asclepiadæ. *Synonym,* Asclepias Syriaca. *Common Names,* Milk-weed. Silk-weed. *Habitat,* United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the fresh root, and dilution from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 30 minims.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, purgative.

emetic, and emmenagogue; and also stimulates the heart's action.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of cardiac and renal *dropsy*, when the amount of urine and perspiration is diminished, and the solids of the urine are not being eliminated.

There are severe *headaches*, with a sensation as though a sharp instrument were thrust from one temple to the other, which are the result of a suppression of the perspiration, or a defective elimination of solids. They are followed, and relieved, by profuse diuresis; the specific gravity of the urine being increased.

It is of service in *uræmia* that is preceded by profuse, then scanty, or suppressed, urination, and attended with severe headache.

Also *post-scarlatinal dropsy*, or dropsy that is the result of suppressed perspiration, and renal or cardiac disease. It relieves suppression of the menses, and intermittent bearing-down pains in those suffering from dropsy.

Compare.—*Arsenic, Ignatia.*

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Asclepiadææ. *Common Names*. Flesh-colored Asclepias, Swamp Milk-weed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 30 minims.

Physiological Action.—Large doses produce vomiting and purging; in small doses, it acts as a stomachic, and is a quick and powerful diuretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated in *chronic gastric diseases* of a mucous character; and in catarrhal discharges and *leucorrhæas*, also in *dropsy* with *dyspnœa*.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Asclepiadææ. *Common Names*, Pleurisy root, Butterfly weed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root, and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The dose of the tincture is 5 to 30 minims. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the tissues, producing symptoms that simulate rheumatism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *pleurisy* when there are acute pleuritic pains attended with a dry, hacking cough, or a scanty mucous expectoration. The intercostal spaces, close to the sternum, are sensitive to pressure. Sub-acute rheumatic *pericarditis* is benefitted by it, with pain beneath the left nipple, palpitation of the heart and dyspnœa, also in pleuro-pneumonia.

It is indicated in bilious *diarrhœa* in which the stools are preceded by rumbling in the abdomen, and followed by urging; also cases of autumnal *dysentery* and diarrhœa, and subacute mucous enteritis, where there is soreness of the abdomen following the passage from the bowels.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Scilla*.

ASIMINA TRILOBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anonacææ. *Common Names*, Papaw, Pawpaw (this must not be confounded with the true pawpaw, the *Carica Papaya*). *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the ripe seed and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—As an emetic 10 to 60 drops of the tincture is used.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in red, itching pimples, a pustular *acne* with itching in the evening while undressing.

It also produces a series of symptoms similar to those seen in scarlet fever.

ASPARAGUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Asparagus officinalis. *Habitat*, Europe, and is extensively cultivated there as well as in the United States. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from fresh young sprouts, and the dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given from 10 to 60 minims. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a diuretic, and imparts an unpleasant odor to the urine. It is also a laxative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been of service in cases of *cardiac weakness*, with *depression*, when attended with *dropsy*. The urine contains urates, pus and mucus, and has a peculiar odor. Its passage is attended with fine, stitch-like pains in the urethra. It is also useful in cases of *rheumatism* when there are pains about the left shoulder and heart.

Compare.—*Sarsaparilla*, *Digitalis*.

ASPIDOSPERMA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Common Name*, Quebracho. *Habitat*, Chili and the Argentine Republic. The Alkaloid Aspidospermine is one of several which are obtained from this plant. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the bark and dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ʒj-iv. *Homæo.*, 2x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant to the salivary glands, and an astringent to the intestinal tract. It produces paralysis of the limbs, and of the respiration. Aspidospermine stimulates the respiratory centers, increases the respiratory movements, and gives tone to the heart.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *dyspnœa* of functional origin; also when it is dependent upon emphysema. The face is pale, anxious and livid, the lips are cyanotic, the pulse is small, irregular, compressible and soft. In *cardiac asthma* and *dyspnœa* of the aged it is of service, as well as in cases of *bronchitis*, and simple asthma when there is depression of the heart action. It will not relieve asthma with good heart action, but when it is associated with emphysema.

ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Craw-fish, River crab. The common crab, inhabiting the borders of streams, etc., in Europe. It is a decapodous crustacean. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the entire live crab. Dilutions are prepared from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1-10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urticaria*; the rash is all over the body, and may complicate erysipelas or liver diseases. It should be remembered in *crusta lactea* with enlargements of the cervical glands.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Urtica urens*.

ASTERIAS RUBENS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Star fish. This is a marine animal of the Class Echinodermata, Order Asteroidea, and Family Asteriadæ. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the live animal. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given in 1 to 5 drop doses.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces *cerebral congestion*, *epilepsy*, *neuralgia*, and *chorœa*. The diseases that are cured by this remedy are

functional in origin, with the exception of cancerous diseases, especially *cancer* of the breast, in which it has been curative even in the stage of ulceration. The patient is flabby and of the lymphatic type, with red face. They complain of great heat of the head.

Compare.—*Carbo animalis*, *Arsenicum album*, *Condurango*, *Conium*.

ATROPINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Atropia, Atropine. An alkaloid obtained from Belladonna. It occurs in brilliant, well-defined, needle-shaped crystals. Considered by some to be identical with Hyoscyamine. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Atropina. **Dosage.**—The dose of the substance is, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$. *Homæo.*, 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces many of the symptoms of Belladonna, it is the neurotic sphere of the drug it most especially simulates.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuralgia*, *supra-orbital* and *cephalgia*, when the pains are intense, sharp and darting in character and simulate meningitis; when Belladonna has failed to relieve it although apparently indicated.

It should be studied in nervous and *neuralgic headaches* which follow prolonged worry, excessive mental exertion with a sense of exhaustion. It should be remembered in enteralgia when the pains are neuralgic in character. It has appeared to be of service in the *intestinal crisis* of locomotor ataxia and urinary tenesmus when Belladonna has not afforded the desired relief.

It should be thought of in *gastralgia* when of a purely neuralgic type, also in gastric ulcers when the gastralgic paroxysm is severe, also lessens the amount of hydrochloric acid secreted and thus affords a degree of relief, it thus becomes a remedy in hyperchlorhydria. It must be employed with care lest its physiological action is developed.

It should be thought of in *ovarian neuralgia* when the pains are acute, sharp and darting; in these cases it should be compared with *Zincum valerianicum*.

It is an important remedy in *cerebro-spinal meningitis* when there are severe neuralgic-like pains.

It has been used extensively and is a most important remedy in physiological doses to antidote the *poison of mushrooms, narcotic poisons* and in acute alcoholism.

It has been employed to relieve the severe paroxysm of *hydrophobia*, but has not as much success in the final results as *Belladonna*.

It has been employed hypodermically in the control of hæmoptysis and hæmorrhages in general.

It must be given in doses from $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain, a single dose is usually sufficient.

It has been employed in *whooping cough* and *erysipelas* when *Belladonna* although indicated has not afforded the desired relief.

It has been found of service in relieving the *constipation* found with lead poisoning.

It is one of our important remedies in *renal colic* when the $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain may be given hypodermically three times a day, or the 3x every two or three hours; a larger dose may be efficient but its action is not pleasant if repeated.

In the nervous type of *asthma* this remedy is often of service.

It is of service in *ileus* and *intestinal obstruction* when $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain may be given every four hours. It has been employed in hernia before any tendency to gangrene has taken place.

It is an important *mydriatic* and is in constant use where the pupil is to be dilated and the capillaries are to be emptied of their excess of blood that attends inflammatory processes.

It is employed in rare cases of *heart block* when there has been difficulty in the passage of the stimulus from the auricle to the ventricle as well as when the block results from an excessive use of *Digitalis*.

Hypodermic injections of $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain and repeated in an hour if needed are of service.

AUGOPORA.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces a condition of *constipation*, with dry, hard evacuations which are accompanied with blood, a bearing down sensation and a constant inclination to stool; while later there are nausea, sickness and diarrhœa.

AURUM METALLICUM.

Description.—A metallic element. It is of a golden-yellow color when fused and very heavy. When precipitated and in a fine state it is a dark brown powder. When very fine the lower triturations are bluish or of a rosy color. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation and inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract with nausea, vomiting, flatulent colic, diarrhœa, and increased urination.

The glandular system shows congestion and induration, especially of the liver and testicles. The periosteum is inflamed, while the bones of the nose often become carious and exostosis forms. The sexual organs are excited, resulting in priapism in the male and profuse and frequent menstruation in the female. There are profuse sweats and sensitiveness of the whole body to cold air.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is great *melancholia*, the mind constantly dwelling upon *suicide*; in scrofulous subjects, and in those suffering from *obesity*.

There is congestion of the liver and testicles, and scrofulous, *syphilitic*, or mercurial affection in which there is pro-

nounced despondency. There are pains in the bones of the head, with tenderness upon pressure, with exostosis upon the scalp, with nightly bone pains.

There is *caries* of the nasal, palate and mastoid bones; they are tender to the touch. It is useful in eczema, with an unbearable odor, and an offensive discharge that irritates the upper lip; in the coryza and snuffles of babies, with pressing pains in the nose, and deep cracks in the *alæ* of the nose. The mouth shows aphthous changes, and there is *salivation*.

The liver and spleen show congestion and induration in many of these cases. *Induration* of the *testicles* is frequently observed, when the *sexual desire* is *diminished*.

In diseases of the eye it is useful; in interstitial *keratitis*, when of a syphilitic origin. It is thought to have been of some service in *detached retina*, and the horizontal *hemioptia* that resulted.

It should be remembered in *religious melancholy* and low spirited conditions, when attended with weeping, crying, and a disgust for life; in fatty, waxy degeneration of the organs, and in induration of the uterus and ovaries.

Compare.—*Asafetida, Mercurius, Nitric acid, Silica.*

AURUM MURIATICUM NATRONATUM.

Description.—The Chloride of Gold and Sodium comes in elongated, yellow, four-sided prisms, or a crystalline yellow powder. Prepared by mixing the Chloride of Gold and Sodium Chloride in solution and evaporating. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Auri et Sodii Chloridum*. **Dosage.**—The substance may be given, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$. *Homæo.*, 2x.

Physiological Action.—This remedy in large doses produces violent gastro-enteritis without ulceration, excites salivation, produces mental exhilaration, renal hyperæmia with albuminuria. In men, it causes violent erection; in women, it increases the menstrual flow and reduces the oxidizing power of the red blood corpuscles. If continued for a long period it occasions profuse sweats, increases the saliva and urine, and constipates the bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is a pronounced *melancholia* and a desire for death, in those whose system has been undermined, especially by *syphilis*; in cases of *hypochondriasis* and mental and nervous disorders, melancholia with suicidal mania, that are dependent upon derangement of the testicles and liver. In *chronic headache* dependent upon *syphilitic periostitis*, or *bone necrosis*, it is frequently of the greatest service, especially if the mental condition demanding it is present.

It relieves nervous and atonic *dyspepsia* when the tongue is red and glazed, and there is a sensation, referred to the stomach, of burning stitches, or as if indurated. The pain in the stomach is to the left of the median line, is burning, drawing, or pressing in character; is often worse after eating, and is attended with a diarrhoea which is also worse after eating. At times there is a loss of appetite with the epigastric pains and there is nausea, constipation, and an increased secretion of mucus that simulates membranous colitis.

Gastro-enteritis of a most violent type finds in this its remedy when there are severe cramps, with convulsions, trembling, insomnia and insensibility. It should be remembered during the early stages of *hepatic cirrhosis*, when there is gastric catarrh and a chronic inadequacy of the hepatic function. In diseases of the female, it is indicated when there is a sub-acute *metritis*, *ovaritis*, with profuse menstruation, a tendency to habitual *abortion*, nymphomania, and even puerperal mania, with sexual excitement, gastro-intestinal irritation, with suicidal impulses. It has been of service in *induration* of the *uterus*.

In the male, it is indicated when there is a decline of the sexual powers, with diurnal seminal loss, or *nightly emissions* with feeble erection, or no dreams. There may be complete *impotency*. The erections are weak and inefficient, with hypochondria, melancholia, and suicidal intent.

Its control of the formation of connective tissue has led to its use in *interstitial nephritis*; in cases of albuminuric *retinitis*, as well as in the anterior-sclerosis, and vertigo in the aged

when dependent upon this process. It is reported to have cured rhino-scleroma.

Compare.—*Natrum iod.*, *Hepar sulphuris*, *Mercurius*.

AVENA SATIVA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Graminaceæ. *Common Name*, Oat. *Habitat*, unknown, but is cultivated in all Northern temperate latitudes. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the entire fresh plant. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The Mother tincture may be given from 5 to 30 minims.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant acting directly upon the brain; it is a sedative and direct nutritive tonic. It increases the nerve force, and improves the nutrition of the entire system. Its physiological effect is indicated by a pain at the base of the brain.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those doing *mental work*, teachers and professional people and those who are *exhausted* and *anæmic* as a result of worry, cares and acute diseases. Those who are suffering from *neurasthenia* and *cerebrasthenia*, *brain fag*, *nervous debility* and weakness of the circulation; there is apt to be an *occipital headache* and the urine contains an excess of *phosphates*.

It should be remembered in *insomnia*, when there is mental weakness and a history of masturbation, over sexual indulgence or onanism, also for the type of impotency that is observed in young newly-married men.

It should be studied in the *hysterical manifestations* of *uterine* and *ovarian disorders*, menstrual headaches, with a sensation of burning on the top of the head and profound weakness and exhaustion.

It is an important remedy in the management of *cardiac weakness* and nervous palpitation of the heart, when there is some irregularity with *melancholia*, *peevishness*, vagaries of

thought. The cardiac irregularity is most apparent during the period of gastric digestion or following convalescence from a prolonged fever or a condition that has produced nervous debility and exhaustion.

It should be studied in the *paresis* and wasting diseases of the aged, when there are *tremors*, *chorea* and *paralysis agitans*; also in the convalescence from prostrating diseases and the asthenia that is observed during the later stages of inflammatory and exanthematous diseases; the local *paralysis* of *diphtheria*; and the slow eruption of acute exanthematous disease.

It has been employed in *acute coryza*, when with the first indications of the cold twenty drops is taken in hot water, two hours later from twenty to forty drops are taken, a third dose may be taken if needed.

It has been of service in assisting in overcoming the morphine, alcohol and tobacco habits.

Compare.—*Scutellaria*, *Gelsemium*, *Strychnia*.

AVIARE.

THERAPEUTICS.

While this bacillus is considered identical with the human *tubercular* bacillus, it shows different clinical properties.

Its action is especially upon the *apices* of the *lungs* and has been employed in the *bronchitis* of *influenza* and *measles*.

Compare.—*Tuberculinum*.

BACILLINUM.

Description.—The pus from a tuberculous lung in which the *Bacillus Tuberculosis* had been found microscopically. *Tuberculinum* is made from the cultured bacilli (human) instead of from the pus. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—It is used from the 30th potency up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *tubercular conditions*, also in bronchorrhœa, and chronic catarrhal conditions with enfeebled

pulmonary circulation. These are accompanied with dyspnoea, pulmonary oppression, and a disposition to catch cold. The circulation is enfeebled, and there are suffocative attacks of cough at night.

It is of service in ringworms of the scalp.

Compare.—*Tuberculinum*.

BADIAGA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Spongiæ. *Synonyms*, Spongia pulustris, Fresh-water sponge. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the dried sponge. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of indurated *buboes*; in forcible palpitation of the heart from unpleasant news; in *headache* when the pain is in the forehead and extends to the eyeballs.

It should be remembered in *whooping-cough*, when the expectoration is thick and flies out of the mouth and nostrils.

It should be studied in *myalgia*, when the muscles are sore and painful, as if beaten.

Compare.—*Phytolacca*, *Conium*, *Spongia*.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Synonym*, Balsam of Peru. *Habitat*, San Salvador, and Central America. It is a reddish-brown liquid which exudes from the trunk of the tree, *Myrospermum perniferum*, after the bark has been removed. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.* The mother tincture is a one to nine solution ($\frac{1}{10}$). Dilutions. *U. S. P.* Balsamum Peruvianum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, ℥ x-xxv. *Homœo.*, 2x.

Physiological Action.—This is not specifically ascertained;

yet its sphere of action is upon the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, acting as an expectorant; it possesses stimulating properties and lessens the secretions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a *cough* with a copious expectoration of muco-purulent material which is yellow, green, and foetid. In chronic bronchial catarrh in aged, scrofulous subjects; also for the cough following pneumonia when the sputum is loose, thick, yellow and foetid.

It is useful in hectic fevers, dependent upon a suppurative condition of the mucous membrane; also in chronic gastric catarrh with obstinate vomiting of food mixed with mucus; chronic catarrh of the bowels and bladder, and even obstinate leucorrhœa.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Wild indigo. *Habitat*, United States. The resinoid Baptisia is obtained from it. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ v-xxx. *Homœo.*, 1x to 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses produces vomiting, purging and prostration; poisonous doses have produced death. It has a decided action on the gastro-intestinal tract, increasing the secretions of the glands of the entire intestines. In small doses it is a laxative producing soft, unformed stool. The excretions are offensive. Its symptoms strikingly correspond to typhoid fever. The pulse is soft, quickened and compressible. The blood shows changes both of a quantitative and qualitative character. There is a delirium, with a tendency to paresis and debility. There is catarrhal inflammation of the buccal cavity and of the lower portion of the intestinal canal. The breath is foetid. The stools are watery, putrid and sanious. All the secretions of the body are offensive.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is *great prostration* both *mental* and *physical*, with a tendency to *decomposition* of the *fluids* of the *body*. All the discharges and exhalations are *offensive*, breath, sweat, urine, fæces are *foetid*, and there is *foetor* from the whole body, and ulceration of the mucous *membrane*, in septic diseases, with a sore, bruised feeling of all the muscles of the body, and profound debility.

It should be remembered in *typhoid fever* when of a low septic type. The face is dark red and presents a besotted expression, the eyes are injected, the tongue is coated brown, is dry, especially in the center. The breath is offensive. there are sordes on the teeth, there is diarrhœa, with great *foetor* of the stool and urine. The patient is delirious, the body seems scattered about different parts of the bed and room, and he must toss around to get the pieces together.

It is an important remedy in advanced cases of *diphtheria* when the fauces are greatly inflamed and of a dark red color. The diphtheritic membrane is of a dark color like washed leather. The tonsils and lymphatic glands are enlarged, the breath is very offensive. The head, back and limbs ache as if pounded; there is restlessness and a low adynamic fever, and nothing but liquids can be swallowed.

It should be remembered in *diarrhœa* of children, when the stools are scanty and contain mucus and blood, are extremely offensive and the patient is so weak, and yet there is no pain complained of. It is a remedy that is needed at times in the dysentery of the aged; while there is some abdominal pain, there is seldom any tenesmus, but there is a low septic fever and often a delirium.

It should be remembered in the last stages of *chronic pulmonary tuberculosis*, when there is a dry cough, or there is a loose purulent or muco-purulent expectoration. The temperature is high and there is a chill at 10 A. M. and at 3 P. M. with anorexia and eructations.

It has been employed in *stomatitis* when there is a putrid

condition with low septic fever, and the whole mouth, cheeks and gums are involved, the odor is unbearable.

It should be studied in cases of *headache* when it is dull and stupifying, with a confusion of ideas. The patient complains of a bruised, weary feeling over the whole body, but especially of the lower limbs. He is restless and desires to move, but is too sick to make the effort.

Compare.—*Arnica*, *Echinacea angustifolia*, *Gelsemium*, *Bryonia*.

BAROSMA CRENATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rutaceæ. *Common Name*, Buchu. *Habitat*, South Africa. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the dried leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Buchu, Fluidextractum Buchu. **Dosage.**—Of the powder, gr. x-xx; fluidextract Buchu, ℥ x-5j.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the kidneys as a stimulant, increasing the watery and solid constituents of the urine; and upon the mucous membrane of the urinary tract, where there is a chronic inflammation and irritation with an excess of mucus and muco-purulent discharge.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic *inflammation* of the *pelvis*, of the *kidneys*, and mucous membrane of the bladder, with a copious discharge of mucus and muco-purulent material. There is hyperacidity of the urine, with constant desire to urinate; this is not fully relieved by urinating.

It is useful in *prostatic disorders*, irritable bladder with vesical catarrh, or gravel, and spasmodic stricture of the urethra, that are accompanied with an excessive amount of mucus in the urine. Also in undue secretion from the mucous follicles of the urethra, the vesiculæ seminales, or prostate, produced by excessive venery or self-pollution.

Compare.—*Chimaphila*.

BARYTA ACETICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Acetate of Barium. A colorless crystalline salt, obtained by dissolving Carbonate of Barium in dilute Acetic acid. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. *Homœo.*, 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces paralysis, beginning in the extremities and spreading to the abdomen, then the chest and neck, and lastly to the sphincters.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is of service in cases of neuralgia, and is also of use in paralysis commencing in the extremities and extending toward the body.

BARYTA CARBONICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Carbonate of Barium. It is a white amorphous powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. *Homœo.*, 3 to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces degenerative changes, especially in the extremes of life, with irritation and hypertrophy of the glandular system in infancy, with early degenerative changes and rapid deterioration in those who are older and show early senility.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is especially indicated in those at the extremes of life.

Children that are *prematurely old*, are thin and wrinkled, look like a dwarf and show a condition of malnutrition, appear stunted both mentally and physically. *Infantilism* when the memory is weak the child seems inattentive and stupid, does not learn to play or walk and may approach a state bordering on idiocy.

It should be remembered in *adenopathy*, when the glands are swollen and enlarged, there is a tendency to suppuration of the cervical and inguinal glands. The abdomen is hard, swollen and the child is known as "pot-bellied," does not thrive, while it appears hungry but very little satisfies and there is a constant state of abdominal colic.

It should be remembered in those children with *enlarged tonsils* who are continually taking cold. They are sensitive to cool air and have a disposition to catch cold from washing the head or the least exposure.

The throat is soon involved and the normally large *tonsils* become inflamed and swollen and then either *follicular tonsillitis* or a *peritonsillar abscess* or *quinsy* follows. This remedy is not only of service in these conditions, but has the power of correcting and preventing them if given in the interim. It not only prevents tonsillitis but also the otitis media that so frequently result from it.

It should be remembered when there is glandular enlargement following scarlet fever.

It has been employed in sporadic *cretinism* and simple *goiter*. In these cases it should be continued over a prolonged period.

It is an important remedy in diseases of the aged, these patients are also prematurely old, are dejected, unsociable, have loss of memory and lapse into a state of *senile dementia*. Also in *hemiplegia* following cerebral hæmorrhage, the pulse is slow, the pupils dilated and the aphasia is indicative of this remedy.

It has been employed in *hypertrophy* of the *prostate*, when the testicles are indurated and there is premature impotency.

It is of service in *aneurysm*, and in threatened *apoplexy* and in chronic *headaches* of the aged who show mental deterioration and childishness.

It has been employed in *bromidrosis* in the typical patient when the toe and soles of the feet are sore and give off the peculiar odor.

Compare.—*Baryta muriatica*, *Silicea*, *Iodine*, *Calcarea*.

BARYTA IODATA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Iodide of Barium. A white crystalline salt. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in enlargement of the mesenteric glands. But it has been of more service in the relief of *aneurism*, and of sclerotic degeneration of the *cardiac orifices*, and of the brain, *spinal cord* and *liver*.

BARYTA MURIATICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Chloride of Barium. It is a white crystalline salt. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in enlargement of the mesenteric glands. But it has been of more service in the relief of *aneurism*, and of sclerotic degeneration of the cardiac orifices, and of the brain, spinal cord and liver.

BELLADONNA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Synonyms*, Atropa Belladonna, Deadly nightshade. It contains two alkaloids, Atropine and Belladonine (by many considered identical with Hyoscyamine). **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture from the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Belladonnæ Folia, Belladonnæ Radix, and the Fluidextract of both of these. **Dosage.**—*Homæo.*, Tincture, ℥ j-ijj. *U. S. P.*, The powdered leaves, gr. j-ij. Fluidextract from leaves, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Tincture from leaves, ℥ j-vii. Fluid extract of root, ℥ j-v. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent, when applied locally,

diminishes the sensibility of the sensory nerves, and when absorbed it produces systemic effects. Taken internally, it lessens the secretions, and as a result there is dryness of the mucous surfaces. This is brought about by paralysis of the peripheral nerve endings. At first the pulse is retarded, but it is quickly accelerated and rendered firmer, while the arterial tension is increased. The heart muscle is stimulated but if it is over-stimulated it then becomes weak.

Full doses stimulate the brain and may produce hallucinations and a delirium, which may be mild, joyful, talkative, or of a violent type; accompanying these there are frequently spectral illusions. The reflexes at first are slightly stimulated, while later they are diminished. There may be complete motor paralysis. The sensory nerves are depressed, especially from a local application of the drug.

The respirations are quickened and rendered deeper by medicinal doses; while poisonous doses, by over-stimulating, soon result in exhaustion and paralysis of the respiratory centres, and the breathing becomes shallow and asphyxia and death may result. The bodily heat is increased. It dilates the pupil and increases intra-ocular tension, occasions vertigo and turgescence of the face. Assimilation is impaired. It is rapidly absorbed and is eliminated by the kidneys and bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are of a bilious, lymphatic and plethoric constitution; women and children with a delicate skin. They are jovial and entertaining, when well; but are delirious, violent, and threatened with convulsions, when sick. They are sensitive to drafts of air, and take cold easily from sitting in drafts or having the hair cut. The pains come suddenly, remain for a time, and leave as suddenly. The pain is usually of short duration. The face is red, the conjunctiva is congested, the eyes staring, and the pupils dilated. There is throbbing of the carotids, the pulse is full and bounding, and the mucous membranes dry.

It should be studied when there are sensory and motor dis-

turbances. When there is anæsthesia, or great irritability of all the senses amounting to hyperæsthesia. There are motor disturbances, as twitching, jerking, and jactitations. These have led to its employment in puerperal and infantile convulsions, epilepsy, hydrophobia, laryngismus, and whooping-cough.

During the early stages, it may be indicated in cases of *locomotor ataxia*; the conjunctiva is congested, the pupils are dilated, there is ptosis, diplopia, incontinence of the urine, and tactile anæsthesia. It has also been of service in the general paralysis of the insane; and in progressive muscular atrophy during its early stages.

In mental and moral derangements, it occupies a prominent place. Hallucinations, melancholia and rage find in it a remedy when attended with spectral illusions of a bright nature. It is most frequently indicated in the *congestive delirium* that attends acute fevers, as the eruptive diseases, or when it arises as a result of metastasis to the brain. The cases of vertigo it relieves are those of a congestive type. The patient is better from movement, and while in the open air; the pulse rate is increased.

In congested, neuralgic, and *nervous headaches*, it is the remedy when the face is flushed, the head is hot, the eyelids droop and feel heavy. There are flashes of light before the eyes, or there may be a sensation of blindness. The headache is made worse from light, noise, movements, and from lying down.

In the treatment of arterial congestions of the brain it occupies a prominent place. This may be hyperæmia, the result of sun-stroke, when it is only excelled by Glonoin, the congestion that follows reaction from concussion or the result of mental excitement, or intemperance. It will be found curative in *neuralgia*, when it is of recent origin and in young subjects, and is associated with hyperæmia and hyperæsthesia. The trigeminus is the nerve most frequently involved. The pains are apt to be most severe at 5 P. M.; they come and go quickly, and are made worse from motion.

In the treatment of *febrile conditions*, it occupies a place between Aconite and Arsenic. The fever is continuous. The face is congested. The eyes are glistening, and the general symptoms of the remedy are present. It will be demanded in puerperal fever, and during the early stages of variola, and in scarlatina when the skin is uniformly smooth, shining, and of a scarlet redness. It is dry, hot, and burning, and imparts a burning sensation to the hand. It is claimed to have a modifying influence on the Sydenham type of scarlatina when employed as a prophylactic.

For acute pharyngitis and *tonsillitis*, it is of service when there is dryness, constriction, soreness, painful deglutition, swelling, and burning of the parts.

This dry, red, hot condition of the skin has led to its successful use in erysipelas, for which it is often indicated for the smooth form.

It has a prominent place in inflammation of the *eye* and its appendages, when there is a sense of burning and dryness. There is dilatation of the pupil, although this is not a necessary indication for the use of the remedy.

It should be compared with Arnica and Calendula in those temporary suppression of the urine, which may contain albumen. There is irritation of the bladder with strangury. It is of great importance in uterine congestion and inflammation, when there is violent burning, with stinging pains and a sensation of fullness, as though everything was pressing towards the vulva.

It is of great service in cases of exophthalmic *goitre* when the leading characteristics of the remedy are present. In diseases of the alimentary canal, it is of service; in peritonitis the transverse colon protrudes like a pad, while the whole abdomen is tender, distended, and aggravated from the least jar. In a dry, irritating laryngeal cough, it is of service. This is worse during the evening and early night. It will relieve the extreme soreness in the side, observed after Bryonia has done its work in pleuro-pneumonia, and the patient can no longer lie on the diseased side because it is so painful.

In *mastitis*, it is of service when *Bryonia* is no longer indicated. The gland is heavy, hard, and red, the face is flushed, the eyeballs injected. The pulse full and bounding; there is a throbbing headache and the eyes are sensitive to light.

Compare.—*Aconite, Bryonia, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium.*

BELLIS PERENNIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, English Daisy. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ ij-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be thought of for the effects of *blows, falls, accidents, and trauma* in general, whether of near or remote date. In which there is as a result stasis and a tired, fagged feeling, also the effects of cold or iced drinks when heated.

It should be compared with *Arnica* and *Calendula* in those suffering from traumatism or the effects of bruises with extravasation of blood and *hæmatocèle* that is not being absorbed, also *laceration* and traumatism of the uterus, when the parts are enlarged, soft and bleeding "fagged womb," there is a sore, bruised feeling in the pelvic region and in the abdominal muscles. There is a *headache* with *giddiness*, the pain extending from the occiput to the top of the head. There is stasis in the breast and *varicose veins* of the legs during pregnancy.

It should be thought of in the ill effects of *overheating*. The patient is tired and desires to lie down, there is marked debility especially after gout.

It is an important intercurrent remedy in *fatty heart*. The spleen is congested and the stasis gives a pain as if the spleen was so swollen that the short ribs seemed out of place.

Compare.—*Arnica, Trillium, Fraxinus Americanus, Hamamelis, Vanadium.*

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Berberidaceæ. *Common Names*, Mahonia aquifolium, Oregon grape. *Habitat*, Western United States. It contains the alkaloid Berberine. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark of the root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ v-xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the glandular system as a stimulant, assisting digestion and absorption; upon the skin, relieving eczematous, herpetic and syphilitic exhibitions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chronic skin affections* of a scaly and pustular character, that are dependent upon a *constitutional dyscrasia*, as syphilis, with pains in the muscles and bones, and a cutaneous exhibition of this disease; especially *psoriasis*, *pityriasis*, pimples, roughness of the skin, and chronic *dermatosis* in general.

It should be thought of in *glandular induration* and chronic ulceration, both of a scrofulous and syphilitic character, also soreness in the region of the spleen. These patients may be subject to a catarrhal condition of the larynx and vocal chords. There are quantities of mucus in the pharynx, the voice is rough and hoarse and fails at times, and a lack of timbre is noticeable. This condition may exist lower in the respiratory tract and a condition of bronchorrhœa may be present, with expectoration of yellowish greenish material.

It is useful in *persistent acne*, *pimples*, and roughness of the skin of the face, that are not dependent upon uterine or ovarian irritation. In eczema capitis, and genitals with pruritus, and in scaly eczema, and in chronic cases of "*scald head*," it has acted very kindly.

In very rough, scaly skins, it has given favorable results.

Compare.—*Kali iodide*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

BERBERIS VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Berberidaceæ. *Common Name*, Barberry. *Habitat*, Europe, but naturalized in New England. It contains the alkaloid Berberine. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark of root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ j–xx. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the kidneys and bladder, producing soreness and burning in the renal region; upon the liver, producing jaundice; and upon the mucous membrane, resulting in an aphthous and depraved condition.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is distress in the region of the *kidneys*, which may be described as a numbness, soreness, burning or *lameness*; at times this region is sensitive to the touch, and is aggravated by sitting or lying. There are sharp, sticking pains, radiating from the kidneys to the small of the back and down the ureters. A bubbling sensation in the renal region has frequently been relieved by it. The facial expression is sickly; there is great prostration with a pale, sunken face, and dark rings about the eyes.

There are cutting pains in the region of the bladder, which extend to the urethra, with burning following urination. The urine is yellow and turbid, the sediment may be whitish, which upon standing becomes red and mealy.

It is useful in *liver troubles* when there are sticking pains in the region of the gall bladder; these at times may simulate gall-stone colic, and are often followed by jaundice and clay-colored stools.

It has been of service in cases of leucorrhœa and menstrual difficulties, when the urinary symptoms are present.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Lycopodium*, *Sarsaparilla*.

BISMUTHUM SUBNITRICUM.

Description.—A heavy white crystalline powder, prepared by dissolving metallic Bismuth in Nitric acid and adding water to the solution. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Bismuthi subnitratis. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. v–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is slightly astringent, and is slowly absorbed. It coats the mucous surface, checks the secretions, and acts as a sedative. The tongue and stools are rendered of a dark, clay color; it increases the appetite, assists the digestion, and constipates the bowels. When it is administered in large doses it produces nausea, pain in the stomach, and vomiting, derangement of the bowels, and gastro-enteritis, giddiness, headache, insensibility and concretions in the intestines. If it is continued for a prolonged period, symptoms simulating scorbutus are developed. Desquamative nephritis and albuminuria have appeared during its prolonged use. It is eliminated by the liver, kidneys and bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases where there is *catarrhal inflammation* and irritation of the *alimentary canal*; also in *gastralgia* where there is pain in the epigastrium, which may be lancinating, burning, or griping in character, causing the patient to bend backward. It is attended with spasmodic vomiting, in which the food is ejected from the stomach with great force as soon as it is partaken of; there is a dull pain in the back.

At times the *gastralgia* alternates with a headache which is neuralgic in character, and involves the face and teeth, and is as if the parts were being torn. It is the remedy in *gastritis*, when there is an excessive irritability of the stomach; the patient may feel better from cold drinks, but they are vomited when the stomach becomes full, or are vomited as soon as they reach the stomach. There may be a sensation of a load

in the stomach, the digestion is slow, the food remaining in the stomach for a period, after which it is vomited. The tongue in these cases is coated white, and a sweetish or metallic taste is complained of. The bowels are frequently involved in the process, and a painless diarrhoea is present, which is accompanied with great thirst, vomiting, and frequent micturition. There are cramping pains in the extremities. The sleep is disturbed by vivid dreams.

Compare.—*Hydrastis*, *Phosphorus*, *Antimonium crudum*.

BLATTA AMERICANA.

Description.—*Order*, Orthoptera. *Family*, Blattina. *Common Name*, American Cockroach. **Preparations.**—The live animal is triturated. **Dosage.**—Trituration 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in the *dropsy* that accompanies nephritis. The complexion is yellow, there is extreme weariness and pain in the urethra while passing urine.

BLATTA ORIENTALIS.

Description.—*Order*, Orthoptera. *Family*, Blattina. *Common Name*, Indian Cockroach. An insect common in India and also found in Europe. **Preparations.**—The live insect is triturated. **Dosage.**—Triturations 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *asthma*, and in severe attacks of coughing with dyspnoea, in those suffering from bronchitis and phthisis. It appears to be most serviceable in corpulent individuals.

BOLETUS LARICIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Synonyms*, *Polyporus officinalis*, White Agaric, Larch Agaric. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. Its active principle is Agaric acid or Agaricin.

Preparations.—The mother tincture is prepared from the dried fungus, and dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in long-standing, obstinate intermittents, and other diseases common to a malarial district, as periodical neuralgia, nervous headaches, ague-cake, and chronic diarrhœa.

BORAX.

Description.—Borax or Sodium Borate comes as a white powder or in colorless, transparent, monoclinic prisms, and is found, native, principally in California. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Boras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. v-xxx. *Homœo.*, 2x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses tends to retard the assimilation of proteids and fatty foods, increasing the weight of the stools and their contents of nitrogen and fat; very large doses produce diarrhœa and an increased secretion of mucus and an aphthous condition of the mucous surfaces in general which bleed easily. The patient presents a pale, flabby, sickly appearance, is sensitive to noises and to downward motion.

THERAPEUTICS.

The great indication for this remedy is an *aphthous condition* of the mucous membranes in general. This is often noticeable in the mouth when it appears suddenly and covers the tongue, mouth and inside of the cheeks with a *white fungous-like growth*. There is great heat and dryness of the parts. The child cries with pain and vexation and lets go of the nipple, or else refuses to nurse, accompanying this condition of the mouth there is often a diarrhœa, the stools are of a light yellow color, are watery and contain much mucus and are extremely excoriating, the child is faint and debilitated.

It should be remembered in this type of patients when there

is *painful urination*, when there is *urging to urinate*, which may be *ineffectual*, or there is smarting in the urethra after urinating. The urine gives a sensation of heat, and has a pungent odor and in the case of children small red particles are left on the diaper. Inspection often shows a red aphthous condition of the mucous membrane.

It is of service in *aphthous* and *catarrhal conditions* of the vagina, when the leucorrhœal discharge has the appearance of the white of an egg. The parts are sensitive to the touch and the patient complains of heat in the parts. The menses are irregular, profuse and are attended with griping pain in the abdomen. It has relieved sterility when there was an aphthous abrasion of the vagina and os uteri with an acrid leucorrhœa and membranous dysmenorrhœa.

In cases of *pruritis pudendi* and *eczema* of the *vulva* it should be employed both locally and internally.

Intolerance to downward motion is characteristic and is noticed when descending in an elevator, while in a rocking chair, when the nurse puts the child down it awakens, worse when the ship rolls down.

It has been found serviceable when the patient is *sensitive to sudden noises* as from a shot or blast, sporting dogs have been cured of shot shyness by its use.

Dissolving a small piece of borax in the mouth has relieved hoarseness.

Compare.—*Chamomilla, Hepar sulphuris, Mercurius.*

BOTHROPS LANCEOLATUS.

Description.—The Lance-snake is of the family Crotolidæ: found in the island of Martinique. **Preparations.**—The poison from this snake is triturated, and dilutions are made from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—The 6x trituration and dilutions given as usual.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *worn out, broken down individuals* with *aphasia*, there is inability to articulate, with nerv-

ous trembling. There is day blindness with black spots before the eyes.

It is also of service in *hæmorrhages* from all the orifices of the body when the blood is *black* and *fluid*, the parts become gangrenous, and this has a tendency to extend into surrounding tissues. There is frequently paralysis.

Compare.—*Lachesis, Crotalus.*

BOVISTA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Fungi. Synonyms, Bovista nigrescens, Puff-ball. Habitat, Europe. Preparations.*—The entire fungus is used to prepare the mother tincture; dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent has an action upon the circulation, predisposing to relaxation and hæmorrhages; and upon the skin, producing an eruption similar to eczema. It also produces symptoms of asphyxia.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *menorrhagia*, metrorrhagia, and leucorrhœa. Diarrhœa frequently precedes or accompanies the menstrual flow, which is too early and too profuse, and occurs chiefly at night, or early in the morning. Between the periods there is an occasional flow of blood.

There is a *leucorrhœa* which is like the white of an egg. It occurs a few days before or after the period. It controls epistaxis with the same characteristics as those already given.

It is indicated in eczema of the back of the hand, in urticaria that is attended with diarrhœa, the stools being followed by tenesmus and burning.

It has been employed with success in cases of asphyxia due to charcoal fumes. It assists those who are awkward, and who stutter and stammer.

In connection with the above, there is frequently a sensation as though the head was very much enlarged.

Compare.—*Calcarca carbonica, Rhus toxicodendron, Sepia.*

BRACHYGLOTTIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Names*, *Brachyglottis repens*, Puka-Puka. *Habitat*, New Zealand. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of green leaves and flowers; dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces *lassitude*, *weakness* and *emaciation*, animals that eat the young shrubs develop paresis of the hind legs and spine.

This remedy is of service in *nephritis* when it results from overwork. The urine contains *epithelial cells*. There is pain in the bladder following its evacuation, also in the urethra, with stinging in the penis and pressure in the neck of the bladder as though the urine could not be retained.

It is also of service in *dysmenorrhœa* with chronic *peritonitis* and a sensation of *fluttering* in the *right side* of the *abdomen*, in the region of the right ovary.

It has been employed in *writer's cramp*, when there are cramps in the fingers, thumb and wrist when writing, the soreness extending up the muscles of the arm.

Compare.—*Apis*, *Mercurius corrosivus*, *Gelsemium*, *Ambra grisea*, *Cyclamen* in writer's cramp.

BROMIUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Bromum, Bromine. It is a heavy, dark brownish-red, very volatile liquid. Obtained principally from the bittern of salt works. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Solution $\frac{1}{100}$ and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Bromum. **Dosage.**—Used only from 6x up.

Physiological Action.—This agent when inhaled produces a sudden spasm or contraction of the larynx resulting in a sensation of suffocation. The mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea are irritated and inflamed, with a tendency to the formation of a false membrane. The glandular system, espe-

cially the parotid, maxillary, thyroid and testis, show enlargement, induration and a tendency to suppurate. There is a tendency to gastritis, with physical depression and a tendency to collapse.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in acute inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract when there is pronounced irritation of the parts, with a tendency to *spasms* and constrictions, and sensations of *suffocation*. The patient is of the blonde type, has light blue eyes, flaxen hair, delicate skin, and is scrofulous.

It should be remembered in fluent *coryza*, when there is long continued sneezing, the margin of the nose and parts under the nose are corroded, pain and bleed when wiped.

It should be thought of in *spasmodic croup*. The mucous membrane of the larynx is inflamed, there is a sensation of coldness in the larynx when inspiring the cool air, which provokes a cough. There are paroxysms of suffocation on swallowing. The patient is temporarily relieved by warm drinks.

It is an important remedy in membranous croup (*laryngeal diphtheria*), when there is much distress and in suffocative attacks; the patient is of the scrofulous type.

It has been found serviceable in *fibrinous bronchitis* when there is great dyspnoea and the patient cannot inspire deeply. There is a sensation as if the bronchial tubes were filled with smoke or the vapor of sulphur. There is a rasping sensation, and dry, sibilant sounds in these cases. The inhalation of the 2x or 3x on cotton is of service in these cases.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *glandular enlargement* when there is marked induration.

It has been found serviceable in *membranous dysmenorrhœa*, with emission of gas from the vagina.

If this remedy is employed in the lower potencies it should be freshly prepared.

Compare.—*Iodine, Spongia, Conium.*

BRYONIA ALBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, White Bryony. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the juice of the root. Dilutions from tincture. **Dosage.**—Powdered root, gr. x-xxx. Of the tincture, ℥ v-ʒss. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin for a time occasions blisters; when taken internally, in poisonous doses, it causes gastro-intestinal inflammation, with profuse vomiting and an uncontrollable diarrhœa. The pupils are dilated, the temperature is reduced, there is colic, collapse and death. In some cases all the serous membranes are inflamed and covered with an exudate. The lower portion of the lungs shows hepatization without bronchitis. The mucous membrane of the large bronchial tubes is irritated, and a cough with pain and distress results. The muscles are intensely irritated and congested.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a rheumatic diathesis, who are of a bilious tendency, irritable, and inclined to anger. They are usually dark complexioned, with firm fibre. They are thirsty and desire large quantities of water at long intervals. The pains are tearing, stitching in character, are worse at night, and from motion, and are relieved while at rest. Should delirium appear, it is a constant rehearsal of business affairs, with a desire to get out of bed and go home.

The *headache* that it relieves may be gastric, rheumatic or congestive in character, or may appear from ironing, or as a result of constipation. The pain is in the forehead. It is worse from stooping, or coughing, commencing during the early morning and continuing through the day. It may be accompanied by a rush of blood to the head.

It is indicated in *fevers* when the thirst, aggravation from movement, and stitching pains, which characterize the remedy, are present; also in rheumatic fever when the joints are red

and swollen, with stitching pains upon the slightest motion. They may be most pronounced in the serous, synovial membranes, or muscular fibres. The perspiration is sour, the patient is weak and exhausted, while sitting up causes a feeling of faintness and nausea.

In *typhoid*, gastric, bilious and typhus fever, it is frequently of service when the mucous membranes are dry, the lips and tongue are parched and cracked, stools are dry, as if burnt, or diarrhoea may be present, the urine being dark and scanty, with great thirst for large quantities of water at long intervals. The patient is drowsy, or sleeps during the day, but is delirious at night, and desires to remain perfectly quiet. In intermittent fevers the chills commence at the lips, the tips of the fingers and toes, there is thirst during all stages. The perspiration in all fevers is sour or oily.

It is the remedy for congestion of the *serous membranes*. This may be observed in congestion of the brain, the result of exposure to severe cold, from constipation, or suppression of a natural discharge. There is a headache that is severe, bursting, splitting in character, and is worse in the forehead. In pleurisy it is of service in the plastic form; but is of no use when serous effusion has taken place. There are acute stitching pains that are greatly aggravated by breathing or the slightest motion. The respirations are short and rapid. It is of service in the dry pleurisies that accompany phthisis and pneumonia.

In an acute catarrhal state of the respiratory tract it is of service following Aconite, when there is heat and soreness with pain behind the sternum, and a racking cough with but little expectoration. The *cough* may be accompanied by retching; the cough appears to be dependent upon a constant tickling at the lower extremity of the trachea under the sternum. It is worse during the day than at night, affecting the whole body and causing pain in the abdomen, head and chest. It is of service in chronic coughs where the expectoration is slight. the cough is aggravated from the least exertion of the lung. It is worse during the morning, and again during the evening.

In croupous *pneumonia*, it is frequently of the greatest importance during the second stage, when fibrinous exudation and consolidation have taken place. It is indicated especially for the pleuritic inflammation, by the sharp, stitching pains. The patient is quiet, there is anxiety from the dyspnœa, there are severe cutting pains. The cough is painful and is attended with a scanty, bloody sputum. The tongue is coated a thick white; the mouth and lips are dry; there is great thirst; the stomach is sluggish, and the liver inactive. The bowels are constipated; the urine is scanty and red, and the pulse of a high tension.

In diseases of the digestive organs it is of importance; in *gastralgia*, when there is a sensation of weight in the stomach, as from a stone. This may appear when the stomach is empty, or when it is full. It is frequently the result of having partaken of indigestible foods, beer, brandy, or strong coffee. There may be much flatulence, and vomiting of sour, acrid mucus. The epigastrium is extremely sensitive to pressure, and constipation is present.

In congestion of the *liver* it finds a place when there is a slight yellowness of the skin, distress about the right shoulder, and more or less giddiness.

It relieves *constipation* when the bowels are inactive, or there is no inclination to move, the stools being large, hard, dark and dry, as if burnt. It is of service in *diarrhœa* that appears during a spell of hot weather, from undigested foods, cold drinks, fruits, sauer-kraut, or from being overheated. The passage is bilious and acrid, produces soreness of the anus, and is worse during the morning, and from moving about.

In acute congestion of the mammary glands it is indicated if the gland becomes swollen, tender, hot and knotty. The condition is observed also from a sudden weaning.

It should be carefully studied in iritis and choroiditis of the serous form, and in ciliary neuralgia when attended with shooting pains, worse from motion, touch, and from attempting to sit up, which renders him faint; also from warm foods, warmth, and suppressed discharges.

He is better from lying on the painful side, from rest, cold foods, and drinks.

Compare.—*Belladonna, Rhus toxicodendron, Kali carbonicum, Phosphoricum.*

BUFO RANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Bufonidæ of the Batrachian family of vertebrate animals. *Common Name*, Toad. **Preparations.**—Trituration of the poison from the cutaneous glands. Dilutions from 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilution.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a condition simulating epilepsy. The moral nature is depraved, and as a result the subject craves intoxicating drinks, and seeks solitude that he may practice onanism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in depraved conditions of the nervous system, in the feeble-minded, and in *epilepsy* that is dependent upon a derangement of the sexual organs.

The patient may show a mental derangement, and have a propensity to bite and howl. They are impatient, are imbeciles and feeble minded.

The epilepsy often appears during coitus, or as the result of onanism, or fright.

Compare.—*Asterias, Baryta carbonica, Ceanothe crocata.*

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cactaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Cereus grandiflorus*, Night-blooming *Cereus*. *Habitat*, Mexico. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is made from the fresh young stems and flowers. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, from a fraction of a drop to 5 drops.

Physiological Action.—While this agent has a pronounced action on the whole organism, its principal action is on the

heart and circulation. It produces general rigors which are followed by violent congestions, heat and sweats. These return daily. It produces sadness, apprehension, fear of death and a tendency to be easily frightened. There are severe constrictive pains about the heart, with palpitation of the heart, oppressed breathing, constriction about the chest, pains and constriction in the region of the diaphragm, pain and numbness of the left arm. There are acid eruptions, severe twisting colic, with heat in the abdomen, with bilious diarrhoea and pain before the stool. The menstruation is painful, is attended with great prostration and profound melancholia. There is weakness and coldness of the extremities with numbness of the left arm and swelling of the left hand.

It relieves congestion and removes irritation similar to Aconite, but does not weaken the nervous system as Aconite does.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases that are characterized by *congestions*, *contractions* and *constrictions*, an irregular pulse, a feeble heart's action, dyspnoea, with a sensation of weight and oppression in the chest and a feeling of *constriction* or as of a *band about the heart or chest*, at times there may be a violent heart's action, but this is dependent upon atonicity or enervation.

It should be studied when the *myocardium* is enfeebled, when there is a progressive *valvular inefficiency*. The pulse is usually irregular or intermittent. The patient is often of the plethoric temperament, subject to local congestion that may terminate in hæmorrhages or apoplexy.

It should be remembered in functional *irregularity* of the heart from gastric irritation, neurasthenia, *cigarette smoking* in boys, the *tobacco heart*, masturbating, and excessive bicycle riding in those not trained for it; also in the senile heart when the organic changes are not marked, but the patient complains of a sensation as of a *vice-like band* about the *heart or chest*, a feeling of suffocation, faintness, cold perspiration and great

fear of an impending danger and œdema of the left hand and foot.

It is frequently indicated in *heart disease*, *cardiac weakness* and valvular incompetency that appear as complications or the sequelæ of exhausting diseases as pneumonia, typhoid fever and measles, also endocarditis, when the countenance is bloated, there is a distressing dyspnœa present and the pulse is rapid, feeble and fluttering and there is usually pain or distress in the cardiac region. When there is an increased arterial tension, an exaltation of the nerve force and an excess of strength of the cardiac action, Cactus is not indicated.

It should be remembered in *mitral* and *aortic regurgitation* when the pulse is irregular or intermittent and there is more or less anginal pain, and a sensation of constriction about the cardiac region.

It should be thought of in *diaphragmitis* when there are sharp shooting pains and a sense of constriction in the region of the attachment of the diaphragm. At times the whole body feels as if caged and each wire were being twisted tighter and tighter. These constrictions may be at any or all parts of the body and are caused or brought on by the slightest contact. Again it takes the form of pains that dart and spring at any portion of the body, like chains of lightning and end with a sharp vise-like grip, only to be renewed.

It is an important remedy in diseases of *women* that occur at the time of the *menopause*, the oppressive *headaches* that are complained of with pressure on the *top* of the *head*; also for the hot flashes that occur at this period. The patient suffers from melancholia, nervousness, irritability of temper, *hyper-sensitiveness*, *fears*, and *fancies*, and neuralgia with pains of the type described.

It is to be studied in *irregular menstruation* when the flow is too early, dark, thick and profuse and ceases while lying down.

It has a favorable action in the control of *hæmorrhages* from any portion of the body when the characteristic pains are present.

It has been employed to overcome a persistent *subnormal temperature*.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Kali carbonicum*, *Lilium tigrinum*.

CADMIUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—Sulphate of Cadmium occurs in colorless transparent crystals, which effloresce in air. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations 2x to 6x, and dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a copious flow of saliva, with nausea, vomiting, pain, chilliness and coldness.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cholera* and *yellow fever*. There is violent nausea and retching. The ejected material is dark, green, slimy, and may contain blood, "Black Vomit." The abdomen is sore, tender and tympanitic.

The region of the liver is sore. There are clots of offensive blood passed from the bowels. It is of service during fever when the patient is as cold as ice. He stops breathing whenever he drops into a sleep and awakens suffocated.

Compare.—*Veratrum album*, *Arsenicum album*, *Zinc*.

CAHINCA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Names*, Snowberry, Cluster-flowered Snowberry. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the dried root-bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *œdema* of the feet and eyelids, with scanty urine and a sense of fulness of the loins.

The urine contains albumen. The skin is dry and there is dyspnoea upon lying down.

Compare.—*Apocynum cannabinum*, *Arsenicum album*.

CAJAPUTUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myrtaceæ. *Synonyms*, Oleum Cajaputi, Oil of Cajaput. This is a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of Melaleuca Cajaputi, a tree growing in the Moluccas. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture of the oil $\frac{1}{100}$ and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Cajaputi. **Dosage.**—Of the oil 1 to 10 drops on sugar. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered when there is a sensation as if the parts were greatly enlarged, *too large all over*, as if the head was as large as a bushel. Feels as if he could not get himself together, a sensation as of numbness all over the body. There is a persistent choking sensation of hysteria, nervous distention of the bowels, flatulent colic and tympanitis. He hiccoughs on the slightest provocation. The tongue feels as if too large.

It should be studied in *spasmodic stricture* of the œsophagus.

Compare.—*Asafœtida*, *Nux moschata*.

CALADIUM SEGUINUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araceæ. *Common Name*, Poisonous American Arum. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *pruritus* of the vulva and vagina during pregnancy, also in *pruritus* of the genitals of the male. The parts are œdematous or cold, sweating and relaxed.

It is of service in *dyspepsia* when the stomach feels as if full of dry food.

Compare.—*Selenium*, *Capsicum*.

CALCAREA ACETICA.

Description.—Calcium acetate or Acetate of lime, prepared according to Hahnemann's method, is a dark yellow colored solution. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Tincture and dilutions as usual. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has relieved *vertigo* that is aggravated while walking in the open air. It has been employed in *migraine*, when there was coldness of the head and a sour taste in the mouth. The pain is worse in the right side. The eyes are red and there is lachrymation.

There is a profuse painless *diarrhœa* which does not exhaust the patient. There is severe *itching* of the *anus*.

It has relieved *membraneous bronchitis* with loose rattling cough and an expectoration of *casts* of the bronchial tubes.

Compare.—*Bromium*.

CALCAREA ARSENICOSA.

Description.—Arsenate of lime is a light, white, amorphous powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration 2x to 6x and dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *lymphatic*, *scrofulous* and *tuberculous* people, and fat women who are approaching the *climacteric*. All their symptoms are worse during cold weather and while out of doors. The heart action is feeble, there is *dyspnœa* and chilliness, and an annoying palpitation of the heart on the least exertion.

It should be studied in *nephritis* with frequent micturition, burning and scanty urine that contains albumen. There is extreme sensitiveness over the region of the kidneys associated with *dyspnœa* and feeble heart's action.

It has been employed in the *enlarged livers* and *spleens* of

children who have taken much quinine, also gastric ulcers, and has relieved some of the pain that attends cancer of the pancreas.

It is said to have relieved *epilepsy* when the attack was preceded with a rush of blood to the head.

Compare.—*Calcaria carbonica*.

CALCAREA CARBONICA.

Description.—*Synonym*, *Calcaria Ostrearum*. Carbonate of lime, according to Hahnemann, is prepared from the inner snow-white portion of the oyster shell. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Calcii Carbonas Præcipitatus*. **Dosage.**—Precipitated carbonate of lime may be given from 10 to 40 grains. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent modifies the nutrition of the vegetative system, and as a result there are changes in the composition of the blood that terminate in certain constitutional diseases.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *leucophlegmatic*, *scrofulous* individuals, who are light complexioned, have dry, tow-like hair, fair skin, and blue eyes. They are pale, weak, easily tired from any form of exertion, and are disposed to become corpulent, with muscles that are soft and flabby.

It is of service in cases of *rachitis*, the teeth appear late, the child does not learn to walk as early as is normal and the fontanelles are late in closing. When the child is sleeping the head perspires so that the pillow is wet far around it.

It should be remembered in those scrofulous individuals with enlargement of the *mesenteric glands*, who show a tendency early in life to obesity. Oxidation is imperfect and there is a deposit of adipose especially about the abdomen. The tissue is poorly nourished, the hæmoglobin is low and leucocythæmia is present.

It should be studied in tuberculosis. This may present itself as an involvement of the lymphatic glands or of any other

tissue. The subject has grown rapidly; the cold and damp air seems to go through him. He is constantly taking cold. The circulation is disturbed and there are acid eructations after meals. The latter is more apparent if fats have been eaten. There is a loose cough and the bronchii are filled with mucus. The patient becomes emaciated, is sensitive to cold and has sore pains in the chest.

It is indicated in the menstrual derangements of girls who are fat, and plethoric, who grow too rapidly and in whom menstruation appears early, is profuse, and lasts too long; while later they suffer from chlorosis, and amenorrhœa. Later in life it is useful when the menses are too early and too profuse, it is difficult to stop the menstruation, and the least excitement causes its return. The patient is weakly and complains of coldness and dampness of the extremities. These subjects often suffer from profuse milk-like leucorrhœa.

In acute and chronic *hydrocephalus*, and in all troubles arising as the result of a *defective assimilation*, it is indicated when the leading characteristics are present.

It is useful in the sour *diarrhœas* and vomiting of children when the whole child smells sour, and is continually craving eggs. The region of the stomach is swollen and looks like a saucer turned bottom side up.

It has been used beneficially in *new growths*, and is believed by some observers to have an influence over the pain that attends the passage of *biliary calculi*, when given in the 30th potency.

The Calcarea patient feels worse from cold, damp air. from getting wet and working in cold water, or handling cold substances, from loss of fluid and exertion of any form, and is better in warm, dry weather.

Compare.—*Calcarea phosphorica*.

CALCAREA FLUORICA.

Description.—Fluoride of lime is found in nature as fluor-spar and this is used in homœopathy. Preparations.—Tritu-

rations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—1x to 6x triturations and dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This is Schuessler's bone salt. It is present in the surface of bones, the enamel of teeth, in elastic fibres and in the cells of the epidermis.

TIHERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a hard stony-like condition of the *glands, enlarged and varicosed veins*, in defective nutrition of the bone, in induration where suppuration is threatened.

It is of service in *indurated glands* when they are of a stony hardness. This also applies to *goiter* and *enlarged prostate*. Also in *exostosis* and *bony growths*.

It is reported to have reduced the size of giant cell sarcoma, to have cured syphilitic periosteal swelling, varicose veins, tortuous dilated blood vessels.

It has been of service in *keratosis palmaris* and *plaudaris*, when standing in the most painful position.

It has been employed during the *early stages of aneurysm* to reduce its size and keep it in check, providing Kali. iod. has not been employed.

Compare.—*Silicea, Calcareo phosphorica.*

CALCAREA HYPOPHOSPHOROSA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Hypophosphite of Calcium. It occurs in permanent, odorless, colorless crystals or as a white crystalline powder of a pearly lustre. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Calcii Hypophosphis. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ij-x. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is classed as an alterative and restorative. When taken in large quantities for a length of time it produces defective nutrition and symptoms that simulate a tubercular condition. In large doses it has been known to start latent tubercular processes into activity.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases where there is enervation with *nervous prostration*, depression of spirits, and lack of nerve force.

In *scrofulous children*, when the face is pale and emaciated. There are *cerebral congestion* and *night sweats*, the extremities are habitually cold. In the more advanced cases of tuberculosis, it is indicated when the appetite is poor, there is loss of strength with cough, hectic fever, and night sweats, hæmoptysis and profuse menstruation in the female. It is often the remedy following pneumonia when resolution is not perfect and there is a tendency for the lungs to break down.

It is of service when the bone is the part involved, as in *spinal curvature* when the child shows a *tubercular diathesis* and is anæmic. And in *psoas abscesses* and other exhibitions of tuberculosis when attended with debility and anæmia. Incipient *tubercular meningitis* often finds in this a remedy during the early stages, and cases are reported of cures when the case was advanced. The hæmorrhages of young girls of the tubercular type have been relieved by it.

Compare.—*Tuberculinum*, *Calcareæ phosphorica*.

CALCAREA IODATA.

Description.—Iodide of Lime is a very soluble, deliquescent, white salt. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—1x to 6x triturations, and dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses acts as an irritant. It arrests putrefaction and deodorizes the stools. Its action is prominent upon the glandular system, where it checks suppuration and promotes resolution, especially in scrofulous subjects.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *scrofulous* subjects who suffer from *enlargement* of the lymphatic glands, also in cases of enlarged tonsils, adenoids, fibroid tumors, and in croup.

The enlarged tonsils are filled with little crypts and pockets. In *fibroid tumors* of the nose and ears it is of service when associated with other symptoms.

In *tumors* of the *mammary glands* it is of service when they are attended with sharp, darting pains, while the growth is tender to pressure. It must be continued for a long period to complete the cure.

Rachitis has yielded to its influence, even cases where the child has never attempted to walk or stand or raise itself.

In *croup* it has been used extensively in the lower potencies. Compare.—*Sodium*.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

Description.—Phosphate of Lime is a white, amorphous powder, obtained by dropping dilute Phosphoric acid into lime water. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Calcii Phosphas Præcipitatus. **Dosage.**—Of the substance. gr. x-xx. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a constituent of all the tissues of the body, and is a necessity in cell growth. When for any reason it is withheld from the system, the subject becomes weakened, an atonic condition develops, ossification is imperfect, and a general interference with nutrition occurs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in dark complexioned, thin, spare, anæmic persons, with dark hair and eyes; in children who, during their first and second dentition, suffer from diarrhœa, flatulence, and who crave salted or smoked meats.

It is of service in *rachitis* when the child is emaciated, unable to stand. The cranial bones are thin and brittle. The fontanelles remain open, or reopen after having been closed. Dentition is delayed and the child is slow in learning to walk. The abdomen is sunken and flabby. It is useful in *spinal curvature* when the back is weak and is unable to support the body. It frequently controls *anæmia* and *mal-nutrition*, in those

who grow too rapidly, as is observed in girls at puberty, where there is a tendency for the bones to soften, or the spine to curve. This condition may result from rapid child bearing, prolonged lactation or profuse menstruation, and the remedy is to be studied in such cases.

It is indicated in the *headaches* of *school girls*, who are anæmic and suffer from *flatulent dyspepsia* which is worse after eating. They suffer at times from grief and disappointed love affairs, and there is an involuntary sighing.

It should be thought of in cases of *non-union* of the *fragments* following *fractures*, and in *rheumatism* dependent upon cold weather.

The patient is worse in damp, cold, changeable weather and from east winds. He feels his complaints more while thinking of them, being relieved in warm, dry, summer weather.

Compare.—*Calcarea fluorica*, *Calcarea carbonica*.

CALCAREA PICRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Calcium picrate. This is a reddish-brown to yellow powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij. *Homœo.*, 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of circumscribed *inflammation* of the *auditory canal*, frequently bringing relief when *Hepar sulphur.*, and *Picric acid* have failed.

CALCAREA RENALIS.

Description.—The renal calculi are used, both phosphatic and uric. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—1x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is said to relieve *renal calculi* and *gravel*, and to prevent the formation of tartar upon the teeth. (Rigg's Disease.)

Compare.—*Berberis vulgaris*.

CALCAREA SULPHURICA.

Description.—Sulphate of Calcium is a fine, white, crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Calcii Sulphas Exsiccatus. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *suppuration* when the pus has found a vent, the infiltration has subsided but the discharge continues.

It is of service in *eccema* and *glandular swellings*. The eruption has yellowish scales and there are many pimples and points of suppuration. The glands are enlarged and hard. It should be thought of in cases that are discharging pus.

Compare.—*Hepar sulphuris*, *Silicea*.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Marigold. *Habitat*, Europe, but now cultivated in gardens elsewhere. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh leaves and flowers. Dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Calendula, Tinctura Calendulæ. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent has been extensively employed for its *local* influence in *lacerated wounds* and *open sores*, where it relieves the

pain and soreness and favors phagocytosis and healing. Diluted it is of great service when applied to inflammation and *erosions* of the cervix of the uterus.

Helmuth, speaking of the treatment of *carbuncles*, says, "Of late I have adopted a treatment which has been so successful that I have been surprised at the results. It consists in applying over the parts four thicknesses of lint saturated with a solution of *Calendula* one part to six of water, over this apply an oil silk and when it is dry to be resaturated with the *Calendula* solution." In connection with this he administered five grains of the 3x of *Arsenicium alb.* every two hours.

It has a reputation as a *hemostatic* following the extraction of a tooth.

It has been employed internally, when there was a tendency to take cold especially during damp weather.

Compare.—*Arnica, Bellis perennis, Hypericum, Hamamelis.*

CALOTROPIS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Asclepiadaceæ. Synonyms, Calotropis Gigantea, Madar. Habitat, East Indies. Preparations.*—The mother tincture is prepared from the dried bark. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *secondary syphilis*. Under the influence of this remedy the ulcers heal and the skin becomes clear. The patient is anæmic.

It is also of service in *leprosy* and *elephantiasis*.

Compare.—*Kali hydroiodicum, Natrum hydroiodicum, Mercurius.*

CALTHA PALUSTRIS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Ranunculaceæ. Common Name, Cowslip. Habitat, America. Preparations.* — The

mother tincture is prepared from the entire fresh plant. Dilutions from the tincture. Dosage.—Tincture and dilutions, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *pemphigus*. The bullæ are surrounded by a ring, and are attended by itching. On the third day they are transformed into crusts. It also has some reputation in uterine cancer.

CAMPHORA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lauraceæ. *Common Name*, Camphor. *Habitat*, Asia. Sublimed from a solution obtained by boiling in water parts of the camphor tree or camphor laurel. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture, triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Camphora, Aqua Camphoræ, Spiritus Camphoræ. **Dosage.**—Spiritus Camphoræ is the same as the mother tincture; dose, ℥ v-xx. *Homæo.*, Ix.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin produces redness of the surface and induces a local sedative effect. Taken internally in medium doses it causes vertigo, confusion of ideas, delirium and stupor, which are accompanied with epileptiform convulsions and maniacal excitement. The reflexes are lowered, there is great muscular weakness and cramps in the calves of the legs. The heart's action is weakened, there is great prostration and coldness of the body, a sensation as if a cold wind were blowing against the various parts, there is profound collapse with feeble pulse. There is strangury and retention of the urine. It has an anaphrodisiac influence and has been employed in nymphomania, satyriasis and erotomania.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the early stages of *acute colds* and *coryzas*, when the subject is still chilly, when it may be administered internally or by inhalation, also in chronic paroxysmal coryza, when there is a sensation of chilliness com-

plained of with soreness and aching in the muscles, sneezing and either a dryness of the nostrils or a fluent discharge with a feeling as if cold air were passing over the mucous membrane when breathing.

It is an important remedy in *Asiatic cholera* and kindred troubles that are characterized by sudden sinking of the body. The face is pale and blue, the lips are livid, and there is purging and vomiting.

The patient is restless, anxious, but cannot bear to be covered. Also in *cholera infantum*, when there is an early complete collapse with cold sweat on the face and a cold blue surface. The voice is weak and hoarse, and the infant is almost unconscious. The stools are without pain.

It should be remembered in *choleric catarrhal* diseases in general, when the surface of the body is cold to the touch but he cannot bear to be covered. The patient is in a state of collapse, irritable and mentally weak. The prostration comes suddenly and increases rapidly, and then has relief from a profuse sweat. If it is a catarrhal fever the patient often complains of a general soreness as if beaten.

It is a most important remedy in *retrocession of measles* and *scarlatina* when the face is pale, cold and hippocratic, the child is restless and will not tolerate any covers.

It is of service in the ill effects of *shock* from an injury when its cardinal indications are present.

It is an important remedy in *sunstroke*, when there are the general characteristic symptoms of the remedy present with constrictive pains and throbbing in the cerebellum.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Veratrum album*.

CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA.

Description.—Monobromated Camphor comes in colorless, prismatic needles or scales, of mild camphoraceous odor and taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.* Triturations. *U. S. P.*, Camphora monobromata. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a hypnotic, nervous

sedative and a gastric irritant. When given to men in large doses it has produced epileptiform convulsions; in the lower animals there is a weakness of the muscular system resulting in paralysis, stupor and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in cases of *cerebral congestion* with *nervous erethism*, and in *headaches* that result from mental excitement, excessive study, and reflex causes; also in cases of *cerebral anemia*, with coldness, torpor and debility; and headaches from anemia, with sleeplessness.

It is useful in *epileptiform*, *hysterical* and *choreic spasms* with coldness of the body and extremities, with cramps, trembling, nervous excitability, *insomnia* and visual delusions. It relieves cases of *sexual erethism* with spasmodic painful erections and nightly emissions, when there is a degree of hysteria present with the sexual irritation; also irregular heart's action and palpitation of the heart dependent upon reflex causes.

It has relieved cases of *paralysis agitans*, *chorea* and *insomnia* when given in doses of from 3 to 12 grs.

CANCHALAGUA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gentianaceæ. *Common Name*, Centaury of Chili. *Habitat*, California. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture is prepared from the dried plant in flower. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture from 5 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in influenza and in severe cases of *intermittent fever* of the tertian type, as is observed in hot climates. There is a general bruised feeling, and soreness all over the body, especially of the lower extremities. The chill is general, and the paroxysm is attended with nausea and vomiting. The skin presents a wrinkled, corrugated appearance. *Leprosy*.

CANNABIS INDICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Urticaceæ. *Common Name*, Indian hemp. *Habitat*, Persia and Northern India, and is cultivated in many other countries. *Preparations*.—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture is prepared from the dry herb-tops imported from India. Dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Fluidextractum Cannabis Indicæ, Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ. *Dosage*.—Of the mother tincture, ℥ x-xxx. Of the fluid extract, ℥ j-v. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a vaso-motor and cerebro-spinal stimulant, increasing the arterial tension, the intellectual and motor activity. It depresses sensation, and while it has not the power of starting uterine contraction, it does increase the energy of the uterine fibre. Physiological doses give rise to a form of intoxication, during which the ideas come so rapidly that the victim believes that time is passing slowly and minutes appear to be hours or days, a short distance appearing to be a long way. He has a sensation of a double consciousness. Sight and hearing are more acute, the pupils dilated. Later anæsthesia appears, the reflexes are lowered, and sleep and coma are present in proportion to the dose. Its after effects are headache, vertigo, dullness, forgetfulness and mental confusion. There is anæsthesia of the skin and diuresis. Death has never been observed from it, but overstimulation produces impotence and mental weakness.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is an exaltation of the senses, with *hallucinations* and *imagination* of all forms. Time appears interminable. He is *apprehensive* of *approaching death*, of *becoming insane*, *double consciousness*; fixed ideas. Forgets what she is about, is very absent minded. There are violent shocks that pass through the brain, like a crash or explosion, that occurs during sleep. The natural tendencies of the patient are exaggerated, the mild and gentle become more pleasant and agreeable, while the irritable become cross, vicious and violent.

It should be thought of in *hallucinations*, when the patient has innumerable imaginations of all forms and delusions concerning time and space, when a few seconds seem an age and a few feet a great distance.

It is of service in *headache*, these may be uræmic or migrain in type. The pain is severe and agonizing, renders the patient delirious or unconscious. There is a sensation as though the top of the head were opening and shutting or as if it were being lifted and raised up.

It should be thought of in the insomnia of the aged when there is restlessness, melancholia, neuralgia and *hæmicrania*.

It is of service in functional derangements of the *stomach* when accompanied by ravenous hunger and severe pain.

It should be remembered in *hyperæsthetic* conditions of the genital organs; in the female when there is present an increased sexual desire and hysteria during the menstrual period and in the male a condition of priapism and spermatorrhœa while suffering with gonorrhœa.

It is employed to relieve the *lightening pains* of *locomotor ataxia* and the tremor of *paralysis agitans*.

It is an important remedy during *menstruation* in hysterical, emotional patients, when there are spasmodic neuralgic pains, and the menses are preceded, attended, or followed by an unusual sexual desire.

It has relieved the tendency to *nightmare* and dreams of a horrid character.

Compare.—*Valeriana, Stramonium, Zincum.*

CANNABIS SATIVA.

Description.—*Natural Order.* Urticaceæ. *Common Name,* Hemp. *Habitat,* Asia, but cultivated in many countries. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture of the fresh blooming herb-tops, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ x-xxx. *Homœo.* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is quite similar to the *Cannabis Indica* in many particulars. It contains a greater

amount of potassium nitrate than does the latter and this has a more positive action upon the urinary organs. The Cannabis Indica contains a greater amount of the hashish which produces greater mental disturbance. It produces more smarting and burning in the urethra than does Cantharis but less tenesmus.

It acts upon the mucous membrane of the urinary tract producing irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane, very similar to that of specific urethritis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urethritis* during the inflammatory stages, when the urethra is sensitive to touch or pressure. He cannot walk with the legs close together as it causes pain in the urethra. The pains extend posteriorly along the urethra when urinating. The desire to urinate is frequent.

It should be studied in *chronic gonorrhœa* with *sexual hyperæsthesia*, *chordee priapism* and *spermatorrhœo*.

It should be remembered in irritable states of the bladder and *cystitis* when there is strangury and painful urination with burning and scalding.

It has been employed to remove corneal opacities following ophthalmia in scrofulous subjects.

Compare.—*Copaiba*, *Cantharis*, *Terebinthina*, *Euphrasia*.

CANTHARIS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Spanish Fly. A golden yellow fly of the Order, Coleoptera and the Family, Vesicantia.

Preparations.—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture of the carefully selected insects, and dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Cantharis, Ceratum Cantharidis, Collodium Cantharidatum, Tinctura Cantharidis. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, Of the mother tincture, (℥₄₀), ℥ ¼-v. *U. S. P.*, Tinctura Cantharidis (℥₂₀), ℥ j-xx. Same as mother tincture.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin produces a burning pain, hyperæmia, vesicles which tend to coalesce, and if the action is continued will terminate in

sloughing and ulceration. When applied to the chest, the lungs beneath become pale and anæmic, while if it is long continued the pleura will show inflammatory changes. If it is applied to the abdomen for a prolonged period peritonitis will result. When taken internally it has power of causing irritation of the stomach, gastroenteritis, nausea, vomiting and purging. It passes into the blood and is excreted by the kidneys, producing congestion of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder. The urine may be suppressed or voided frequently, when it is apt to contain albumen and at times blood. There is pain and aching in the renal region, in the bladder, urethra and glans penis with priapism. The autopsy in fatal cases shows inflammatory changes in the intestinal tract with hyperæmia of the kidneys and bladder.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated the *animal passions* are usually excited; there is a state of irritation in various tissues, pains that are sharp, burning, lancinating, are felt in various parts. The slightest touch aggravates the mental symptoms, the patient becomes angry, and this develops into a paroxysm of rage.

It should be remembered in *acute mania*. When this is dependent upon an irritation of the genital organs, it is an amorous type of frenzy. There is an intense desire for sexual intercourse, and may be observed in either sex, nymphomania or satyriasis. There may be nocturnal emissions.

It is useful in the *dysuria* of old men when there is weakness and paralysis of the sphincter of the bladder; with pain and frequent desire to pass the urine. At times there is intense burning, cutting, scalding sensation of the urethra. In aged women we have much the same group of symptoms with frequent desire to pass the urine and an inability to do so.

It is to be remembered in *cystitis* and *irritation* of the *bladder* when there is a constant desire to pass the urine, there is violent tenesmus and pain in the bladder, with cutting pains in the urethra and ineffectual efforts to urinate. It should also be

remembered in acute and chronic nephritis, acute cases that follow scarlatina. It is also of service in the uræmic condition when the patient is stuporous or delirious.

In the more chronic type it is of service, especially if there is *hæmaturia*, or it is dependent upon an excess of alcohol. The urine is usually scanty, highly albuminous, urination is painful and difficult, there is dropsy, gastric irritability, delirium, coma, drawing, tearing pains and sensitiveness in the renal region with thirst. In these cases drop doses of the tincture or lower potency answer well.

It is to be thought of as a paliative in *renal calculi* when there is pain in the region of the kidneys, loin and abdomen, when the bladder symptoms of the remedy are present; also in the bladder symptoms of children and the boy finds relief from pulling the penis.

It is an important remedy in *gonorrhœa* when there is the most intense suffering, sexual excitement, and chordee, with the constant distress in the bladder and more or less blood in the discharge.

It is to be thought of in diseases of *women* when menstruation is early, the flow is dark, the breasts are sore, the ovaries are inflamed and extremely sensitive to touch, the pain is described as burning, all the symptoms are worse during menstruation. It may be a puerperal metritis with mania or of the sexual type.

In *pharyngitis* and *diphtheria* it is of service, when a sensation of burning is a prominent symptom, the throat feels as if on fire, the parts are hypersensitive and the food and drink are ejected when swallowing is attempted.

It has been employed in *pleurisy* when there is a profuse serous exudate, with dyspnœa, cough, palpitation of the heart, a tendency to syncope and a sensation of extreme heat and burning in the chest. The perspiration is profuse and the urine is scanty.

It is indicated in *enteritis* when the stools have the appearance of scrapings of the mucous membrane. The stool may contain much blood and its passage is attended with great tenes-

mus. The abdomen is distended, and is very sensitive to pressure. There is a sensation of burning referred to the rectum and abdominal cavity that appears to start posterior to the bladder. Much the same group of symptoms demands it in dysentery.

Remember it in *vesicular erysipelas* when there is redness, burning, biting heat, that is often associated with nephritis.

It has been employed in *eczema*, *elephantiasis* and *pemphigus* when the surface is sore and burning and there is vesication.

It is an important remedy in inflammation of the *cellular tissue* when the parts are hard, painful and there is a sensation of burning; *Apis*, has stinging.

It has been employed locally and internally in burns and inflammation of the eyes (locally one part to forty); also in burns in general.

Compare.—*Terebinthina*, *Apis*.

CAPSICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Capsicum annum*, Cayenne Pepper. *Habitat*, tropical America and Asia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture prepared of the ripe, dried fruit; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Capsicum Fluidextractum Capsici*, *Oleoresina Capsici*, *Tinctura Capsici*. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, The mother tincture may be given in doses, η j-v. *U. S. P.*, The substance may be given, gr. j-x. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally is a rubeficient. There is a rapid determination of blood to the parts. Taken internally it causes vomiting, purging and mild inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels with dizziness and sense of intoxication and a feebleness of the nervous powers. It is eliminated by the kidneys.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a general enfeebled atonic condition. The patient is fat, unclean, dreads the open

air, is indolent, the muscular fibres are relaxed and weakened; they are usually old persons who are debilitated by disease and who react badly; the vital forces are reduced.

It should be remembered in *acute alcoholism* and *delirium tremens* and in those who are attempting to abstain from stimulants, when the digestive powers are weak and the absorption of food or medicine is practically stopped. In these cases 10 to 15 drops of the tincture in a cup of hot beef tea or other hot liquid food is of the greatest service. If this is persisted in, it will help greatly in overcoming the desire for alcoholic stimulants. For the cardiac weakness that attends *delirium tremens*, it is most useful, as it assists in quieting the stomach and promoting sleep.

It is a most useful remedy in *atonic dyspepsia* and flatulent colic, such as is observed in alcoholics, there is a sensation of burning referred to the stomach and the whole digestive system appears to be in an atonic condition.

It is useful in *diarrhœa* and *dysentery*, when the stools are frequent, small, consist of mucus and blood; there is tenesmus of both the rectum and bladder and excessive burning in the anus. Following the stool there is pain in the back and thirst, but drinking cold water causes chilliness and shivering.

It should be studied in *malarial fever* when the liver and the spleen are enlarged, especially if the spleen is sensitive, swollen, indurated and large amounts of quinine have been employed. In the acute cases the chill begins in the back, between the scapulae or in the lumbar region. There is great thirst during the chill and every drink is followed by a shudder.

It has been found of great service in acute inflammatory conditions of the *pharynx* and *larynx*. When the parts present a relaxed appearance, are of a purplish color and a sensation of burning is complained of. The uvula is enlarged, œdematous; diphtheria, tonsilitis and scarlet fever may present many features that remind one of this remedy. Many employ it both internally and as a gargle.

It has been employed in *phlegmonous inflammation* when it is deep seated and abscesses are threatened. This may be of

the lungs when the blood count, local symptoms, the expectoration of putrid material and offensive breath are characteristic. It may be a suppuration of the middle ear with perforation of the ear drum, a thick yellow discharge of pus, with bursting headache and chilliness.

It is also of service when an *abscess* of the *mastoid* is threatened. There is great tenderness and redness of the mastoid.

It has been employed in *nostalgia* (homesickness) in the typical Capsicum patient, red cheeks, insomnia, hot feeling in the fauces, crying and chilliness are the leading symptoms.

It has been useful in *gonorrhœa* with frequent and ineffectual efforts to urinate with tenesmus and strangury; there is distress in the region of the prostate with burning pains along the line of the urethra and chordee.

It has been employed in impotency when there is a general relaxation of the genital organs. It has some reputation in parenchymatous nephritis and pyelitis.

Compare.—*Apis, Cantharis, Croton tiglium.*

CARBO ANIMALIS.

Description.—*Common Name,* Animal Charcoal. It is the charred ox-hide leather as prepared according to Hahnemann.

Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions *U. S. P.*, Carbo Animalis Purificatus. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-iiij. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a general venous plethora and blueness of the skin and mucous surfaces, the veins are distended, and the hands and feet are blue and the patient is debilitated. It causes a copper colored eruption to appear over the body together with glandular induration and a putrescence of the fluids.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *aged* when there is a general enfeebled atonic condition with *venous engorgement*, the veins

are distended, the extremities and lips are blue; there is a general lack of vital heat, feet are cold, the patient has an aversion to the open cold air. The muscular system is relaxed and weakened. The patient is of the phlegmatic type and all the vital forces are reduced.

It should be remembered in *defective reaction* following prostrating disease. The patient is not convalescing properly and complains of coldness of the feet, there is a lack of vital heat, and an aversion to the open, cold, dry air. There are gastric disturbances, heartburn, offensive eructations and flatulence. If it is an elderly person the hands, feet and lips are blue, the veins are distended and there is great debility. The patient is sad, despondent and desires to be alone. The sweat stains yellow.

It is useful in *young scrofulous* subjects with enlargement and induration of the glands which are as hard as a stone. The patient is continually taking cold. There are frequently sharp darting pains complained of.

It should be thought of following *menstrual suppression*, when there is sadness and a desire to be alone. The menstruation always produces great exhaustion, there is general weakness and a sensation of goneness in the region of the stomach which is not relieved by eating.

It has been of service in *induration* of the *uterus* and *right ovary* especially. There is usually an offensive discharge from the vagina. The patient complains of a sensation of burning, tearing, heaviness and pressing downward.

It is useful in *cancer* of the *breast*, when there is but a hard nodule with stinging pains and later when the tissues about the nodule are blue and mottled and the axillary glands are enlarged and indurated and there is a burning, drawing pain through the chest.

It should be studied during the last stage of *pneumonia*, *bronchitis* and *consumption*, when the expectoration is purulent and extremely offensive. The patient complains of great debility and a sensation of suffocation with burning or coldness in the chest.

It has been found of service in *coccygodynia* due to injury

which is of a neuralgic character. There is a sensation as though the coccyx was bruised, which becomes burning if the parts are touched.

It has been employed in *syphilis* with the copper colored eruption and buboes that have a blue color and those that have broken down but do not heal and discharge offensive watery fluid while the surrounding tissues are blue and indurated.

It has benefited patients and removed a *tendency to sprains* and *strains*.

Compare.—*Carbo vegetabilis, Conium, Hydrastis Canadensis.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Description.—*Common Name,* Charcoal. Hahnemann employed the charcoal of birch wood; in some of the provings of others that of the red beech was used. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Carbo ligni. **Dosage.**—The substance may be given from 10 grains to 2 drachms. Triturations and dilutions as usual. 3x to 12x.

Physiological Action.—This agent has the property of absorbing gases which it does to an extent varying with the grade of charcoal and the gas absorbed. Generally speaking 1 volume of charcoal will absorb 10 volumes of oxygen, 35 volumes of carbonic acid gas, 55 volumes of hydrogen sulphide and 100 volumes of ammonia. Lethal doses cause a præcordial distress, suffocation, hippocratic countenance, icy coldness of the body, blueness, collapse and death. The blood is disorganized and a sepsis results that is similar to a low grade of ulceration and inflammation. The lymphatics are inactive and the glands are enlarged and a degeneration resulting in ulceration and supuration follows. There is a general torpor, chilly creeping sensation and finally an icy coldness with cyanosis; the natural secretions are deteriorated, the nervous forces are lowered, and there is a general sinking of the energies. The secretions of the mucous surfaces are increased with marked acidity and fermentation. The bronchial secretions are also increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cachectic scrofulous persons* who do not react well to disease. There are indications of *imperfect oxidation*, the skin is blue and the extremities are cold. The vitality is about exhausted and the patient is in a state of partial collapse and desires to be fanned. The digestion is impaired so that all food taken distresses the patient and there is an excessive accumulation of gas in the stomach, and the patient is exhausted as a result of loss of vital fluids, hæmorrhages, sweats, diarrhœas and seminal losses.

It is of service in the *stage of collapse* that is observed in different diseases, the patient faints and desires to be fanned constantly. The exhalations and discharges from the patient are fœtid. There is an *imperfect oxidation* of the blood, the veins are distended and livid, the patient is blue and there is blueness and coldness of the extremities, especially the knees.

It is to be thought of in *fermentative dyspepsia*. There is an atonic condition, the slightest food disagrees and causes the stomach to become distended with gas to such an extent that it is distressing. The gas exhibits an offensive taste and odor. There is complete loss of appetite, and often a history of an over indulgence in rich food and debauchery. There is a dislike for meats, fat foods and milk, and the stomach refuses to digest the simplest articles of diet. This condition is often accompanied by diarrhœa rather than by constipation. The patient gives indications of defective circulation and imperfect oxidation.

It should be remembered in the *acid stage of chronic gastric catarrh*. The patient complains of heart-burn with coldness of the surface of the body and feeble pulse, there is flatulence, sour and rancid eructations, faintness and a sensation of burning is referred to the stomach. This may extend to the back, many of these patients eat hurriedly when tired.

There is a *diarrhœa* in which it is often of service. The stools are of a brown color, are watery, slimy and have a putrid cadaverous odor. They show partially digested food, are painless and are attended with much flatulence. The abdomen is

markedly distended, this is partially relieved by belching and the passing of flatus.

It has been of service in relieving the symptoms attending *dilation* of the *colon* and *bulimia*. It has assisted in relieving certain of the dyspeptic symptoms that attend carcinoma of the stomach.

It has been found of service in respiratory diseases. The *bronchitis* of the aged when the expectoration is profuse, yellow, fœtid and yet difficult to raise, there is dyspnœa, rattling, and a sensation of burning in the chest and indications of an impaired circulation, and digestive disturbance, also *chronic aphonia*, with a sensation of great roughness of the larynx with a deep rough voice which fails on the slightest exertion. There is a sensation of weakness, fatigue and burning of the chest.

It is an important remedy in diseases of the *spleen*, when the general indications of the remedy are present.

It has helped in cases of *typhoid fever* when you had about given up. The patient is in a state of collapse, there is stupor from which they cannot be aroused, the eyes are lustreless, the face sunken, cold and hypocratic. The circulation is greatly impaired, the body is purple. There is bleeding from the orifices. The stool contains blood. There is distension of the abdomen and rumbling of gases. The whole picture is one of torpor.

Compare.—*Lycopodium, Veratrum album, Carbolic acid.*

CARBONEUM OXYGENISATUM.

Description.—*Common Names,* Carbon Monoxide, Carbonous oxide. This is a combustible gas, which is soluble in water.

Preparations.—The tincture is made from a saturated aqueous solution; dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Dilutions as usual.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *herpes zoster* and *pemphigus*. There are vesicles along the course of the nerves.

It is of service in *trismus*, when the jaws are firmly closed

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron.*

CARBONEUM SULPHURATUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Carbon Disulphide, Bisulphide of Carbon. It is a very mobile, colorless, highly refractive liquid. When impure it has a repulsive, fœtid odor. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Carbonei disulphidum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Carbon disulphide, ℥ ss-j.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *Meniere's disease*. There is ringing in the ears and loss of hearing. Also in *sciatica* when the pains are flying in character and are accompanied by cramps and formication.

In *retinal engorgement* it is of service; the vision is impaired, things seeming to be in a fog.

Compare.—*Acidum salicylicum*, *Causticum*, *Benzoin*.

CARDUUS MARIANUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, St. Mary's Thistle. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture made from the ripe, whole seeds. Dilutions from this. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the liver producing congestion, enlargement and jaundice. The flow of the blood in the portal vein is retarded and many abdominal symptoms appear as a result. The enlargement of the liver is more in the transverse than in the vertical diameter. It acts as a laxative producing catarrhal discharges from the bowels. The spleen is enlarged and sensitive and there is hæmatemesis and diuresis.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is usually some affection of the *liver*, *spleen* or *kidneys* present.

The left lobe of the *liver* under palpation gives a feeling of

hardness and is sensitive to pressure. The pressure at this point causes oppressed breathing and cough. There may be pain referred to the liver, with scanty, high-colored urine, jaundice and œdema of the feet. The stools are hard and knotty and a condition of constipation may alternate with one of diarrhœa.

It should be thought of in *hyperœmia* and *congestion* of the *liver* when the face is sallow, the appetite is capricious, the patient is nervous, irritable, despondent, slightly jaundiced and complains of physical debility.

It has relieved many cases of *catarrhal jaundice*, when there is enlargement and tenderness of the left lobe of the liver, which if pressed upon causes oppressed breathing and cough. The gall-bladder is enlarged and tender.

It is of service in *hepatic cirrhosis* when the patient is sad, depressed and hypochondriacal. There is a dull pain in the forehead over the eyes or in the temple, with want of appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, great nausea and vomiting of a sour green fluid. The liver, especially the left lobe, is enlarged and painful; constipation may alternate with diarrhœa. The stools are usually brown and the urine a golden color. The respirations are asthmatic. There is a severe cough so that the patient is obliged to sit up in bed. The expectoration is thick and tough and may consist of pure blood. There are stitching pains in the right side that may attend jaundice or gall stones.

It is an important remedy in *hepatogenous dyspepsia*, when the patient is sad, depressed and hypochondriacal. There is vertigo and a sensation of heaviness and dullness over the eyes and in the temples, with a bitter taste in the mouth and want of appetite with nausea and vomiting of a sour green fluid. The liver is enlarged and sensitive to touch. The urine contains bile. The stools may be hard, brown or knotty, or they may be soft, thin, yellow or of a light gray color.

It has been extensively employed when in connection with disease of the liver, the spleen is sensitive, and there are stitching pains in this region with hæmatemesis.

Compare.—*Chionanthus*, *Hydrastis*, *Ceanothus*.

CARLSBAD SALT.

Description.—The salt is obtained by evaporating the water from the hot springs of Carlsbad. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x-6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *hepatic derangement* with obesity or diabetes. The bowels are *constipated*, and only move when there is much abdominal force. The tongue is coated white and there is a sour taste in the mouth.

Compare.—*Leptandrin, Carduus marianus.*

CASCARA SAGRADA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Rhamnaceæ. *Synonyms*, Rhamnus Purshiana, Chittem bark. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Rhamnus Purshiana, Fluidextractum Rhamni Purshianæ. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered bark, gr. v; of the fluid extract, ℥ 10-60; the solid extract in 2 to 3 grain doses.

Physiological Action.—This agent stimulates the secretions of the intestinal tract, increases peristaltic action and relieves constipation by restoring the tonicity of the bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is of service in *constipation* when it is attended with foul breath, a broad flabby tongue, and headache; also in *rheumatism* that is attended with constipation.

CASCARILLA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Synonym*, Croton Elentheria. *Habitat*, Bahama Islands. **Preparations.**—

Tincture from the dried bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the bark, gr. xx-xl. Of the mother tincture, from 1 to 4 fluid drachms may be given.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is employed in *dyspepsia* when there is hunger following the meals, in chronic diarrhœa that alternates with constipation, when the stools are hard and lumpy, attended with backache and debility. There is flatulence and pain in the rectum.

Compare.—*Sepia*, *Carbo animalis*.

CASTANEA VESCA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cupuliferæ. *Common Name*, Chestnut, American Chestnut. *Habitat*, North America. The European chestnut differs slightly from the American tree.

Preparations.—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh leaves. Dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *pertussis*, during the early stages, when the cough is severe, spasmodic, and dry.

Compare.—*Naphthalin*, *Drosera*, *Ipecacuanha*.

CASTOR EQUI.

Description.—"This is a blackish excrescence, found on the inner side of the fore and hind legs of the horse, above the knee and below the hock joints." **Preparations.**—Triturations; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the relief of *cracked* and *ulcerated nipples*. There is a swelling and violent itching of the breasts.

Compare.—*Graphites*, *Hippomanes*.

CASTOREUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Castor, Beaver. The follicles connected with the external genital organs of the beaver (*Class*, Mammalia, and *Order*, Rodentia), which contain a thick fluid secretion, are used. **Preparations.**—Triturations from the dry secretion, and dilutions made from the trituration. **Dosage.**—Of the crude substance, gr. x-xx. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts very much as does Moschus.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of nervous, hysterical women who are greatly prostrated as the result of some exhausting disease; or they are irritable and weak, as the result of exhausting sweats, and are "pretty near" the hysterics.

They are constantly yawning, cannot endure the daylight, are discontented with everything, have frightful dreams, with a tearing, pressing *headache* and soreness of the scalp, which is frequently relieved by firm pressure and rubbing.

The menses are premature, are attended with pain, which commences in the thigh and extends to the back and abdomen, with associated pallor and cold sweats. The stools are bloody, whitish, or consist of green mucus, are preceded by cutting colic, which is relieved from pressure and bending forward. There is a sensation of burning in the anus.

Compare.—*Moschus*, *Asafætida*.

CATARIA NEPETA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatae. *Common Names*, Catnip, Catmint. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—A tincture prepared from the tops of the fresh plant in flower is used. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the abdominal complaints of children, when there is abdominal pain and colic, with constant flexion of the thighs, twisting of the body, and crying.

It is also employed in *flatulent colic*, *nervous headache*, *hysteria*, and nervous irritability of adults.

Compare.—*Chamomilla*.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Berberidaceæ. *Common Name*, Blue Cohosh. *Habitat*, United States. It contains a resinoid, Caulophyllin, and a glucoside, Leontin. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 3 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the uterus as an emmenagogue and paturifacient, also upon the muscles and small joints, where it produces a condition simulating rheumatism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in derangements of *females*. During the establishment of the menstrual function, it is of service when chorea, epilepsy, or hysteria appears. These may be dependent upon a suppression of the flow.

During *pregnancy* it is indicated when there are false pains with a threatened abortion, from uterine debility; when the habit of *aborting* has been established the victim is broken in health. There is a chronic acrid *leucorrhœa* which is exhausting.

There is great weakness in the upper eyelids, which are heavy and droop so that they must be raised with the finger. There are moth patches on the face.

During *labor* it is of service when the labor pains are short, irregular, spasmodic and tormenting. The os is rigid and delays labor. There are sharp pains in the cervix. Following labor it is of service when there are spasmodic labor pains across

the lower part of the abdomen. It also controls the *hæmorrhage* that follows hasty labors, and the passive hæmorrhage that accompanies abortions. The lochia is often protracted.

It is useful in acute and subacute *rheumatism* of the smaller joints, especially the hand.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga, Pulsatilla, Viburnum, Sabina.*

CAUSTICUM.

Description.—It is made according to Hahnemann by distilling from a paste made of freshly slaked lime and fused Bisulphate of Potash. Preparations.—Mother tincture, and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *Homœo.*, 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces congestion and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea, together with a paresis or paralysis of the vocal organs. There is paresis or paralysis of the sphincter vesicæ. There is an increase of the urinary solids.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in persons with dark hair and rigid fibre, who are scrofulous and subject to derangements of the respiratory and urinary tracts. They are sad and melancholy and are prone to look upon the dark side of every subject.

It is of service in *catarrhal states* of the respiratory tract, as *laryngo-tracheal catarrh*, when the voice is partially lost. There is a *hoarseness* which is worst during the morning and again in the evening. This may be attended by a cough which is violent and fatiguing and is accompanied with a sensation of pain down the trachea during each cough, at which time there is an involuntary passage of urine.

It is of service in *paralytic affections* of a single nerve, or part of the laryngeal, ocular, and sphincter muscles and as a result it becomes the remedy in *nocturnal enuresis*, as well as in involuntary urination, while sneezing, coughing, or blowing the nose. The urine passes so easily that he is not aware of it.

It is useful when the *urine* contains an excess of solids which may retard convalescence. It should be remembered in *azoturia*. It is also of service in scrofulous affections of the eye when there is dryness and *photophobia* as if there were grains of sand in them.

Compare.—*Gelsemium, Bromium, Spongia tosta.*

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rhamnaceæ. *Common Name*, New Jersey tea. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces enlargement, and tenderness of the spleen, later the liver is enlarged and the bowels are relieved by the flow of the bile.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *acute splenitis*, accompanied by severe pains and an increase in the area of splenic flatness.

It is of service in *chronic splenitis*, dependent upon malaria and the abuse of quinine when the patient feels worse during cold, damp weather. He is always chilly and dreads the cold.

It is useful in *sore mouth* following fever, in *chronic bronchitis*, and *leucorrhœa* when accompanied by an enlarged spleen.

Compare.—*Ferrum mur.*

CEDRON.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Simarubaceæ. *Habitat*, tropical America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent, through its influence upon the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nervous systems, produces a condition of cerebral congestion, which is followed by a febrile state resembling malaria.

THERAPEUTICS.

The attack, of whatever character, returns with clock-like regularity. There is pressing frontal *headache*, with severe, shooting pains over the left eye extending to the temple and occiput, as cases of *ciliary neuralgia* and *choroiditis* when the pain is distinctly periodical.

It is indicated in *miasmatic fevers*, in low, marshy regions, and warm seasons when the chill returns with clock-like regularity.

Compare.—*Cinchona*, *Natrum muriaticum*.

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Name*, Button-bush. *Habitat*, United States. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 10 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *intermittent fever*, rheumatic fever, and soreness of the flesh.

The patient is restless and tossed about; the joints of the fingers are lame and sore; there are griping pains in the lung and through the body and limbs; the bowels are loose and the stools are offensive.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

CEREUS BONPLANDII.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Cactaceæ. A variety of *Cereus Grandiflorus*. *Habitat*, tropical America. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh stems; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture from 10 to 30 drops may be given.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in occipital *headaches*, when the pain extends through the globe of the eye. Also in hypertrophy of the *heart*; when there are pains as though it were

pierced. There is great pain in the region of the heart, and tenderness of the pectoral muscles and cartilages of the chest.

Compare.—*Cactus grandiflorus*, *Spigelia*, *Kalmia latifolia*.

CEREUS SERPENTINUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cactaceæ. *Habitat*, South America. Preparations.—Mother tincture made from the fresh stems; and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the tincture, 3 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there are nightly *emissions* with dwindling of the sexual organs, pain in the testicles, and a sensation of pain and paralysis in the cardiac region.

CERIUM OXALICUM.

Description.—Oxalate of Cerium is a white granular powder, which is usually obtained from mineral "Cerite." Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Cerii Oxalas*. Dosage.—Of the substance, gr. j-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy through its action as a nerve sedative is indicated in gastric irritation and *vomiting* and especially reflex vomiting. It is indicated in the *nausca* and vomiting of pregnancy, hysteria, uterine disorders and displacements.

It should be thought of as a local gastric sedative in *pyrosis*, acid dyspepsia and *catarrhal gastritis*, especially if there are nervous complications.

It has been employed in spasmodic cough as *whooping cough* when attended with hæmorrhages, nausea and vomiting.

It is of service in *dysmenorrhœa* when attended with nausea and vomiting and the pains are colicky at first but are relieved when the flow is established.

Compare.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Kreosotum*, *Symphoricarpus*, *Bismuth subnitrate*.

CHAMOMILLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, *Matricaria Chamomilla*, Chamomile. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 20 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x to 12x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a hyperæsthesia in both the mental and physical sphere. It acts upon the stomach producing excessive acidity, nausea and vomiting. This acidity extends to the small intestines, producing an acid diarrhœa with excessive, green, watery stools and severe griping pains in the umbilical region. There is congestion of the liver with stitching pains in the hepatic region and vomiting of a bitter material.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is *over-sensitiveness to pain*, with *irritability* and *peevishness*, this applies to *adults* as well as to *children*. The pains drive them to despair and they cannot return a civil answer. If the subject is a child it is fretful, quiet only when carried, wants different things and becomes angered when refused, "too ugly to live." This is a most important remedy during *dentition* when the child is nervous, fretful, restless, intolerant to pain, insists on being carried and may have spasms, one cheek is red while the other is pale. The patients are subject to *diarrhœa*, the stools may be sour, charged with sulphuretted hydrogen and the passage has the appearance of the white of an egg mixed with greens. The patient is aggravated at night and from warmth.

It should be remembered in *neuralgia*, *carache*, *toothache*, and *headaches* when there is *intolerance to pain* and *heat*. The patient must have instant relief. This mental condition has rendered this remedy of service in helping to correct the *morphine* and *bromide habit* and the effects of the excessive use of green tea and coffee. It is a sheet anchor in overcoming the effects of *acute bilious attacks* and *fever*, *flatulent colic*, *in-*

digestion, menstrual colic, threatened miscarriage and suppression of milk that arise as the result of violent anger and vexation.

It is an important remedy in *uterine hæmorrhage* and *profuse menstruation* that is associated with bearing down and labor-like pains. The flow is dark, clotted, offensive and may be intermittent; there may be a constant oozing; however this is, it is the mental condition present and the patient is irritable, peevish and snaps at everybody. *During labor* it should be remembered when the pains are spasmodic and extend down the thighs. The os may be rigid; but the woman will not endure the pains another minute. They must be relieved at once. The same is true of *after pains*. While not usually considered in *rheumatism, neuralgia* or *paralytic* affections, it is of great service when there is numbness of the affected, painful parts; the pains are such as to render the patient wild and he will walk about in an agony and must have relief at once. You can rest assured if your patient is calm under severe suffering *Chamomilla* is not indicated.

Compare.—*Coffea cruda, Agaricus, Cina, Ignatia, Nuxvomica.*

CHAPARRO AMARGOSO.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy in the form of an infusion is employed by the Mexicans in *chronic diarrhæa* and *dysentery*.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Papaveraceæ. Common Name, Celandine. Habitat, Europe, but naturalized in America. Preparations.*—Mother tincture from the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the plant, gr. x-xxx; of the tincture, ℥ v-xx. *Homæo., 3x to 6x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent produces congestion and inflammation of the liver and jaundice; as a result of its action

on the liver, the digestive organs are deranged, while the kidneys show indication of degeneration. There is a catarrhal inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane. The lungs are congested, inflamed and hepatized, especially the right.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in irritable persons, *blonds* who are subject to *hepatic* and *gastric complaints*. There is a constant bruised, aching pain at the inferior angle of the right scapula. They complain of great debility, are drowsy after eating and desire to lie down. They are tired on the least exertion, feel sleepy, yawn, and are indisposed to make any effort. The bowels are often constipated, the stools are hard like balls. If diarrhoea is present it is either of a grayish or yellow color, is watery, pasty, slimy, or worse at night. There is sensitiveness in the hepatic region and about the right scapula. It is a right-sided remedy; and the ailments are aggravated or return at each change of the weather.

It is of service in cases of *jaundice*, *gall-stones* and *hepatitis* in all of which there is a bruised aching pain felt at the inferior angle of the right scapula, and pain either of an acute or dull character, in the hepatic region with tenderness of the liver. The stools may be soft and of a bright yellow color or light color and constipated.

It should be remembered in cases of *vertigo* that are aggravated when rising from the bed or from sitting, or when closing the eyes, feels as though he were falling forward. This is usually associated with jaundice and bilious vomiting.

It should be studied in the case of *headache* which is usually on the right side of the head and extends down the nape of the neck to the angle of the right scapula where it remains. There are usually indications of involvement of the liver. At times there are neuralgic pains over the right eye with tearing pains in and above the eyes. These pains are relieved after eating but return in a short time. There may be rigidity of the muscles of the neck and occiput associated with the hepatic congestion. There may be a catarrhal gastritis in which the tongue is broad

and coated. There is a bitter taste with a feeling of nausea and at times vomiting. There is pain in the region of the stomach that goes to the back and right scapula. The stomach disturbance is relieved temporarily by eating.

In the so-called "*bilious pneumonia*," *broncho pneumonia* and *pertussis*, it is frequently indicated. The cough is loose and rattling, the expectoration is profuse but difficult to raise. The cough causes severe pain of a racking character in the hepatic region.

There are bilious symptoms as indicated by the tendency to *jaundice*, vomiting of bile, and a slimy, yellow diarrhœa, with pain about the right shoulder and an excess of bronchial secretion, which is difficult to raise.

It is beneficial in *rheumatic arthritis* when associated with hepatic congestion. The kidneys show irritation, the urine shows casts and an excess of a dark brown color.

The patient feels worse during the *morning*, but is better during the evening, from warm drinks, and longs for milk.

Compare.—*Podophyllum, Iris, Leptandrin, Bryonia, Euonymus.*

CHELONE GLABRA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Scrofulariaceæ. Common Name, Balmony. Habitat, United States. Preparations.*—Mother tincture may be given from 1 to 2 fluid drachms. *Homœo., 2x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent through its action upon the liver is a cathartic with tonic effects. It is also an anthelmintic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *debility* from loss of tone of the digestive organs, liver, or from exhausting diseases. There is hepatic torpor with *pain* and *soreness* in the *left lobe* of the *liver* and jaundice. The pain extends downwards in a line from the hilus of the liver and the fundus of the uterus.

The feeble digestion is dependent upon lack of tone in the

stomach; with the jaundice there is loss of appetite, constipation and debility.

It is of service in *dumb ague* and in the *Quinine cachexia*, when it starts the secretions and removes the malaria cachexia.

It is indicated in dumb ague when there is an ill defined chill, aching, with fever and general distress.

In the form of an infusion it is employed as an enemata for the relief of pin worms.

Compare.—*China, Chenop., Cina, Helonias, Carduus marianus.*

CHENOPODIUM ANTHELMINTICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Chenopodiaceæ. Common Name, Wormseed. Habitat, tropical America, and naturalized throughout the United States. Preparations.*—Mother tincture from the fresh herb in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 10 to 30 drops. *Homœo., 3x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic doses produces all the symptoms of cerebral apoplexy, with a right hemiplegia with aphasia, stertorous breathing and a rattle as of a ball loose in the trachea.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is an intense *pain between the inferior angle of the right scapula and the spine*, also in *hæmicrania* when the pain is upon the right side of the head and is attended with roaring in the ears and a dimness of vision. The urine is copious and may be involuntary. It has been employed in cerebral apoplexy and hemiplegia. It has been employed extensively as a remedy for worms, and much of our knowledge of its toxic action is from the employment of large doses for this end.

The oil of *Chenopodium* has been employed extensively in the Orient, especially Singapore and Sumatra, against the *hookworm*.

In Sumatra it is extensively employed in the treatment of *roundworm, tapeworm and whipworm*.

There are two methods followed in those Oriental countries

in its administration. In one the patient is given but light diet for the evening meal and no breakfast; ten to sixteen minims of the oil are placed on sugar, and this divided into three portions, one of which is taken each hour; two hours later a large dose of castor oil and a full dose of chloroform is taken.

In the second method ten minims of the oil is given at a single dose in a capsule for three days, when a tablespoonful of castor oil is given. If these doses are followed there will not result the nephritis and paralysis that has resulted when people have taken an ounce and a half as a single dose.

Compare.—*Chelidonium majus*.

CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Pipsissewa. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture from the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Chimaphilla, Fluidextractum Chimaphillæ. **Dosage.**—Of fluid extract of Chimaphilla, ʒss-ij. *Homœo.*, 2x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a tonic exciting the appetite and assisting digestion. It is a diuretic, removing dropsical accumulation and relieving irritation of the urinary tract and kidneys.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in chronic diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract when the urine is scanty and contains a large amount ofropy muco-purulent sediment.

It is indicated in *hæmaturia*, *ischuria*, *dysuria* and *gonorrhœa* when there is urging to urinate, burning and scalding and straining following urination; also in acute prostatitis when there is loss of prostatic fluid with distress, as from a ball in the perineal region. The urine is often difficult to start, causing the patient to strain. If taken over a prolonged period it is said to reduce the size of the mammary glands and testicles.

The Indians employed it as a tonic diuretic, as well as for rheumatism and scrofulous disorders.

Compare.—*Borosma*, *Uva ursi*, *Pareira brava*.

CHININUM ARSENICOSUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Quiniæ Arsenias, Arsenate of Quinia. A white crystalline salt, produced by boiling arsenous acid and quinine in water. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. *Homœo.*, 2x to 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes, producing a low inflammatory condition; upon the blood and nervous system, producing symptoms of a periodic type, attended with great exhaustion and prostration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases characterized by great *weariness* and *prostration*.

The patient feels tired, he is anxious, irritable and complains of the head feeling full. This may be observed during a fever that is attended with great prostration, as in diphtheria and malignant scarlet fever. While the fever is continuous it is the highest at night. In *malarial fever* or the mixed type, it is of service while the chill is on during the forenoon; it is not a regular hour, nor does it always occur every day or every other day; it may close with perspiration or without it. The attacks are preceded by headache, yawning and stretching. Again, the malaria may appear as a periodical neuralgia or obscure neurosis.

It is to be remembered in diarrhœa; this may or may not be dependent upon malarial poisoning. The stools are painless, watery and usually very offensive. There is burning in the anus following the stool. The patient is emaciated, pale and greatly exhausted. It meets the chronic intestinal derangements of children who are debilitated from loss of fluid and poor nutrition. It is to be studied in *tubercular conditions*, when suffocative spells appear; there is a cold, clammy sweat over the body, with extreme thirst and anxiety. At times there is distress about the heart, which feels as though it would

stop. These attacks resemble angina pectoris and are attended with cyanosis and venous hyperæmia.

Compare.—*Chininum sulphuricum*, *Arsenicum album*.

CHININUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Quininae Sulphas, Sulphate of Quinia. It comes in very white, light silky, needle-shaped crystals, and is obtained from the cinchona bark by extraction with sulphuric acid. **Preparations.**—*Homoæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Quininae Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains, though larger doses are given by some. *Homoæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent externally and locally is an antiseptic, preventing putrefaction and fermentation by its power of destroying fungi and infusoria in solution of from $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{1000}$, dependent upon the organism, according to Binz when given in the proportion of 1 part to 20,000 of blood, the white cells in the vessels cease to migrate, small doses 2 to 3 grains increase the phagocytic power of the blood, while larger doses, more than four grains circulating in the blood, decrease this power; medicinal doses increase the number of red blood corpuscles, while toxic doses inhibit the oxygen bearing powers of the red corpuscles. Small doses increase the force and frequency of the heart's action, while large doses slow and weaken it, and in children often cause an intermittent pulse. Toxic doses paralyze the heart arresting it in systole; small doses elevate, while large doses depress cardiac action.

Taken internally it has a bitter taste even in a proportion of 1 to 10,000; under small doses the appetite and digestion are improved. The secretions from the salivary and gastro-intestinal glands are increased, peristalsis is stimulated and the blood supply to the stomach is increased. Large doses disturb the digestion, cause nausea with possibly vomiting and diarrhœa. It is absorbed from the stomach not from the intestines. Its presence may be detected in the urine fifteen minutes after the ingestion of a full dose, but it is many hours or

even days before it is finally excreted. Fully 90 per cent. can be recovered in the urine. Small doses stimulate the cerebrum, while large doses occasion cerebral congestion, a sensation of dizziness, fullness in the head and unconsciousness. Small doses slightly increase the respirations, while large doses depress the respiratory movements and death may be due to respiratory paralysis. This may be accompanied by paralysis of the heart and vagus.

It is a powerful antipyretic in malarial fever, but has little influence on the temperature in health. Excessive doses and the long continued use produce a group of symptoms known as "cinchonism," in which there is a sensation of fullness in the head, ringing or buzzing in the ears with a varying degree of deafness, headache, disturbance of the vision, vertigo, muscular weakness, at times delirium, enlarged spleen, a disposition to shiver, great debility, a periodicity which is well marked and frequently hæmaturia, while there are no indications that it is an abortifacient, it does appear to stimulate the uterine contractions after the inception of labor.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases that are characterized by a *periodicity* that is usually dependent upon a *malarial* infection when there is a distinct clear cut chill, fever, sweat, and apyrexia that returns with marked regularity. The type of the fever is not so important if the various stages are regular and well defined, the sweat is debilitating and relieves all the symptoms except the headache.

The beneficial influence of this remedy is not always in proportion to the size of the dose. A large dose may abort a chill if given during its course or the course of the fever, but is liable to increase the nervous erethism and the temperature, while small doses administered during the intermission from one to three hours preceding the attack or when the temperature is at its lowest point, will give positive results. When these patients relapse the cause is either an improper use of the remedy or the parasite has become immune to the remedy.

In these cases another remedy must be selected. Ehrlich tells us that an injection of neo-salvarsan will at once cure the patient.

In continued remittent fever and in intermittent fevers this remedy is indicated when the stages are clear cut. The remedy should be administered during the remissions. This is also true of congestive chills, of the more malignant type of malaria.

It should be thought of in *broxv ague*, *dumb ague* and *neuralgia* when of malarial origin. The pains return with marked regularity. The patient feels weak, nervous and exhausted and slight exercise produces palpitation of the heart. In some cases it is a spinal irritation that is complained of when there is great sensitiveness of the last cervical and dorsal vertebra to pressure, the pain extending to the head and neck.

It should be remembered in *diarrhœa* and *dysentery* in *malarial* subjects when the evacuations are copious and soft with borborygmi in the abdomen and abundant emissions of wind, pōp-like, the stool may be attended with cutting pain and contain much blood. High rectal injections of this agent in the strength of $\frac{1}{3000}$ are of service in amœbic dysentery as this agent destroys the amœba coli. As it produces hæmaturia it should be remembered in this condition.

It has been employed in *erythema scarlatiniforme*, especially when the eruption is over the head, neck and upper portion of the body. There is severe itching and prickling sensation and it is attended with marked desquamation of the skin, also in the erythema nodosum when the arthritic complications are more marked and the process is intermittent in character.

It is an important remedy in *Menier's vertigo*, the patient is worse from walking or standing, deafness and buzzing in the ears and more or less loss of consciousness. It should be remembered in nervous deafness when this is attended with ringing in the ears.

It is an important remedy in *suppurative nephritis* when the fever is intermittent in character, ushered in by severe chills and followed by profuse sweats.

Jousset gives it an important place in the *purulent diathesis*;

it is indicated when the regular return of chills and the difference between the morning and evening temperature give to the disease the aspect and type of an intermittent fever. In this case it should be given in the first trituration 1-grain dose, in a very short time, two hours or more, after the paroxysm.

Compare.—*Cinchona*, *Chininum arsenicosum*, *Eupatorium perf.*, *Eucalyptus*.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Oleaceæ. *Common Name*, Fringe tree. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 2 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in jaundice with acute congestion of the liver. There is distress in the right hypochondrium, and cramp-like pains in the abdomen. The bowels are constipated, the stools are of a clay color, the urine is dark, the tongue is coated and there is loss of appetite.

It is of service in *periodic neuralgia*, *neurasthenia*, and *bilious headaches*, in those suffering from liver derangements. The pain is in the forehead, chiefly over the eyes. The eyeballs are painful.

Compare.—*Chelidonium majus*, *Carduus Marianus*, *Podophyllum* and *Leptandra*.

CHLORALUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Chloral, Chloral hydrate. It is a dry, colorless, transparent, crystalline salt, obtained by passing chlorine through charcoal. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Chloral. **Dosage.**—Of the pure drug, gr. x-xx. *Homæo.*, 2x.

Physiological Action.—When applied to the mucous mem-

brane it is an irritant, causing reddening, burning pain and acute inflammation.

Internally it produces sleep, depresses the motor tract of the spinal cord, in toxic doses it decreases sensation. Large doses reduce the blood pressure. After death due to very large doses, the blood is found dark and grumous in appearance, the corpuscles are broken down. The respirations are not affected by moderate doses, under toxic doses the respirations become slower and slower until they stop in death. It tends to lower bodily temperature, in toxic doses markedly so. It is eliminated by the kidneys. The urine may contain blood.

It has but little influence over pain. If long continued it impairs the appetite, produces a bad taste in the mouth, a fœtid breath, fœtid fœcal discharges, it reduces the amount of the gastric and biliary secretions, increases the nervous phenomena for which it is usually prescribed, causes an eruption with irritation, ecchymosis and red rash of the skin with desquamation. It lowers both the mental and physical vigor.

It should not be employed in cases of feebleness with exhaustion when there is a tendency to stupor or coma or cerebral anæmia. It is contra-indicated in weak or fatty heart, especially with alcoholism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed as a *nervæ* sedative and produces a quiet, restful sleep in conditions of nervous excitability and great restlessness, as is observed in the noisy delirium of fevers, delirium tremens, acute mania, and in the paralysis of the insane.

It should be remembered in *chorea*, *hysteria*, *night terrors* of children, *insomnia* and *neuralgia*, when ten grains may be put in an ounce of water, a teaspoonful given every hour or less until relief is obtained.

It is employed by many in *urticaria*, *erythema* and *ecchymosis*. When there is violent stinging over the whole body, wheals come on suddenly after a chill. In these cases one grain is given every three hours.

It is of service in severe cases of *whooping cough* and in

spasmodic *asthma*, when dependent upon nerve irritation when it should be given in small doses repeated.

It is an important remedy in *puerperal convulsions* when it should be dissolved and carried high into the rectum which has been previously cleansed by a warm enema.

Compare.—*Belladonna, Opium.*

CHLORUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Chlorinum, Chlorine. This is a yellowish-green gas, which is soluble in water. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture is a 1 per cent. aqueous solution; dilutions are prepared from this. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *spasmodic affections* of the *glottis*, with suffocation and constriction. The face is purple, the eyes are staring and there is a cold perspiration.

Compare.—*Mephitis.*

CHOLESTERINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cholesterine. An inodorous insipid substance, coming in white shining unctuous scales. It occurs most abundantly in the bile and biliary calculi. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in obstinate *hepatic engorgements* when it is doubtful whether the condition is malignant or not. It is said to have cured *cancer* of the *liver*. It is also of service in *hepatic enlargement* with hepatic colic, dependent upon either gall stones or inspissated bile. The patient is cachectic, the skin is tawny, the conjunctivæ are yellow, and insomnia is present. It should be remembered in organic liver diseases when the commoner hepatics fail.

Compare.—*Carduus Marianus, Chelidonium majus, Chionanthus, Iris versicolor.*

CHROMIUM SULPHATE.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in from three to ten grain doses administered three times a day in *enlargement* of the *prostate*, enlargement of the thyroid gland, *exophthalmic goiter* with marked *tachycardia*. It also relieves the *neurasthenia* that is associated with many of these cases. It has appeared to benefit certain cases of *locomotor ataxia* especially when employed early in the case, as well as heartburn and *senile pruritus*, when associated in these cases.

CHRYSAROBINUM.

Description.—It comes as an orange-yellow powder, and is a neutral principle extracted from Goa Powder (a substance found in the wood of *Andira Araruba*, a Brazilian tree). **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Chryarobinum, Unguentum Chrysarobini. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is used successfully in *ringworm*, *acne rosacea*, *eczema* of the lower extremities that is attended with intense itching, profuse and offensive discharges.

It relieves *blepharitis*, *conjunctivitis*, and *keratitis*, also an *eczematous* condition about the ears.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Mercurius*, *Graphites*.

CICUTA VIROSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Water hemlock. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homœo.*, 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the cerebro-spinal system producing local and general spasms and paralysis. There are disturbances of the gastro-intestinal tract that are

attended with convulsions. There is burning and itching over the whole body.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those with a highly developed nervous system and who are subject to *nervous* and *neurotic manifestations*.

It should be remembered in *convulsions* which may be dependent upon an injury, concussion of the brain, worms, indigestion, during or following labor. The convulsions may be chorea like, epileptiform, tonic or clonic, there may be staring of the eyes, or jerking of the eyeballs and muscles of the face and even the whole body, the face is congested, hot and sweaty. There may be extreme opisthotonos or tetanic rigidity of the whole body. The eyes are fixed, the jaws set, there is frothing at the mouth and the whole picture simulates epilepsy. The spasms are often renewed by the slightest jar, noise, touch or following exhaustion.

It has been found of service in *puerperal convulsions* in which the breathing is spasmodic or suspended for a moment. The upper portion of the body is the most affected.

It should be studied in *cerebro-spinal fever* in which it has proven highly serviceable; poisoning by it has shown a hyperæmia of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord; it also has the characteristic petechia of this disease. There are convulsions followed by severe exhaustion. The head is retracted and the neck is rigid.

It has also proven of service in *tubercular meningitis*.

It is one of the remedies that has been found of service in *strabismus*, especially when it is *spasmodic* or *periodic*, and in those cases which occur following a fall or blow on the head.

It should be studied in cases of *spasm* of the *ærosophagus* due to worms or injuries of the parts. The patient cannot swallow and strangles when attempting it.

It should be remembered in diseases of the *skin*, especially in neurotic patients, in eczemas and pustular eruptions which form into thick yellow scales, on the face, head and other parts

of the body. These are attended with itching, burning and are made worse by touching the parts.

Compare.—*Hydrocyanic acid, Strychnia, Belladonna.*

CIMEX LECTULARIUS.

Description.—The bedbug is a well-known insect of the *Order Heteroptera* and *Family Cimicidæ*. **Preparations.**—The tincture is prepared from the live insects; and dilutions from the tincture. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 3x up.

TIHERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *intermittent fever* when there is a general chilliness which is worse while lying down. There are pains in all the joints, as though the tendons were too short. The patient feels weary and is inclined to stretch and swear. There is a violent headache in the frontal region. The bowels are constipated, while fæces are dry and in small balls.

Compare.—*Natron muriaticum, Opium, Plumbum metallicum.*

CIMICIFUGA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Ranunculacæ. Synonyms, Cimicifuga racemosa, Black snake-root, Black Cohosh. Habitat.* United States. The resin Cimicifugin or Macrotoin is obtained from the concentrated tincture by addition of water. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture is prepared from the fresh root; dilutions from the tincture. *U. S. P.*, Cimicifuga, Extractum Cimicifugæ, Fluidextractum Cimicifugæ, Tinctura Cimicifugæ. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, of the tincture, 5 to 30 drops. *U. S. P.*, Extract of Cimicifuga, gr. j-v; of the fluidextract, ℥ v-xx; of the tincture, 20 per cent., ℥ x-5j; Macrotoin, gr. ss-ij. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a general relaxation with dizziness, dimness of vision, tremors, slowing of the heart's action, weakness of the pulse, lowering of the arterial tension, gastric irritation and vomiting, the expectoration is free, there is perspiration, the subject is prostrated.

It causes an intense headache which is of a burning, tearing character, as if the skull was lifted up or a sensation as though the top of the head would fly off. The conjunctiva is injected and the face is flushed. It produces pains that are similar to those of rheumatism and neuralgia. These pains may involve the joints, but frequently they are referred to the muscles. It also has a marked action upon the mental sphere producing a sense of gloom and dejection, as if there was a dark pall over everything. With this there is a fear of death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *rheumatic, neuralgic and choreic disturbances* in *nervous hysterical patients*. There is muscular rheumatism as pleurodynia, lumbago and torticollis, when the muscles involved are extremely sore and tender, the belly of the muscle being most affected, also rheumatism of the muscles of the chest walls, aching of the deep muscles of the back, myalgia from severe colds, neuralgia from cold, rheumatic headaches, and ovarialgia.

It is to be studied in those cases of *acute catarrhal fevers, La Grippe* and *influenza* or acute inflammatory troubles of various characters when there is a tired feeling with aching and soreness of the muscles. These cases usually begin with a chill or chilliness which is followed with more or less fever and aching. It will be found a valuable agent in the relief of the cough which attends many of these cases.

The cough it relieves, may be due to a *bronchitis* or one that is reflex from uterine disturbances or nerve irritations, or rheumatic carditis and pericarditis, when there is the pain and mental conditions that are characteristic.

There may be *angina-pectoris* and functional irregularities of the heart from a reflex nerve disturbance.

It is a most important remedy in *rheumatic pharyngitis*. The pain is worse in the morning on first swallowing and better on repeated swallowing and after the meal.

It should be remembered in *chorca* dependent upon rheumatism and deranged uterine function, menstrual irregularities.

The menses may be delayed or suppressed. There is often an intense muscular aching preceding the menses; there may be a dysmenorrhœa of a congestive type.

There are shooting, darting pains through the pelvis and a bearing down sensation. We have no remedy that is so frequently indicated in hysterical epileptic conditions at the menstrual period, with hypochondriacal melancholia and congestive dysmenorrhœa at this time, as this one.

During *pregnancy* it is of service when there is nausea, restlessness and insomnia. If given during this time it is thought by many to prepare the woman for a short, easy, uncomplicated labor. Given during labor it increases the expulsive pains, while the rheumatic, nagging neuralgic pains are quieted. It assists in relieving the false labor pains and the tendency to an abortion at the third month. During labor it is indicated when the patient shivers, is nervous and may pass into convulsions. It relieves the infra-mammary pains that are observed in those suffering from uterine and ovarian derangement. It should be remembered in mental depressions when the patient complains of rheumatic pains and there is uterine disease.

It should be studied in cases of *general paresis*, when the patient is weak, tremulous, particularly during the melancholic stage of the disease.

It is an important remedy in *headache*. This may be rheumatic in origin as from a draft, neuralgic or reflex due to a uterine disturbance or menstruation. The headache often begins at the vertex or down the spine. It is usually worse from bending the head forward, due to the rigidity of the muscles of the neck. Accompanying the neuralgic headache there may be a sensation as though the top of the head would fly off or was lifted up.

Compare.—*Caulophyllum*, *Pulsatilla*, *Lilium tigrinum*.

CINA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Synonyms*, *Artemisia maritima*, *Santonica*, *Wormseed*. *Habitat*, Barbary and the Levant. Its active principle is *Santonin*. **Prepara-**

tions.—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the dried flowers; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Santonica. **Dosage.**—Of the flowers, 10 to 30 grains. Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces pallor of the skin, with blue rings about the eyes, xanthopsia, colicky pains in the abdomen, diarrhœa, and indications of intestinal irritation; insensibility and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated in those who present a *pale, sickly* looking face, with *dark rings about the eyes*. The child is fretful and cross, desires to be carried, but this gives no relief; it will not be reconciled, and though weak and cross, it is obstinate and strikes in anger at every one near it.

It should be remembered in those who are suffering from the presence of round, seat or pin *worms*; the child is fretful, has a ravenous appetite and swollen abdomen; there is itching of the nose and anus, frequent micturition, restless sleep and twitching of various parts of the body. This remedy will relieve this group of symptoms whether worms are present or not.

It is to be studied in *convulsions* when they are dependent upon ascarides, as well as twitching of the muscles of the face and about the eyes. At times the whole face is burning hot, or one cheek is red and hot and the other is pale, and there is a disordered stomach and bowels. The twitching about the face and symptoms of intestinal irritation have led to its use in chorea.

It should be remembered in *whooping-cough* that has fully developed, in the case of large, fat, rosy, scrofulous children, who present the mental characteristics of this remedy and *swallow* after coughing. It has relieved *broncho-pneumonia*, when in connection with the crossness there was this swallowing after coughing.

In nocturnal *enuresis* it is of service when in connection with the mental picture, the urine is white and becomes quickly

turbid. There may be involuntary urination during the day. There is a ravenous hunger that occurs after the meal; in other cases a watery diarrhœa, the stools contain pieces of white mucus like popped corn. These conditions are frequently associated with worms.

Compare.—*Chamomilla, Ignatia, Santonin.*

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Rubiaceæ. Synonymus, China officinalis, Calisaya bark, Peruvian bark. Habitat, South America.* Among the many alkaloids found in this bark are Quinine and Cinchonine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.* Mother tincture of the dried bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.,* Cinchona, Fluidextractum Cinchonæ, Tinctura Cinchonæ. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.,* Of the mother tincture, 2 to 30 drops. *U. S. P.,* Fluidextract, ℥ x-5j.; Tincture of Cinchona, ʒss-ij. *Homœo.,* 1x to 3x.

Physiological Action.—The action of this agent has so many features in common with its alkaloid Chininum sulphuricum that its physiological action is considered under that heading.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who were once stout and robust, but on account of *debilitating influences* they have become broken down, as a result of *exhausting discharges* or *loss of vital fluid*, as *hæmorrhages* or *excessive lactation*, and as a result there is debility, trembling, aversion to exercise, nervous erethism and sensitiveness to touch, pain or draughts.

It is of service in *intermittent fever*. It may be of the tertian or double tertian, quotidian or double quotidian type, or the paroxysm may return every seventh or fourteenth day, anticipating several hours each succeeding chill.

The prodrome consists of a great thirst, with hunger, nausea, anguish, headache and debility. During the chill there is no thirst, but a general shaking over the body. The chills begin in the lower extremities, below the knees, and extend to the

body. There is thirst during the sweat, which is profuse and is made worse from being covered.

During the *apyrexia* he sweats easily, there is great debility, with exhausting night-sweats, ringing in the ears, saffron color of the skin, of the scalp, face, neck, chest and abdomen.

It is useful in the *anæmia* and *debility* that follows the loss of a vital fluid, as a hæmorrhage, prolonged and excessive lactation, diarrhœa, suppuration or sexual excesses. The face presents a pale, hippocratic expression; the eyes are sunken and surrounded by dark rings.

It should be studied in *diarrhœa* when the passage is painless, worse at night and during hot weather. It is attended with flatulence and is very weakening. It is often of service in *lienteria* when there is a history of a prolonged and severe loss of a vital fluid.

It relieves a *headache* that is as though the skull would burst; there is severe throbbing in the carotids and head. The pain extends from the occiput over the whole head. It is worse while sitting or lying, and is relieved by standing or walking. It is apt to result from a hæmorrhage or sexual excesses.

It is frequently the remedy for *sexual irritation* when there is an involuntary emission of semen from the slightest irritation. The patient feels the result of the loss and is exhausted and debilitated.

Flatulence is corrected by it when belching brings no relief. It is made worse by eating fruit; at times it is associated with abdominal colic that occurs periodically, and is worse at night and after eating.

Rheumatic and *neuralgic pains* are relieved by it when the pains are drawing and tearing in character. The part feels as though strained or sore. At the slightest touch the pain returns and increases to great severity, and is relieved by hard pressure.

It is of service in *insomnia* and unrefreshing sleep. It has some reputation in controlling the formation of *gall-stones*.

Compare.—*Chininum sulphuricum*, *Arsenicum album*, *Cedron*, *Ferrum metallicum*.

CINERARIA MARITIMA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Dusty Miller. *Habitat*, Venezuela and other parts of tropical America. **Preparation.**—The expressed juice of the wild plant is used. **Dosage.**—When injected into the eye it is given in doses of 1 or 2 drops at a time.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in the treatment of *cataract* and *corneal opacities*. One drop is instilled in the eye four or five times a day for several months.

CINNABARIS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Red sulphide of Mercury, Mercuric sulphide. It is a heavy powder of a vermilion color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *ciliary neuralgia*, when the pain starts at the inner canthus and extends around the eye to the outer canthus. There is redness of the whole eye.

It should be studied in cases of *nasal catarrh*, when there is pressure at the root of the nose. The throat and tonsils are swollen and dry. There are strings of mucus from the posterior nares which extend into the throat.

In the male it is of service in cases of irritated *chancres*. The prepuce is swollen, the testicles are enlarged and there are buboes.

The skin shows condylomata, which bleed easily; also fiery red ulcers, and syphilides, both squamous and vesicular.

Compare.—*Nitric acid*, *Thuja*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

CINNAMOMUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lauraceæ. *Synonyms*, Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, Cinnamon. *Habitat*, Ceylon. A small evergreen tree of profuse foliage. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture is prepared from the cinnamon bark; dilutions from this. *U. S. P.*, Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, Tinctura Cinnamomi. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered bark, gr. x-xx. The mother tincture may be given in 1 drachm doses.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *post-partum* and other uterine hæmorrhages. The flow is profuse, the extremities are cold and the surface of the body is pallid. The menses are early and profuse, the blood is of bright color. While its principal action is upon the uterine hæmorrhage, yet it controls hæmorrhage from other points to a limited extent. It also has some reputation in *cancer* when pain and fœtor are present.

Compare.—*Cinchona officinalis*, *Conium*.

CISTUS CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cistaceæ. *Common Name*, Frostwort. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces catarrh of the mucous membranes and induration of the glandular system.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *indurated* conditions of the *lymphatic glands* and *mercurio-syphilitic ulcers*, with extreme sensitiveness to cold. There is a sensation of coldness in various parts.

It is of service in *catarrhal conditions* of the *throat*, where

the throat feels cold, and it becomes sore from inhaling the least cold air.

Compare.—*Conium*, *Argentum nitricum*.

CLEMATIS ERECTA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Upright virgin's bower. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those suffering from the effects of *gonorrhœa*, *syphilis*, *rheumatism* or *scrofula*. They are worse at night and from heat.

It should be remembered in diseases of women when there is *insomnia*, *neuralgia* or *nervous headache*, and *nervous erethism*. There are pains in various parts of the body. The pain in the head is often confined to the temples, is boring in character, and is attended with a feeling of confusion, ovarian and uterine irritation.

In men it is of service in *ilio-scrotal neuralgia*, the testicles are indurated and have a bruised sensation. The right one is usually the worst. There are pains along the spermatic cord.

The passage of *urine* is not free, may be interrupted, or it is in drops and *dribbles* after urination.

It should be remembered in *eczema* and *pustular eruptions*, when the skin is red, burning, and itches severely. The glands are swollen, hot, and painful. The parts are worse from bathing in cold water.

Compare.—*Oleander*, *Petroselinum*, *Staphisagria*, *Sarsaparilla*.

COBALTUM.

Description.—Cobalt is one of the elementary metals of a steel-gray color, having a tinge of red. The pure metal reduced

by hydrogen is used. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher than this in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *sexual irritation* of the male and in *neurasthenia*. In the male there is pain in the back and sacrum, which is aggravated while sitting; it is somewhat relieved while walking and lying. There are emissions without erection. The sleep is disturbed by lewd dreams, and is unrefreshing.

These patients are neurasthenics, and all mental excitement increases the sufferings.

Compare.—*Agnus castus, Sepia, Selenium, Zincum met.*

COCA.

Description.—*Natural Order.* Lineæ. *Synonym,* Erythroxyton Coca. *Habitat,* South America. Its principal alkaloid is cocaine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.,* Mother tincture prepared from the dried leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.,* Coca, Extractum Cocæ Fluidum. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given in doses from 5 to 30 drops. The fluidextract up to ʒij.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses produces delirium, hallucination and cerebral congestion. Medium doses act as a stimulant, increasing the bodily temperature, pulse rate and respirations, while moderate doses calm the nervous system and render the performance of muscular exertions easier.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is *defective innervation*, with *impaired digestion, vertigo* and *occipital and occipitocervical pain*.

It should be remembered in *migraine*, the result of *fatigue*, weariness, and exhaustion. The headache is preceded by flashes of light before the eyes and is accompanied by vertigo.

It is of service in those who are performing acts and feats requiring great strength, also for *mountain climbers*, where it relieves dyspnoea, palpitation of the heart, and controls hæmoptysis.

It is useful during the *early stages of phthisis*, as it enables the patient to take more exercise.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Paullinia sorbilis*.

COCAINUM.

Description.—This is an alkaloid obtained from the Erythroxylon Coca and is a colorless, crystalline salt of a bitter taste. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Cocaina. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. ss.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *delirium tremens*, when the subject sees and feels bugs and worms over him. The moral sense is lowered and he neglects his personal appearance.

It is useful in *chorea* and *paralysis agitans* and *senile trembling*, and in the persistent vomiting of pregnancy and seasickness it is used to allay the irritation.

The great use of this agent has been in the field of surgery as a local anæsthetic.

COCCINELLA SEPTEMPUNCTATA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Ladybird.. This is a common insect of the *Natural Order* Coleoptera and the *Family* Coccinellidæ. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live bugs; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given from 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuralgic headaches* in the forehead over the right eye, which is sensitive to the touch. He cannot open the eye during the paroxysm. The pain is throbbing.

bing, worse from looking at bright lights, and is relieved by sleep.

It is of service in throbbing *toothache*, with a sensation of coldness in the parts and profuse accumulation of saliva.

Compare.—*Cantharis*.

COCCULUS INDICUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Menispermaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Menispermum cocculus*, Fishberries. *Habitat*, India. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture prepared from the dried fruit; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This drug contains a crystallisable principle *Picrotoxin*, upon which much of its intoxicating influence depends. The ancients scattered the berries upon the waters, the fish eating them were stupified and floated upon the water and were taken in the hand. Later it was introduced into beer to prevent secondary fermentation; it hastens stupification in the drinker. It acts upon the brain, medulla and spinal cord, producing paresis and tetanic convulsions. There is vertigo, as if intoxicated, with incoördination and partial loss of sensibility. It produces violent convulsions that simulate epilepsy; and most intense occipital headaches. There is nausea, faintness and prostration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered in the case of those in which there is a *hyperæsthesia* of all the senses, and who are made worse from the least excitement and who complain of the effects of both cold and warm air and are aggravated by cold or fresh air. It is frequently a weak, delicate woman who complains of pain in the small of the back, that is worse while sitting. They complain of an irritable weakness and are sensitive to fear, anger, grief, noise, touch and all mental disturbances.

It should be studied in *hysteria*, especially when associated

with menstruation. The patient complains of weakness and numbness of the extremities. All her symptoms are worse as the time of the menstrual period approaches.

It should be remembered in the ill effects of prolonged *insomnia*, over-exertion, over-study, dissipation when there is pronounced weakness of the extremities, which feel as if asleep, with a weak, empty feeling in the chest, abdomen or heart. The sleep is frequently interrupted by waking and starting.

It is an important remedy in *lowered mentality* and *stupidity* when the patient is slow of comprehension, the mind feels benumbed and he cannot think of the word with which to express himself; he is depressed, easily offended and complains of vertigo and nausea. It should be borne in mind for the mental disturbances that result from the suppression of the menses, also the ill effects of anger and grief.

It is of service in a severe type of *occipital headache*; the pain may extend down the spine, it is worse from external impressions, eating, drinking, from sleep and is often associated with a constant nausea and vomiting. It may attend menstruation.

It has been found serviceable in the *nausea* and *vomiting* of *pregnancy* when there is an aversion to even the sight of food, there is a bitter metallic or putrid taste complained of, vertigo is often associated.

It is an important remedy in *car sickness*; it not only acts as a prophylactic, but relieves the sick headache produced by riding or reading in the cars. It should be remembered in the *diarrhœa* that is produced by riding in cars and automobiles. There is usually vertigo and the vomiting of a bilious material.

It has frequently relieved *spinal irritation* when there is great hyperæsthesia of all the senses and an exalted susceptibility to impressions, there is severe occipital headache and insomnia. The suffering is relieved when the mind is turned from herself. There is stiffness of the neck and pain in the lower portion of the spine. There is palpitation of the heart, and oppression of the chest, trembling and numbness of limbs.

It has been employed in *acute ascending paralysis* when the circulation is impeded and sluggish; there is a sense of prostration and constriction through the whole spine.

It has been of service in a low type of *nervous fever* when there is severe occipital headache, vertigo and nausea present.

Compare.—*Chamomilla*, *Cuprum metallicum*, *Nux vomica*, *Gelsemium*.

COCCUS CACTI.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cochineal. A small, red, gnat-like insect of the *Order Hemiptera*, and the *Family Coccidæ*. *Habitat*, Mexico. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the dried insects; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Coccus*. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation and congestion of the mucous membranes of the fauces, larynx and urinary tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *whooping-cough*, *laryngitis* and *catarrhal bronchitis*, with an excessive amount of ropy, tenacious mucus from the parts.

It is of service in whooping-cough when the paroxysms end with an expectoration of large quantities of viscid mucus.

It relieves an irritating *cough* that is induced by brushing the teeth and rinsing the throat, when there is a large amount of mucus formed.

It is useful in *nephritic colic*, *vesical* and *urethral* irritation with pains that extend from the kidneys to the bladder. There is frequent urging to urinate. The urine is copious and clear as water. It may contain blood or deposit a brickdust sediment on standing.

Compare.—*Kali bichromicum*, *Cantharis*.

COCHLEARIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cruciferae. *Synonyms*, *Armoracia*, Horse-radish. *Habitat*, Russia, but cultivated in many

countries. Treated with ammonia the oil of horse-radish yields a crystalline substance called Thiosinamin. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture can be given up to 2 drachms.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service when there are *burning, cutting pains* in the *glans penis* before, during, and after micturition.

CODEINUM.

Description.—Codeine is one of the alkaloids existing in Opium. The hydrochlorates of both Morphine and Codeine are obtained together in the process of extracting the Morphine. It occurs in white or yellowish-white rhombic prisms. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Codeina. **Dosage.**—Of the pure drug for adults, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service when there is a general *itching*, with warmth and trembling of the whole body.

Also in cases when there is severe *pain* following attacks of *neuralgia*, in *insomnia*, especially if it is induced by *attacks* of *coughing*, which are constant, short, and irritating as is seen in phthisis. It has been employed in painful disorders of the abdomen, as *enteralgia*. In *diabetes* it is also of service.

Compare.—*Sulphur, Hyoscyamus.*

COFFEA CRUDA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Name*, Coffee. *Habitat*, Arabia. It contains the alkaloid Caffeine. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the unroasted Mocha beans, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops may be taken. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent used as a beverage habitually and excessively produces indigestion, with gastric

acidity, vertigo, headache, cardiac irritability, and despondency. Poisonous doses produce delirium, partial loss of consciousness, a slow irregular pulse, coldness, with a clammy perspiration, a subnormal temperature, cramps, tremors, increased urine, and diminished vision.

It is employed as a stimulant to antidote the effects of narcotics.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *over-sensitiveness* of all the senses, they are all too acute; pain is felt so acutely that it appears insupportable and drives the patient distracted. The mind and body are unusually active.

It is of service in *insomnia* when the ideas roll in upon the mind, and he is wide awake, ecstasy, full of ideas and there is no sleep.

It is of service in *neuralgia*, which may appear as a toothache, when there is extreme restlessness and complaining, with entire relief of the pain for a time from holding cold water in the mouth; also in *migraine* that appears as a result of over-mental exertion, thinking or talking. It commences in the morning shortly after waking, and increases little by little, until the pain is unbearable, and may be attended with burning. The skin of the head is sensitive to touch. The patient feels exhausted and retires to a quiet, dark room to avoid the noises and the light, as they aggravate the condition. The body, especially the hands and feet, are cold on account of nausea and there is no desire for food or drink. Vomiting may take place, but it does not relieve the attack. It is usually relieved as night appears. In some cases the pain is as if a nail were driven into the brain, or as if the brain were being torn or dashed to pieces.

Compare.—*Chamomilla, Ignatia, Coca.*

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.

Description.—*Natural Order, Liliaceæ. Common Name Meadow Saffron. Habitat, Europe.* It contains the alkaloid

Colchicine. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bulb; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Colchici Radix, Colchici Semen, Extractum Colchici Cornii, Fluidextractum Colchici Seminis. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops. Of the dried bulb, 1 to 10 grains. Colchicine, $\frac{1}{120}$ grain. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in moderate doses produces irritation of the gastro-intestinal tract, with nausea, loss of appetite, colic and diarrhœa; large doses produce vomiting, purging, painful cramps in limbs and throughout the body, with extreme prostration, a tendency to collapse and an internal coldness, delirium, coma and death. The stool contains blood and jelly-like mucus. At times there are membranous shreds and a most violent tenesmus and protrusions of the rectum. In many cases the heart shows enfeeblement. There are severe gnawing, drawing pains in the joints, which are accompanied with a profuse acid perspiration. The urine contains uric acid, is scanty, dark, and contains blood.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of robust constitution who suffer from *rheumatic* and *gouty diathesis*, and in the diseases of the aged. The patient cannot endure pain nor external impression, as touch, strong odors, or bright light. This condition is very apparent, especially with regard to smell, so that the odor of cooking food produces nausea and disquiet.

It is of service in *cholera morbus* and cholera, where there is a sensation of coldness in the stomach, with nausea, cramps and prostration; also in the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy; the nausea is aggravated by the smell of food, and clear, glairy, stringy fluid is vomited.

It should be remembered in *autumnal dysentery*, where there is great distension of the abdomen. The stools are bloody and contain white, shreddy particles, and there is violent tenesmus.

It is of service in *gout* and the *gouty diathesis*, when the joints and muscles are extremely sensitive to touch, which

causes the patient to scream out; he fears to have one come near him.

It should be thought of in *articular rheumatism*, when the pains are sharp and shifting, are worse towards night. The small joints are the most affected. The pain is severe and often renders the parts as if paralyzed. There is extreme sensitiveness to touch and mental irritability.

It is of service in *nephritis*, when the urine is scanty, dark, black and bloody, and there is a rheumatic or gouty condition present. There is at times a urinary tenesmus, with burning upon urinating, pain in the renal region. There is a constant sensation of chilliness, with cold extremities and a sensation of coldness in the stomach.

It has been extensively employed in sub-acute and chronic *pericarditis*, with effusion into the pericardium, when this is associated with rheumatism. There are severe stitching pains in the cardiac region, with a sensation of oppression and dyspnoea, as if the thorax was being constricted. The heart's action is weak and the pulse is small and thread-like.

It is of service in *hydrothorax*, when there is marked dyspnoea and œdema of the extremities. This is often dependent upon diseases of the heart and kidneys.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Arnica Montana*, *Urtica urens*:

COLCHICIN.

Description.—Colchicin is an alkaloid obtained from *Colchicum*. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in the management of *rheumatic fever*. It has not the unpleasant after-effects of the salicylates. It is said that pericarditis does not develop as frequently in rheumatism treated with this remedy. Goodno, who employed this remedy extensively, advised giving one minim every hour, of a solution consisting of one grain to the ounce

of alcohol, till slight cramps and diarrhœa developed, when the interval between the doses were lengthened. The 2x three or four times a day does well.

It has also been employed in *gout*, when there is great soreness of the joints and muscles. He fears the parts will be touched; he is irritable and is inclined to nausea.

It should be remembered in both *endocarditis* and *pericarditis*, when they arise as complications of rheumatic fever. There are violent cutting pains in the chest, with great oppression and dyspnœa; a sensation of constriction about the chest; vertigo, palpitation and syncope on sitting up.

It has been employed in *pleurisy*, when of rheumatic origin. It is of service in *rheumatic* and *gouty condition* of the *peripheral nerves*, gouty pains in the head, *headaches* of a throbbing or shooting character, which are worse on first awakening.

It should be remembered in *arthritis deformans* during the early stages, when there is swelling, slight sticking pains and redness, especially of the terminal finger joints.

Compare.—*Colchicum*.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatae. *Common Name*, Stone root. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ j-xxx. *Homœo.*, 2x to 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent has a pronounced action on the veins and venous radicles leading to irritation and catarrhal states of the mucous surfaces, hæmorrhoids and resulting constipation. In small doses it stimulates the stomach and causes diuresis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is a *venous stasis*, *dilated veins*, with blueness and dark discoloration of the membranes, showing an imperfect venous capillary circulation.

It should be thought of in *hæmorrhoids*, especially of recent

origin, when associated with constipation. There is a sensation of fullness in the rectum, as from a foreign body. The mucous membrane is relaxed and there is a passive congestion and blueness or dark discoloration of the parts.

It is especially of service in cases of hæmorrhoids that are observed during the later months of pregnancy. The piles are often painful, may bleed, and may be of a chronic character. At times there may be a hæmorrhoidal type of dysentery with tenesmus. The rectum feels as though it were packed with sand; at times diarrhœa alternates with constipation.

This remedy should be remembered following *operations* upon the *rectum*, when there is a sensation of weight, constriction or of general uneasiness in the rectum. In cases of proctalgia, when there is no apparent cause, it should be remembered.

It should be thought of during pregnancy, when there is a *pruritus* of the *anus* and surrounding parts; also when, during this period, there is varicosis of the vaginal wall and pudenda.

It is an important remedy during the early stages of *varicocele*, when it should be given early and persisted in.

It is to be remembered in *sub-acute proctitis* and *muco-enteritis* that may accompany or follow dysentery, when there is pain or inflammation in the rectum.

It should be studied in *catarrhal gastritis*, when there are indications of a defective venous circulation; also in cases of pharyngitis and laryngitis, when the mucous membrane of the parts are relaxed and are of a dark color, and show indications of an enfeebled circulation.

It has been employed extensively in *palpitation* of the *heart* and *dropsy* from cardiac disease, when they are associated with venous congestion, and especially of the hæmorrhoidal vessels.

It has relieved many cases of *chronic catarrhal cystitis*, also *dysmenorrhœa*, and amenorrhœa, and *prolapsus* of the *uterus*, when associated with or secondary to rectal congestion and constipation. Much the same group of symptoms are present when it is indicated in *arthritis deformans*, especially of the smaller joints.

Compare.—*Hamamelis Virginica*, *Æsculus hippocastanum*, *Dioscorea villosa*.

COLOCYNTHIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, Bitter apple. *Habitat*, Northern Africa. Its active principle is Colocynthin. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the dried fruit, freed from the outer rind and seed; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Colocynthis, Extractum Colocynthis. **Dosage.**—The mother tincture may be given from 1 to 5 drops; of the extract, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ –ij. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a violent hydragogue cathartic, with emesis, and bloody stools that are attended with severe colicky burning pains and in some cases spasms and death. There are intermittent neuralgic pains of the trigeminus, the solar plexus, the lumbar and sciatic nerves.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there are violent pains of a *neuralgic paroxysmal* character which come and go quickly and are relieved by heat, pressure and bending forward.

It should be studied in *enteralgia*, whatever the cause, when the pains are violent and griping in character and are relieved by pressure, heat, bending double, the passage of stool and the escape of flatus. The patient is often of the gouty or rheumatic type, there may be a history of the partaking of undigestible food, exposure to cold or some violent emotion, as a fit of anger. There may be a *diarrhœa* or *cholera morbus* present, which is attended with severe agonizing, twisting pains about the umbilicus. The patient finds relief by bending double and pressing firmly upon the abdomen. The pains are more severe every few minutes, are worse from partaking of food or drink; there is temporary relief from a discharge of flatus and stool. The pain is of a nervous, rather than inflammatory origin.

It should be studied in *dysentery*, when the stools are bloody

and mucous, are worse after eating and drinking and there is the characteristic colic present. It is to be remembered in menstrual and vesical colic, when much the same group of symptoms is present.

It has been of service in *mucous colitis* when there were griping, cutting pains that cause the patient to writhe and bend double, press upon the abdomen, ask for hot applications and are made worse from eating and drinking.

It has relieved *heptalgia* that was dependent upon emotion; also exposure; the pains were paroxysmal in character and were worse from motion and relieved by rest and external warmth.

It is valuable in neuralgia, when there are violent neuralgic *headaches*, with sudden cutting, boring pains, facial neuralgias that involve the eye and malar bone. The pains are paroxysmal in character. There is great soreness of the parts affected. There is relief from heat.

It has been of service in the relief of the pains that attend *iritis* and *glaucoma*, when the pain is spasmodic and is relieved by heat and pressure.

It is indicated in *sciatica* when the pain is excruciating, paroxysmal, tearing, shooting, boring in character. There is relief from heat, pressure and flexing the thigh on the abdomen. Should the paroxysm come when the patient is walking, he will grip the thigh just above the popliteal space.

It is an important remedy in diseases of women, *suppression* of the *menses* due to fits of *anger* or *chagrin*; also *dysmenorrhœa*, when there are violent paroxysms of pain which are benefited by firm pressure and from heat.

It has cured *cysts* of the *broad ligament* and *ovaries* when the symptoms requiring the remedy are present.

Compare.—*Mercurius, Magnesia phosphorica, Gnaphalium.*

COMMOCLADIA DENTATA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Anacardiaceæ. Common Name, Guao. Habitat, Cuba. Preparations.*—Mother tincture from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *ciliary neuralgia* of the right eye, which feels large as if protruding. The pain is worse near a warm stove.

It is of service in *leprosy* and *erysipelas*.

CONDURANGO.

Description.—*Natural Order.* Asclepiadaceæ. *Common Name,* Condor vine. *Habitat,* South America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *carcinoma*, especially of the stomach, and in *gastric ulcers*, with *catarrhal gastritis*, atonicity and threatened ulceration. It is of benefit in cases of syphilis when there is congestion of the mucous membrane of the nose and frontal sinuses, with pimples and pustules over the body, which may leave brown spots.

Compare.—*Hydrastis Canadensis*, *Mercurius iodatus flavus*.

CONIUM MACULATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order,* Umbelliferæ. *Common Name,* Poison hemlock. *Habitat,* Europe, but naturalized in United States. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture from the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Conium. Fluidextractum Conii. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ℥ ij-x; of fluidextract, ℥ ij-v up to ℥ xl. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the motor nerves, producing paralysis, which begins in the extremities. There is congestion and induration of the glandular structures.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *diseases of old men, old maids*, and in persons with light hair who are easily excited, and those with rigid fibres.

It is of service in *glandular indurations* when they are as hard as a stone, and especially if this induration is traceable to an injury or contusion; also in *tumors* and engorgement of the *female breast*. These tumors may only appear during the menstrual period.

It should be remembered for the *pernicious effects of celibacy*, as well as over-indulgence; when there is *hypochondriasis*, *mental depression*, *timidity*, aversion to society, and dread of being alone.

It is useful in *tracheo-bronchial catarrh* when the cough is spasmodic, and appears to be dependent upon a dry spot in the larynx or from itching in the throat or chest. It is worse at night when lying down and during pregnancy. It has been employed in cancer of various parts when the growth is of a stony hardness; with sharp, lancinating pains.

In *vertigo* it is of service when the patient is unable to turn the head to either side.

It is useful in *paresis* and *paralysis* that extends from below upward, gradually involving new structures. There is giddiness, with debility and prostration, especially of the arms and legs. When walking he staggers as though drunk.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Curare*, *Iodine*, *Hydrastis*, *Baryta*.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Lily of the Valley. *Habitat*, Siberia and Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homa'*, Mother tincture from the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Convallaria, Fluidextractum Convallariæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 2 to 20 drops; of the fluid extract, ℥ ij-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the heart and upon the gastro-intestinal tract, producing emesis and purging. At first it slows the contractions of the heart, while later the cardiac pulsations are quickened and the arterial pressure is further increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *organic weakness* of the *heart*, with *valvular inefficiency*, and dropsical infiltration. There may be soreness in the uterine region accompanied by palpitation of the heart.

It should be studied when the *heart's action is rapid*, the pulse feeble and irregular, both in rhythm and force; with a condition of dropsy present.

It is of service in *rheumatic carditis* and *endocarditis* when there is a sensation as if the heart beat throughout the chest, with extreme *orthopnea*, and at times *anginal* pains. It is of service in *cardiac paresis* when attended with palpitation, in mitral stenosis and insufficiency when accompanied by a failing compensation, resulting in *pulmonary congestion* and dyspnoea. It assists in controlling *cardiac dilatation* with or without hypertrophy. It affords great relief to those suffering from *tobacco heart* and from *cigarette smoking*, also in hearts that have been *overstrained*.

It relieves the asthmatic breathing that is dependent upon a feeble heart's action. It has a most favorable action in restoring the right heart, following pulmonary congestions and inflammation.

Compare.—*Cratægus*, *Digitalis*, *Adonis vernalis*, *Lilium tigrinum*.

COPAIBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Balsam of Copaiba. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the balsam; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Copaiba, Massa Copaiba. **Dosage.**—Of the pure balsam, 5 to 60 drops; of the mass, ℥ x-5j.

Physiological Action.—This agent applied to the skin is mildly irritating; when taken internally it produces a warmth in the stomach, causes offensive eructations and may excite nausea and vomiting. It deranges the appetite and produces diarrhoea.

Its special action is on the mucous membrane of the genito-

urinary tract, producing inflammation of the kidneys, with bloody urine, pain in the bladder, strangury, and an increase of the secretions. It is a powerful diuretic, being eliminated by the kidneys, bronchial mucous membrane and skin. A rash frequently appears while it is being taken.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic *catarrhal affections*; in *gonorrhœa* when the acute symptoms have subsided; in *gleet* and chronic *urethritis* when there is burning along the urethra and in the region of the prostate, especially upon urinating. The testicles may be swollen; the urine has the odor of violets and may contain blood: the infection may have extended to the bladder and a *cystitis* resulted; the urine is scanty, its passage being attended with pain. It is frequently the most serviceable remedy in the irritation of the neck of the bladder and urethra in aged women.

It should be studied in *chronic bronchitis*, *bronchial catarrh* and *bronchorrhœa* when attended with a profuse, greenish-gray, offensive expectoration. It relieves a *mucous colitis* when the stools are covered with mucus; this is most pronounced during the morning and evening, the passage being attended with colic and chilliness. Some of these cases are complicated by acne, urticaria and erythema, with violent itching. This is frequently observed following the ingestion of lobster and other rich foods.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Terebinthina*.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Red coral. This is the skeleton of the coral zoophyte of the *Family Gorgonidæ*.
Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x; higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the respiratory tract, producing difficult breathing, catarrh and a spasmodic cough. It produces irritation and ulceration of the skin and glandular system.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during spasmodic paroxysms of *whooping-cough*, and in nervous coughs when the cough is short, hacking and continuous. It is so constant that it has been termed the "*minute-gun cough*;" while the paroxysms are more severe at night, there is no whooping at night. It should also be remembered in *laryngismus stridulus*, and in *asthma* when the respirations are difficult and attended with a spasmodic cough.

It should be studied in *post-nasal catarrh*, where it relieves many cases.

It is useful in *chancre* and *chancroids* when the ulcer is red, sensitive and flat.

Compare.—*Drosera*, *Nitric acid*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Atropine*.

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cornaceæ. *Common Name*, Alternate-leaved dogwood. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given up to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy produces a tired, *exhausted* condition, with a sensation of coldness in the chest, and *eczema* on various portions of the body.

CORNUS CIRCINATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cornaceæ. *Common Name*, Round-leaved dogwood. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of chronic malaria when the *liver* is *congested* and a condition of *jaundice* is present. There is indigestion with nausea and aversion to food; the ab-

domen is distended and the pit of the stomach is painful upon pressure: there is diarrhœa, the stools are dark, bilious and accompanied with much flatus.

Compare.—*Cinchona officinalis*, *Chelidonium majus*.

CORNUS FLORIDA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cornaceæ. *Common Name*, Dogwood. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *malaria* that have not been relieved by quinine. There is pronounced prostration, with a general clammy perspiration; the stomach is deranged, the food is not digested, and there is acidity of the stomach; there are *neuralgic* pains of various portions of the body, and a *headache* that is dependent upon an excess of quinine; the pulse is weak, the tissues relaxed and feeble, and the temperature is subnormal.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Alstonia scholaris*.

CORYDALIS FORMOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fumariaceæ. *Common Name*, Turkey corn. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be given up to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those cases in which there is present a *syphilitic infection* and *scrofulous dyscrasia*.

It is indicated in *syphilitic nodules gumma* and *ulcers* of the mouth and fauces. The ulcers are persistent, and there is a general breaking down of the soft tissue.

It should be thought of in chronic skin diseases, *eczemas*, when there is great relaxation of the tissues and general plethora.

It is of service in the *gastric catarrh* of scrofulous subjects. The tongue is coated, there is fœtor of the breath, loss of appetite and an impaired digestion. There is a profuse mucous secretion from the stomach that is offensive.

Compare.—*Kali iod.*, *Phytolacca*, *Stillingia*, *Mercurius solubilis*.

COTO.

Description.—The bark of an undetermined tree of South America. It contains an acrid principle of a yellow color, named Cotoin. **Dosage.**—Of the bark, gr. j-xv; of the cotoin, gr. j-iiij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *intestinal catarrh*, *diarrhœa*, *dysentery* and in the *colliquative sweats* of *phthisis*. It has an especially favorable influence in the exhausting diarrhœa that attends chronic tubercular processes.

Compare.—*Mercurius corrosivus*, *Arsenicum album*, *Kali phosphoricum*.

COTYLEDON.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Crassulaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Cotyledon umbilicus*, Navelwort. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ v-xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *epilepsy*, in *catarrhal* states of the *larynx* and *trachea*, in *hysterical joints*, and in neuralgic pains extending from the left nipple to the scapula.

Compare.—*Argentum nitricum*.

CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, English hawthorne. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 15 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the heart as a restorative tonic, produces a quieting and strengthening influence, and imparts tone and force to the cardiac contractions. "It is solvent and absorptive to the disease accumulations, and tonic and stimulative to its nutritive nerve supply."

THERAPEUTICS.

It should be remembered in all cases of *failing compensation* with *dilatation* of the heart; also, in *fatty hearts* where it frequently gives relief when *Digitalis* and the other cardiac stimulants have failed. The patient is gloomy, despondent, apprehensive; there is great pallor of the skin, with a rush of blood to the head; there is dyspnoea with extreme and irregular breathing, which is aggravated by moving about.

It is of service in *dilatation* of the heart, the first sound being absent, weak, prolonged or replaced by a murmur; the pulse is accelerated, often intermittent, and irregular. It is useful in *angina pectoris* when there is sudden and terrible pain in the left breast, the pain radiating over the heart and down the left arm, accompanied with fear, apprehension and a sense of impending calamity. It is also of value in *cardiac hypertrophy*, in failing or broken compensation, and threatened heart failure during acute diseases. It acts favorably in *functional diseases* of the heart, *palpitation* and *tachycardia* when dependent upon anæmia. It should be studied in *renal hyperæmia* when the urine is diminished in quantity, contains traces of albumen and an excess of phosphates. The extremities are cold, œdematous, and evidences of *general anasarca* may be present.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Adonis vernalis*, *Strophanthus hispidus*.

CROCUS SATIVUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Iridaceæ. *Common Name*, Saffron. *Habitat*, Asia Minor. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture prepared from the dried stigmas of the flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ℥ v-xxx. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in small doses so exhilarates the spirits that the subject ascends to the heights of happiness, while presently they are in the deepest rage. There is a sensation as of a gauze before the eyes. It produces venous congestion with a passive hæmorrhage, the blood is dark, clotted and stringy. Large doses induce headache, intoxication, delirium and stupor; doses of from two to three drachms have resulted in death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is a *sensation as of something alive and moving* about in the abdomen; in *hæmorrhages* from the uterus when the blood is dark, tarry and clotted in strings. It should be studied in cases of *hysteria*, when the above symptoms are present, together with *changeableness* of the *mental symptoms*, at one time excessively happy and affectionate, followed by rage; or from the greatest hilarity to the deepest despondency.

It is of service in *hæmorrhages* from any orifice of the body, when the blood is black, clotted and stringy. Women often present such a condition during the climacteric period, associated with headache, of a throbbing and pulsating nature, which may precede, accompany, or follow the flow.

It has relieved *chorea* and spasmodic twitching of the single set of muscles.

Compare.—*Sabina, Ustilago, Ipecacuanha, Trillium.*

CROTALUS HORRIDUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Rattlesnake. This serpent of the *Order* Ophidia, and *Family* Crotalidæ, is frequently found

in the United States, both in the north and in the south.
Preparations.—The venom extracted from the poison glands is triturated up to the 12x; dilutions from the 6x trituration.
Dosage.—Triturations, 6x to 12x, and dilutions from the 6th up.

Physiological Action.—This agent when introduced into the system at once produces an increase in the pulse rate which may rise to 150. There is soon a slowing to 75 and again a rise to 100. During this time there are pains in the chest, throat and limbs, there are flashes of heat over the body which are speedily followed by sensations of cold chills. The tissues about a wound become œdematous, the skin changes to a red color, while later it is of a purple hue. There is great muscular debility and a gradually developing state of coma. The blood is rapidly decomposed and will not coagulate. There are hæmorrhages from all the orifices of the body, the finger and toe nails become discolored and blood flows underneath them. There is a bloody greenish froth upon the lips, and death ensues.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *adynamic conditions* that are characterized by a *hæmorrhagic tendency*. There is great *prostration*, with low delirium, and vomiting of bile and blood and hæmorrhages from any or all of the orifices.

It is of service in the severe types of the *infectious diseases* when there are *hæmorrhages* and a tendency to malignancy. In *yellow fever* it stands without a peer in actual clinical work, as it meets the symptoms of this disease in all its stages. It is useful in *pyæmia* and *septicæmia*, and all forms of blood poisoning and septic conditions, as well as in *purpura hæmorrhagica* and where there is a tendency to gangrene.

Compare.—*Arsenicum, Carbo vegetabilis, Lachesis, Naja.*

CROTON TIGLIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Euphorbiaceæ. Synonyms, Oleum Tiglii, Croton oil. Habitat, East India. Preparations.*

—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the pure croton oil; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Tiglii. Dosage.—Of the oil, 1 to 6 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin causes irritation, inflammation, and a papular eruption which later becomes pustular. When taken internally it produces a congestion of the gastro-intestinal tract with copious watery stools, and peritonitis and death may result. There is hyperæmia of the glandular systems, and eruptions of the skin.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *choleric diarrhæa*. The movements are forcible, “*coming out like a shot*,” or as water from a hydrant. The movements are worse from eating and drinking. The stools consist of a yellow watery material and between the stools there is a constant urging.

It should be remembered in *eczema* of the face and external genitals, when attended with intense itching, but owing to the tenderness the patient is unable to scratch the parts, gentle rubbing, however, relieving it.

It is of service in *nursing women* when the breast becomes tender, a pain extending from the nipple to the shoulder blade when the child nurses.

Compare.—*Kali bichromicum, Phosphorus, Silicea.*

CUBEBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Piperaceæ. *Common Name*, Cubebs. *Habitat*, Java, Borneo and other islands of the Indian ocean. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the dried berries; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Cubeba, Fluidextractum Cubebæ, Oleoresina Cubebæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ℥ v-xxx; of the mother tincture, ℥ x-5iij; of the oleoresin, ℥ v-xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the intestinal tract, and in excessive doses produces nausea, vomiting, griping

pains and purging. The mucous membrane of the urinary tract is irritated as well as that of the nose and throat.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urethritis*, *catarrh* of the *respiratory* passages and in *dysentery*. In *urethritis* when the acute stage is passed and there is a chronic state present. There are cutting pains upon urinating, and the urine may contain blood. It is useful in prostatitis with a thick, yellow discharge and *cystitis* with *nocturnal enuresis*, or *spermatorrhæa*, and in the *leucorrhæa* of children; also in *urethrovaginitis* of long standing with abundant discharge.

There may be a *catarrhal* condition of the *nose* and *throat*, with fœtid odor and expectoration and rawness.

In *dysentery* it has been of service when the stools are colorless and are mingled with particles like rice.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*, *Hydrastis*, *Mercurius corrosivus*.

CUCURBITA PEPO SEMEN.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, Pumpkin. *Habitat*, The Levant. **Preparations.**—The mother tincture is prepared from the fresh seed. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *vomiting* of *pregnancy* and in *sea-sickness*. The nausea is intense immediately after eating.

The seeds have long been recognized as an efficient remedy for the removal of *tape-worm*. One ounce of the pulp of the seeds should be taken after twelve hours of fasting.

Compare.—*Pelleterine*, the alkaloid of Pomegranate.

CULEX.

Description.—The *Culex* is a genus of dipterous insects, found in nearly all countries, constituting one variety of

mosquito. **Preparations.**—For medicinal use the live insects are put into alcohol, and the dilutions run up from this. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th to the 30th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed for the relief of *vertigo* appearing when the nose is blown. There is a sensation of fulness of the ears at the same time.

CUPHEA VISCOSISSIMA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lithraceæ. *Common Name*, Wax-week. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *cholera infantum* arising from acidity of the milk, or food. There is vomiting of undigested food or milk with green, watery, acid stools. The child is fretful and feverish. There may be traces of blood in the stools with tenesmus and great pain, high fever, restlessness and insomnia.

Compare.—*Æthusa cynapium*.

CUPRUM ACETICUM.

Description.—Acetate of copper comes in opaque crystals of a dark bluish-green color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those whose skin is of a dirty, tawny, yellowish or greenish color. The tongue is broad, uncoated and pale. The mucous membranes are anæmic. The pulse is rapid but small and compressible. If the bowels are

constipated the discharge is colorless; if there is diarrhœa, it resembles rice water.

It should be remembered in *anæmia* and *chlorosis* when the tissues are soft and doughy.

It is of service in *whooping cough*, and violent spasmodic cough; there is a spasmodic constriction of the chest, with short difficult respiration and dyspœa.

It is of service in *cholera morbus* and *cholera* when there are violent spasmodic cramps in the stomach and abdomen. The stool is brown and slimy, and is attended with violent tenesmus. The skin is covered with a leprous-like eruption.

Compare.—*Cuprum metallicum*, *Veratrum album*, *Camphor*.

CUPRUM ARSENICOSUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Cupric Arsenite, Arsenite of copper. It is a light green powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent in from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ of a grain daily in broken doses is a gastro-intestinal irritant, stimulates the flow of the gastric and intestinal juices, increases the peristalsis and improves the digestive and nutritive function. In medium doses its action is on the gastro-intestinal tract to a great measure and produces nausea with vomiting with profuse evacuations of the bowels. There is distress in the epigastrium which is characterized by remittent exacerbations, burning and weight which simulates neuralgia of the abdominal viscera. The epigastrium is sensitive to pressure. When large doses are taken there is excessive nausea with vomiting, purging and sensitiveness over the epigastrium. If continued a relaxation and an increased permeability of the walls of the capillaries in the splanchnic area takes place, giving rise to a gastro-enteritis which closely resembles cholera. The epigastric and abdominal regions are distended, tympanitic, and extremely sensitive; there are cramps in the extremities which extend even to the fingers and toes. The patient passes into a state of semi-consciousness. The lungs are hyperæmic

and œdematous. The urine is partially suppressed, contains albumen and epithelia. The urea is diminished and the phosphates are absent. The tongue is dry and shows a red streak down the centre.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in disease of the gastro-intestinal tract, in defective elimination of the kidneys, and in neurotic affections. Cases in which there is a profuse diarrhœa with violent vomiting of large quantities of watery material which is accompanied by sharp cutting colicky pains. The stools are usually offensive and tinged with green.

It should be remembered in entero-colitis, cholera infantum and in the diarrhœa of childhood when the stools are watery, offensive, and of a greenish color, and are attended with spasmodic pains and cramps in the extremities causing the patient to scream out. It is frequently of service in cases of dysentery and typhoid fevers when the gastric and abdominal symptoms correspond.

It should be remembered in acute catarrhal enteritis and cholera morbus when the pains are excruciating and the above symptoms are present.

It is to be remembered in the gastralgia, enteralgia and nervous dyspepsia of neurotic subjects. There is frequently a history of an improper diet. The pains are excruciating in character.

In the gastro-intestinal symptoms of phthisis it frequently controls the nausea, vomiting, cramps and diarrhœa resulting from indigestion. Through its action upon the cells of the mucous membrane of the intestine it assists absorption and in this manner has been of service in marasmus.

In bronchial asthma and the asthma that accompanies emphysema in neurotic subjects it should be remembered. While the distress is constant, it is subject to periods of aggravation. It will be of service in this class of subjects when hay-fever is the diagnosis.

It should be studied in cases of acute uræmia, when it will

relieve the convulsions, and in acute diffuse nephritis, when there are indications of œdema of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and the urine is greatly decreased in quantity or wholly suppressed. This may be dependent upon exposure to cold or to an embarrassed activity of the skin following extensive burns.

In these cases a two-grain powder of the third decimal every half hour to every hour will be of service.

In the chronic type of uræmia when the urea is low and the patient suffers from the effects of its retention its administration for a time will frequently bring the urea up to normal.

In delirium and tremor cordis it is frequently of service. There are pronounced variations of both the cardiac rhythm and force, without any abnormal findings from percussion or auscultation. If the urine is observed for a time, defective elimination will be found.

It should be studied in cases of neuralgia of the abdominal viscera.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album, Cantharis, Cuprum.*

CUPRUM METALLICUM.

Description.—Copper is one of the elementary metals. In Homœopathy it is used in the form of a fine, red powder reduced from the oxide by hydrogen. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a burning and constriction in the throat, an increased flow of saliva, burning in the region of the stomach with griping, colicky pains in the intestines, nausea and vomiting, and all the evidences of a gastro-enteritis. The discharges from the bowels are dysenteric in character and attended with tenesmus; the liver shows granular degeneration, while the kidneys are congested; the urine is diminished and contains epithelial cells; there are headaches, convulsions, muscular tremors, defective coördination and paresis. The post-mortem reveals inflammation, ulceration and even perforation of the duodenum and small intestines.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neurotic*, *chlorotic* and *gastro-intestinal diseases* when the patient is worse at night and from vomiting, and is relieved from drinking cold water and from perspiring.

It is of service in *gastro-enteritis* when there are severe cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels. The abdomen is tense, hot and tender to the touch; there is *nausea*, *vomiting* and a copious, green *diarrhœa*. It is also of service in *Asiatic cholera* when there is convulsive vomiting, with a tendency to collapse and profuse choleric stools. There are severe spasmodic cramps in the stomach and abdomen.

It is useful in *cholera infantum* and *diarrhœa* when the eyes are sunken with blue rings around them, with coldness and blueness of the surfaces, with violent cramps in the legs and feet.

It should be remembered in *whooping-cough* when the paroxysms are severe. There is great dyspnœa, suffocation, cyanosis and vomiting of mucus. A swallow of cold water brings relief.

It is useful in *amyotrophic*, *lateral*, *spinal sclerosis* and *paralysis* of the brain when there is vomiting and spasms with general coldness and blueness of the lips, dependent upon the retrocession of an acute eruption.

It should be studied in *uræmic convulsions* when attended with loquacious delirium, followed by apathy, cold tongue, cold breath and collapse. The urine is dark red and suppressed.

Compare.—*Arsenicum*, *Camphora*, *Plumbum*, *Veratrum album*.

CURARE.

Description.—*Synonym*, Wourari. An arrow poison prepared by the savages of South America, and is of indefinite origin. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure poison, maximum dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. *Homœo.*, 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is depression of the motor nervous structures. In the *nervous debility* of the aged, numbness of the arms as if a weight was hung to them. It is of service in the *paralysis of respiration*, the breath stopping on falling asleep.

Paralytic *dyspnœa* and *pulmonary emphysema* are also benefited by its use. It has rendered some service in *leprosy* when the skin presents a dirty appearance. The blood oozes from the skin.

There are tubercles on the nose, with loss of the hair and teeth, and swelling of the lobes of the ear with discharges of pus.

Compare.—*Conium, Gelsemium, Causticum.*

CYCLAMEN.

Description.—*Natural Order, Primulacæ. Common Name, Sow-bread. Habitat, Southern Europe. Preparations.*—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. *Dosage.*—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homoœ., 3x.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are *anæmic* and *chlorotic*. It has many things in common with *Pulsatilla*. The patient suffers from vertigo, things appear to turn in a circle, with flickering before the eyes; she is depressed, weeps and desires to be alone.

The *catarrhal discharges* are thick and bland, there is gastric derangement, fat foods aggravate, there is thirst with a salty taste of food.

It is indicated in *membranous dysmenorrhœa*; the menses are profuse and black, clotted and membranous, with labor-like pains in the back. It is also of service in *post-partum hæmorrhages* with colicky, bearing-down pains, which are relieved after a gush of blood.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla, Ferrum metallicum, Chinchona officinalis.*

CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Orchideæ. *Common Name*, Lady's-slipper. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Fluidextractum Cypripedii. **Dosage.**—Of the fluid-extract, ℥ x-xxx. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *despondency*, in mild cases of *delirium tremens*, *debility*, *sleeplessness*, *reflex epilepsy*, and in cases of *spermatorrhœa*. When this mental condition is present there is profound indifference to everything, even to his studies, duties and common courtesies of life; inability to study, think or listen to lectures.

It is used in reflex *convulsions* occurring in children of an excitable, nervous temperament, or where there is functional irritation of the brain, which renders the child sleepless, even at night. The child's disposition is very changeable, being playful at one moment and irritable and fretful the next. It should be thought of in cases of teething or of intestinal irritation.

There is sleeplessness, with restlessness of the body and twitching of the limbs; she desires to talk, pleasant ideas constantly crowding on the mind.

Compare.—*Scutellaria*, *Valeriana*, *Ignatia*.

DAMIANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Turneraceæ. *Common Name*, Damiana. *Habitat*, tropical America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the dried leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The tincture may be taken up to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *sexual impotency*, *sexual neurasthenia*, and the *frigidity of females*. It is said to be an *emmenagogue*.

It is a general tonic and has a favorable influence upon renal and cystic catarrh.

DAPHNE INDICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Thymelacææ. *Synonyms*, *Daphne odora*, Sweet-scented spurge laurel. *Habitat*, West Indies and China. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *mercurio-syphilitica affections* where the muscles, bones, and skin are involved. The head feels distended as if it would burst, or as if it were separated from the body. There are *rheumatic* pains in the feet, thighs, and knees which shift from place to place.

Compare.—*Mesereum*, *Aurum metallicum*.

DIGITALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophularinææ. *Synonyms*, *Digitalis purpurea*, Foxglove. *Habitat*, Europe. It contains five or more active principles, of which Digitalin and Digitoxin are the most important. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Digitalis*, *Extractum Digitalis*, *Fluidextractum Digitalis*, *Infusum Digitalis*, *Tinctura Digitalis*. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops; of the powdered leaves, gr. ss-ij; of the fluid-extract, gr. ss-ij; of the infusion, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluid-ounce; *Digitalis verum*, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$; Digitoxin, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent in small or medicinal doses increases the pulse force and arterial pressure, slows the pulse and increases the pulse wave. This increase of pulse force is dependent upon a stimulating influence upon the muscular fibres of the heart, until it does two and one-half times its normal amount of work. The ventricular walls are stimulated to greater effort, its tonicity when impaired is restored, the period of diastole is prolonged, allowing the heart time to regain its irritability. The longer the diastole the greater the power of the next contraction.

There is evidence that the vagi are the trophic nerves of the heart, and that they are stimulated by this agent and thus become not only a heart stimulant, but increase the growth of myocardium as well.

When full medicinal doses are often repeated or a toxic dose is administered, the regular contractive wave that has its origin in the sinoauricular node and passes by the way of the bundle of His is transmitted in regular waves, is replaced by irregular contractions of the ventricles, and thus the heart action and pulse become irregular and at times complete heart block may develop and the pulse may be very slow.

In poisonous doses the respirations are slowed and the temperature is slightly lowered; when the temperature is high *Digitalis* does not slow the pulse.

This agent has no influence upon the structure of the kidney itself. The increased urinary flow observed under its influence is dependent to a great extent on the removal of the congestion of the kidneys and the increased arterial pressure and improved circulation brought about by this agent.

In over-doses it may cause a complete suppression of the urine, due to spasms of the renal blood vessels.

Poisoning from *Digitalis* is indicated by a pulse that is full and slow when the person is in the recumbent position, but becomes irregular, dicrotic, when he sits up, and the heart's action becomes tumultuous. Vomiting may develop, as well as exophthalmos; headache is often severe, and death may occur within a few hours or be delayed for some days.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is a *heart stimulant* and is indicated when it fails to do its proper amount of work, but should be used with caution if the failure is due to myocardial degeneration. The *pulse is slow or irregular* and intermittent when the least movement produces a violent palpitation of the heart. There is often a feeling of exhaustion and faintness, extreme prostration and a sensation as though he were dying. At times there is a sensation as if the heart would stop beating if he moved;

with this there is a feeling of anxiety and oppression about the heart. There may be a condition of cyanosis present. This may be but partial, as about the mouth; it may be more general or noticed only on some exertion, and is often attended with a cold, clammy sweat.

There is frequently a desire to take a deep breath, which but partially relieves the sensation of suffocation.

Digitalis is *contra-indicated* in any strength except the potency in *atheroma* of the blood vessels, in *aneurism*, in *apoplexy*, as it increases the blood pressure. It is also dangerous in *arterial excitement*, *fatty* and other *myocardial degenerations*.

It is useful when the heart is *dilated*, *cardiac asthenia*, in the condition known as the "*tired heart*," when its action is *irregular* and the *pulse* is *slow* and *feeble*. The venous system is engorged and there is a general lividity.

It is of service in *cardiac dropsy*; there may be a general anasarca, the patient cannot lie down and is obliged to sit up. The jugular veins are distended, the face is livid and a loose cough predominates. The urine is scanty and may contain albumen. The left heart is dilated. There is usually a mitral regurgitation and often the aortic valve is involved. The heart is weakened and he fears it will stop beating if he moves. In many of these cases the infusion of Digitalis will often be found to act well in doses of from one to two drachms.

It is to be studied in *pneumonia* and *chronic bronchitis*, especially in the aged. The pulse is weak, cyanosis is present, there is œdema of the lungs or possibly a general anasarca, the extremities are cold, there is a loose, rattling cough, difficult breathing, and the heart is dilated.

It should be remembered in *passive congestions* that are dependent upon general weakness and cardiac failure. There is blueness of the skin, eyelids, lips and tongue.

It is indicated in *renal congestion*, *nephritis* and *post scarlatinal dropsy* when the urine is partially or wholly suppressed and the leading symptoms of the remedy are present.

It is useful in the *jaundice* that is associated with *passive congestion* of the *liver* dependent upon heart disease; the stools

are light colored, the liver is enlarged and sore and feels as if bruised. The urine is scanty and high colored and shows the presence of bile pigment.

It is often beneficial in *nocturnal emissions* when there is great weakness of the genital organs and mental despondency. In this condition one grain of the third decimal of Digitalin given every second morning is usually sufficient.

Compare. — *Strophanthus*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Arsenicum album*, *Sparteine*.

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Dioscoreaceæ. *Common Name*, Wild yam. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 60 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts through the spinal nerves and abdominal sympathetic producing an intense neurosis of the bowels characterized by severe neuralgic pains.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *bilious colic*, and in the pain that attends the passing of *gall-stones*. The pain is griping, violent, twisting in character as if the parts were grasped by a hand, occurring at regular intervals. The pain is made worse by bending forward and lying down, and is relieved by standing up and bending backward. It is also of service in *cholera morbus*, *cholera infantum*, *neuralgic dysmenorrhœa*, and *ovarian neuralgia* when the characteristic pain is present.

It is also of service in seminal emissions, accompanying lustful dreams of women. The knees are weak, the genitals are cold and relaxed and the mental state is one of great despondency.

Compare.—*Colocynthis*, *Podophyllin*.

DIPHATHERINUM.

Description.—A Nosode. "A toxin produced by the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus." It is triturated to the 6x from which the dilutions are run up. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is adapted to scrofulous subjects, who suffer from *catarrhal affections* of the respiratory organs. In *diphtheria* of a malignant type when the glands are enlarged and tender, and the tongue is red and swollen. The discharges are offensive. There is great prostration, epistaxis, and post-diphtheritic paralysis is threatened.

Compare.—*Arsenicum iodatum*, *Lachesis*, *Lycopodium*, *Mercurius cyanatus*.

DOLICHOS PRURIENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Cowhage. *Habitat*, tropical regions of India, Africa and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the hair which covers the pods; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilution 2x and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is an *intense itching* over the body *without any visible eruption*, which is worse from scratching. It relieves the itching that attends jaundice.

It should be studied in cases of *pharyngitis* when attended with pain below the right angle of the jaw as if a splinter were in the parts.

It is of service in *constipation* when there is an intense itching of the skin, a distended abdomen and dark colored stools.

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron*, *Belladonna*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

DORYPHORA.

Description.—*Synonyms*, *Doryphora decemlineata*, Potato bug. This is an insect of the *Order* Coleoptera and *Family* Chrysomelina. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live insects; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 3 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urethritis*. There is difficult micturition, the urethra is inflamed and the passage of the urine is painful; there is pain in the lumbar region, trembling of the extremities and great prostration.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Apis mellifica*.

DROSER ROTUNDIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Droseraceæ. *Common Name*, Sundew. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antispasmodic, sedative and expectorant. Its action is upon the respiratory organs, where it produces a dry, irritating, spasmodic cough.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in a *spasmodic*, explosive cough, with dryness of the air passages, and in cases of *pertussis* when the paroxysms of cough follow each other in such rapid succession that the patient can hardly breathe. The cough is deep, hoarse and worse after midnight.

It should also be remembered in the cough that accompanies or follows *measles*; it is deep, hoarse and rasping. For the irritating cough of children beginning as soon as their head reaches the pillow, it is serviceable; also, for the chronic *sore throat* of clergymen, when there is a rough, scraping, dry sensation in the fauces. The voice is deep, hoarse, toneless and requires much effort to speak.

It should be remembered in *laryngeal phthisis* when there is rapid emaciation and the laryngeal symptoms of this remedy are present.

Compare.—*Naphthalin, Mephitis.*

DUBOISIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Salomaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Duboisia myoporoides*, Cockwood elm. *Habitat*, Australia. It contains a poisonous alkaloid, Duboisine. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the dried leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ ij-xx. Duboisine sulphate, dose, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$. *Homæo.*, 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is used as a substitute for Atropine as a mydriatic; it antagonizes Muscarine and checks colloquative sweating. It has been employed in cases of *pharyngitis sicca*, with a black, stringy mucus; it is said to have a palliative influence over *exophthalmic goiter*.

DULCAMARA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ, *Synonyms*, *Solanum Dulcamara*, Bittersweet. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh green stem; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic doses causes dyspnœa, tremor, muscular contractions, nausea, vomiting, with pain in the joints, a purplish color of the hands and face, and a general catarrhal inflammation. It produces enlargement of the lymphatic glands and an erythematous eruption upon the skin.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in catarrhal, rheumatic and skin affections that are the result of *cold, damp* weather. The skin

is delicate and sensitive to eruptions every time the patient is exposed to cold. It is also indicated where there is a retrocession of an eruption as a result of exposure to cold.

It should be remembered in *acute coryza*, *nasal* and *bronchial catarrh*, *asthma* and "*catching cold*" when the result of exposure; also in growing children suffering from diarrhoea and catarrh of the bladder, with milky urine, as a result of wading in cold water. In slight subacute attacks of rheumatism, or any other disease when there is a marked aggravation at every change of the weather to damp or cold, this remedy should be studied.

It should be remembered in *skin diseases* that show this tendency to aggravation at every exposure.

It is useful in mild cases of *nymphomania* when associated with heat, itching and eruptions of the genitals.

Compare.—*Natrum sulphuricum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Bryonia alba*.

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Purple cone-flower. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture made from the entire fresh plant in bloom; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, from 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces warmth and tingling of the parts over which it passes. The flow of saliva is augmented, and the secretions from the glands in general are stimulated, and digestion is improved, defective metabolism is corrected, and nutrition is improved under its influence. Larger doses produce a drowsiness with mental dulness, and severe headache. The tongue is coated white, the desire for food is lessened. There is a general lassitude with aching, alternate chills and flashes of heat over the body. The skin takes on an unhealthy condition.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *blood poisoning* and *septic conditions*. They may be the result of an auto-infection, defective elimination or from poisons introduced from without.

It is indicated in *typhoid*, *septic*, and *puerperal fevers*, when there are flashes of heat and chilliness over the back. The patient is profoundly prostrated. There is headache with periodical flushing of the face.

It is useful in *uræmic poisoning*; the urine is scanty, contains albumen, and all the symptoms of uræmic poisoning are present.

In *diphtheria*, *stomatitis materna*, ulcerated sore throat and post-nasal catarrhs, it is used both locally and internally.

In *bed sores*, *chronic ulcerations*, *glandular indurations*, *furuncles* and carbuncles, it is of service both locally and internally.

Compare.—*Baptisia*, *Arsenicum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*. *Hepar sulphuris*, *Calcarca sulphurica*.

ELAIS GUINEENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Palmæ. *Common Name*, Oil palm. *Habitat*, Africa, but is largely cultivated in Brazil and Ceylon. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the ripe fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *scleroderma*, *scleriosis*, and *elephantiasis arabum*. The skin is thickened, hardened and itches.

Compare.—*Hydrocotyle*, *Arsenic*.

ELAPS CORALLINUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cobra-coral. A snake found in Brazil, of the *Family* Ophidia. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the venom; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration 6x, and higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in violent *headaches* which are felt first in the left, then in the right eye, and extend from the forehead to the occiput. Also when there are pains in the ears with sudden deafness, with roaring and cracking in the ears at night.

It is useful in *nasal catarrh* and *ozæna* when there are dry plugs and mucus in the nose. There is a cough and hæmoptysis. The blood is black and there are severe pains through the lungs, and a sensation of coldness of the chest.

Compare.—*Lachesis*, *Colchicum*.

ELATERIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, Squinting cucumber. *Habitat*, countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It contains a neutral principle called Elaterinum. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the immature fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℞ $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$; of Elaterine, $\frac{1}{40}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a drastic purgative and causes an enormous flow of water and serum from the surfaces that absorb it. There is nausea and vomiting with “rice water” evacuations. The respirations are irregular and there is weakness and prostration.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated in *nausea* with vomiting of a greenish, watery material, which is accompanied by griping, cutting pains in the abdomen, and profuse liquid and frothy *stools*, which are often of an olive green color. Its chief use is to produce free watery discharges in ascites, anasarca, uræmic, and cerebral disorders. While it is the most efficient agent we possess for this purpose, it must be used with great caution in the aged and feeble.

Compare.—*Croton tiglium*, *Gratiola*.

THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS.

In order that the clinician may understand something of organotherapy, he must have studied the physiology and pathology of the glands of internal secretion, that it may be ascertained so far as is possible whether this secretion is normal or whether a condition of hyper- or hypo-secretion exists and, if one of these conditions is present, to what extent it is present.

In making such a study the patient should be considered from foetal life and infancy to old age and senility, when all the organs and their functions should be noted.

It should be remembered that a disturbance in one gland will disturb the action of one or more.

The active principle of the endocrines which is conveyed by the blood stream and coordinates the action of distant glands was termed by Starling "hormone," meaning to arouse or excite. This hormone balance is easily disturbed. It may be in excess, diminished or perverted. A loss of this balance plays a large part in pathology and mental symptoms and its restoration has a large part in modern therapy. And here this great subject must take its place and stand the acid test of the clinic, where laboratory observations and theories are finally accepted or rejected.

CORPUS LUTEUM.

The ovary is a collection of follicles. It has been estimated that at birth there are from 30,000 to 200,000 of them. Many of these atrophy before puberty, and about 400 mature between the ages of fifteen and forty-five; about every twenty-eight days one of these follicles becomes filled with liquid, passes to the surface of the ovary and casts off the ripe ovum. The remainder of the follicle becomes a peculiar yellow body, known as the true corpus luteum, providing pregnancy takes place, when it continues in full activity for about two months and then gradually degenerates. Should pregnancy not take place, it grows for about two and a half weeks and then gradually degenerates,

contracts and forms a scar and is known as a false corpus luteum. When pregnancy takes place the corpus luteum stimulates the thyroid for the demands to be made upon it during this period, when it is believed to inhibit the maturation and breaking of other follicles.

It has frequently been observed that a few months after pregnancy occurs many women are in better health than ever before, which is probably dependent upon a normal stimulation of the endocrine glands.

The luteum hormone is believed to have a specific influence over the nutrition of the uterus during the reproductive life of the woman, sensitizing the uterine mucosa that the ovum may become embedded and the maternal placenta formed.

As a therapeutic agent it is indicated in delayed menstruation of young girls. In this class of cases there may be a lowered action of the thyroid, when small doses of this gland should be administered together with the corpus luteum. It should not be thought that this agent will be of service when anæmia, unhygienic surroundings, and overwork are the cause of the disturbance.

Older women with delayed and scanty menstruation or amenorrhœa and hypo-thyroidism are benefited by a pleuro-glandular preparation consisting of thyroid, corpus luteum and pituitary.

It is of service in the adiposo-genital syndrome of young women shortly after puberty with overweight and amenorrhœa. They are pale, anæmic, complain of headaches, exhaustion, nervousness, acne vulgaris, constipation, and the menses may be absent or scanty.

Again at the climacteric period it is indicated when the flow ceases and there is a tendency to obesity and increased blood pressure. Hot flashes, psychoses and vesical irritation, not alone at the natural climacteric, but in those that are the result of hysterectomy and oophorectomy it is also indicated. The pruritus vulvæ that attends some of these cases has been speedily relieved by it.

It is to be remembered in the neurasthenic woman who com-

plains of headache, neuro-muscular weakness, mental irritability, insomnia and a group of indefinite symptoms that are dependent upon menstrual and ovarian disturbances.

It frequently benefits those women who have had repeated miscarriages and repeated curettages, their general health is much impaired and they are morose, nervous and irritable.

It is of service in certain cases of sterility, when bacterial infection, cervical stenosis and other local causes can be eliminated.

This agent has been extensively employed in the relief of the nausea that attends the early months of pregnancy.

It has been found of great benefit in relieving the pain in the breasts that so disturb some women before and during menstruation.

It should be remembered in increased blood pressure in women at the climacteric period when the usual causes can be eliminated as arteriosclerosis, nephritis. In these cases if it is found that the blood pressure is being reduced too rapidly and palpitation of the heart, nausea, vomiting and mental depression is taking place, it should be stopped or the size of the dose much reduced.

It usually causes the menstrual flow to become normal when there is pelvic pain, delayed menstruation or insufficient flow and clot formation. These cases should all be studied physically, as mechanical and surgical cases are not relieved by this agent.

This agent is often administered in five-grain doses. This is too large, and but a fraction of this should be used. Intolerance is indicated by indigestion and headache.

Corpus luteum should be prepared from the ovaries of pregnant animals. It should be administered carefully, bearing in mind that the amount required by different patients varies. That the blood pressure should be observed, and if the reduction is too great the remedy should be stopped for a time. The patient when first taking this agent may complain of gastric disturbances and vertigo, but these usually disappear in a short time.

THE KIDNEYS.

Whether the kidneys have an internal secretion or not is still a debated subject. We have met cases that have gone several days with entire absence of any urine being excreted and without uræmia, while in those with diseased kidneys, if the amount of urine is decreased, uræmia speedily follows.

The clinical evidence and the demand for kidney products for therapeutical ends are such as to warrant it a place in albuminuria, and as an adjunct in various kidney disorders, nephritis with indication of approaching uræmic difficulties is often benefited by the use of renal glomerular substance. The fresh preparations are best.

THE MAMMARY GLANDS.

These are glands of both an external and an internal secretion. Their development is noted early in both the girl and boy in embryonic life. Their growth in the girl is an indication of the approach of puberty. There is an intimate relation between these glands and the corpus luteum. They enlarge and become tender at the menstrual period. Injections of the corpus luteum also cause hypertrophy of these glands. The size of these glands has no relation to the menstrual function nor to the amount of glandular secretory tissue, as many large glands are mostly fat.

There is an intimate relation between them and the uterus, for when the new-born child is put to the breast, contraction of the uterus occurs. By prolonging lactation women can prolong the period of amenorrhœa.

It would appear that the hormone of the mammary glands has a decided action over the blood supply of the pelvic organs and neutralizes the ovarian action. The administration of an extract of these glands is most useful in the profuse menstruation of young girls. Also in the young girl when the period occurs every two or three weeks.

It has been employed in uterine fibroids with menorrhagia

and metrorrhagia. The associated mastodynia is much relieved. It should be used with great care during pregnancy, as experiments with animals showed it to have an abortifacient action. It has also been employed as a galactagogue.

The extract is prepared from the glands of the cow and sheep in tablets of the desiccated gland.

THE OVARIES.

The ovaries are active from puberty to the menopause, during which time they perform the function of ovulation and produce a substance or substances that are necessary in the maintaining of certain female characteristics. If young girls are castrated the pelvis does not show a normal development, the voice is lower, more or less hair develops on the face, the legs are longer. The castrated female takes on the male type. The earlier a girl menstruates the shorter the legs, the later it appears the longer the legs. Early sexual development in the girl is the result of rapid functional development of the ovaries or a hypofunction of the pineal gland.

A normal thyroid has much to do with the function of the ovaries; with a hypothyroid condition, although the ovaries and uterus are normal, menstruation may not appear and the patient becomes obese, the skin dry; should the pituitary show disturbance, the skin will be moist and soft. If there is a hyperthyroid secretion menstruation is not normal, and should pregnancy occur this period will be subject to metabolic and toxic disturbances.

Should the thymus be active at puberty, the girl develops early and there is an increased sexual desire. This may occur at the menopause due to ovarian irritation, while a too early stoppage of ovarian activity may result in physical debility, mental depression and melancholia.

The X-ray radiations directed to the ovaries may inhibit their function or that of the corpus lutea, and for a time at least prevent menstruation. The first menstruation is usually

about the fourteenth year. Owing to the excitement and nervous tension of the age menstruation is appearing earlier, as anything that increases the thyroid secretion hastens puberty; the thyroid secretion is hastened by sexual excitement. Profuse menstruation in young girls may be dependent upon hyperthyroidism, while amenorrhœa may be the result of hyposecretion of the pituitary or thyroid and as a result may require thyroid medication. If during menstruation clots occur in the uterus the condition is abnormal, and the thyroid is probably not secreting normally; while a greater loss of blood can be sustained by women during menstruation than in any other way, yet too profuse, too frequent, and too prolonged menstruation can deplete the blood, by a loss of an element that is concerned in the nutrition of the bone, hair and teeth. This element is a calcium and too frequent pregnancies, coupled with the loss of blood, leads to osteomalacia.

Following castration during menstrual life the women become obese, unless the thyroid should hypersecrete, when there will likely be a loss of weight.

With the occurrence of the menopause, if the thyroid diminishes its secretion with those of the ovary, and the stopping of the corpus luteum activity, the patient has but few symptoms; should the thyroid continue its increased secretion, hot flashes, restlessness and irritability, sweating and other symptoms continue, as hysteria and other neurotic manifestation. If the thyroid should rapidly take on a condition of hyposecretion, the woman becomes obese, has digestive disturbances, melancholy and symptoms of myxedema.

Young girls have profuse menstruation. This is usually corrected by administering pituitary, or mammary gland extract. Pathological ovaries may be a cause of profuse uterine hæmorrhage, especially if the ovaries are cystic; uterine fibroid may be a cause of hæmorrhages; malignancy should be borne in mind if the woman is near the menopause.

In cases of profuse menstruation, and abnormal mental conditions, and even mild insanities in young women, there is often an ovarian disturbance, as cysts, that requires surgical

procedure, as cystic ovaries are more frequent in unmarried than in married women.

In osteomalasia there is a disturbance of the calcium metabolism. In these cases lactation should be stopped; the patient should avoid pregnancy; a diet rich in lime and phosphates should be pushed, and the control of menstruation by X-ray over the ovaries is of service.

The feeding of ovarian extract is often of service following the removal of the ovaries. At times it should be combined with small amounts of thyroid or corpus luteum.

Large doses of the ovarian tablets are not needed; this must be determined by the clinician.

The amount of corpus luteum in ovarian extracts is so small that it does no harm. Ovarian residue is an ovarian extract without the corpus luteum. The most reliable ovarian extract is now prepared from the glands of the pig.

THE PANCREAS.

This gland has two secretions; the pancreatic juice which digests proteins and starches; and that furnished by the islands of Langerhans, insulin, which is associated with the glycogenic function. Removal of the pancreas causes death of animals and this also increases the sugar in the blood and glucose appears in the urine. It should be remembered that the liver converts carbohydrates into glycogen which is stored until it is needed for muscle use. When it is required, it is reconverted into glucose and carried to the muscle to give energy. The hormone or secretion of the island of Langerhans appears to control the production of sugar by the liver and possibly the ability of the muscles to use it. While the liver, pancreas, suprarenals, post pituitary and muscles may disturb the glycogenic function and cause glycosuria: when the islands of Langerhans are diseased diabetes mellitus occurs, due probably to a lack of oxidation of the glycogen in the muscles; an increased amount of the adrenal hormone in the blood stimulates the production of sugar, as it is believed through its action on the posterior lobe of the pituitary.

An excess of carbohydrates or proteins taken with the meal may be a predisposing cause of diabetes. The removal of the carbohydrates from the diet in mild cases prevents the glycosure; many people have a lowered tolerance to carbohydrates. The function may be tested by giving the suspect 100 grams of glucose shortly after a small breakfast, the urine should be examined three, six or nine hours later. The presence of sugar indicates a lowered carbohydrate tolerance. When we remember the many causes that may produce glycosuria it is not to be wondered at that pancreas preparations may not help many of them. In cases of insufficiency of hormone of this organ, it is of some service. Pancreatic preparation is of some service as a digestant.

THE PARATHYROIDS.

These are small reddish bodies, four in number, about the size of a wheat seed. They are closely related with the thyroid posteriorly. They are not in any way associated with the thyroid, having a structure function wholly their own. The removal of these glands produces tetany, in which there are tremors and muscular contractions, more or less of the tetanic type. If more than two of these glands are removed these symptoms develop and are quickly fatal. These symptoms are believed to be due to a deficiency of calcium in the blood, and an injection of parathyroid extract or the administration of calcium will prevent the muscular spasm.

Following the removal of a portion of the parathyroid, but not enough to cause tetany, there follows a loss of weight, dryness of the skin, eczema and loss of hair and hypersensibility. Great calcium loss and nervous irritability results, as is observed at times in repeated pregnancies, and spasmophilia that is seen in serious illness and hyperthyroidism may be greatly relieved by administration of calcium. Paralysis agitans has been observed when the parathyroid secretion was low. Chostek claims that myasthenia and tetany are opposite conditions. That in tetany there is a hyosecretion of the glands, while in myasthenia there

is a hypersecretion. There is a relation between the parathyroid and the thyroid. Following the removal of one the other hypertrophies. It is believed by some that this action is an antagonistic one, and in this way it is explained why the administration of parathyroid at times benefits the symptoms in Grave's disease.

This agent should be remembered in tetany, when there is a disturbance of the calcium metabolism and it is associated with guanidine that causes muscular irritation and hyperexcitability. It should be remembered in paralysis agitans, although there may be other organs at fault in this disease. It has benefited puerperal convulsions and epilepsy and in any class of cases where there is muscular irritability.

The dose of the parathyroid preparations should be about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain or less. In many cases it should be associated with the thyroid or calcium.

PAROTID GLAND.

It has not been demonstrated that the salivary glands have an internal secretion. That there is a connection not anatomical between parotid glands and the gonads is evident, for we see the metastasis occur to the testicles in the male and the ovaries in the female.

The seriousness that the case of infectious fevers assumes when the parotid is inflamed would indicate that these glands have more than a simple salivary function. It has been proven that the starch splitting ferment ptyalin activates the starch splitting function of the pancreatic juice.

An extract of the parotid gland of the ox has been employed in two grain tablets in ovarian hyperæmia and headaches, reflex from ovarian disturbances, dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia.

THE PINEAL GLAND.

This gland rests upon the corpora quadrigemina at the posterior of the third ventricle. While it may be the remnant of a

primitive dorsal eye, with our knowledge, today it must be classed as an organ of internal secretion. Its cortical portion has resemblances to the anterior lobe of the pituitary, while the central portion contains nervous tissue.

It has a decided action over the child during the early years of puberty controlling sexual and mental development. Tumors have been associated with increased mental development, and many of the juvenile mental wonders have been accounted for through disturbances of this gland. Tumors have caused persistent headache. Precocious sexual development and maturity have been observed in these cases, many of them have an abnormal amount of fat. When in a young boy there is an increased stature and excessive growth of hair, adiposity, drowsiness and a premature genital and sexual development with evidence of early adolescence and possibly headache, a pineal tumor should be thought of.

Recent observation has shown that progressive muscular dystrophy is associated with disease of this gland.

Therapeutically it has not as yet gained a positive place, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain three times a day has been employed.

THE PITUITARY GLAND.

The pituitary body or hypophysis cerebri is located in the sella turcica at the base of the brain. It consists of two distinct lobes with but a single name. The anterior is oblong in shape, and is the larger, while the posterior one is round. Its average weight in the adult is about half a gram, but this varies. Proportionately it is larger in the child than in the adult. The anterior portion or lobe is glandular in structure and in some particulars resembles the thyroid. The posterior lobe consists of nerve tissue and glandular cells; and is connected with the third ventricle by a communication which is more or less patent and is termed the infundibulum. A colloidal material is frequently found in the cleft between the lobes.

The active principal or hormone of the anterior portion has been termed tethelin and represents the growth producing ele-

ment of this lobe; while from the posterior and the infundibular part of the gland comes pituitrin, an active blood-pressure raising element, which stimulates the contraction of smooth muscle fibres, as of the uterus, in which it produces active contractions when it is diluted. It also acts as an active stimulant to the muscular coats of the intestines and promotes peristalsis.

The function of the anterior lobe is distinct from that of the posterior and infundibular portion. The function of the latter two appear to be similar.

The whole of the anterior lobe cannot be removed without causing death. A removal of a portion is followed by abnormal deposits of fat, loss of hair, of sexual power, and atrophy of the ovaries and testicles. There is frequently a disturbance of the urinary secretion; at times a polyuria, at times with glycosuria. It has been observed that pathological conditions of, or operations on, the pituitary are attended with hypertrophy of the thyroid. Following thyroidectomy, the anterior portion of the pituitary is usually found enlarged. Removal of the posterior lobe and the infundibular portion does not cause death nor produce any definite changes.

Cushing and his co-workers have shown that the removal of the whole gland is attended with a lowered temperature and blood pressure, feeble pulse, slowed respirations, trembling, twitching and finally death.

The posterior lobe is concerned in the metabolism of sugar: if there is a hypersecretion, glycosuria may result; if there is a hyposcretion an undue tolerance to sugar results. If upon the administration of 200 grams of sugar no glycosuria results, the inference is that there is a subsecretion of the posterior lobe.

An extract from this lobe is an active diuretic as a result of its action on the heart and its power of raising the blood pressure. The rise in pressure is not as rapid as that caused by the suprarenal extract, but is of greater duration. A hyposcretion from this lobe may be a cause of diabetes insipidus and the administration of this gland temporarily relieves the polyuria and the thirst.

During pregnancy and before menstruation the gland is

enlarged; this may be to such an extent as to cause it to press on the optic commissure and produce a bi-temporal hemianopsia. In certain cases the enlarged gland before and during the menstrual period is attended with the so-called "menstrual headache;" this is usually relieved by the administration of a preparation of the whole gland.

The anterior lobe is enlarged during pregnancy; should it not enlarge, and its activities be increased, there are marked disturbances of metabolism as deposits of fat, puffing of the hands and feet or a derangement of the calcium metabolism, as is observed in the loss of the teeth and hair, brittle nails in the mother and a defective bone formation in the fœtus. Such disturbances of this gland are often associated with those of the thyroid and parathyroid; a hypersecretion of the anterior lobe during childhood results in a condition of gigantism. If this condition persists till the person is twenty or over, the epiphyses of the bone become united and the acromegalic type takes place; when there are irregular bone formations especially in the spine, kyphosis is the most frequent. As a result of bone deposit in the glenoid fossæ the inferior maxilla is elongated and prognathism occurs. In connection with the disturbance of bony formation there is increased growth of the hair, warty growth especially on the neck, the skin is thickened, the thyroid is disturbed, often a myxœdematous condition develops, the heart's action is weak, the blood pressure is lowered, impotency develops in the male, and amenorrhœa in the female. Many of these cases have more or less headache, which may result from pressure from the enlarging body or from its disturbed secretions. There may be a disturbance of the visual fields due to pressure upon the optic commissure. Many nervous symptoms from epilepsy to insanity have developed in these cases.

From post-mortem findings it may be said that while every case of tumor growth in the sella turcica is not attended with acromegalic symptoms, yet in every case of acromegaly there is disease of the pituitary gland. In these cases, should the posterior lobes become disturbed and hypersecretion result,

glycosuria will probably develop, if it should hyposecrete, polyuria and digestive disturbance will result. The blood pressure becomes very low, there is a failing heart and the patient dies asthenic. Associated with the symptoms attending acromegaly are disturbances of the thyroid, gonads, parathyroids, suprarenals and the thymus enlarges and renews its activity. In all these cases of disturbance of calcium metabolism, the administration of an abundance of milk, and foods rich in calcium are beneficial and assist in diminishing the nervous irritability at least.

If there is a hyposecretion of the anterior lobe in young children, the bones do not grow, and the child remains dwarfed, infantilism; if at the adolescent period this condition is present, there is a lack of hair upon the pubes, in the axillæ and on the genitals and the child remains undeveloped. Should the hyposecretion develop later in life there is testicular atrophy and the male assumes the feminine type.

Hydrocephalus accompanies this condition and is often attended with juvenile obesity; the child is large, fat, has a protruding abdomen, scanty hair, dry skin, small genitals, and is often not mentally bright.

In older patients a hyposecretion of the posterior lobe may lead to adiposis dolorosa, Dercum's disease. In this there is probably a disturbance of the thyroid as well as a lowered basal metabolism.

There may be disturbances of the secretions of this gland that have not been successfully managed.

Pituitary headaches have been cured by the whole gland. In stout women with amenorrhœa and this type of headache, it is usually relieved with a combination of thyroid and pituitary, if the pain is not due to a tumor. An extract from the anterior lobe, when combined with the thyroid and ovarian extract in the female; and testicular extract in the male, has been found of service in dystrophy adiposo-genitalis.

An extract from the posterior lobe has been found of great service in obstetrics when $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mil. should be given hypodermatically. Under its influence the uterine contractions are

brisk and frequent. If it is used too often the child may be asphyxiated from interference with the placental circulation. It should never be used until the cervix is completely dilated and it is known that there is no obstruction to the passage of the child.

In menorrhagia and metrorrhagia when administered by the mouth, the extract is of service, especially if it is of pituitary disturbance. In many cases with too frequent menstruation in young girls, the mammary extract does better.

It is most serviceable in heart failure, and in shock, when the blood-pressure is very low. In these cases 1 mil. of an extract from the posterior lobe given hypodermatically, is of service. While its action may be slower than that of adrenalin, it is of greater duration and increases the activity of the kidneys. When following abdominal operations, intestinal peristalsis is not normal and there is tympanitis, one mil. given hypodermatically, is of great service. This may require to be repeated every twenty-four hours for two or three days or until the intestines have regained their normal tone.

In these cases when there is pressure upon the diaphragm and interference with the heart's action due to paralysis of the intestines, a second dose may be given a few hours following the first.

It should be thought of following parturition and laparotomy when the urinary bladder is semi-paralyzed. In many of these cases it acts best if administered hypodermatically. In incontinence of the urine both in adults and children, it has been of service, also in nocturnal enuresis, both when administered by the mouth and injected.

It should be remembered in diabetes insipidus, when a preparation of the posterior lobe given hypodermatically, controls the thirst, reduces the amount of urine, its specific gravity becomes higher, and the headache, that is usually present, ceases. If this portion of the gland does not become normal, the dose must be repeated.

In the "fatigue syndrome" asthenia, with weakness and neuro-muscular pains, also after parturition when the mother

remains weak, does not gain her strength and the uterus does not contract normally, an extract of the whole gland is often beneficial.

It should be thought of in epilepsy, especially in young children and in youths, when it should be studied in connection with the thyroid or parathyroid. The whole gland should be used.

The anterior lobe has a part in the formation of bone and should be remembered in rickets.

It should be remembered that while administering a preparation of the whole gland, joint pains may develop, due to the increased amount of uric acid found. This may occur when the pituitary is indicated.

These preparations are derived from the pituitary of cattle. That from the posterior lobe is a yellowish or gray powder which is not completely soluble in water, its dose is 0.03 gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain). The liquid preparation of this gland is transparent and is obtained in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mil. ampules. Tablets of $\frac{1}{10}$ grain may be obtained.

It should be remembered that depression may follow the administration of these preparations and the patient should be watched and in some cases the dose reduced.

Preparations made from the whole gland and that from the anterior lobe alone, may be obtained either in tablet or in powder form.

The frequency of the dose depends upon the case, as most of them are chronic. A dose once or twice a day is all that is required.

THE PLACENTA.

Investigators are divided on the therapeutic importance of the placenta. It is considered by some as a gland that is born and terminated by pregnancy.

It is formed from the cells of the uterine surface and those of the growing ovum. It acts as lungs, stomach and kidneys to the embryo, receiving the oxygen and food material for it and eliminating the waste product.

It is believed by some that the secretion of the placenta retards the action of the post-pituitary; that ovulation does not occur during the period of placental life; also that the nausea, vomiting, convulsions and insanities that occur during pregnancy are due to a lack of harmony between this secretion and that of the endocrine system. If the amount of this secretion is too small, the post-pituitary is not balanced and a still birth is often the result.

When placental extract is administered to nursing mothers the amount of milk is increased, and the infant receiving this milk grows more rapidly than does the control case. Domestic animals usually devour their placenta, and it is claimed that this acts as a galactagogue.

THE PROSTATE GLAND.

While this gland has not been extensively investigated, there is evidence that, apart from its physiologic function, it has an internal secretion. This internal secretion has an important part in causing the spermatozoa to become actively motile.

The hormone of the interstitial cells of the testicles is probably the stimulus that causes its development.

It has been suggested that hypertrophy of the prostate is compensatory to the waning of the function of the testes. For over thirty per cent. of all men over sixty have an enlarged prostate. This enlargement may be partially muscular, glandular or adenomatous. From this enlarged and compensatory prostate there is believed to be an increased secretion that has a depraved action, that results in a sexual perversion and mental disturbance, that is the cause at times of high grade men, advanced in years, becoming sexual perverts. This disturbed or increased secretion of the prostate is believed by some to be the cause of that group of symptoms in men about sixty that is similar to those of the "change of life" in women.

The French clinicians especially speak of a prostatic insufficiency of neurasthenia, with melancholia, and the neurosis that follows prostatectomy. In these cases they advocate prosta-

tic organotherapy. They also mention prostatic hyperæsthesia, where there are premature emissions and neuropsychoses, with enlarged prostates in the aged, and hyperæsthesia in the younger, that are benefited by the use of the prostate tablets. It is also mentioned as favoring contraction of the bladder.

It is the prostate of bulls and boars that is used in the preparation of the tablets.

It is employed in doses of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

SECRETIN.

This is formed in the cells of the duodenum when they are acted upon by hydrochloric acid. It passes into the blood rather than along the alimentary canal. It activates the intestinal pancreatic secretions. It stimulates the peristalsis of the intestines and helps relieve constipation. It is of benefit in gastro-hepato-intestinal or digestive insufficiencies. It assists in raising the low urea output. Through its action in assisting intestinal peristalsis it assists in overcoming constipation and relieving intestinal stasis, fermentation and putrefaction. Secretin should be administered for some time, remembering that it does not act locally, but assists in re-establishing of deficient secretions.

THE SPLEEN.

The spleen cannot be classed as a ductless gland. It can be removed and death not occur. It acts as a filter to remove particles from the blood, also the debris of red and white cells.

It seems to produce leucocytes and lymphocytes during inter-uterine life. It has a part in formation of red cells; under certain conditions of the bone marrow this may continue after birth.

Whether it has an internal secretion or not is a much disputed point.

It is believed that it acts as an activator of the pancreas and stomach by furnishing an internal secretion which elaborates trypsin.

An extract of the spleen has been employed in the malarial cachexia.

It has been employed in enlargement of the spleen, splenomegaly.

Dried extract has been given in $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses several times a day.

THE SUPRARENAL GLANDS.

These are two bodies more or less globular in shape, situated behind the peritoneum and anterior to the upper portion of the kidney. Usually these are small supernumerary bodies of suprarenal tissue along the spermatic vessels in the male and the broad ligaments in the female. These glands consist of a peripheral part of the cortex and a central part of the medulla. The cortex is embryologically closely related to the development of the sexual organs. In sexual precocity and during pregnancy they are hypertrophied and are atrophied in sexual deficiencies. The medullary portion is embryologically related to the sympathetic nervous system; it is composed of masses of cells surrounded with blood vessels, which secrete adrenalin and, being deeply stained with chromic acid, are termed chromaffin cells.

Complete removal of these glands is nearly always fatal. About two days following their removal weakness of the muscular and circulatory systems develops, the temperature is lowered, dyspnœa and convulsions develop, and death. The medullary portion of the gland furnishes a blood pressure-raising substance variously known as adrenalin, adrenin, suprarenin and epinephrin. This is an amino-acid derivative; it may be obtained in crystalline form. Small doses hypodermatically produce a rise of blood pressure due to a constriction of the arterioles, and through their action on the vagus slow the heart's action; while large doses dilate the vessels; this may be followed by such a constriction as to endanger the life of the patient. Owing to the small amount of muscular tissue in the large blood vessels they are not affected by this agent.

When a solution is applied to the eye, the pupil is dilated. Under its influence the mucous and salivary glands are stimulated and the glycosuric functions of the liver are disturbed.

Toxæmias affect these glands. This may be due to an acute infection, a focal infection within the body, or the administration of coal tar products and aspirin, whose pernicious effects added to the prostrating infections as influenza, pneumonia or diphtheria, have a most depressing effect upon the adrenals, and if the patients survive, they remain prostrated and weakened for a long time and need this agent to enable them to overcome the depression.

Pigmentation of the skin and mucous surfaces are observed in hypo-adrenalism, as Addison's syndrome, in which, apart from the pigmentation, the patient is anæmic, has a low blood pressure, weak heart's action, dyspnœa, in whom the appetite is poor, the digestion is impaired, and there is constipation. The sexual function is weak, the patient complains of exhaustion, and a condition of neurasthenia is present.

A mild degree of hyposecretion may be observed in cases with low muscular tone and blood pressure, weak heart and cold extremities; they do not recover from acute diseases promptly and are subject to all types of infection. Pronounced insufficiencies are indicated by diarrhœa, nausea, vomiting and slight pigmentation. Brown spots on the body, when not due to disturbances of the liver, are promptly removed by suprarenal extract.

Bleeding into the suprarenals is a cause of sudden death, mental depression, sorrow and melancholia.

A hyperfunction of the suprarenals may lead to an increased appetite, good digestion and alimentation. As individuals, these people are strong, sturdy, full of energy and muscular activity, are usually well-balanced mentally, and can stand pain, shock, injuries and infections well.

Hypersecretion early in life results in an early development of puberty in a girl: menstrual life, pubic and axillary hair may appear while she is not more than four or five years of age; while the boy of the same age may show sexual devel-

opments, have a mustache, hair on the body and masculine voice. A hypersecretion by its stimulation of the liver may develop glycosuria. Emotion, energy and excitement increases the secretion of these glands and activities, and increases the circulatory tone. This, coupled with thyroid activity and the restless push and excitement of the age, sooner or later results in brain and heart tire, weakness and exhaustion.

This agent should be remembered in cases of collapse following violent exertion. The usual heart remedy, Digitalis, is of no benefit in these cases. Here 0.001 Gm, $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain of adrenalin dissolved in a salt solution and given hypodermatically is the remedy; later this may be given by the mouth.

It should be remembered in cases of "shocking," prolonged excitement, with fear and rage; also in cases dependent upon injury, acute infections, as dysentery, typhoid fever, influenza, when the adrenals are insufficient. In these cases extract of the suprarenals should be given in not too large doses, as large doses may result in death. Rest for the heart should always be enforced, while the rise in blood pressure following the administration of this agent may not be of long duration, it is the stimulation of the suprarenal glands that is of most importance and of greater duration. The administration of a preparation of the whole gland by the mouth is of service, when the tablet should be crushed and swallowed with water. Too much of this agent either on the tongue or hypodermatically may cause a low blood pressure and disturb the respiratory centers. If such should become alarming, atropine and caffeine should be remembered.

The depression that occurs at times following ether or chloroform anæsthesia is often due to the influence of these agents on the output of these glands, and this condition is often benefited by the use of the suprarenal and pituitary.

It should be remembered that suprarenal insufficiency renders the person subject to all forms of poisoning.

The use of this preparation in stopping an attack of asthma has long been recognized. A tablet crushed by the teeth and absorbed from the mouth, or 5 to 10 drops of a 1 to 1000 solu-

tion, usually stops an attack. All patients are not helped by this agent, and large doses hypodermatically have been the cause of death. It is difficult to say in just what cases it should be employed. If the blood pressure is already high it had better not be used; while it may relieve an attack of asthma, it rarely cures it.

In acute shock and heart failure, during an acute infection, 10 minims of a 1 to 1000 solution in a saline solution every two or three hours is often of great benefit.

A spray or snuff containing suprarenal is employed in hay fever, and in certain inflammations of the eye, and is used locally to cause blanching of the part, and to prevent hæmorrhages before minor operations. It may be sprayed or swabbed over the tonsils or pharynx in congestion. While the relief is great, it must be repeated, otherwise there is a return of the congestion greater than before. There is no habit formed by this agent.

It is added to preparations of cocaine used as a local anæsthetic to prevent bleeding during the operation.

Neurasthenic patients whose circulation is always low may be benefited by this agent, but it must be continued for a long time, and if the suprarenal tissue to be stimulated is not good, but little will be attained.

The official suprarenal should contain 0.5 per cent. of adrenalin. The official dose of 4 grains is much too large. Following its administration, should there be a marked increase of blood pressure, tumultuous action of the heart and headache, the dose is too large. It should be given with great care to pregnant women, as it may cause uterine pains.

Its prolonged use has been thought to produce atheroma.

THE TESTICLES.

The seminal and the procreative part of the testicle is separate in function from the interstitial part. The internal secretion is believed to be elaborated in the interstitial cells of Leydig

in the testes; that it is intimately related with the changes which produce the bony growth, and the male secondary characteristics, the shape of the male pelvis, the more generous growth and distribution of the hair in the male, also the changes in the voice. Through the action and stimulation of the testes certain changes in the adrenals, pineal and hypophysis are produced that give rise to the characteristic of the male. Maturity of the male occurs when spermatozoa are developed in the seminal parts, hair develops on the face, in the axilla and on the pubes, the larynx enlarges and the voice becomes of the masculine type; the prostate gland enlarges. Should the interstitial part of the testicles not develop or properly secrete the boy gives evidence of the eunuch. The insufficiency of this gland gives rise to various types of effeminate boys and men. This is in proportion to the amount of insufficiency present. A castration early in life results in the eunuch, and person of the female type. The boy grows large, becomes fat, the hair does not develop on the face, in the axilla, and but little on the pubes. The larynx does not develop, the voice does not become of the masculine type, the prostate does not enlarge, but the mammary glands may hypertrophy.

It is believed that the hormones of the male gonad are essential to the best development of the male. In those who have been castrated or have diseased testicles, there are often mental abnormalities and insanities that have been improved by the administration of preparations of the testicles.

The secretions of the interstitial cells have the power of increasing the sexual desire and activities either alone or in conjunction with the thyroid. Since the report of Brown-Sequard, in 1889, there has been much interest in the testicular hormone. It does appear to have an influence in cases of poor nutrition, and asthenic state where there is an instability of the nervous system, and in conjunction with other glands has a pronounced influence on many of these conditions.

Testicular insufficiency when a cause of impotency, is usually benefited by transplantation of a piece of testicle. The psychic cause of impotency is not benefited.

Testicular extract contains much nucleoprotein, and like all nucleins has a tendency to lower blood pressure.

Two-grain tablets from the disiccated testicles of the ram may be obtained, which represent fourteen grains of fresh substance. One of these may be given three times a day. Tablets prepared from the interstitial cells, each representing eight grains of the fresh cells. Of these one may be given three times a day. The size of the dose is always subject to the judgment of the clinician.

Lydston has done much experimental work in transplanting testicles or portions of it. He advises transplanting it into the abdominal muscle or into the scrotum. He finds that it may be twelve to eighteen months before it disappears. During this period it appears to secrete its hormone with the usual results that come from the regular testicular tissue.

L. L. Stanley has reported his observations on testicular implantation in 300 persons. By means of a Beck syringe filled with strips of fresh testicle, 1 gm. is injected in four places from one point of entrance. The testicles employed were from young, mature rams or goats. These so treated were cases of senility, neurasthenia, impotency, atrophy of the testicles. Almost all of the subjects reported increased activity, increased energy and mental activity and a sensation of buoyancy. In considering the statement, the patient's word must be taken, as they are hard to demonstrate.

THE THYMUS.

This gland is situated in the upper part of the thorax and in the mediastinum; it is close to the large blood vessels, pneumogastric and recurrent laryngeal nerve.

The function of this gland is most apparent in the formative period of the body. From the earliest period of childhood to about the second year, it is at its greatest maturity. It then gradually declines to the period of puberty, when the gonads become active. The thymus may remain until late in life. If there is a disturbance of the thyroid, pituitary, hypoplastic ovaries or castration after puberty, this gland hypertrophies;

and status thymicus. Sudden death is frequently associated with a large thymus. When the gland is removed in animals they die within a year. There is a gradual loss of weight, they are easily tired, show weakness, the bones are easily broken, there are tremors, a lowering of the mentality, loss of sexual development, loss of hair and a slow death.

The gland is rich in nucleated cells; as a result it has a large amount of nucleoprotein and organic phosphorus. The symptoms that develop following the removal of the thymus are similar to those of phosphorus poisoning. It has much to do with the metabolism of calcium and phosphorus and thus with the osseous development of infants.

It is thought that insufficiency of the gland may be a cause of marasmus in children, and while certain symptoms as those of the skin may be due to a lack of vitamins, yet these vitamins may be necessary to the proper development of the thymus. It has been suggested by certain investigators, especially Sajous, that the retarded mental development of some children and idiots, may be dependent upon a lowered thymus secretion, which may be the result of a congenital defect, an injury or an infection. This same condition may have a part at least in Mongolian idiocy.

The gland may be hypertrophied and obstruct the respirations either alone or in connection with the lymph glands, when the veins about the head are engorged due to pressure on the large blood vessels. There are usually spasms of the glottis and hard breathing before the first attack. The cause of thymic death is suffocation, but whether this is the result of pressure on the vagi, on the blood vessels, or right auricle, has not been determined.

The status thymo-lymphaticus is a condition in which the thymus and the lymph nodes are enlarged and the adenoid tissue hypertrophied.

The thymus is enlarged in many cases of Graves' disease. Whether this is dependent upon the infection that disturbs the thyroid, or a hormone of the thyroid stimulating the thymus, has not been determined. It is probable that the thymus is

active to overcome the effects of the hyperthyroidism. It is a fact that the administration of a preparation of the thymus has benefitted many of these cases. Children with enlarged thymus never stand infections well. This condition is found in adults as well as children. An enlarged thymus is usually benefitted by the X-ray treatment.

It should be remembered that enlarged thymus is not so rare and may be the cause of terrible asthmatic attacks. In cases of asthma in which the etiology is in doubt, a skiagraph of the chest should be made to ascertain the condition of the thymus.

There is clinical evidence of the use of the thymus in arthritic deformans.

This gland has not been employed therapeutically as much as its importance might indicate. It has been employed in certain cases of exophthalmic goiter, when the thymus is enlarged, in rheumatic arthritis, rachitis and marasmus. Hypodermatically it has lowered the blood pressure.

Tablets are prepared and the dose varies. Care should be exercised in prescribing this to gouty patients, as it is rich in nucleins.

THE THYROID.

This gland consists of two lobes situated one on each side of the trachea close to the larynx. These lobes are joined by an isthmus of tissue similar to that of the lobes. In the lowest vertebræ, they are accessory sexual organs and as we follow the scale of existence upwards the thyroid migrates more to the head region and becomes the link between the brain and the sexual organs, enlarging during sexual excitement, menstruation, and pregnancy. Small supernumerary and intra-thoracic thyroids may be demonstrated. The foetal thyroid is relatively larger and contains more thyroxin than does that of the adult in proportion to the size of the subject. The female thyroid is larger and contains more thyroxin than does that of the male.

The function of the thyroid is the splitting up of the iodine containing molecules of any compound which enters the body and the conversion of this into the thyroid product thyroxin.

During pregnancy the thyroid normally enlarges and hypersecretes, if it does not the teeth of the woman decay, the nails become brittle, there is a loss of hair, and indications of a need of iodine and calcium. Should the thyroid not enlarge during pregnancy there are often toxæmias of the mother and imperfect development of the fœtus.

An important function of the thyroid is the prevention of poisoning as the result of infections, either acute or chronic. An enlargement of the thyroid is often an evidence that it is endeavoring to overcome such a chronic toxæmia.

The normal thyroid contains on an average of 0.0025 gm. of thyroxin; while those with colloid goiter have but 0.0015 gm. The energy of the body is in direct proportion to the amount of thyroxin it contains. Kendall, in speaking of the physiological action of thyroxin, says: "When an injection is given subcutaneously, there are no effects for about twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when the animal appears restless, the temperature and pulse rate is increased. If an injection is given daily the symptoms are all aggravated and may cause death. The long continued presence in the tissues of thyroxin gives rise to the symptoms of hyperthyroidism, which terminates in emaciation and death."

Plummer has found that the maximum physiological effects of a single dose in a myxœdematous patient is not reached before the tenth day, and in some cases it is three weeks before a single dose has ceased its function. He also found that in a patient of 150 pounds weight, 0.001 gm. of thyroxin would increase the metabolic rate 2 per cent.

The thyroid is enlarged in hypertrophy, cystic, colloid, adenomata and cancer. It may be atrophied. The size of the gland is no indication as to its secretory function. It may hypersecrete to meet some infection and become enlarged as the result of this activity. A prolonged nervous irritation may cause a hypersecretion and eventually a toxic goiter.

Goiters are common in girls about puberty. A small amount of iodine will prevent this. This needs 0.20 gm. a day for ten days, twice or three times a year. About 60 per cent. of all

goiters occur in women. The most pronounced cases of hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism occur in women. If possible women with Graves' disease should not become pregnant.

Intrathoracic goiter when present causes more or less constant dyspnoea. As a preventive of hyperthyroidism, all focal infection, especially about the head and mouth, should be cleared up. If the thyroid is hypersecreting, iodine will aggravate the case.

Hyperthyroidism is spoken of as Graves' disease, Basedow's disease. Plummer has termed it thyrotoxicosis. The symptoms are tachycardia, tremor, nervous irritability, insomnia, hot flashes, with perspiration, exophthalmos and digestive disturbances. In some cases there is a hyperchlorhydria and hypertension. The thymus is enlarged in about 50 per cent. of all these cases.

Hypersecretion without toxic symptoms is indicated by cerebral activity, sleeplessness, vivaciousness and neurotic symptoms. In a case of diminished secretions a reverse group of symptoms is present.

Thyrotoxicosis is always more severe in men than in women, but is much less frequent in men.

In cases of hypersecretion the temperature may be increased one or two degrees and the patient is apt to be too hot or too cold. Many of the other glands show disturbance as the thymus, parathyroids, pancreas, ovaries, pituitary and suprarenals. In some the secretion is increased, while in others it is diminished. In some of these cases there is glycosuria and an increased nitrogen output. The increased heart rate and rapid circulation results in an increased metabolism and loss of weight. Whatever the cause that disturbs the thyroid, for they are many, the symptoms are the result of an increased output of thyroxin produced by the gland.

Hyposecretion is indicated by cretinism and myxoedema, and many symptoms that are not as easily recognized. Cretinism is an absence of the thyroid or its secretion in infancy. With a subthyroid secretion in young children there is a slow growth, a general lack of mental and physical development. With these

the skin is dry, and at times simulates ichthyosis or eczema. There may be amenorrhœa, chlorosis, hysteria, nausea and vomiting. Epilepsy may develop in these cases, during infancy, puberty or the menopause. Melancholia adiposa dolorosa and obesity may develop at the menopause.

After the forty-fifth year the secretion of the thyroid is lessened. If it has not increased at the menopause in women, they are disturbed by hot flashes, rapid heart action and general circulatory disturbances. Should the secretion diminish too rapidly, the women become obese, and this is also true in men, together with senility, if there is marked hyposecretion. By the term senility is understood a sluggish mentality, a dry skin, hard arteries and a reduced metabolism. A normal sexual function in the female is dependent upon a normal thyroid gland. In subthyroid the hands and feet are cold, menstruation is often scanty and delayed; while in others menstruation is absent, they become obese, are more or less apathetic and sleepy, especially during the day and have a morning backache. There is a sluggish action of the bowels. the basal metabolism is decreased and the whole system is dormant.

In all cases of hypothyroidism, thyroid in some form is indicated and will improve the condition of the patient and increase the basal metabolism. Thyroxin can be obtained for administration by the mouth. It contains 65 per cent. of iodine. The indications for its use are the same as those for the dry thyroid extracts.

The desiccated thyroid gland of animals is standardized and should contain 0.2 per cent. of iodine. Too large doses of thyroid are frequently given. It should be just sufficient to meet the deficiency of the gland of the patient. This varies from $\frac{1}{10}$ to one grain, two or three times a day. Thyroid preparation is indicated when there is a condition of hypothyroidism present, as is observed in the cretin. Here 0.06 or one gram should be given twice a day until improvement is apparent, when the dose may be reduced, but the thyroid continued for months and if the thyroid secretion is absent, for life. In the

other symptoms that depend upon a subthyroid condition, as a dry, rough, scaly skin, fissures on the orifices of the body, headache, coldness of the extremities, a lower action of the heart and circulation, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain two or three times a day is all that is needed, and this amount may require to be reduced.

Infantile obesity often requires thyroid in combination with small doses of pituitary. These patients may require small doses of thyroid at puberty, if menstruation does not develop at the proper time, or chlorosis appears. If menstruation is too profuse inammary extract should be remembered.

Nocturnal enuresis may be annoying, when small doses of the thyroid alone or combined with pituitary often benefit.

Subsecretion of the thyroid is met with in cases of amenorrhœa with muscular weakness, sleepiness during the day, with more or less muscular weakness, digestive disturbances and a tendency to deposits of fat about the body. This condition is noticed often about the menopause. Myxœdema is a common condition if looked for, and small doses of thyroid is the remedy. It must be kept up.

Epileptic attacks are often benefitted when there is evidence of a subthyroid condition.

Hypertension is benefitted by thyroid, when there is a dry skin and evidence of senility; also asthma and constipation in the aged.

Preparations of thyroid, unless very small, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a grain, are contraindicated in hyperthyroidism.

EPHEDRA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gentianæ. *Common Name*, Steppe raspberry of Russia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the branches and flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *exophthalmic goiter*. There is a tumultuous action of the heart, and there is a sensation as though the eyes were being pushed out.

Compare.—*Lycopus*.

EPIGEA REPENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Trailing arbutus. *Habitat*, North America. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 40 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *chronic cystitis* and in those with *irritable bladders*. The urine contains an excess of uric acid, urates, pus and blood. There is *dysuria* with *tenesmus* following micturition. It renders the urine less irritating, and in this way relieves the dysuria, vesical tenesmus and strangury. A discharge of bloody mucus and pus with the urine is an indication for its use.

Compare.—*Uva ursi*, *Chimaphila*, *Parcira*.

EPIPHEGUS VIRGINIANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Orobanchaceæ. *Common Name*, Beech drops. *Habitat*, North America. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent and as such it has been employed in hæmorrhages from the bowels, uterus, and in diarrhœa.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of nervous, sick or neurasthenic *headaches* that are attended with nausea and general lassitude. The pain is worse upon the left side and is described as a pressing in the temple; it is attended with a constant desire

to expectorate. The saliva is of a viscid character. The headache is precipitated by over-exertion, or shopping. It is aggravated by moving about, and relieved by sleep and rest in the supine posture.

Compare.—*Iris versicolor*, *Sanguinaria*.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Equisetaceæ. *Common Name*, Scouring rush. *Habitat*, United States. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic and astringent.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *cystic irritation* with tenesmus, *nocturnal enuresis*, *dropsy*, and *renal calculi*. It is of service in the *dysuria* of women where there is extreme and frequent urging to urinate, with severe pain after the urine has been voided. There is constant distress in the bladder as though it was distended by urine, but urinating does not fully relieve it. There are severe cutting pains in the urethra while urinating. It is useful in dysuria following confinement and during pregnancy; also paralysis of the bladder in old women. It frequently affords relief when *Cantharis* has failed.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Cantharis*.

ERECITHITES HIERACIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Fireweed. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture from the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal conditions* of the mucous membranes, when attended with hæmorrhages from

any part. The urine is scanty and there is œdema of the extremities.

Compare.—*Erigeron, Hamamelis.*

ERGOTINUM.

Description.—A watery extract from Ergot, which is the morbid growth of sclerotium of *claviceps purpurea*, Class Fungi. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ij-xx. The extract usually represents 1 grain of the Ergot for 1 minim of extract. See also *Secale cornutum*.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *uterine hæmorrhages* when the blood is dark colored, and may be clotted or fluid.

It is especially indicated following confinement when the uterus does not contract also during *profuse menstruation*. The condition is aggravated from motion.

It should be remembered in chronic *diarrhœa* with anal incontinence when the rectum has lost all sensation and the patient has no warning.

It should be studied in *paralysis* of the *heart* during prolonged fever, also in paralysis of the lower extremities, following anæmia of the spinal cord.

Compare.—*Sabina, Trillium, Secale cornutum.*

ERIGERON CANADENSE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Canada fleabane. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 3 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the management of *hæmorrhages*, when the blood is bright red, also when there is a discharge of mucus.

It should be remembered in *post-partum hæmorrhages*, also in *metrorrhagia*, with prolapsus of the uterus. The hæmorrhage is profuse and a bright red color. There is no fever, but little, if any, constitutional irritation. The flow is increased by movement and this remedy has an action upon the involuntary muscular fibre.

It should be studied in *epistaxis*, and the bleeding from the socket of an extracted tooth, when it may be applied locally and administered internally; also *hæmoptysis* and *hæmatemesis*.

It is an important remedy in *cholera infantum*, chronic diarrhœa and *dysentery*, and leucorrhœa when the discharges consist of much mucus mixed with the blood.

Compare.—*Cinnamon, Sabina, Trillium, Ipecacuanha.*

ERIODICTYON GLUTINOSUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Hydrophyllaceæ. Synonyms, Yerba Santa, Mountain balm. Habitat, California and northern Mexico. Preparations.—Homœo., Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. U. S. P., Eriodictyon, Fluidextractum Eriodictyi. Dosage.—Of the mother tincture, 2 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, 15 minims to 1 fluid drachm.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chronic bronchitis*, bronchial *tuberculosis* and *asthma*, when these are attended with a profuse, easily raised bronchial secretion which brings relief. It has relieved the *cough* that remained as a sequela of influenza. There is usually a thickening of the bronchial mucous membrane. The appetite is poor and the digestion is impaired.

Compare.—*Eucalyptus, Grindelia robusta.*

ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Geraniaceæ. Common Name, Storks-bill. Habitat, Europe, North America, Africa and Asia*

Minor. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed to control the *hemorrhage* in *metrorrhagia* and *menorrhagia*.

Compare.—*Geranium*, *Sabina*.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferae. *Common Name*, Water eryngo. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *irritation* of the *urinary tract*, accompanied with a burning pain and frequent desire to urinate.

It is of service in *urethritis*, when there is a thick, yellow discharge, with difficult urination, and *spasmodic stricture*, and pain behind the pubes, and in cases where there is an escape of the prostatic fluid from the slightest provocation.

Compare.—*Conium*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Clematis*.

ESERINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Physostigmine, Eserine. An alkaloid from the seeds of *Physostigma venenosum*. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—This is very poisonous and the maximum dose is 2 grains of the 2x trituration.

Physiological Action.—This agent is one of the alkaloids of the *Physostigma venenosum*. When applied to the eye it is absorbed by the conjunctiva and acts as a myotic, contracting the pupil, with slight twitching of the eyelids, dimness of vision and pain over the eyes.

THERAPEUTICS.

Through its power of *contracting* the *pupil* it is of service in adhesions of the iris, it reduces redness, intra-ocular tension in conjunctival inflammation where perforating ulcer is threatened and in glaucoma and asthenopia.

It has been employed in *ciliary spasms*, *blephorospasm* and *astigmatism*, due to irregular action of the ciliary muscle, in the 6x trituration.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myrtaceæ. *Common Name*, Blue gum-tree. *Habitat*, Australia. Eucalyptol is the product by distillation from the volatile oil of Eucalyptus. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Eucalyptus, Fluidextractum Eucalypti. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluid-extract, ℥ x-5j; of Eucalyptol, ℥ iij-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a disinfectant, anti-spasmodic, expectorant and an anti-periodic. When the oil is applied to the skin it acts as an irritant and increases the local blood supply and produces systemic effects. When the vapor is inhaled it has a local effect upon the mucous surfaces as well as the general effect. In the mouth it leaves a pungent, aromatic or camphor-like impression. It excites a flow of saliva and leaves an astringent flavor in the mouth. The appetite and digestion are improved; the secretion of the gastric intestinal fluid is increased. Medium doses produce a sensation of buoyancy, while large doses produce drowsiness, depression and paresis of the limbs. The skin is pale and cold; the pulse is small and compressible; the pupils are contracted; the breathing is short and irregular; the urine and urea are increased; the heart's action is increased; the arterial tension is first increased and later lowered. It is eliminated by the kidneys and through the skin and bronchial mucous membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sub-acute and chronic *malarial* infectious cases, in which large quantities of Quinine have been

employed. There is frequently a drain upon the system, as from a diarrhœa or dysentery. There may be an *atonic dyspepsia* present which is dependent upon a gastric catarrh. It meets many of these cases, when it acts as a reconstructive, assisting assimilation and hastening convalescence. It is also indicated in *typhoid*, *typho-malarial* and other *septic fevers* when there is a dull, congestive headache and a diarrhœa of a thin, watery, offensive character. It is useful in *catarrhal affections* of the *bronchial mucous membrane*, *bronchorrhœa*, and other chronic conditions that are accompanied by free muco-purulent expectoration. It is useful in *tubercular* and *hectic fevers* with profuse, exhaustive sweats, and in *asthma* of debilitated anæmia subjects with great dyspnœa and palpitation of the heart. Inhalation of the fumes from the drug is of service in these cases.

It should be remembered in *atonic dyspepsia*, *chronic*, *gastric* and *intestinal catarrh*. The digestion is slow, and there is a burning, hot sensation in the stomach.

It is beneficial in *chronic catarrh* of the *bladder*, in chronic *nephritis*, *granular degeneration* of the *kidneys*, *pyonephrosis*, and in *hydronephrosis*.

It should be studied in diseases of women at the climacteric period in those who are distressed with *flatulence*, *palpitation* of the *heart*, sudden flushing of the face; also in *leucorrhœa*, when it may be employed both locally and internally.

Compare.—*Baptisia*, *Arsenicum album*, *Cinchona*, *Balsam Peru*, *Copaiva*.

EUGENIA JAMBOS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myrtaceæ. *Common Name*, Rose-apple. *Habitat*, East Indies and warm countries of America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 3 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *comedones*, *simple acne*, and

acne rosacea, when there is an inflamed area about the pimple. There are fissures of the skin, especially between the toes.

Compare.—*Berberis aquifolium*.

EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Celastraceæ. *Common Name*, Wahoo. *Habitat*, United States and Canada. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture prepared from the fresh bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Euonymus*, *Extractum Euonymi*. **Dosage.**—Mother tincture may be taken in doses up to 1 drachm; of the powdered bark, gr. x-xx; of the extract, gr. j-v. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a tonic, laxative, diuretic and alterative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *anorexia*, *indigestion* and *constipation*, when they are dependent upon *hepatic torpor*.

It is of service in those suffering from *malaria* when there is *indigestion* and *biliousness*. The bowels are *constipated*, the liver is enlarged, and the conjunctivæ and skin are tinted yellow.

It is useful in irregular action of the liver that results in an excess of bile at times, and as a result there is an alternate diarrhœa and constipation. There is frequently a *headache*; the tongue is coated yellow, there is a bad taste in the mouth; there are dark spots before the eyes, and a disinclination to both mental and physical work; the urine is dark and the complexion has a muddy hue.

In the *summer diarrhœa* of children it is of service. The passages are green, yellow or blue colored. There is colic, with nausea and vomiting of bile, or of food mixed with bile; there is a slight fever, with languor or stupor, while no two stools are alike. In this class of cases the 3x or 6x is most serviceable.

It should be remembered in *albuminuria*, when the hepatic symptoms demanding this remedy are present.

Compare.—*Podophyllum*, *Chelidonium*.

EUPATORIUM AROMATICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, White snake-root. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hysteria*, *nervous irritability*, *restlessness* and *flatulence*.

It is of service in *aphthæ*, *nursing sore mouth* and *sore nipples*. In these cases it should be applied locally.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Boneset. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture from the fresh herb in bloom; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Eupatorium, Fluidextractum Eupatorii. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops; of the powdered plant, gr. x-xx; of the fluidextract, ℥ x-5j. *Homœo.*, 2x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces soreness and aching of the muscles and bones, with the vomiting of bile and tenderness in the hepatic region.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *bilious* and *intermittent fevers*, *dengue* and *influenza*, when there are severe pains in the back and legs, as though the bones were broken, with soreness of the eyeballs and yellowness of the conjunctivæ and face.

It is of service in *bilious fevers* when there is an excruciating headache, with soreness of the scalp and eyeballs, redness of the face, nausea, bilious vomiting and prostration, soreness in the hepatic region, with constipation and high-colored urine.

It is useful in *intermittent fever*, when the chill appears from 7 to 9 A. M. one day and at noon the next. There is thirst before and during the chill and fever; there are severe bone

pains and bilious vomiting. It is to be studied in *dengue*, when the bone pains are severe; also in influenza when there is great soreness over the body, with pains as though the bones would break. There is hoarseness and a cough, with soreness of the larynx and chest; he must support the chest with his hands during coughing. The pulse is weak; there is coryza, thirst and bilious derangement.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Chelidonium*.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Names*, Queen of the Meadow, Gravel-root. *Habitat*, North America. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, stimulant and tonic and has a pronounced action upon the renal tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *vesical irritation* of women, with *incontinence* of the urine; the desire to urinate is both frequent and painful. There is pain and weight in the loins, the pain extending to the bladder. The urine is scanty, milky, and contains a mucoid, bloody mixture. Indications of a uric acid diathesis are present. Cases of *dysuria*, where urination is painful, and it seems as though the passage was blocked.

It has also been useful in *intermittent fevers*; the chill commences in the back, there is marked shaking, while the coldness is not intense; there is no thirst during the chill, but severe frontal headache.

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa*, *Senecio*, *Helonias*, *Phos. acid*.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiacæ. *Common Name*, Large flowering spurge. *Habitat*, North America.

Preparations.—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 drops. *Homæo.*, 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cholera infantum* when there is sudden and profuse vomiting first of the contents of the stomach, while later it is a rice water material. There is a copious watery diarrhœa, which alternates with the vomiting. There are painful cramps in the intestines, great anxiety, with a sense of faintness and exhaustion.

Compare.—*Arsenic*, *Camphor*, *Cuprum*, *Veratrum album*.

EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Gopher plant. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried ripe seed; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *crysipelas* and *erythema* when the eruption is rough, scaly, smarting and burning.

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron*, *Arsenicum album*.

EUPHORBIA PROSTATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Gollindrinera, Swallowwort. *Habitat*, United States and Mexico. **Preparations.**—The expressed milky juice of the plant is the part used. **Dosage.**—Of the juice, 3 to 4 fluid ounces.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed as an *antidote* and *prophylactic* to *snake poison*.

EUPHORBIIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. A gum-resin from *Euphorbia resinifera*. *Habitat*, Morocco. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the gum-resin; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces gastro-enteritis, with violent emesis and purging. There is cerebral congestion and congestion of the respiratory mucous membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastro-enteritis* and *choleraic diarrhœa* when they are accompanied by cerebral irritation and delirium. There is a sensation of burning complained of.

It should be remembered for the burning pains that attend *cancer*.

It is of service in *erysipelas* with vesicles that are filled with a yellow serum and is attended with marked burning.

Compare.—*Croton tiglium*, *Elaterium*, *Ricinus*.

EUPHRASIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Euphrasia officinalis*, Eyebright. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes and nose. From the eyes the discharge is highly excoriating, while from the nose it is bland, while from *Allium cepa* the discharge from the eyes is bland and that from the nose is acrid.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal conditions*, especially of the mucous membrane of the eyes and nose. In acute catarrhal *ophthalmia*, when the conjunctiva is red and congested, and a

sensation of soreness or burning is complained of with photophobia and a profuse acrid lachrymation which bites and excoriates the eyelids, which swell and ulcerate, as well as the portion of the cheek over which it flows. The inflammatory process is not confined to the conjunctiva, but the cornea, lachrymal glands and sac are all involved. It is thus of service during the early stages of acute catarrhal conjunctivitis, in cases of traumatic conjunctivitis and in blepharitis.

It should be thought of in *acute colds* and *acute catarrhal fevers*, where there is an acrid discharge from the eyes and a bland discharge from the nose. The membrane of the nares is swollen and there is sneezing and dyspnoea. The larynx and trachea may be involved, when there is a loose cough and a sensation of chilliness.

It may be of service during the early stage of *measles*, when there is severe photophobia with catarrhal inflammation of the eyes.

Compare.—*Allium cepa*, *Gelsemium*, *Sabadilla*.

EUPIONUM.

Description.—One of the oils resulting from the dry distillation of wood. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, a 1 per cent. solution in alcohol; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *uterine displacement*. There is a backache that is relieved by leaning against something. This is accompanied by a bland leucorrhœa, and a desire to urinate frequently.

Compare.—*Lachesis*, *Graphites*.

FABIANA IMBRICATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Pichi. *Habitat*, Chili. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the leaves and branches. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 5 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cystic irritation, dysuria, prostatitis*, with catarrhal discharges. It is of service when these disturbances are dependent upon a chronic gonorrhœal or uric acid diathesis.

Compare.—*Chimaphila, Cantharis, Cannabis sativa, Mercurius corrosivus.*

FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Polygonacæ. Common Name, Buckwheat. Habitat, Central Asia. Preparations.*—Mother tincture prepared from the entire fresh plant. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *pruritus*. There is itching of the skin, red sore blotches, pruritus vulvæ with yellow leucorrhœa; also itching of the knees, elbows and hairy parts.

Compare.—*Krcosolum, Mercurius.*

FELL BOVIS.

Description.—The fresh bile of the ox (*Bos Taurus*). **Synonyms, Fel tauri, Oxgall. Preparation.**—*U. S. P., Fel Bovis. Dosage.*—Of the purified Oxgall, gr. j-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the duodenal secretions, emulsifies fats, and increases the peristaltic action of the intestines. It liquifies the bile and acts as a purgative and cholagogue.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is of service in cases of *jaundice* due to obstruction, when the stools are very offensive, of a light, clay color. It is also employed as an *intestinal antiseptic*.

FERRI ET STRYCHNIÆ CITRAS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Iron and Strychnine citrate. A mixture of Ammonio-ferric citrate and Strychnine citrate. Dosage.—Of the substance, gr. j-jv. *Homœo.*, 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *anæmia* and *chlorosis* when attended with debility, dyspepsia and amenorrhœa.

FERRI VALERIANICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Ferric valerianate. "A dark brick-red, amorphous powder." Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the substance, gr. j-ij. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *hysteria*, *chorea* and *nervous* disorders in those suffering from *chlorosis* and *anæmia*.

FERRUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Ferrum metallicum, Iron. Iron reduced by hydrogen is an odorless, tasteless, fine, gray powder. Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Ferrum reductum. Dosage.—Of the reduced Iron, gr. j-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when taken internally blackens the teeth and the tongue. In small doses it acts as a stomach tonic, if not continued too long. Should large doses of a preparation showing an acid reaction be administered for a prolonged period anorexia, nausea, and indigestion result. In the stomach the various preparations are changed into a chloride. It combines with the red blood corpuscles and brings the hæmoglobin up to the normal standard. Under its influence the

muscular power of the heart is increased, the arteries are contracted and the blood pressure is increased. The urea is increased, and micturition is rendered more frequent. It is eliminated by the fæces, bile, urine, skin, mucous, and serous surfaces. The stools are dark.

Should its use be continued over a prolonged period the digestion is impaired. There is thirst, gastric oppression, nausea, vomiting, with pain or a sense of fulness in the head and dizziness and increased heat in the body. The breathing is labored; acne appears upon the face, breast and back. There are hæmorrhages from the mucous surfaces, with plethora, and other indications of vascular changes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *anæmia*, with debility, when the face and lips are of a pale bluish color; the face becomes red and flushed from the least pain, emotion, or exertion, there is profound muscular relaxation and prostration.

The anæmia may appear under the mask of a plethora or congestion; at times the face presents an ash pale or greenish color; with pain or exertion, it becomes a fiery red; at which time there is vertigo, ringing in the ears, palpitation of the heart and dyspnœa. Accompanying these symptoms of anæmia and chlorosis there is weakness and relaxation of the whole muscular system, together with emaciation and coldness of the extremities. The patient finds a degree of relief from walking about slowly in spite of the great exhaustion. On account of the pronounced anæmia, the stomach is unable to perform its function, and there is vomiting of food after eating, or coughing. The ejected material is acid and sour. The stools are apt to consist of undigested food. The *diarrhœa* is painless, and is worse during the morning and may be involuntary, watery and slimy. It may excoriate the anus, and be attended with a fiery red face.

This type of a *chronic diarrhœa* is frequently seen in anæmic children. It usually appears soon after eating or drinking, there is no pain or effort, and it contains much undigested

substance. At times the bowels are constipated. There is ineffectual urging to stool, the hands and feet are cold, while the pale, anæmic face becomes fiery red on the least effort.

In *nocturnal enuresis* it is of service when the urine is of a dark, red color. There is an irritability of the urethra and neck of the bladder, and a degree of anæmia. It is of service in cases of chronic *vesical catarrh* and *gleet*. In the management of chronic *degeneration* of the *kidneys* with *albuminuria* it is efficacious, the anæmia and prostration are pronounced, and anasarca is usually present.

It is useful in the *females* who are *anæmic* and *weakly*; there is profuse menstruation, the menses are too frequent and last too long. Before the period there is a stinging headache with ringing in the ears; during the period she must keep quiet, as the least exertion renders the flow more profuse. The menses intermit for a few days. There may be much itching pruritus of the vulva in delicate, weakly women, who suffer from a leucorrhœa, which is watery and milky in character, and is smarting and corroding.

It is indicated in *tuberculosis* of the young, florid subjects, when there is a tendency to congestion of the blood to the lungs and hæmoptysis, with palpitation of the heart and flying pains through the chest. The patient is anæmic, becomes flushed easily and suffers from dyspnœa.

In *intermittent fever*, when Quinine has been abused and there is a high degree of anæmia, which is marked by a pseudo-plethora, it is indicated. The spleen is enlarged, there is congestion to the head and a tendency to vomit all foods taken. The patient sweats easily, especially at night during sleep or on being covered.

Rheumatism of the left deltoid muscle is relieved by the remedy. It is tearing in character, is worse at night, driving him out of bed, and motion diminishes the pain.

Compare.—*Graphites, Natrum muriaticum, Arsenic.*

FERRUM ACETICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Acetate of iron. This is a dark brown uncrystallizable mass. *Preparations*.—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Liquor Ferri Acetatis. *Dosage*.—*Homæo.*, 1x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Of the Liquor Ferri Acetatis (31 per cent.), ℥ ij-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in severe *anæmia* and *debility*. It should be thought of in thin, weak, pale children who grow rapidly and are always exhausted, and especially if they suffer from *hæmoptysis* and *epistaxis*.

It is also of service for women suffering from *metrorrhagia* when they present symptoms of severe *anæmia* and *debility*.

Compare.—*Ferrum iodatum*.

FERRUM ARSENICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Ferroso-ferric Arsenate, Ferri Arsenias. *Preparations*.—Triturations and dilutions. *Dosage*.—*Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is an important remedy in cases of *simple* and *pernicious anæmia* and *chlorosis*, when there are indications for both of these important remedies.

It should be remembered in the case of patients with *enlarged liver* and *spleen*, due to *chronic malarial infection*, when the patient is pale, emaciated, jaundiced, constipated and has taken much quinine. The appetite may be good, but the digestion is impaired, and the stool contains much undigested food. There may be a chronic diarrhœa.

It is to be thought of in diseases of the *skin*, when it is dry rather than moist. It has benefitted eczema, impetigo, psoriasis and even lepra.

It has also been employed in albuminuria.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album, Ferrum metallicum.*

FERRUM BROMATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms,* Ferri bromidum, Ferrous bromide. It is a grayish-black, amorphous mass. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-v. *Homæo., 3x.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *spermatorrhæa*, accompanied by anæmia, debility and mental depression.

FERRUM CYANATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms,* Ferri Ferrocyanidum, Prussian or Berlin Blue. It is a tasteless powder, of a rich deep-blue color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure substance, gr. j-iv. *Homæo., 3x.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuroses*, as exhibited in epilepsy, hysteria, neurasthenia, neuralgia, migraine and all ailments that are dependent upon impairment of the functions of the brain and spinal cord.

FERRUM JODATUM.

Description.—*Common Name,* Iodide of iron. If anhydrous, it is white, and otherwise it comes in green deliquescent crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the Saccharated Ferrous Iodide, 20 per cent., gr. v-xxv. *Homæo., 3x.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in anæmic, scrofulous individuals who suffer from *glandular enlargement, tumors and uterine*

displacement, and in all cases where the strength is impaired, the appetite is poor and the digestion is imperfect.

In cases of phthisis, when the patient is anæmic and suffers from coryza and a catarrhal discharge from the nose, trachea and bronchii is present. The chest feels sore and there is distress beneath the sternum accompanied by hæmoptysis.

In the female the menses may be suppressed. There is itching and burning in the vagina, with uterine displacement, so that she complains of a sensation as though something were pressing upward whenever she sits down.

When acute nephritis follows one of the eruptive fevers it should be studied. The urine is dark and there is frequently difficulty in retaining it. This has led to its successful use in the incontinence of urine in anæmic children.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*, *Arsenicum iodatum*, *Phosphorus*.

FERRUM MURIATICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Ferric chloride, Chloride of iron. A pale, orange-yellow, crystalline mass. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Ferri Chloridum, Liquor Ferri Chloridi. **Dosage.**—Of the Liquor Ferri Chloridi, containing 37.8 per cent. of anhydrous salt, ℞ ij-x, well diluted. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in enlargement of the spleen due to *malaria*. There is great pain in the left hypochondrium, which is worse at night; the face is pale and anæmic; there is vertigo, anorexia, sleeplessness and a sensation of coldness alternating with heat and lasting for several hours.

It is also of service in *chronic diarrhœa*, with loss of appetite, pain and tenesmus. The passages consist of blood and membranous shreds.

Compare.—*Ceanothus*, *Ferrum*.

FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Ferroso-ferric phosphate. It is a white or bluish, almost tasteless powder. Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the substance, gr. j-x. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the first stages of catarrhal and febrile disturbances and inflammations before exudation has taken place; also as a reconstructive in those who are anæmic; children who are weakly, with a failing appetite, and who lose weight and strength.

It is useful in *acute bronchitis* and *hyperæmia* of the lungs when the sputum is free; there is not the restlessness and irritability that characterize Aconite. In *capillary bronchitis* and *broncho-pneumonia* it meets the febrile and general condition, but it is useless when cyanosis has once taken place.

It should be remembered in *hæmoptysis* when there is a slight, bright hæmorrhage. The patient is frequently overgrown, has a tendency to phthisis, and suffers from bronchial catarrh, headache and epistaxis. In *entero-colitis* and *cholera infantum* it is indicated when the child is quiet and inclined to be drowsy, there is tenesmus, the stools are slimy and contain streaks of blood.

It is also of service when there is a tendency to *ricketts*; the limbs are tender and motion is painful. It should be studied in acute *tuberculosis* and for the acute attacks of chronic tuberculosis.

It should be remembered in *diurnal enuresis* that is dependent upon irritation of the trigone of the bladder. There is pain in the neck of the bladder; he must urinate at once; the pain is worse while standing, and is relieved while lying down.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *China*, *Aconite*, *Kali muriaticum*.

FERRUM PICRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Picrate of iron. When evaporated at a low temperature it is a crystalline, reddish-brown mass. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -j. *Homæo.*, 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in plethoric, dark-haired individuals with tenderness over the liver.

It is of service to complete the action of other remedies, and to sustain the function of an organ when it fails while being used. It is useful in vascular deafness; deafness appears before the menses, and chronic deafness, with tinnitus due to gout.

It is also of use in senile hypertrophy of the prostate, with frequent micturition at night, with smarting at the neck of the bladder and in the penis.

Compare.—*Buchu*, *Sulphur*.

FERRUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Ferrous sulphate, Sulphate of iron. It comes in large, bluish-green crystals, and when impure is called green vitriol or copperas. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Ferri Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ss-v. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in diarrhœa when the stools are watery, reddish-brown, odorless and painless. There is great pallor of the skin, emaciation, anæmia, œdema of the lower extremities, about the blood-vessels and heart, and anæmic murmurs. Also in menorrhagia, when the flow is of long duration and is profuse. There is a pressing, throbbing between the periods, with ringing in the ears and a sensation

as though the blood were rushing to the face, which is scarlet red; the bowels are constipated, and there is loss of appetite.

Compare.—*Phosphorus, Ferrum, Melilotus.*

FILIX MAS.

Description.—*Natural Order,* Filices. *Common Name,* Male Fern. *Habitat,* North America, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.,* Tincture of the fresh rhizome; and dilutions. *U. S. P.,* *Aspidium, Oleoresina Aspidii.* **Dosage.**—Of the powdered root, ʒj-iiij; of the *Oleoresina,* ʒss-ʒj.

Physiological Action.—This agent in poisonous doses produces vomiting, purging, headache, dizziness, cold perspiration, cyanosis, stupor and convulsions.

THERAPEUTICS.

The great use of this remedy has been in the removal of tape worms.

FORMICA RUFA.

Description.—*Common Name,* Red ant. This insect, of the *Order* Hymenoptera, and *Family* Formicariæ, is found most frequently in pine forests. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live insect; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *Homæo.,* 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gout* and *articular rheumatism*, which appear suddenly and render the patient helpless. The right side is the one most often affected. The pains are worse from motion and are better from pressure.

It is also of service in *rheumatic inflammation* of the eyes, in ptergium and ulcers of the cornea.

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron, Dulcamara.*

FRAGARIA VESCA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Wood strawberry. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent when used freely prevents the formation of *calculi*, and removes the tartar from the teeth, and prevents attacks of gout. It is of service in urticarious, petechial and erysipelatous eruptions.

FRANCISCEA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Manaca. *Habitat*, equatorial part of America. **Preparations.**—The root and stem are used to make the mother tincture. **Dosage.**—Of the fluid extract, from 10 to 60 minims.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *syphilis* and in sub-acute *rheumatism* affecting the muscles and tendons. There is a sensation as of a band about the head, with pain in the head and spine. There are rheumatic pains in the feet and lower part of the legs. The urine contains uric acid.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Oleaceæ. *Common Name*, White ash. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh inner bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *enlargement* and *subinvolution* of the *uterus*, when attended with prolapsus and a bearing-down sensation.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Oleaceæ. *Common Name*, Common European ash. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed as a specific for *gout* by European peasants. Also in *rheumatic arthritis* and in *intermittents*.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fucoideæ. *Common Name*, Bladder-wrack. *Habitat*, a sea-weed of Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire marine plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is highly spoken of in the *reduction of obesity*, also in *exophthalmic goitre*.

Compare.—*Lycopus*.

GALIUM APARINE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Name*, Cleavers. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *dysuria*, *cystitis* with much burning upon urinating. It is also of service in *nodular tumors* of the skin and tongue, and in severe types of *skin diseases*.

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa*, *Cantharis*, *Copaiva*, *Berberis vulgaris*.

GAMBOGIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Guttiferae. *Common Name* Gamboge. *Habitat*, Camboja, Siam, and Cochin, China. It is the gum-resin from *Garcinia Morella*. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the pure Gamboge; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Cambogia. **Dosage.**—Of the gum-resin, gr. j-xv., of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the gastrointestinal tract as an irritant and purgative, this being accompanied with vomiting and colic. Full doses of it have produced gastro-enteritis and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *diarrhœa*. The stool varies in character from a yellow or green watery passage to one that is partially formed. There is frequently much rumbling of gas in the bowels. The desire for stool comes on suddenly. The stool all passes at one great effort, after which there is great relief, as if some irritating substance had been removed.

Compare.—*Croton tig.*, *Aloes*, *Podophyllum*.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Wintergreen. *Habitat*, United States. Its active principle is the oil of wintergreen. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Gaultheriæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the oil, ℥ j-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is of service in *neuralgia*, especially protracted cases in which the pain is most excruciating.

It is also useful in articular *rheumatism* both of the acute

and subacute varieties, as well as in gouty arthritis and *chorea* in children.

Compare.—*Meczerum*, *Bryonia alba*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Sodium salicylate*, *Cimicifuga*.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Common Name*, Yellow Jessamine. It contains the alkaloid Gelsemine. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Gelsemium, Fluidextractum Gelsemii, Tinctura Gelsemii. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of Gelsemine, gr., $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{30}$. *Homæo.*, 2x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic doses produces paralysis of the roots of the motor cerebral nerves and the motor area of the spinal cord and as a result paralysis of all muscles of the body. This is followed by a cutaneous anæsthesia. Convulsions occur in animals and at times in man. The breathing is rendered slower and shallower and is frequently irregular, death results from asphyxia due to depression and ultimately paralysis of the respiratory center. The heart's action is reduced, the pulse is slower, weaker than normal, while the arterial tension is lowered. The temperature is reduced.

Through its action on the third cranial nerve, mydriasis and ptosis results. The sixth nerve may be affected when a convergent strabismus may result with diplopia and dimness of vision. There is extreme muscular weakness and prostration while the patient is drowsy, but the mind is not affected till carbonic acid narcosis takes place.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in children, young people, and especially women of a nervous hysterical temperament, who are *all tired out*, also in male and female *onanists* and in *malarial disease*.

It is useful in hysteria, especially of women with spasms

and a sensation as of a lump in the throat, that is not removed by swallowing. There is palpitation of the heart, a *paralytic feeling* of the extremities, a profuse flow of clear urine accompanied with fears and apprehensions.

It is to be thought of in *catarrhal fevers* and affections of the various mucous membranes. The patient is continually chilly over the back; cannot move from the stove, they are so chilly. They complain of *prostration* and *debility*, especially in damp, muggy weather. This condition is observed during the summer when there are cool, damp days or during any time when there is a change from dry to damp atmosphere. The *catarrhal inflammation* gives rise to pain in the throat, it extends to the ears and gives rise to deafness and pain in the ears when swallowing; there is headache, physical weakness and prostration and muscular soreness.

It is an important remedy in many cases of *La Grippe* and *influenza* when there is great prostration, with complete relaxation and prostration of the whole muscular system. There are more or less catarrhal symptoms and dull pains over the whole body. The pulse rate is rapid but weak and compressible. There is partial *ptosis* of the upper eyelids. The patient is drowsy and desires to be quiet. There is chilliness, especially of the back and a desire to keep the back warm. These patients have a disposition to take cold, either from a slight change to cold weather or during warm, foggy days. After exercise, he sits down in a draft or in a cool room. There is a headache of a dull, heavy nature, as if congested with blood. While there is aching over the whole body it is most marked in the shoulders and lower extremities.

It should be remembered in *measles*. It produces an eruption very similar to measles. It is frequently the remedy indicated when the physician first sees the case. The patient is drowsy, stupid, and there is a croupy cough. There is a watery discharge from the nose, excoriating the *alæ nasi* and the upper lip. The fever is moderately high and the prostration is profound. The heart's action is rapid and the pulse is soft and weak. The eyelids droop and the eyes are suffused. The

pharynx and tonsils show an acute catarrhal condition. Pain extends to the ears when swallowing. There may be a mild delirium of a muttering character.

It is of service in the *remittent* and *intermittent* type of *fevers* in children, when the nervous symptoms predominate. The chill and fever are both severe. The patient feels prostrated, stupid, sluggish and as if bruised.

It is frequently indicated during the early stages of the disease. The patient is of the nervous, excitable, hysterical type in whom the nervous symptoms predominate. He complains of a sensation of chilliness and shivering. There is frequently a *partial paresis* of the motor nerves of both the voluntary and involuntary muscles. As a result there is great debility, weakness and prostration and muscular soreness. The legs and arms tremble when moving. The face presents a suffused redness. If headache is present it is more a sensation of fullness and dullness of the mental faculties, and while the patient may appear sleepy there is a condition of insomnia present.

It is of service in *cerebro-spinal fever*, when there is a dull pain in the back of the head. He feels as if intoxicated, or there is stupor and a tendency to convulsions, with wild delirium and a sensation as if bruised over the body. There is paralysis of the eyelids, double vision, dilated pupils, complete loss of muscular power, pulse is very weak, the breathing is labored and there is nausea and vomiting.

It should be remembered in *congestive, hysterical, neuralgic* and *uræmic headaches* that appear suddenly with vertigo, dimness of sight and double vision; they are often accompanied with some nausea, the pain may start in the cervical region and extend up over the occiput and cause a sensation of bursting in the forehead and eyeballs. Accompanying it there is complete relaxation and prostration of the whole muscular system. The head is relieved by a profuse urination. In some cases the pain extends to the shoulders and spine or to the eyes which are sore to the touch. In other cases the head feels confused and large, there may be a soreness of the head, face and teeth, with periods of dizziness and blindness.

It is of service in *menstrual* and *climacteric headaches*, when there is nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, vertigo and blurred vision and prostration. The distress is relieved by profuse menstruation.

It affords relief to women during *confinement*, when there is great nervous excitement and the rigid os retards the progress.

It is indicated in *dysmenorrhœa*, with spasmodic neuralgia and ovarian pains with cramps in the uterus and legs. The nervous and hysterical condition indicated by the remedy is present.

It is indicated in the *neurasthenic* male when the sexual organs are relaxed, irritable and cold. There are emissions without erections; which are followed by an exhaustion, prostration, depressed spirits, and pain at the base of the brain. He is so prostrated he cannot move.

It should be remembered in the bad effects of *fear, fright, sudden emotions*, exciting news, a preparing for an extra ordeal, as anything of this character is apt to produce a muscular relaxation, prostration and *diarrhœa*. The stools are usually painless and may be involuntary. There may be a paralysis of the sphincter ani and a partial prolapsus of the anus.

It is an important remedy in enabling persons to bear the *increased responsibility* of this rapid age, with leading symptoms already outlined. They fear the results and have apprehensions of the ultimate outcome.

It is often our first remedy in *heat prostrations* and *exhausted states*, the result of the heat of the sun and damp, hot weather.

It is useful in *vertigo* when it spreads up from the occiput; there is diplopia, dimness of vision and loss of sight and dullness of the mind.

It is useful in the *weakened heart*, when the heart's action is feeble, the pulse soft and weak, and there may be a sensation that the heart would stop beating if she did not move about. In some cases as a result of grief, there may be a nervous,

hysterical palpitation, and a sense of distress and oppression about the heart.

It is a most important remedy in *post-diphtheritic paralysis*, when if persisted in it may be the only remedy needed.

It is useful in *paralysis* of the *tongue*, or any *localized paresis*, as may be observed in connection with the bladder in retaining the urine, as well as in paralysis of the fundus, so that it cannot be evacuated. Again there may be a paresis when the flow is intermittent.

Compare.—*Baptisia, Ignatia.*

GERANIUM MACULATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Geraniaceæ. *Common Name*, Wild cranebill. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is classed as a tonic astringent, influencing the mucous membranes and improving their tone and function and assisting the capillary circulation. The root contains both gallic and tannic acid.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied when there is an *atonic, relaxed* condition of the *mucous membrane*, but with no inflammatory action, or when the inflammatory process has subsided and a debilitated condition remains with excessive discharges of mucus, serum or blood.

It is indicated in *passive hæmorrhages* from different parts of the body. It may be a hæmoptysis, accompanying pulmonary tuberculosis, when it not only assists in controlling the hæmoptysis, but it improves the general tone of the body and benefits the night sweats. Also in hæmaturia, when the bleeding is constant and dribbling in character.

It is to be remembered in *sub-acute* and *chronic diarrhæa*.

It has proven of great service as well in catarrhal gastritis, when associated with a generally lowered vitality.

It has afforded relief in *incipient gastric cancer*, when the bleeding was the guiding symptom.

Compare.—*Hydrastis, Cinchona, Sabina, Hamamelis, Phosphorus.*

GLONOINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nitroglycerine. A light yellow, oily liquid. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture (a 10 per cent. solution); and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis (a 1 per cent. solution). **Dosage.**—Of the 2x dilution, equal in strength to the Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis, ℥ ½-v. *Homœo.*, 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the pulse-rate and produces a general throbbing of the vessels. The throbbing is most marked in the head, and gradually becomes worse till there is a violent, bursting frontal headache, with giddiness, fullness of the head, flushed face and sensation of constriction of the throat, accompanied by vomiting, faintness and complete insensibility. Large doses occasion heart failure in diastole.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a nervous temperament who are plethoric, florid and who suffer from severe *congestion* and *hyperæmia* of the brain. The functions of the brain are augmented while the reflex excitability of the cord is inhibited. The symptoms calling for it are violent and appear suddenly. It is the first remedy in cases of *sunstroke*, with bursting headaches, dulness, delirium, stupor; also for the troubles that result from working under gas light, where the heat falls upon the head, or the heat from a stove; also in the *flushes* of heat at the climacteric.

It is useful in *congestive, throbbing headaches* from delayed or suppressed menses. The head feels heavy, but can-

not be laid on a pillow; the throbbing is synchronous with contraction of the heart; the blood-vessels are distended; the face is deep red; there is either a dull distress or sharp pains accompanying the throbbing. Frequently the congestion is attended with convulsions.

It is useful in *puerperal convulsions*. The face is red, the pulse is full and hard; the urine contains albumen; the patient is unconscious and froths at the mouth.

It is of service in the cerebral congestion of children when Belladonna does not afford desired relief. It is useful in cases of "Meniere's" disease and *tinnitus aurium* that are dependent upon organic changes of the heart. It should be remembered in acute and *chronic interstitial nephritis* when the arterial tension is high; also in cases of increased vascular tension of the aged. In angina pectoris, asthma and heart failure it is of service when the pulse is small, wiry, and there is pallor, anæmia of the brain and collapse. Use the physiological dose in these cases.

Compare.—*Amyl nitrite, Belladonna, Veratrum viride.*

GNAPHALIUM POLYCEPHALUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Compositæ. Common Name, Sweet-scented life-everlasting. Habitat, North America.*

Preparations.—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homæo., 3x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an intermittent neuralgia of the superior maxillary division of the fifth nerve and occipital headache, with shooting pains in the eyeballs. There is also severe pain along the sciatic nerve which alternates with a numbness.

It produces sexual excitement in the male, with pain and irritation in the prostate gland.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *sciatica*, when there is severe pain along the course of the sciatic nerve. This pain at times is

replaced by a sensation of numbness, walking or any use of the leg aggravates the pain.

It should be remembered in cases of *dysmenorrhœa*, when the menses are scanty and very painful the first day; there is weight and fulness in the pelvis.

It has relieved flatulent *colic*, when the pains are in various parts of the abdomen, which is sensitive to pressure; also cholera morbus, when with the colic there is vomiting and purging.

Compare.—*Colocynthis, Xanthoxylum, Chamomilla.*

GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Malvaceæ. *Common Name*, Cotton plant. *Habitat*, Asia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh inner root-bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Gossypii Cortex*. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the dried bark, gr. xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated in *delayed menstruation*, with back-ache and dragging pains in the uterine region.

It is useful in *uterine subinvolution* and *fibroids*, when the patient is anæmic, complains of gastric pain and debility.

It has been employed in *intermittent pains* in the *ovarian* region. These are worse from motion and better from rest.

Compare.—*Sabina, Sepia, Pulsatilla, Cimicifuga.*

GRANATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Granatææ. *Common Name*, Pomegranate. *Habitat*, Asia. It contains an alkaloid called Pelletierine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root-bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Granatum*. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of Pelletierine, $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 grains.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed as a *tanicide* and *tœniifuge* of the tape worm. All the symptoms ascribed to it are but those that result from the tœnia.

GRAPHITES.

Description.—*Common Name*, Plumbago. This is a mineral carbon found in greater or less purity throughout the world. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces degenerative changes in the skin, hair, nails, and glands. There are changes in the blood and anæmias result; and there is derangement of the digestive tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are inclined to obesity. They have a fair complexion, are subject to constipation and delayed menstruation. It has the same relation to the climacteric period that Pulsatilla has to puberty; she is cautious, timid, hesitates, and is unable to decide anything definitely. She has a tendency to obesity.

It is of service in *eczema*, *rhagades*, *excoriations* and *ulcers* of the skin that are characterized by a sticky, glutinous discharge that is oozing out all the time. There is soreness on the flexor surfaces of the joints and behind the ears. Again, the skin may be dry, and every injury suppurates. It is useful in chronic *constipation* when the stools are large, hard, and in lumps which are held together by mucus. There are sticking pains in the anus, and following defæcation the anus is sore and painful.

It should be studied in chronic *gastric catarrh* and in *intestinal* fermentation when the stomach and abdomen are greatly distended with gas, of a putrid and rancid nature. There are cramping pains in the stomach which are relieved by eating, although the foods, especially meats and sweets, disgust and nauseate the patient. It is curative in *diarrhœa* when the stools

are brown, fluid, very offensive and are mixed with undigested substances. It is indicated in erysipelas attended with burning and a stinging pain, and when the general characteristics of the remedy are present. Also in disease of the female when the menses are scanty, pale, delayed, and are attended with colic accompanied by leucorrhœa which is acrid, excoriating, and occurs in gushes day and night, both before and following the period. It feels as though the womb would press from the vagina. Also in mastitis when there are so many old cicatrices that milk can scarcely flow. There are deep cracks in the nipples. It may be used locally as a cerate.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*.

GRATIOLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Name*, Hedge-hyssop. *Habitat*, Europe. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emetic, diuretic, cathartic, and in toxic doses is an active poison.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cholera infantum* and *diarrhœa* when there is nausea and vomiting of a yellow, bitter, sour tasting fluid, which comes up without any special exertion. The passage from the bowels consists of green, frothy water, which is forcibly evacuated. Following the passage there is burning in the rectum and anus. It is frequently the remedy to relieve the bowels and stomach troubles that appear as a result of taking large quantities of ice water.

Compare.—*Croton tiglium*, *Veratrum album*.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Grindelia. *Habitat*, the Pacific coast of the United States.

Preparations.—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Grindelia, Fluidextractum Grindeliæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 15 drops; of the fluidextract, 15 minims to 1 fluid drachm..

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic bronchial *asthma* and chronic spasmodic bronchial cough, when they are attended with profuse, tenacious expectoration, which gives relief. The breath stops when the patient goes to sleep and awakes with a start, gasping for breath. It is useful in irregular heart action and in hay-fever when associated with difficult breathing. It is used locally and internally as an antidote for *Rhus toxicodendron* poisoning.

Compare.—*Sanguinaria*, *Eriodictyon*.

GUAIACOLUM.

Description.—*Guaiacol* is a pleasantly aromatic, colorless liquid. °**Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the pure ethereal liquid; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure *Guaiacol*, ℥ j-v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is similar in its action to *Kreosote*, being employed in the treatment of *tuberculosis* during its early stages. It has been employed in malaria, applied locally.

Compare.—*Kreosotum*.

GUAIAACUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Zygophyllaceæ. *Common Name*, *Guaiac*, *Lignum vitæ*. *Habitat*, West Indies and South America. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the resin; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Guaiacum*, *Tinctura Guaiaci*. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered resin, gr. v-xx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in stiffness and dryness of the throat. There is dribbling of the saliva, deglutition is painful, the tonsils are swollen and œdematous. It is especially valuable in follicular tonsillitis as a gargle in milk. It is of service during the early stages of rheumatic *pharyngitis* and *tonsillitis* when there is violent burning of the throat. There is a sensation of suffocation and a dry cough with sharp, pleuritic pains.

It is useful in *chronic rheumatism* of the upper extremities, and in *lumbago* when there is a stiffness of the parts. The joints are swollen, tender, and cannot bear pressure or heat. It has been employed in the treatment of secondary syphilis.

Compare.—*Mezereum*, *Mercurius*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

GUARANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Sapindaceæ. *Synonym*, *Paulinia Sorbilis*. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the dried paste made from the seed; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Guarana. Fluidextractum Guaranzæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant and sedative. The seeds contain Caffeine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *headaches*; the face is pale, the pulse is weak, the pain is aggravated by exertion; cases of sick-headache; migraine with indications of cerebral anæmia; also headaches following dissipation, mental exhaustion, depression, or attending menstruation.

It has also been employed in prolonged convalescence from acute diseases.

Compare.—*Passiflora*.

GUAREA TRICHILOIDES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Meliaceæ. *Common Name*, Redwood. *Habitat*, South America and Cuba. **Preparations.**—

Mother tincture of the dried bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *conjunctivitis* with cutting pains in the eyeball; also in *pterygium*.

GYMNOCLADUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, American Coffee-tree. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh pulp within the pod of the *Gymnocladus Canadensis*; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *pharyngitis* when the parts are of a dark, livid redness. There are sticking pains with tickling in the throat and a dry cough. It has been employed in *erysipelas* and intermittent fevers, and in fevers presenting a typhoid state.

Compare.—*Ailanthus*, *Lachnanthes*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Arnica*, *Baptisia*.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Logwood. *Habitat*, West India Islands. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the heart of the wood; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hæmatoxylon, Extractum Hæmatoxyli. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops; of the extract, gr. v-xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hæmorrhages* from the uterus and bowels, also in sub-acute diarrhœas and dysentery, with colic and tympanitic distension of the stomach. It is useful in *angina pectoris*, when associated with soreness in the cardiac region and a sensation as of a bar across the chest. It is of

service when there is a sensation of weakness and bearing-down in the pelvis at the menstrual period.

Compare.—*Geranium maculatum*, *Cactus grandiflorus*, *Colocynthis*.

HAMAMELIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Hamamelaceæ. *Common Name*, Witch-hazel. *Habitat*, United States and Canada.

Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bark of the root and twigs; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hamamelidis Cortex, Hamamelidis Folia, Fluidextractum Hamamelidis Foliorum. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ℞ j-5j.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent, styptic, sedative and tonic. It acts upon the veins much as Aconite does upon the arteries, and results in venous congestions, and hæmorrhages. Full doses produce a throbbing in the head.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied where there is a *venous congestion*, passive venous *hæmorrhage*, *varicose veins*, or *hæmorrhoids* when there is a soreness of the affected part, as if contused, and when there is a varicosis of different parts of the body that is attended by intense soreness. In varicose veins of the legs it is of service both locally and internally; also in varicose veins of the throat, when the veins are distended and the parts are of a bluish color, there is more or less soreness of the parts and pain upon swallowing, with hawking and raising of mucus and blood. The patient takes cold easily, especially in a warm, moist or a relaxing air, that favors venous stasis. *Hæmorrhoids*, that bleed profusely, are sore and painful, and attended with burning, fulness, and heaviness, as if the back would break. The anus feels sore and raw, and there is an urging as for stool, while the tumor is of a bluish color.

In *phlebitis*, with soreness, it is of great service and may be applied locally in the form of a wet dressing, and given internally.

It is useful in passive venous *hæmorrhages* that are dependent upon the condition of the blood-vessel, rather than upon an altered composition of the blood, as is met with in lacerated and contused wounds, where it not only controls the hæmorrhage, but removes the pain and soreness; also cases of *epistaxis*, where the flow is passive, long-lasting and may be traumatic or vicarious. It is also indicated in these cases when the flow is profuse from the nose, but is venous in character, relieving a distressing headache.

It should be remembered in hæmoptysis, when the blood is venous. There may be a slight tickling that induces a cough, or it may come up without effort, or coughing.

The *menses* are profuse and dark and are attended with soreness in the abdomen. Following any traumatism of these parts, the menstruation is attended with great pain, uterine hæmorrhage that appears as the result of riding in a carriage over rough ground or from severe jolting of the body. It relieves vaginismus, with intense soreness of the parts, also *prurigo* of the vulva, when the parts are of a dark purplish color.

Hæmaturia, *hæmatemesis* and *chilblains*, when the parts are of bluish color, have been relieved by this remedy.

Subacute *ovaritis* incident to pregnancy and menstruation, and gonorrhœal infection, when the parts are very tender and there is great soreness of the abdomen, also in cases of *ovarian neuralgia*.

In cases of *orchitis epididymitis* and neuralgia of the testicle, when the organ is greatly inflamed, and extremely tender to touch, it should be employed both locally and internally.

Compare.—*Melilotus*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Millefolium*.

HECLA LAVA.

Description.—The fine ash deposited at a distance from an eruption of Mount Hecla. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *caries, osteitis, periostitis* and *exostosis* of the nasal, maxillary and facial bones. There may be neuralgia, toothache, or enlargement and induration of the cervical glands, associated with these changes in the bones.

Compare.—*Silica, Mercurius.*

HEDEOMA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Labiatæ. Common Name, Pennyroyal. Habitat, United States and Canada.* Its volatile oil is the Oil of Pennyroyal. Preparations.—*Homæo.,* Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.,* Hedeoma, Oleum Hedeomæ. Dosage.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the oil, ℥ ij-x. *Homæo.,* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and stimulant.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of women when there are bearing-down pains, with great languor and lassitude. She takes cold easily, has pains in the back and legs. There is *amenorrhœa*, with an excoriating leucorrhœa. The ovarian region is sore to pressure. The urine is dark colored and its passage is attended with vesical tenesmus.

Compare.—*Sepia, Lilium tigrinum.*

HEDERA HELIX.

Description.—*Natural Order, Araliacæ. Common Names, Ivy, Common ivy.* Preparations.—Dilutions. Dosage.—*Homæo.,* 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy in one drop doses at lengthened intervals is reported to have cured *chronic hydrocephalus.*

HELLEBORUS NIGER.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Black hellebore. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces salivation and stimulates the secretions of the liver and pancreas; it also increases the peristaltic action of the intestines. There is hyperæmia of the kidneys, while the urine is scanty. The uterine mucous membrane is congested. The brain, cord and serous surfaces show a general hyperæmia and anasarca. Toxic doses cause paralysis, with a rapid pulse and sudden arrest of the heart. With the paralysis there is tremor, followed by violent convulsions. This agent contains two active medicinal principals, Hellebrein and Helleborin; the former is an active cardiac poison and drastic purgative; the latter acts as a narcotic producing in animals at first inquietude, which is soon followed by paresis, both of motion and sensation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are weakly, delicate, have a general lack of reaction to disease; there is a *semi-paralytic condition*; they do not mentally grasp well what they see, hear or taste; the picture is one of idiocy. With this, there is a tendency to effusions and dropsy, exudates and transudates, when the dropsical condition may be everywhere or localized and the patient is dull and stupid; study this remedy.

It is an important remedy in *coma*, when it is complete; the patient cannot be aroused; the physical prostration is as great as the mental; there may be a *meningitis* present or a *hydrocephalus*, either acute or chronic. There is fever, the hands and feet are cold, the head hot and the urine is suppressed.

It is of service in acute *meningitis* during the second stage when effusion has either taken place or is threatened. The paralysis is more or less complete. There is the "cry enceph-

alique," the eyes are wide open and staring, but insensible to light. The pupils are dilated or alternately contracted and dilated. The head is rolled from side to side on the pillow or is drawn backward. There is rigidity of the cervical muscles, the forehead is wrinkled and covered with a cold sweat. The urine is scanty, with a coffee-ground sediment, or it is suppressed. There is stupidity with a sonorous type of sleep.

It is an important remedy in a *chronic type of hydrocephalus*, when the patient is unconscious, stupid, the eyes are insensible to light, the urine is suppressed, the forehead is wrinkled, the jaws are moved as if chewing, the head is pressed back, there are sudden screams with continuous motion of an arm or foot.

It is of benefit in the sequelæ of hydrocephalus when the child is stupid or idiotic, wants nothing but takes fluids most greedily; much the same group of symptoms indicates its use in a chronic meningitis.

It is useful in *post-scarlatinal dropsics* that appear rapidly; the urine is scanty and contains a coffee-ground-like sediment. The patient complains of a feeling of constriction about the chest and he gasps for breath.

It should be remembered in *diarrhœa* that occurs during acute hydrocephalus and dentition when the stools consist of clear water or jelly-like mucus; this may be associated with tenesmus.

It has proven beneficial in *hydro-thorax* when the patient is obliged to sit up; there is difficult respiration, gasping for breath and a sensation of constriction about the chest.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Apocynum*, *Digitalis*, *Arsenicum album*.

HELODERMA.

Description.—*Synonyms*, *Heloderma horridus*, *Gila monster*. A large lizard of the *Order Saurii*. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the virus; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

Physiological Action.—This poison when introduced into the human system produces a sensation of coldness and a paralysis that simulates paralysis agitans or locomotor ataxia.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is to be studied in all conditions when there is a sensation of *coldness* of the body, internal coldness as if frozen, together with a staggering, *ataxic gait*.

Compare.—*Camphora*, *Argentum nitricum*.

HELONIAS DIOICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Synonyms*, Chamæ-lirium, Unicorn plant. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses is a cardiac poison. Cattle die as the result of eating it. In medicinal doses it is an emetic, tonic, diuretic and vermifuge. It produces great activity of the salivary glands, even to salivation. There is a griping, burning sensation in the epigastrium and a slight purging accompanied by burning in the lower bowels. Painful sensations referred to the renal region are complained of, while the urine, which is increased in quantity, contains albumen. The mammary glands are swollen and the nipples are painful and tender, even to the pressure of the ordinary clothing. If its use is continued over a prolonged period, a condition of anæmia and chlorosis is established as a result of its hæmatolytic action. The uterus is at first stimulated, while later a condition of uterine atony results.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is present a general atonic condition of the whole muscular system, which renders the patient languid and prostrated. There is a dragging sensation in the lower portion of the abdomen and pelvis, which causes the patient to hold up or support the abdominal and pelvic contents. While these complaints may be general, and the remedy indicated in both sexes, they are frequently associated with diseases of the kidneys and generative organs of the female. An examination of the mucous surfaces and of

the blood shows that a condition of anæmia is present. This is associated with a general atonic condition of the pelvic organs in women and diseases of the kidneys. The patient is languid, prostrated and melancholy, and frequently classed as a neurasthenic. There may be cerebral anæmia that is dependent upon diseases of the female sexual organs, as menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, loss of sexual desire, pain in the lumbar region, and pulsative pains in the top of the head, which are increased by stooping and attended with vertigo. The leucorrhœal discharge has an offensive odor, and there is a persistent itching of the genitals. Following confinement, it is useful when there is a tendency to prolapsus and other malpositions of the uterus. She complains of heaviness and dragging of the pelvic organs.

It is of service in prolapsus of the uterus, which is either the result of indolence and luxury or of hard work, either mental or physical. The patient is conscious of a womb; the exhausted muscles burn and ache; she is irritable, fault-finding, and cannot endure the least contradiction or receive the least suggestion; menstruation appears too early, and when there is uterine atony the flow is profuse, dark, clotted and often offensive; the breasts are often swollen, the nipples painful and tender.

It prevents abortions which occur as the result of the slightest overexertion or irritating emotions.

For the anæmia and albuminuria which appear as sequelæ of diphtheria, this is frequently the remedy.

It is of value in polyuria and the albuminuria of pregnancy. The urine is reduced in quantity; the patient is usually tired, drowsy and restless, and complains of soreness, heat and pain in the renal region.

It should be remembered as a possible remedy in cases of salivation, and in nervous dyspepsia, and chronic gastritis when debility is a pronounced symptom. The patient's ailments are ameliorated while she is doing something.

Compare.—*Alctris farinosa*, *Lilium tigrinum*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Murex*.

HEPAR SULPHURIS CALCAREUM.

Description.—An impure calcium sulphide, prepared according to Hahnemann by heating a mixture of calcined oyster shells and flowers of sulphur. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the glandular system, producing enlargement with a tendency to suppuration. The resistance of the tissues in general to pathogenic bacteria is lowered. Given in the lower attenuations, it will hasten suppuration; as a result the skin is rendered unhealthy and there are catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes. There is a general hypersensitiveness established to touch, pain and cold air; this may be mental when the patient is displeased with himself, as well as others.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *lymphatic, scrofulous subjects* with light hair and complexion and with a soft, flabby muscle. They crave strong acid foods, are peevish, easily angered and very sensitive to all impressions, chills from the slightest draft, faints from the pain and cannot bear to be touched physically or mentally; many of the patients are suffering from the effects of mercury.

It should be remembered where *suppuration is threatened*, as in furuncles, carbuncles and abscesses, that are characterized by throbbing, sticking pains. The patient is sensitive to touch, to cold air or to cold applications. If given low (1x) it will favor suppuration; if given in a higher potency, it often prevents suppuration.

It is of service in the *acne* that goes on to suppuration, as well as in erythema intertrigo when there is a tendency to suppuration; the parts are sensitive to cold and touch, there is relief from warmth, the pains are of a sticking character.

It is valuable in *moist eruptions* in general; they suppurate

and bleed and give an offensive odor; also in *onychia* and *felons* when there is suppuration, swelling and tension and great sensitiveness. The pain is severe and is of a sticking character and is relieved by heat or hot applications; also in *pompholyx* when there is burning and soreness of the parts, and as new lesions form and coalesce, sharp suppurative pains are felt. These lesions excoriate, bleed easily and heal slowly; they spread by new infected points appearing just beyond the diseased part.

It should be remembered in *acute rhinitis* when the patient complains that a slight draft or exposure of any kind produces one attack after another. The nose is swollen and sensitive, due to small pustules inside the alæ of the nose. It is still to be remembered when this condition has become chronic and the tonsils and cervical glands have become involved, as is observed in the *scrofulous catarrhs* of childhood. The discharge is purulent, stringy and even bloody, and the patient complains of colds on slight exposures.

It is an important remedy in *acute* and *chronic catarrhal laryngitis* in the acute form; it is a member of that important triad, Aconite, Spongia and Hepar, when catarrhal croup is present; the cough is rattling in character, the patient coughs till he chokes. In the more chronic form the patient is apt to be of the tubercular type, takes cold easily. There is hoarseness with a rough, barking cough, the expectoration is mucopurulent in character, tenacious and raised with difficulty.

It should be studied in *trachitis* and in *chronic bronchitis* when the cough is loose and rattling in character and respiration is harsh and wheezing. There is soreness of the chest, a tendency to take cold. If he uncovers the cough is worse; the perspiration has a sour odor.

It is a useful remedy in *pneumonia* during the stage of resolution, when the expectoration is purulent and abscesses are threatened; also in broncho-pneumonia when there is much mucus in the bronchial tubes, but it is difficult to raise; the coughing causes nausea and perspiration, is so susceptible to cold that a draft or eating or drinking cold food precipitates the coughing.

It is valuable in *empyema* when drainage has been established. The patient is over-sensitive both mentally and physically; the pus is foul, a hectic fever is present, he is emaciated and has repeated attacks of chilliness, fevers and sweats which are profuse and offensive.

It should be remembered in *chronic hepatitis* and in *abscesses* of the liver and kidneys when there is a vent for the pus but the toxic symptoms persist.

It has a place in the management of tuberculosis when the leading indications of the remedy are present.

In diseases of the eye it is useful when there is a tendency to suppuration, as *blepharitis* when the meibomian glands are involved; in *hypopyon* when there is photophobia and relief by heat.

It is to be studied during the *acid stage of chronic gastritis* when there is a great desire for acids, vinegar and spices; there is a desire for highly seasoned food; nausea in the morning and acid eructations. The patient is peevish, easily angered and very sensitive to all impressions. This condition is often observed after the prolonged abuse of mercury and quinine.

Compare.—*Silica, Calcareo sulphurica, Spongia tosta.*

HEPATICA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Ranunculaceæ. Common Name, Liverwort. Habitat, United States. Preparations.*—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions.
Dosage.—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hepatic congestion* with pharyngeal catarrh and a profuse serous sputa and hoarseness. The sputa is sweet, profuse and creamy.

Compare.—*Phosphorus, Hepar sulphuris, Stannum.*

HEUCHERA AMERICANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Saxifragaceæ. *Common Name*, Alum-root. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* and *gastro-enteritis*. There is nausea and a constant vomiting of bile and a frothy mucus, which is accompanied by prostration and a cold sweat upon the forehead.

The stools are watery, profuse and slimy and may contain traces of blood. There is tenesmus, and a "never get done" sensation.

Compare.—*Mercurius*.

HIPPOMANES.

Description.—It is the soft glutinous substance which floats in the allantois fluid, or is attached to the allantois membrane of the mare or cow. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—6x trituration, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *prostatitis* with an increase of the sexual desire, also in cases where there is a sprained sensation of the wrist, with weakness of the hands and fingers.

Compare.—*Sabal serrulata*, *Causticum*.

HIPPOZÆNINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Mallein, Glanderin, Farcin. It is the virus to be collected from an animal diseased with glanders or farcy. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the trituration, 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *ozæna* when the nose is red and swollen, and the discharge is acrid, bloody and offensive; also in *laryngitis* and *bronchitis* in the aged. Aphonia is present, and the respirations are short, irregular and attended with dyspnoea.

It is of service in tuberculosis and scrofulous affections.

Compare.—*Aurum muriaticum*, *Kali bichromicum*.

HOANG NAN.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Common Name*, Tropical bind-weed. *Habitat*, Tonquin. **Preparations.**—A tincture is prepared of the bark. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered drug, gr. iij-v; of the tincture, ℥ j-v. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *paralysis*, also in diseases of the skin, as eczema, prurigo, old ulcers, secondary syphilis, cancer, leprosy and serpent bites.

It should be remembered in pustular *eczema*, and in prurigo in parts that are well supplied with sebaceous glands. It is useful in leprosy, as under its action the patient improves, the anæsthesia disappears and sensibility returns.

HOMARUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Lobster. A crustacean of the *Subclass* Podophthalma, *Order* of Decapoda, *Suborder* Macrura, and *Family* Homaridæ. The digestive fluid found just back of the mouth of the live lobster. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in *dyspepsia* with pain in the stomach and abdomen that is relieved after eating. It is of service in pharyngitis when the throat is raw, and burns, and in *headache* that is worse in the temples.

HURA BRASILIENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Assacu. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the milky juice; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is recommended in *leprosy*, when the skin feels as if it were hide bound. There are tense vesicles which contain serum.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Saxifragaceæ. *Common Name*, Seven barks. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is frequent urination with burning and acute, sharp, quick pain in the urethra. There may be a partial suppression of the urine with general irritation and aching pain in the back. This may be dependent upon the passage of *gravel*, *uric acid*, or *amorphous salts*.

It should always be remembered in these cases as a sedative for the pain in the bladder, ureters or kidneys.

It is useful in *uricacidemia*, when there are severe pains in the back and the urine contains an excess of solids, also an irritation of the bladder of an acute character, as is observed following confinement.

Compare.—*Berberis vulgaris*, *Uva ursi*, *Chimaphila*, *Paricira brava*.

HYDRASTININE HYDROCHLORATE.

Description.—This is the hydrochlorate of an artificial alkaloid derived from Hydrastis. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy in the 3x, repeated every half hour at first and then at lengthened intervals, is of service in *epistaxis* due to local causes; it is also of service in *gastric* and *intestinal hæmorrhages* and *hæmatemesis*. In order to be successful the preparation must be reliable.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Golden seal. *Habitat*, United States. It contains the alkaloids, Hydrastine and Berberine. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hydrastis, Fluidextractum Hydrastis, Glyceritum Hydrastis, Tinctura Hydrastis. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ v-xxx; of Hydrastine, gr. ¼-j. *Homæo.*, 2x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stomachic and intestinal tonic, increasing the secretion of the gastric and intestinal juices and promoting the appetite. It increases the peristaltic action of the stomach and intestinal walls, increasing their muscular tone and favors a more normal evacuation of the bowels. It has a stimulating influence upon the respiration and circulation, increasing the arterial tension, as a result of its action upon the myocardium, which is more permanent than that imparted by many other agents; a similar action is observed upon the muscles in general. It is mildly antiperiodic. If continued over a long period it will derange the digestion and constipation results; it is also a protoplasmic poison, arresting the movements of the white blood corpuscles. It contains two alkaloids, Hydrastin, which is considered identical with Berberin, and acts as a tonic antiperiodic and causes ringing in the ears, and Hydrastine, which affects the mucous membrane. These alkaloids while not toxic in medicinal doses, have produced death in the larger animals. There were convulsions, decreased blood pressure and failure of the heart in diastole.

The elimination of this agent is largely through the kidneys.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the patient complains of *debility*, a general weakness and all run down condition; she complains of *palpitation* of the *heart* and *dyspnoea* and atonic condition of the stomach and retarded digestion; the bowels are constipated. There is a catarrhal condition of the mucous membranes, the natural secretions are increased, are clear, white and tenacious at first, later they are yellow, green or bloody. Its sphere of action extends to all the mucous surfaces whether it is applied locally or internally.

It should be remembered in *catarrhal conditions* of the *gall ducts*, and catarrhal *jaundice* when there is no pain, as well as *cholelithiasis*. The tongue is coated yellow and slimy, there are eructations of a sour, putrid nature. The patient complains of an atonic dyspepsia; the stools are pale and scanty. There is palpitation of the heart, and a sensation of faintness and a gone feeling referred to the epigastrium.

It is an important remedy in chronic *gastric catarrh*, especially when there is a history of indulgence in alcohol and other stimulants or an exhaustion that has been the result of an acute disease. The patient complains of a sensation of sinking in the epigastric region. There is vomiting, especially in the morning, of a material that contains much mucus. The bowels are usually constipated and the stools often mixed with mucus. In these cases from three to ten drops of a reliable tincture should be given before each meal and on retiring, in a cup of hot water.

It is an important remedy in *constipation*, especially of children and the aged. Associated with this condition there may be a prolapsus of the rectum in children, with superficial ulcers of the mucous membrane and fissures about the anus that are dependent upon inertia or congestion of the lower bowel, or when it is the result of sedentary habits or purgative medicines. There is usually the sensation of goneness referred to the epigastrium, a frontal headache, sour eructations and hæmorrhoids. In these cases five drops of a lower attenuation or tincture in water before meals acts well.

It is useful both locally and internally in cases of *stomatitis* of nursing women, *aphthous sore mouth* in delicate children. The gums may be loosened from the teeth and spongy, and bleed easily. The tongue is large and shows the imprint of the teeth. It is to be especially remembered if mercury and chlorate of potash have been extensively employed without results.

It has been employed in *ulceration* of the *skin* and *fissured nipples*, *indolent ulcers*, *lupus*, *eczema* and *leprosy* during the ulcerative stage, when it meets the secondary symptoms, the lowered vitality and impaired constitutional effects.

In those suffering from *cancer* it has given a degree of relief, and has improved the general health, and while it may have no influence over the cancerous dyscrasia and but little over carcinoma, it has a favorable influence over scirrhus tumors developing in glandular tissue, and especially if there is a history of atonic dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, a constipated state of the bowels and liver, with a broad indented tongue and distress after meals. It is reputed to have cured cancer of the mammary gland when the tumor was hard and painful and the general indication for the remedy was present. However this may be, it is of great service in non-malignant mammary gland tumors during the menstrual period, and in those local circumscribed enlargements that occur in the gland more or less suddenly.

It is a valuable remedy in *leucorrhœa*, which may be uterine or vaginal. It is profuse, yellow, tenacious and the patient complains of great prostration, sensitiveness in the hepatic region, constipation and hæmorrhoids.

It should be remembered in *pruritus vulvæ*, with superficial ulcerations and fungoid developments. There may be bleeding associated with the profuse leucorrhœa and many of the constitutional symptoms of the remedy. In these cases it should be used locally as well as internally.

It has been employed in *gonorrhœa* when the discharge is yellow and thick.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*, *Berberis vulgaris*, *Arsenicum album*, *Kali bichromicum*.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Indian pennywort. *Habitat*, tropical countries. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 3 drops; one ounce of the dried plant or leaves by infusion in twenty-four hours. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an intense itching of the skin which is general, and is accompanied by redness and perspiration. There is pain in the ovarian and uterine region and urinary irritation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in the treatment of *leprosy* and *eczema*, *lupus*, *elephantiasis*, *psoriasis*, *acne*, *rosacea* and acute granular *cervicitis* and urinary irritation. The skin is covered with a dry eruption, often showing great thickening with exfoliation of the scales, which is most characteristic. There is a profuse perspiration, at times with pustules, especially upon the chest, that are surrounded with scaly edges.

It is indicated in cases of *granular cervicitis*, where the cervix uteri is red and is associated with heat and itching of the vagina and irritation of the neck of the bladder. There is often a profuse leucorrhœa, with a distress in the ovarian region.

Compare.—*Sepia*, *Hydrastis*, *Arsenicum*.

HYDROPHOBINUM.

Description.—Hydrophobinum or Lyssin is the virus from the mad dog. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic *headache*. There is a pressing boring pain in the forehead. The patient cannot bear

the sight or sound of running water, as it aggravates. It is useful in *lyssophobia*, also when convulsions appear as the result of reflected light, or from water or a mirror. The saliva is tough and ropy and causes a constant spitting. There is dysphagia, even spasms of the œsophagus from attempting to swallow water. There is a desire to urinate on seeing running water.

Compare.—*Cantharis, Belladonna.*

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

Description.—*Natural Order, Solanaceæ. Common Name, Henbane. Habitat, Europe, Asia and America.* The plant contains the two alkaloids, Hyoscyamine and Hyoscine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh plant of the second year's growth; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hyoscyamus, Extractum Hyoscyami, Fluidextractum Hyoscyami, Tinctura Hyoscyami. **Dosage.**—Physiological, of the mother tincture, ℥ xx-5ij; of the extract, gr. j; of the fluidextract, ℥ iij. *Homœo.*, Tincture to the 200th potency.

Physiological Action.—While in its action this agent has many points in common with Belladonna and Stramonium, yet each has an individuality of its own. Hyoscyamus does not produce the intense cerebral congestion and inflammation of Belladonna, nor the intense maniacal delirium and sensorial excitement of Stramonium. It produces a sensation of fullness and heat of the head, with a flushed face without pronounced hyperæmia; indistinct, clouded vision, which may approach complete blindness, and owing to its stimulating action upon the sympathetic nerves, the pupils are dilated. There is giddiness, and a delirium that resembles drunkenness, and hallucinations. She sees things that do not exist, from which she would escape. At times she is immodest and undresses, becomes vulgar in her acts, gestures and expressions.

The delirium is apt to be accompanied by insomnia; in other cases there is an incoherent muttering, such as accompanies typhoid fever. The habitual use of this drug produces muscu-

lar paralysis and delirium of a violent character. The secretions of the respiratory tract are diminished and a dry, spasmodic cough results.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases characterized by *delirium*, jerking of the muscles, picking at the bed clothing, staring of the eyes, absurd, boisterous laughing and talking, *acute mania*, marked by suspicion, insane fears and immodesty; she kicks off the bed covers and will not remain covered. There is a dry, *hacking cough*, which is worse from lying down.

Hyoscyamus should be remembered in cases of *acute, sub-acute and chronic mania*, when the patient is delirious and quarrelsome, there are muscular twitchings and spasms in various parts of the body.

The remedy should be studied in *typhoid fever, typhoid pneumonia, scarlatina* and other *low types of fevers*, when the condition develops rapidly and the patient presents a picture of complete prostration of both mind and body. The tongue is dry and there are sordes on the teeth.

It is of service in *cerebro-spinal meningitis*, when there is violent headache, alternating with pain in the back of the neck.

In *infantile convulsions* it is the remedy when the face is flushed and bloated. There is grating of the teeth during sleep, with convulsive jerking and twitching of the single muscles, as of a finger or of the muscles of the face.

It is serviceable in the *insomnia* of childhood, when there is more or less twitching of the muscles; they scream out during sleep, as though frightened. In the adult it is of service when the *insomnia* is dependent upon nervous excitement.

It should be remembered in acute attacks of *cerebral hyperæmia*, in which the nervous and mental phenomena predominate. The face is dark red and the eyes sparkle.

It is of service in *puerperal convulsions*, when they are clonic in type. They are violent and may be partial or general, and are accompanied by a pale, or bluish-purple and bloated face, and a cold perspiration.

It is frequently useful in cases of an incessant, dry, spasmodic cough, with tickling in the throat, which is aggravated from lying down and is relieved by sitting up. There is an elongated uvula in many of these cases.

Modalities.—The symptoms are aggravated during the evening, at night, from cold air, during menstruation, from mental affections and jealousy. They are ameliorated during the day, on stooping; and the cough is relieved while sitting up.

Compare.—*Belladonna* and *Stramonium* in the delirium. *Rhus* in the typhoidal condition, and *Conium* for a similar cough in which there is a sensation of a dry spot in the larynx.

HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMAS.

Description.—The hydrobromate of an alkaloid derived from *Hyoscyamus niger*. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hyoscinæ hydrobromidum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in physiological doses in the *delirium* of typhoid fever, *insomnia*, *mania*, *insanity* and *chorea*.

In the third and fourth decimal trituration it is employed in *paralysis agitans*, tremors of *multiple sclerosis* and in *insomnia* and *delirium* of typhoid. A one grain tablet of the third decimal repeated hourly usually bringing the desired result.

HYPERICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Hypericaceæ. *Common Name*, St. John's wort. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and Africa; also naturalized in America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh blooming plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent, a sedative and diuretic. It has a direct action upon the brain and spinal cord, where it induces a vascular erethism and congestion.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated following *injuries* of the nervous tissue, spinal injuries, shocks and concussions; also in *spinal irritation*, when there is a throbbing of the whole body without fever. It is useful in punctured wounds, when the pain is severe, showing that a nerve has been injured; also in threatened lockjaw from a wound the result of treading upon a nail.

It is of service in *neuritis* when the surrounding parts are inflamed. There is tingling, burning pain, and numbness. It is also useful in *hysterical joints*. It should be remembered in headache and meningitis when they are dependent upon an injury to the nervous system.

Compare.—*Arnica montana*, *Staphisagria*, *Ruta graveolens*.

IBERIS AMARA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cruciferae. *Common Name*, Bitter candy-tuft. *Habitat*, Europe. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered in *hypertrophy* of the heart where there is violent action which disturbs the patient, with a choking sensation and a violent, sharp action of the heart.

These symptoms may be associated with *pericarditis*, *myocarditis* and *nervous derangement* of the heart when its action is characterized by violence and irritability. There are severe stitching pains in the cardiac region, the pulse is full but irregular, and all the symptoms are aggravated by motion.

It has been employed in disturbances of the *heart following influenza*, when there was weakness of the heart's action; every waking moment was attended with cardiac distress. The heart's action developed a feeling of weakness with irregular *palpitation* and great anxiety; is conscious of the heart's action, and is aggravated from tobacco and from wine.

Compare.—*Cactus grandiflorus*, *Cratægus*, *Amyl nitrite*.

ICHTHYOLUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Ammonium ichthyol sulpho-nate. A tarry distillate from a bituminous mineral containing fossil-fish. **Preparations.**—Tincture of the crude tar. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in disease of the throat and in the *winter cough* of the aged; also in tuberculosis and diseases of the skin and mucous membrane.

It has had an extensive use as a local application in eczema, psoriasis, acne rosacea, erysipelas and chronic rheumatism and gouty conditions. In these cases it should be prepared in the form of an ointment with lanolin 20 to 40 per cent.

Compare.—*Phellandrium*.

IGNATIA AMARA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Common Name*, Bean of St. Ignatius. *Habitat*, Philippine Islands. Like *Nux vomica*, it contains the alkaloids, Strychnine and Brucine. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ ½-ij. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—Though chemically and botanically similar to *Nux vomica*, these two remedies are not interchangeable but each has a therapeutic individuality of its own. *Ignatia* is primarily a spinal remedy, producing a hyperæsthesia of the senses with a tendency to hysterical spasms and a loss of harmony in the coördination of the various portions of the body. When the excitability is exhibited by anger, vehemence and irascibility, *Nux vomica* is indicated. In *Ignatia* there is a rapid alteration of gaiety and a disposition to weep. There are symptoms of neuralgia.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a nervous temperament who are sensitive and easily excited. They have dark hair and

skin and a mild disposition, and a *contradiction* of the *symptoms* which are continually changing; there is a fever with no thirst, the sore throat is relieved by swallowing. There is a sensitiveness that is relieved by pressure. The chill is relieved by uncovering and the headache is relieved by stooping. There is a marked sensitiveness to pain and suffering from hysterical weakness, nervous exhaustion and faintness.

It is of service in those suffering from the effects of *chagrin*, *grief*, loss of friends, *bad news* and misfortunes, when the patient broods over her troubles in concealment rather than in public. She is introspective, silent and given to sighing and weeping.

It is an important remedy in *hysteria* when there is extreme sensitiveness to all external impressions. She laughs and cries alternately, she suffers from *globus hystericus*, passes large quantities of pale, limpid urine. She cannot share her sorrow or anger with any one, she does not or cannot cry, weeps inwardly, and cannot become reconciled to what has occurred.

It is indicated in many cases of *melancholia* when the general symptoms of the remedy are present.

It is of service in cases of *anger* and ill-humor, when she resents the slightest suggestion of a blame or contradiction, and retains these in her mind and is continually irritated from thinking of them.

These patients are subject to *neuralgias* about the head; it is described as a pressing, boring, localized pain confined to one spot. The pain is aggravated from talking, listening or paying close attention; is ameliorated by stooping forward. The attack terminates in vomiting and in the passage of large quantities of urine.

It should be remembered in *ciliary* and *facial neuralgias* when emotional excitement and twitching of the muscles of the face and eyelids are present. There may be spasmodic closure of the jaws and biting of the side of the cheek and tongue.

It has been employed in *epilepsy* and *eclampsia* when the attack is precipitated by some sudden emotion or when dependent upon a reflex irritation.

It should be remembered in *indigestion* when this is dependent upon depressing emotions. There is marked distension of the stomach and abdomen with but little eructation of gas, but there is an excessive discharge of flatulence, which is offensive but is passed without any exertion of the abdominal muscles.

It should be studied in *chronic gastritis* when there is empty retching and at times vomiting of mucus and food, a heavily coated tongue, foul breath, constipation and morning aggravation in neurotic, hysterical women.

It should be remembered in *hyperchlorhydria*, and *gastralgia* when there is hiccough, empty retching which is relieved by eating, salivation and an empty or gone sensation referred to the epigastrium.

It should always be remembered in *functioned nervous states* in those of the peculiar temperament of Ignatia; there is usually a history of fright or violent emotion.

It is to be borne in mind in *prolapse* of the *rectum*. This may occur with slight exertion at stool or without any movement. It may be associated with constipation which is very similar to that of Nux vomica, with the constant ineffectual urging to stool that results only in prolapsus of the rectum.

It is indicated in a *diarrhœa* that is painless and is characterized by a sudden urging, often tenesmus, rumbling and emission of flatus.

It should be thought of during *menstruation* when this is irregular, too early or profuse, and even suppressed from the effects of grief; a suppressed sorrow.

It has a place in the management of *ovarian neuralgia* when the mental symptoms of the remedy are present and she declares she cannot and will not stand this suffering.

It should be remembered in *sexual frigidity* and *sterility* when the patient is sensitive and easily irritated but hides her grief and nurses her sorrow.

It is of service in *sciatica*, in nervous, hysterical subjects. It is worse during cold weather; at night the pain is intermittent,

boring and tearing in character. The pain is such that the patient must move about.

There is a nervous *reflex cough*; it is constant and the patient claims it is due to a tickling in the pharynx, larynx or trachea, but in reality is reflex from a remote organ as the ovaries, uterus, or due to worms. It is worse while lying down and is in no way relieved, but on the contrary aggravated, by coughing, but can be controlled by the will.

Compare.—*Chamomilla, Coffea cruda, Nux vomica.*

ILLICIUM ANISATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Magnoliaceæ. Common Name, Star Anise. Habitat, China. Preparations.*—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the seeds; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Anisi. Dosage.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in flatulent *colic*, "the three months' colic," when the pain returns with marked regularity and is attended with the rumbling of gas in the abdomen.

It is of service in *chronic catarrh* of the *trachea* with a purulent expectoration and *pain* in the *region* of the *third costal cartilage*.

Compare.—*Chamomilla.*

INDIGO.

Description.—*Natural Order, Leguminosæ. Common Name, Indigo. Habitat, East Indies and Asia. Preparations.*—Triturations, and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the substance, gr. j-xx. *Homæo.*, 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *neurasthenia* and *hysteria* when associated with headache and a sensation as though the head was frozen; also in epileptiform *spasms*, reflex from

irritation of worms when the patient is low spirited, sad, and timid.

Compare.—*Anacardium, Cypripedium.*

INDIUM METALLICUM.

Description.—A metallic element, ductile, silvery, and softer than lead. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the pure metal; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in *megrin*. The pain is in the temples and forehead, and is associated with sleeplessness, nausea, weakness and a feeling of emptiness in the stomach at 11 A. M.

It is of service in *seminal emissions* when there is diminished sexual power. The testicles are tender, and there are pains along the spermatic cord.

Compare.—*Anacardium, Selenium.*

INGLUVIN.

Description.—A preparation made from the gizzard of a fowl, employed in vomiting. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the crude stuff. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated when there is gastric irritation, with pain in the stomach, *nausea* and delayed digestion of the food. It is especially useful when the above group of symptoms is observed in neurasthenia. The vomiting of infants in cholera infantum and in prolonged diarrhœas that are attended with nausea.

It should always be remembered in the persistent *vomiting of pregnancy*, when a powder may be administered before and after each meal.

Compare.—*Pepsin, Ipecacuanha.*

INULA HELENIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Elecampane. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh roots; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an expectorant, diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in a teasing, persistent *cough* with a profuse expectoration and a substernal pain.

It is of service in *chronic metritis*. The menses are too early and painful: there is a violent backache, with labor-like pains and a dragging sensation in the pelvic organs, which are engorged and relaxed.

Compare.—*Corallium*, *Viburnum opulus*.

IODIUM.

Description.—*Common Name*; Iodine. An element that comes in bluish-black crystals of a metallic lustre. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture of the pure Iodine; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Iodum, Tinctura Iodi, Unguentum Iodi. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture (10 per cent.), ℥ j-v. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied externally and locally is a disinfectant and rubefacient parasiticide, anti-septic vesicant and caustic. When applied to the skin it produces a yellow, brown or black stain and is an irritant and caustic in proportion to its strength and frequency of its application. The discoloration may be removed by sodium hyposulphite of ammonia. In combination with the albumen it prevents putrefaction. When large amounts are frequently applied desquamation of the skin is produced, at times rapid vesication and possibly sloughing. It reflexly dilates the blood vessels of the

organs subjacent to the area to which it is applied and thus it is a counter irritant. When its vapor is inhaled it produces irritation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages and cough, sneezing, increased secretion of mucus, dyspnoea and more or less pain is felt in the chest. Inhalation of a small amount acts as an antiseptic and prevents decomposition of the secretions.

When taken in small doses it is a gastric tonic and in very small doses it is a gastric sedative, allaying nausea. From large doses there is salivation, general discomfort and colicky pains. Excessive doses have resulted in death due to severe gastro-enteritis.

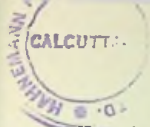
Through its action on the nervous system it produces depression of the spirits, mental distress and apathy. He complains of lassitude, muscular debility, increased feebleness with a lowering of the heart's action.

When its use is protracted there is a metallic taste in the mouth with increased salivation, tenderness of the teeth and gums, nausea and coryza with gastric irritation, acneiform eruptions, which may be vesicular, or of a purpuric variety. As its use is continued the coryza becomes more pronounced and œdema of the eyelid, lachrymation and ocular pains develop. There is atrophy of the mammae, testicles and ovaries. This condition of absorption extends in a degree to all tissues normal and pathological.

Small doses of Iodine and of the iodides have changed a latent hyperthyroidism to an active form.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those with dark hair and eyes who are scrofulous. The lymphatic *glands* are *large*, hard and usually painless, and a condition of torpidity and sluggishness is present. They have great appetites but gradually become emaciated. They are weak, get out of breath easily when climbing stairs or any ascent. There is a constant formation of gas in the stomach. The patient is usually irritable and sensitive to the slightest wrong, is despondent, given to fears,



is restless, frequently irritable and sensitive to real or fanciful wrongs.

It is of service in *colloid goiter* and scrofulous enlargements and indurations of other glands when the general characteristics of this remedy are present.

It is useful in *croup* that is the result of long continued warm, damp weather. The cough is dry and hoarse and is attended with wheezing and a sawing respiration, the face is pale and cold and the child grasps the larynx. In these cases the inhalation of the vapor often acts well.

It should be remembered in *croupous pneumonia* of scrofulous subjects with a tendency to tuberculosis. It is during the second stage that it is usually indicated, when hepatization is extending. There is great dyspnoea, the fever is high, the sputum contains much blood, and the skin is dry. The pneumonic process often involves the apex of the lung.

It is of benefit in *chronic bronchitis* when there is a tendency to tuberculosis. The cough is dry, hacking and fatiguing and is attended with but little expectoration; there is a sensation of itching behind the sternum; there is great debility, emaciation, even while living well. The glandular system often shows involvement.

This is one of the remedies that has shown some results in *fibrinous bronchitis*.

It is of value during the last stages of *tuberculosis* when the voice is rough and coarse, the skin is dry, there is emaciation and night sweats.

The various combinations of Iodine have been extensively employed as Iodide of Stannum, Iodide of Antimony and Iodide of Arsenic.

It is occasionally indicated in the *pericarditis* that attends pneumonia and rheumatism, also in cardiac hypertrophy when there is a sensation as though the heart was squeezed.

It has been employed in articular *rheumatism* when the parts are hot and swollen, the skin shiny, the pains are severe, shift and wander from the joints to the meninges of the brain and heart, also in gonorrhœal arthritis, housemaid's knee, and

serofulous affections and synovitis of the knee joint, especially in the syphilitic, and following the excessive use of mercury.

In acute chronic *pancreatitis* this was Rademacher's great remedy, when there is an increased flow of saliva, with violent vomiting of a sour, watery substance, with a diarrhœa of a soft, watery, foamy stool. In acute conditions there is a fatty diarrhœa. There is a voracious appetite and yet there is a gradual emaciation going on. There is a soapy taste in the mouth. Rademacher gave a tablespoonful every hour of a solution consisting of thirty drops of the tincture in eight ounces of water.

It has been of service in *cancerous degeneration* of the cervix of the uterus when there are cutting pains in the abdomen with hæmorrhages at every stool. There may be an acrid corroding leucorrhœa that stains and corrodes the linen. This is aggravated at the menstrual period.

It has been employed in *atrophy* of the *ovaries* and *mammary glands*. There may be amenorrhœa or an excessive menstruation and the patient may complain of a wedge-like pressing pain from the right ovary downward.

It should be thought of in *aged men* when there is incontinence of the urine with hypertrophy of the prostate, with atrophy or enlarged hardened testicles that are free from pain.

It should be remembered in the *salivation* of mercury and that of pregnancy.

It is of service in *syphilitic* conditions as *iritis* and syphilitic ulcer of the nose and throat and when there are *coryzas* that are fluent, profuse, hot and attended with sneezing. There is *headache* over the frontal sinuses.

It is of service in *chronic deafness* with adhesions of the middle ear and glandular enlargement and catarrh of the Eustachian tube.

It has been found curative in persistent *headache* with *vertigo*, *dizziness* and *hypertension* of the aged.

Compare.—*Spongia tosta*, *Bromine*, *Mercurius*.

IODOFORMUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Iodoform. It comes in small, lemon-yellow crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations. *U. S. P.*, Iodoformum. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces lassitude, nausea, vomiting, headaches, insomnia and rapid pulse. The temperature is elevated; there is an eruption upon the skin; the liver and kidneys show fatty degeneration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has an extensive application when applied directly to the diseased portion. It is employed in tubercular meningitis, both locally and internally. In chronic pulmonary tuberculosis it is of service when there is a distress in the apex of the right lung as if it were sore and ulcerated. There is a tendency to hæmorrhages, and a pain that interferes with the expansion of the part.

IPECACUANHA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Common Name*, Ipecac. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Ipecacuanha, Fluidextractum Ipecacuanhæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ j-xx. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin produces irritation, which is followed by vesicles, pustules and ulceration. Inhalations of the powdered root produce in some subjects coryza and asthmatic attacks. Taken internally it increases the salivary secretion and excites nausea, while larger doses result in nausea and vomiting. The bronchial mucous membrane is stimulated and the secretions increased.

Small doses act as a stimulant to the liver, while larger doses act as a cholagogue cathartic. The skin is relaxed and moist with perspiration. In moderate amounts it has no action upon

the circulation apart from the reduced tension of the pulse as a result of the act of vomiting; larger doses kill dogs by producing cardiac paralysis. An injection of Emetine exercises a solvent action upon the red blood corpuscles. Poisonous doses reduce the temperature.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases that are characterized by persistent *nausea*, with profuse saliva, a clean or slightly coated tongue, and vomiting that brings no relief. This constant nausea with a disposition to vomit is observed in acute and chronic catarrhal conditions of the stomach, derangements of the *stomach* from improper food, as rich pastry, candy, ice cream, as well as in cases of nausea dependent upon *pregnancy* and chronic *alcoholism*. As stated above, the tongue is clean or slightly coated, the mouth is moist, the face is pale, and the stomach feels relaxed as if hanging down.

This same catarrhal or mucous condition is present in the small intestines, and this remedy is of service in cases of *diarrhœa* in which the stool appears to be fermented like yeast, or green as grass, or watery, or is slimy and dysenteric, with more or less blood. It is frequently indicated at the beginning of the summer diarrhœa of children who have been overeating or eating improper food; also in *cholera infantum*. The face is pale, there are dark rings about the eyes, and the child is drowsy; there is jerking of the muscles during sleep. It is also of service in cases of *cholera morbus* and choleric when the characteristic stool is present, accompanied with nausea and vomiting, with cutting, cramping pains that extend from left to right, which are worse about the umbilicus. The body becomes rigid and stretched out stiff.

It is also of service in *dysentery*, especially the autumnal form, which is observed when the cool nights are followed by hot days.

It should be studied in diseases of the respiratory tract during the stage of irritation, of catarrhal inflammation, when the secretions are increased. There is a continual sneezing, a dry,

spasmodic cough, dyspnœa and constriction of the asthmatic type. These symptoms are observed in cases of humid *asthma* and asthmatic *bronchitis* that are aggravated during damp weather. There is difficult breathing and violent *dyspnœa* with wheezing and anxiety about the stomach, and a cough is present which terminates in a profuse expectoration of mucus. Cases of *whooping cough* are benefited by it during the catarrhal period when the child loses its breath, turns pale and becomes stiff and blue, with strangling, gagging and vomiting of mucus, and bleeding at the nose and mouth.

In *headache* it is the remedy when the pain is as though the bones of the head were bruised. The pain extends down to the root of the tongue; the headache is unilateral; the face is pale; there are blue rings about the eyes and the corners of the mouth are drawn, and there is the deathly and constant nausea.

It is indicated in *hæmorrhages*, either active or passive, in which the blood is bright red, from all the orifices of the body, and is attended with a constant nausea. Chronic *intermittent fever*, irregular cases that have taken large quantities of Quinine, are often relieved by it. The chill is slight, the fever is intense, and is attended with nausea, vomiting and dyspnœa.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Chamomilla*, *Cuprum metallicum*, *Tartar emetic*, *Squilla*.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Iridaceæ. *Common Name*, Blue flag. *Habitat*, Europe, India, Africa and United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

Physiological Action.—This is the "vegetable mercury." The chemical constituents are an acrid resin, camphoraceous body, fat, sugar, gum, tannin and possibly an alkaloid. This agent has a profound action upon the gastric intestinal tract, upon the glandular and nervous system. It produces acidity of the gastro-intestinal secretion, with violent nausea and vomiting of a sour fluid, acid diathesis and acidity of the secretions.

There is a sensation as though the contents of the stomach had turned to vinegar. This acidity is the central feature in the action of the drug, giving rise to violent catharsis. The liver is stimulated and the amount of bile secreted is increased. The stools are watery, green and mucous in character, and so acid that they usually produce an excessive burning distress over the whole length of the intestinal tract, and especially in the rectum, which is said to "burn like fire." This same burning may be felt in the epigastric region, probably due to its action upon the pancreas, which shows inflammation, intense congestion of the smaller vessels, with rupture of some of them, and extravasation of blood into the tissues of the gland. The salivary glands all show congestion, and copious salivation is produced with fœtor and ulceration. It has a most positive catalytic action upon the lymphatic system, liver, pancreas, and ductless glands. It also acts as a diuretic, stimulates the lymphatics of the skin and assists in the elimination of waste material.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there are disturbances of the functions of the *pancreas*, *lymphatic glands* and *skin*, as shown by the abnormal secretions from the bowels, condition of the urine, the violent pains in the various parts of the body, and great mental irritability and depression.

It is an important remedy in periodical *headaches* and *migraine*, especially of teachers and those of studious habits. The pain is located in the right orbital region, and in the right temple. It is severe and throbbing in character, begins with a blur before the eyes, or a temporary blindness, and the vision is disturbed. It is aggravated upon beginning to move and is relieved by continued motion. At the height of the headaches there is nausea with vomiting of a sour, bilious fluid. The headaches are frequently produced by eating sweets. There is great burning referred to the epigastric region. The sensation of burning is but temporarily relieved by drinking cold water. The mouth and tongue feel as though they had been burned. The remedy should be continued throughout the interim.

In *hemicrania* it is of service when the seizure begins with blurring of the sight, and is attended with sour, watery vomiting. The infra-orbital and dental nerves, as well as the supra-orbital, are involved, and there is a dull, straining headache. The pain is followed by a copious emission of urine and vomiting. The headaches have a periodicity. They are worse during rest, are relieved during moderate motion and are aggravated during violent action.

It relieves a type of dyspepsia when there is *hyperchlorrhya*, with a sensation of burning that extends to the pharynx; the saliva is increased, there is frequently burning and distress in the œsophagus and stomach, with vomiting of food, especially following the taking of rich or fat foods.

In the gastric disorders of pregnant women it is of service when there is protracted *nausea* and *vomiting*, with a profuse flow of saliva. In *gastroxynsis* it has proven serviceable when in connection with the periodical attack of vomiting there was the severe headache, and the bowels may be constipated.

It should be studied in *diarrhœas* with nausea, acidity of the stomach, burning in the fauces and œsophagus, rumbling of flatus in the intestines, and a burning in the anus and rectum after stools; also in *cholera morbus*, which appears at 2 A. M. with vomiting of food, sour, bilious matter, with purging.

It is indicated in *cholera infantum*, when there is vomiting of a sour and bilious material, and *diarrhœa* with violent pains in the pit of the stomach and around the navel. The stools may be watery and of a yellowish-green color, mixed with bile or oily particles.

It controls *acute pancreatitis* that is characterized by a sensation of burning and sensitiveness to pressure in the region of the pancreas, with vomiting of a sweetish-tasting fluid, and is attended with a greenish, watery *diarrhœa*.

It has proven serviceable in cases of *glycosuria* when attended with the characteristic cephalgia, mental depression, despondency, nausea, vomiting and distress in the region of the pancreas.

Its therapeutic influence is extensive in disease of the *skin*

as herpes zoster, especially of the right side of the body; eczema pustulosum, especially if there is intolerable itching which is worse at night; also psoriasis when the constitutional symptoms are present.

In those cases of eczema it will be found to be most useful if given in the tincture or one of the lower potencies every three hours. It should be remembered in enlarged *thyroid* of recent date, as well as in cases of syphilis in which there is glandular inactivity, and the constitutional indications for the remedy are present.

Compare.—*Ipecacuanha, Podophyllum, Sanguinaria.*

JABORANDI.

Description.—*Natural Order, Rutaceæ. Synonym, Pilocarpus. Habitat, Brazil.* The active principle is Pilocarpine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.,* Mother tincture of the dried leaves and stems; and dilutions. *U. S. P.,* Pilocarpus, Fluidextractum Pilocarpi. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, 10 drops to 1 drachm. *Homœo.,* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a free sweating and salivation. The sweat produced has been estimated at from nine to fifteen ounces. The chlorides are increased in the sweat, while the urine is increased about five times its normal amount. It has been estimated that in the hour following the employment of the drug that one quart of saline is secreted, while the secretion of the whole glandular system is stimulated. The secretion of milk is promoted.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *dropsical effusions* of the lung and in cardiac dropsy, where it produces free and rapid diaphoresis, renal ascites, hydrothorax and pleuritic effusions.

It should be remembered in *sialorrhœa* and the *salivation* of pregnancy, especially when the secretion is characterized by profuseness.

It has been employed extensively, with marked success in *puerperal* and *uræmic eclampsia*.

It has been extensively used in the lower potencies during the afternoon and evening to control the *night sweats* of slow convalescence and that of pulmonary phthisis.

It is claimed to have a favorable influence in cases of *alopecia* and if continued over a prolonged period to restore the original color of gray hair.

It has been found curative in the *hot flushes* that attend the climacteric period, when these are attended with nausea, salivation and profuse perspiration.

It acts as a prompt and efficient *galactagogue* but should be given with care to asthenic patients owing to its *mydriatic* properties. It has been extensively employed by ophthalmologists, much after the manner of eserine. Its beneficial effects have been observed in *iridocyclitis* in plastic, traumatic and rheumatic *iritis*, in simple *glaucoma*, *optic neuritis*, *retinal hæmorrhages*, *detachment* of the *retina*.

It has been employed during parturition, especially when the skin is dry, the pains hard, the muscular system tense and the os uteri rigid.

It is employed in South America as an antidote to the bite of the serpents of the *Trigonocephalus* group.

Compare.—*Picrotoxine, Atropine, Amyl nitris.*

JACARANDA CAROBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Bignoniaceæ. *Common Name*, Caroba. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in feeble-minded *masturbators* in whom there are irritations and pain about the prepuce, and glans of the penis, also in rheumatic pains and *syphilitic arthritis*.

It should be remembered in *cystitis* and *gonorrhœa*, when there is much inflammation and pricking pains in the prepuce. The lips of the urethra are inflamed and there is a yellow white discharge.

It is also of service in *gonorrhœal arthritis*.

Compare.—*Thuja*.

JACARANDA GUALANDAI.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces a *diarrhœa* in which the stools are painless, blackish and persist. This diarrhœa has been relieved by *Mercurius 12x*.

The nations of South America use it extensively in *syphilitic* conditions and *atonic ulcers*. It has been employed in *sore throat* and *ophthalmia* of syphilitic origin.

JALAPA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Convolvulacæ. *Common Name*, Jalap. *Habitat*, Southern United States and Mexico. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the heavy resinous root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Resina Jalapæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the Resin, gr. ij-x. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is hydragogue cathartic. It produces large alvine and watery evacuations with griping and extreme nausea in certain cases.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *diarrhœa* with pain and griping in the bowels with flatulence. The stools are watery, sour smelling and at times bloody. There may be colic before and during the stool. This is worse at night. The child is good all day but screams and tosses about all night.

It should be remembered in the *entero-colitis* of adults with

cutting pains, especially in the sigmoid. There is a general coldness and blueness of the face, prostration and fainting.

Compare.—*Camphor, Colocynthis.*

JATROPHA CURCAS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Euphorbiaceæ. Synonyms, Curcas purgans, Purging nut. Habitat, India and tropical America. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homœo., 3x.*

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is *diarrhœa*, that is characterized by a sudden desire for stool, constant *noises* and *gurgling* as of liquid in the abdomen, especially on the left side.

The stools come from the anus, as water from the hydrant, the discharges are thick, lumpy and albuminous. It is attended with coldness, nausea and vomiting.

Compare.—*Camphora, Gamboge, Croton tiglium.*

JEQUERITY.

Description.—*Natural Order, Leguminosæ. Synonyms, Abri Semina, Prayer beads. Preparations.*—Mother tincture and dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homœo., 3x.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *granular lids* and *ulcers, lupus* and in *epithelioma*. It is used locally in the majority of cases.

JUGLANS CINEREA.

Description. — *Natural Order, Juglandaceæ. Common Name, Butternut. Habitat, United States. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh inner bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homœo., 3x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the liver, duodenum, small intestines and colon, producing an increased activity of the bile forming function of the liver, and increasing the secretions from the glands of the intestinal tract. Large doses produce large bilious evacuations from the bowels with severe intestinal pain and colic, similar to those produced by *Iris versicolor*. These evacuations from the bowels are attended by a sensation of burning and are followed with tenesmus. The odor of the stools is similar to that of onions. It produces pain in both hypochondriac regions, with stitching pain in the region of the liver that extends to the right shoulder and under the right scapula. The hepatic area is sensitive under palpation. Under its action the blood becomes darker in character and more fluid than is normal.

It also produces occipital headache in which the pains are sharp and shooting in character, and are associated with tenderness of the liver, and a catarrhal condition of the duodenum and jaundice. There are sharp pains under the right shoulder blade which might remind one of *Chelidonium* or *Bryonia*. The patient often awakes about 3 A. M. with a severe occipital headache. There are bilious stools of a yellow-greenish color, their passage is attended with a sensation of burning in the anus and is followed by tenesmus.

THERAPEUTICS.

It should be remembered in cases of *occipital headaches* when the pain appears during the early morning, is severe and cutting in character. It is partially relieved after arising. It is most frequent in those with enlarged sensitive livers. The pain may be present during the forenoon, when it is usually referred to the right side of the head and the right temple. There may be present a sensation as though the head was enlarged. The headache may be accompanied with frequent urination. The passing of the urine is attended by a sensation of burning in the urethra. Occasionally there is a sensation as of sinking in the stomach complained of, attending the headache. The tongue has a yellow coating.

It should be studied in cases of *retro-sternal pain* when there is a sensation as of suffocation. This is observed when exercising and compels the patient to stand still. It is associated with gastric and hepatic symptoms and led to its use in a case of angina pectoris, which it speedily relieved.

It is of service in *cholangitis* and in *cholecystitis* and the attending jaundice when there are sharp cutting pains in the region of the gall bladder that appear independent of movements. This pain extends and is felt under the right scapula. In these cases there is frequently a morning occipital headache. The patient is obliged to get out of bed and move about to find relief from the pain.

It is an important remedy in *diseases* of the *skin* which vary in character from scaly to pustular and from papules to bulla, associated with the skin lesion there is usually a toxic condition of the intestine, the urine showing an excess of indican.

It should be remembered in *erythema nodosa* when there are extensive patches of eruptions on the body and extremities that are attended with general constitutional disturbances.

It should be remembered in *chronic eczema* when it is of an impetiginous variety. The secretions are semi-purulent ichorous in character and there is soreness and an intolerable itching and smarting. When this remedy is indicated there is an unhealthy condition of the intestinal tract.

Compare.—*Iris versicolor*, *Bryonia*, *Chelidonium*.

JUGLANS REGIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Juglandaceæ. *Common Name*, English walnut. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the green hull of the unripe fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of diarrhœa when there are stitching pains and itching in the anus; there is a great amount of flatulence and bloating of the abdomen.

It should be remembered in diseases of the *skin*, *acne* of the face, *crusta lactea*, *tinea favosa*, especially behind the ears; the itching is intense at night, scabs appear about the anus and in the axilla.

There is *headache* with sharp pains in the occipital and frontal regions.

The mind is confused and the head feels as if it was floating in the air.

Compare.—*Juglans cinerea*.

JUNCUS EFFUSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Juncaceæ. *Common Name*, Bullrush. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is characterized by bubbling in various parts. There is much rumbling of *flatus* in the abdomen and there is marked relief of the abdominal symptoms when the flatus is emitted.

It is a *diuretic* and has been of service in *dysuria*, strangury and ischuria.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Name*, Red cedar. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh twigs; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in feeble and aged patients who complain of a persistent dragging or weight in the renal region. There is frequently a *hyperæmia* of the *kidneys*; the urine is scanty or suppressed.

It should be remembered in *pyelitis*, *pyelo-nephritis* and *cys-*

titis, when of a chronic form, also following acute nephritis, whether the result of direct causes or subsequent to scarlet fever or other acute disease; when the active inflammation has subsided it will assist in restoring normal action.

It should be thought of in *dropsy* of the aged, especially when there is suppression of the urine.

Compare.—*Apocynum cannabinum*, *Terebinthina*.

JUSTICIA ADHATODA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Acanthaceæ. *Common Name*, in Hindi and Bengali, Bakus or Basuk. *Habitat*, India. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is one of the most ancient drugs in India, the most highly valued by the Auyurvedic cult, who claim that no death can occur from "cough" if this remedy is used in time. Its field of use is in "colds," *coryza*, cough of any kind, vomiting, *bronchitis*, *pneumonia*, *phthisis*, spitting of blood, fever, jaundice, loss of appetite, and constipation. These ailments are what the ancient cult use it for.

Proving developed catarrh, violent sneezing, watering eyes, profuse *coryza*, loss of appetite, vomiting, liver pains, hoarseness and very painful suffocative cough with blood-streaked mucus and high temperature. It was proved by two men twenty-seven and thirty-two years of age, and each experienced practically the same symptoms, which have been clinically verified.

KALI ARSENICOSUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Solution of Potassium Arsenite. Fowler's Solution. This is an opalescent or pinkish solution. **Preparations.**—*U. S. P.*, Liquor Potasii Arsenitis. **Dosage.**—Of the pure solution, ℥ ¼-v, well diluted, after meals.

THERAPEUTICS.

In physiological doses it is employed in *malarial* and *typho-malarial fever*. As a homœopathic agent it is employed in various forms of *skin diseases*; *acne* that is worse during menstruation, *eczema* with intolerable itching while walking, undressing, and from heat; also *lichen*, *psoriasis*, and in fissures at the bend of the elbows, and knees; *gouty nodosities*.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Chininum arsenicosum*.

KALI BICHROMICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Bichromate of Potassium. It comes in large, orange-red, transparent crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture (10 per cent. solution), triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Bichromas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$. *Homœo.*, 2x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally is an irritant caustic and is an antiseptic in the proportion of 11 to 909. Internally it is an expectorant and emetic. The secretions of the mucous surfaces are increased, are tough and stringy. False membranes are formed, with a tendency to ulceration. The ulcers are round, with a well-defined edge, and a tendency to perforate.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are light haired, fat and chubby. Children who are disposed to *croup* and affections of the mucous membranes, when the discharge consists of *tough, stringy mucus*, which adheres to the parts and can be *drawn out into long strings*. The *ulcers have a tendency to perforate*.

It should be studied in *neuralgic headaches* which are periodic in type. The pain is usually localized in a small point: it may be attended with dimness of vision or blindness, and is often associated with nausea and vomiting. There may be *pain localized at the root of the nose*, which is worse during the *morning* and is *associated or dependent on a nasal catarrh*.

It is useful in *acute catarrhal conditions* of the *nares*, when the discharge is profuse, stringy and tenacious, and requires much effort to dislodge it. There may be dried mucus ("clinkers") to be removed several times during the day. A condition of *ozæna* may be established in which, when the scabs or clinkers are removed, there are left sore, bleeding surfaces, which become ulcers, and if not controlled may perforate the septum.

This catarrhal process may involve the post nasal space. When there are large accumulations of dry mucus, yellow, stringy, catarrhal material may be seen on the posterior wall of the pharynx.

It may be indicated in catarrhal conditions of the pharynx, when the parts are of a dark red color and there is a profuse tenacious exudate. In the more chronic cases there may be ulceration.

It is of service in *laryngitis, membranous laryngitis, diphtheria* and catarrhal conditions of the trachea, when the process tends to extend downward. The cough is hoarse and metallic in character; the expectoration consists of a tough, stringy mucus that sticks to the parts and may have to be wiped away. There may be *fibro-elastic casts*.

It is an important remedy in spasmodic *croup*, when the dry, ringing cough has given way to a barking, hoarse cough and a tenacious expectoration.

It should be studied in *chronic bronchitis*, when the cough is hoarse and croupy. There is hoarseness and tightness complained of, and the expectoration is tenacious and viscid. The cough is worse after arising; if the patient has had his meal there may be vomiting.

It should be remembered in acute *tonsillitis*, when the uvula is œdematous and there are ulcers which secrete a purulent material. The tongue is coated yellow at the base. There is a mucous discharge, which is ropy, tenacious and stringy in character.

It should be remembered in chronic *gastric and duodenal catarrh*, when there is nausea and vomiting of a bilious material,

with much mucus. The patient complains of a sensation of burning and rawness in the epigastrium. There is often much mucus in the discharges from the bowels. This type of gastric disturbance is met with in beer drinkers and is often benefited by this remedy.

It has been employed in *gastric ulcer*, when the severe localized symptoms and mucous secretions have been the guiding indications.

It is indicated in *rheumatism* of the joints, also *myalgia*. The pains shift rapidly and may be in small spots that can be covered with a finger. The rheumatism may only occur during the spring; or rheumatic and gastric symptoms may alternate.

It has been employed in *gonorrhæal arthritis*, and in syphilitic pains in the limbs and periosteum.

It should be studied in diseases of the liver and *gall bladder*, when there is a dull pain in the right hypochondrium; the skin is yellow, swollen, and is covered with pimples. The stools are light colored. There may be a morning diarrhœa, when the stools are watery and are attended with tenesmus.

It is an important remedy in *leucorrhœa*, when the discharge is yellow, stringy and tenacious. There is *pruritus* of the parts, great itching and burning, and sexual excitement. It has been employed in membranous dysmenorrhœa.

It is of service in *gleet*, when there is a sensation as though the discharge remained and irritated the urethra. The discharge is stringy and tenacious.

It has been employed in various forms of skin diseases, when these are associated with rheumatic and catarrhal conditions.

Compare.—*Iodine, Bromium, Hepar sulphuris.*

KALI BROMATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Potassium Bibromate. It comes in white, glistening, cubical crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–xx. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a depressant of the motor and sensory nerves, which terminates in paralysis if it is continued. The gait becomes trembling, uncertain, and there is a lack of coördination. The capillaries are so contracted, metabolism is interfered with and anæmia results. The breath is offensive, and there is an eruption on the skin which at first is papular, but in time becomes pustular and furuncular in character.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are fleshy and are afflicted with *epilepsy*, in the severest type of convulsions, with cerebral congestion, and vascular congestion of the retina. The patient is melancholy, has loss of memory, which appears to be destroyed. It is of service in *delirium tremens*, when the face is flushed and the eyes congested. The delirium is active, and the pulse is quick and tense.

It is useful in *cerebral irritation*, with congestion during dentition and acute diseases, also in nervous *restlessness*, when the patient cannot keep still, but must move, keeps the hand and fingers moving—"fidgety hands."

It is beneficial in *anæsthesia* of the fauces, larynx, urethra, and entire body, with an unsteady gait; walking is difficult.

It is indicated in *spermatorrhœa* from excessive sexual desire, amorous dreams and nocturnal emissions. It is employed in *sonnambulism* and the night tremors of children; also for restlessness and sleeplessness, due to worry and grief of any form. It has relieved spasmodic, dry, croupy, nervous, hysterical cough, when the result of a neurosis or reflex irritation. It should be remembered in young, fleshy people with *acne* of a bluish-red color, and pustular, leaving bluish-red scars.

Compare.—*Hyoscyamus*, *Acidum phosphoricum*, *Acidum sulphuricum*.

KALI CARBONICUM.

Description.—*Common Name.* Carbonate of Potassium. Prepared according to Hahnemann's method, it is a clear, thick

liquor. **Preparations.**—Triturations and dilutions from Hahnemann's preparation. **Doasge.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory and digestive tract, producing congestion. It is a diuretic and renders the urine alkaline. The serous membranes are dry, and there are sticking pains. The fibrin of the blood is increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in fat, aged and obese subjects who are sensitive to every atmospheric change, who suffer from rheumatism and cannot endure cold weather. The pulse is soft and compressible. They perspire easily, are weak and prostrated and suffer from backache, and have little sacks over the eyes. There are sharp, stitching, darting pains that are felt at any part and at any time; all the conditions are worse at 3 A. M.

It is of service in *diseases of women*, when the menses appear too early, are too profuse or last too long. They are of a pungent odor and very acrid. There is severe pain in the back, which feels as if it would break. *Amenorrhœa* with backache. It is useful in *dyspepsia* of the aged, of the weak, anæmic and exhausted, who are always tired, and who suffer from backache; they are faint before eating, and there is much flatulence after eating, with sour eructations, which give relief. It is beneficial in pulmonary affections, the cough being worse from 2 to 3 A. M. There are sticking pains through the lower portion of the right lung, with puffiness of the face and an expectoration that is difficult and tenacious. Frequently there are profuse night sweats, which leave the patient prostrated and liable to take cold easily.

It should be studied in chronic *rheumatism*, when there are drawing, darting, shooting pains.

Compare.—*Phosphorus, Bryonia alba, Lycopodium.*

KALI CHLORICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Chlorate of Potash. It comes in colorless, lustrous, monoclinic prisms or plates. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Chloras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-xx. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an irritant poison, depressing the heart's action and lowering the blood pressure, disorganizing the red blood corpuscles, converting hæmoglobin into methæmoglobin. The product of disorganization is excreted by the urine which, upon filtration, is of a dark cherry red color and gives the guaiac reaction. It produces enlargement of the liver, kidneys, spleen, and when death occurs there are delirium, coma and convulsions. Even in medicinal doses it may produce irritation and congestion of the kidneys, with albuminous urine and difficult renal action. Erythematous vesicular or papular eruption may appear on the skin. This is the most poisonous of all the salts of potash, and its indiscriminate use in physiological doses should be discouraged.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *acute ulcerative process*, with septic discharge and a decay of animal tissue going on.

It is useful in follicular and ulcerative *stomatitis*, the nursing sore mouths of mothers and infants, and gangrene of the mouth of children, cancrum oris. The mouth and gums are tender and may be gangrenous; the saliva is fetid and purulent; the tongue is coated, and there are ulcers with gray bases over the mucous surfaces. The urine may contain blood and albumin. This same process may involve the stomach, when there is a sensation of weight and of burning in the epigastrium.

It is most important as a mouth wash in *mercurial stomatitis*.

It is of service following confinement, when infection has taken place and *septicæmia* is developing.

This remedy should be employed cautiously locally and the 3x given internally.

Compare.—*Echinacea angustifolia*, *Acidum salicylicum*.

KALI CYANATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cyanide of Potassium. It comes in white, opaque, amorphous pieces, or white granular powder. Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Cyanidum. Dosage.—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and dilutions. Of the substance, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sick *headaches*, *neuralgia* and *sciatica*. The neuralgia occurs at the same hour and is in the orbital or supra-orbital region. It is excruciating, and is attended with screaming and loss of consciousness.

It has been employed in *cancer* of the tongue.

Compare.—*Acidum hydrocyanicum*, *Stannum*, *Mescreum*.

KALI FERROCYANATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Potassium Ferrocyanide. It comes in large, soft, transparent, yellow crystals. Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Ferrocyanidum. Dosage.—Of the triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions; of the crude, gr. v-xv.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been of service in *uterine flexion*, when there are bearing-down pains in the uterus. There is a profuse, pus-like, non-irritating leucorrhœa; at times there is a passive hæmorrhage from the uterus that is attended with debility.

It is useful in functional *disorders of the heart*. The action of the heart is weak, and the pulse is small and irregular. The patient is anæmic, chlorotic, and suffers from dyspnœa.

KALI HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Hypophosphite of Potassium. It is a white, opaque, crystalline mass or a granular powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations. and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Hypophosphis. **Dosage.**—Of the salt, gr. v-x. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces debility, attended with wasting of the muscular tissue.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in weak and debilitated subjects who suffer from great *muscular debility*; there is atony and pallor of the tongue and mucous membranes, with muscular soreness, tenderness and pain. It should be remembered in this class of subjects when suffering from *phthisis*, *bronchitis*, with chronic cough, with irritation and pain in the chest. The pulse is weak, emaciation is taking place, and there is pain about the chest wall. It should be remembered in *phosphaturia*, when there is a history of prolonged lactation, catarrhal or leucorrhœal discharges; also when there is a profuse secretion of pus, and there is a state of general anæmia or leucocythemia developing. It is useful in *oxaluria*. The density of the urine is increased, the patient is despondent, suffers from dyspepsia and is becoming emaciated. There is frequently a high degree of anæmia, with chronic *muscular rheumatism* of the chest and limbs. The respirations are short and labored during the early morning hours, the pulse is slow and weak, and the face is pale.

It relieves the effects of excessive tea drinking and the sharp shooting pains about the chest and shoulders which accompany these cases, and corrects the constipation, flatulence and despondency, and renders the patient more cheerful. The appetite is also increased. It should be studied in cases of *chronic pneumonia*, with myalgic pains, and in the asthmatic difficulties of those suffering from phthisis, and chronic bron-

chitis, when the muscular debility and soreness and anæmia are prominent in the case. Also in diseases of children, as *rickets*, when there is debility, fretfulness, diarrhœa, delayed dentition and delayed closing of the fontanelles.

Compare.—*Acidum phosphoricum*, *Calcarca carbonica*, *Phosphorus*, *Rumex crispus*, *Sanguinaria*.

KALI IODATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Kali hydriodicum, Potassium iodide. It forms colorless, transparent, cubical crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Iodidum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j–xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous lining of the nares, frontal sinuses, and antrum of Highmore. The mucous surfaces of the mouth and throat are reddened. The stomach is irritated and the digestion deranged. There is nausea, loss of appetite and a watery diarrhœa, with congestion and catarrhal inflammation of the lungs. Upon the skin acne is developed. The glands are hypertrophied and indurated. The periosteum is thickened, and dropsical effusions take place into the serous cavities.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in secondary and tertiary *syphilis* when there are periosteal thickenings, induration of the ligaments and fascia, and a watery discharge and coryza, with pain in the frontal sinuses. It is of service in skin eruptions, *iritis*, *irido-choroiditis*, and most severe headaches, with nocturnal pains when they are dependent upon syphilis.

It is useful in *coryza* and *lachrymation*, when there is violent sneezing, with acrid water running from the nose, and great redness of the nose, throat and pharynx. There are throbbing and burning pains in the nasal and frontal bones, with ulceration of the cartilages, and, as a result, there is a foul, sickening smell and a discharge of green plugs or yellow pus. The gums recede from the teeth, which are loose; the

breath is offensive, and there is a bloody saliva. It should be remembered in all glandular enlargements when dependent upon syphilis.

It has been extensively used in *aneurism* and *angina pectoris*, when there is arterial degeneration, especially of a syphilitic origin. It is indicated in chronic bronchitis and pulmonary syphilis, when there is a purulent expectoration, with exhausting night sweats and loose stools. In some of these cases there may be associated an œdema of the lungs and asthma. All exhibitions of syphilis of the nervous system may demand this remedy, as well as effusion into the various serous cavities. It acts as an antidote in lead poisoning.

Compare.—*Iodine, Mercurius, Mezerium.*

KALI MURIATICUM.

Description.—*Common Name,* Chloride of Potassium. It consists of white, odorless, permanent cubes. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 12x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal affections*, in subacute *inflammations*, when infiltration into the interstitial connective tissue has taken place, and in *glandular swelling*. There is a white or gray coating at the base of the tongue, an expectoration of a thick, white phlegm, and aggravation from the eating of fat or rich food and pastry. It is of service in catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear, with thickening of the structures. The ear feels stuffy, as though it were obstructed. The glands about the ear are swollen. There is snapping in the ears with noises, and hearing is defective.

It is useful in diseases of the eye, as *parenchymatous keratitis*, and in *asthenic ulcers* of the cornea, with but little photophobia, pain or lachrymation; also in *tonsillitis*, *pharyngitis*, and *diphtheria*, when there is a gray or white exudate and patches on the parts. It should be remembered in *dyspepsia*, when fatty and rich food causes distress. The liver is

inactive, the tongue has a white or gray coat, and the bowels are constipated.

It should be studied during the second stage of *bronchitis*, when the sputum is thick and white; in *pneumonia* during the stage of hepatization, when the tongue is white or gray and the sputum is white and viscid. It should be remembered in *rheumatic fever*, when there is an effusion about the joints. The pain is felt during motion, and is increased by it.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Mercurius*, *Pulsatilla*.

KALI NITRICUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Nitrate of Potassium, Nitre, Saltpetre. It comes in colorless, transparent crystals, or crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Nitras. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-xxx. *Homæo.* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in moderate doses is a diaphoretic if the surface of the body is warm and moist and there is a free flow of blood in the skin, otherwise it acts as a diuretic. In large doses it is a violent irritant to the mucous surfaces, causing gastro-enteritis, and ulceration and catarrh of the bronchia with asthmatic breathing. It passes through the kidneys with the urine, irritating and inflaming the urinary organs and in large doses produces hæmaturia. In moderate doses it raises the arterial tension and strengthens the heart's action and increases the quantity of urine. In large doses it weakens the heart's action and finally arrests it.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *rheumatism*, *myalgia* and *lumbago*, when the urine is strongly acid and the solids are greatly increased.

It should be remembered in cases of *dysentery* when the stools are slimy and bloody, there is constant urging and great debility. It is reputed to be of service in the diarrhœa that results from the eating of veal.

It should be remembered in the rheumatism of children when there is incontinence of urine, the pains are sticking, cutting, lancinating in character and the child is fretful and peevish.

It is useful in the relief of *asthma*, when a blotting paper should be saturated with a solution of the salt in the proportion of one drachm to the ounce of hot water. The paper should be dried and burned in a pitcher or narrow mouth jar and the fumes inhaled.

KALI PERMANGANICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Permanganate of Potassium. It comes in very dark purple, prismatic crystals, having a metallic lustre. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii Permanganas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. j-ij. *Homæo.* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant and anti-septic, readily parting with its oxygen.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *septic conditions* when the parts are pale, flabby and unhealthy. The tissues are infiltrated and show a tendency to slough and lack reparative power. The vitality is lowered and in a weakened condition. Its more extensive use has been as a local application to *wounds, chronic catarrhal cystitis, open cancer, infections of the nose and throat, and in the cleansing of abscess cavities.* 1 to 500.

It has been employed in *amenorrhæa* of an atonic character. The dose in these cases has been one grain after each meal. It has recently been used as an antidote to Opium, organic acids, and Phosphorus poisoning when it is administered in full doses.

KALI PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Phosphate of Potassium. It generally comes as a white amorphous mass. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations. 3x to 12x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in derangements of the nervous system, as *neurasthenia*, *prostration*, *insomnia*, loss of mental vigor, and muscular debility following acute diseases. The patient is gloomy, depressed, with a loss of memory and a tendency to look on the dark side of things. It is of service in *melancholia* and *mania* that arise as a result of overstrain of the mind or from an exhausting drainage that affects the nerve centers, also homesickness, when haunted by visions of the past.

It is useful in *enuresis*, when dependent upon paralysis of the sphincter and a general weakness in the aged.

It should be remembered in low *typhoid conditions* when there is mental depression and delirium. The tongue is dry, brown, and there are sordes upon the teeth. The breath is offensive. There is a putrid diarrhoea and the patient is prostrated. It is indicated in the *headache* of those who are exhausted, students who have overstudied. The pain is relieved by gentle motion and is attended with a weary, empty, gone feeling in the region of the stomach.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Zincum*, *Muriatic acid*.

KALI SALICYLICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Salicylate of Potassium. It is a white, slightly deliquescent powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—2x to 6x triturations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *nausea* of pregnancy, also in *arterial sclerosis* when associated with a chronic rheumatic condition.

KALI SILICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Potassium Silicate, Soluble glass. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in rheumatism, gout, and nodosities.

KALI SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Potassium Sulphate. It comes in hard, colorless crystals, or in a white powder. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Potassii sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. j-xxx. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the third stage of *inflammation*, when the discharge is yellow. There is an evening rise of temperature. The patient feels better while in the cool air. It is of service in *conjunctivitis*, when the discharge from the eyes is yellow.

It is useful during the last stages of *bronchitis* and *bronchopneumonia*, when there is rattling of mucus in the chest. The cough is worse during the evening, and in a warm atmosphere. The sputum is yellow. It should be remembered in rheumatism, when the pains are worse from warmth, and wander and shift about.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*, *Kali bichromicum*.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ericacæ. *Common Name*, Mountain Laurel. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homæo.*, 2x.

Physiological Action.—This agent causes great distress in the region of the medulla oblongata. There are muscular pains and tingling that simulate an acute non-febrile rheumatism; these are followed by numbness. The pains may leave the extremities suddenly and go to the heart. The pulse is slow and weak. There is nausea and dimness of vision.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated in acute *rheumatism*, *neuralgia* and *gouty complaints*. The heart is involved secondarily, or the rheumatism alternates between the heart and extremities. The rheumatic pains are severe; they change their location quickly from one point to another. The joint may be hot, swollen and tender. The pains are worse from motion, and are sticking, darting, and shooting in character. They extend from the center toward the periphery and are accompanied or succeeded by numbness of the affected part.

Rheumatic pains of the bones, as if the periosteum was torn off, and along the ulnar nerve. They are worse at night. There is severe pain in the right eye and orbit of a stitching character, and a sensation of stiffness in the muscles of the eyes, which is worse from moving the eyes. It begins at sunrise, increases as the day advances and disappears at sunset. The pulse is slow and very weak, thirty-five to forty per minute. The face is pale and the extremities are cold.

Compare.—*Ledum*, *Spigelia*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

KAOLINUM.

Description.—*Common Names.* Kaolin, China Clay. A clay which is a mixture of aluminous and silicious earths.
Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in membranous *laryngitis* and in *bronchitis*. There is soreness of the chest and the trachea to the touch.

Compare.—*Hepar sulphuris*, *Spongia tosta*, *Bromine*, *Iodine*.

KOCH'S LYMPH.

Description.—Koch's Lymph, or Tuberculin, is an extract of the products of pure cultures of the tubercle bacillus.

Preparations.—Dilutions. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x dilutions, t. i. d. for 6 days, rest for 2 to 4 days and repeat.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *interstitial nephritis*, also in *broncho-pneumonia* of tubercular patients when resolution is delayed.

KRAMERIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygalaceæ. *Synonym*, Ratanhia. *Habitat*, Peru and Bolivia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Krameria, Extractum Kramerieæ, Fluidextractum Kramerieæ, Tinctura Kramerieæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the extract, gr. v-x; of the fluidextract, ℥ v-5ss. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent; it produces constipation, dyspepsia and fissures of the skin and mucous surfaces.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *fissure* of the anus. There is excruciating pain after each stool, accompanied with burning and tenesmus which may last for hours. There is *constipation*, and the stools are hard and evacuated with great straining, and a protrusion of hæmorrhoids, which is followed by long lasting aching and burning in the anus. There is pain in the rectum.

It has been employed in cases of *pterygium*, when there was a sensation as of a skin before the eyes. Fissures in the nipples of nursing women have been healed by its use.

Compare.—*Graphites*, *Natrum muriaticum*.

KREOSOTUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Creosotum, Creosote. A liquid mixture of phenols obtained during the distillation of wood-

tar. Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Creosotum, Aqua Creosoti. Dosage.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes, producing a catarrhal condition, with a tendency to disorganization and destruction of the tissues.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in tall, overgrown, poorly nourished patients who are irritable, suffer from offensive and putrid discharges, which excoriate. There is a tendency to hæmorrhage, and every emotion and excitement produces a throbbing that extends through the body.

It is useful in *painful dentition* of children, and in *odontalgia* dependent upon caries. The child is wrinkled, looks old, the gums are painful, swollen, dark-red or blue, and the teeth decay almost as soon as they appear. It is of service in the *hæmorrhagic diathesis*, when small wounds bleed freely. The flow is passive, dark, attended with great prostration.

It should be remembered in profuse and prolonged *menstruation*; the flow intermits; she thinks she is through, when it returns again and again. It should also be remembered when the *lochia* is excoriating and very offensive. It almost ceases and then starts up again. It is of service in *leucorrhœa* when it is acrid, corrosive and offensive; worse between the periods, has the odor of green corn, stains the linen yellow; there is violent itching of the pudenda and vagina, and a tendency to bloody oozing.

It should be studied in *gastric derangements* and vomiting of a sweetish water that is of reflex origin from the uterus, kidneys, or liver; the vomiting of pregnancy, during dentition, and in malignant affections of the stomach. After eating there is a burning pain in the stomach and a sense of fullness and nausea, with the vomiting of the food, that comes up as taken, except that it is sour.

It is of service in *bronchitis* and *tuberculosis*, when the cough is moist, the expectoration copious, offensive, greenish

yellow and the respirations are rapid. It is a most useful remedy in chronic *bronchitis* with an offensive expectoration.

Compare.—*Antimonium tartaricum*, *Arsenicum album*, *Acidum carbolicum*, *Carbo vegetabilis*.

LAC CANINUM.

Description.—Bitche's milk. **Dosage.**—6th dilution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are nervous, restless and highly sensitive, who are despondent, hopeless, very forgetful, absent minded and suffer from chronic "*blues*." It is of value in *diphtheria*, when exudation begins upon the left side and goes to the right, or changes sides repeatedly. The deposit has a shining, glazed appearance. The saliva is profuse and there is a constant inclination to swallow. There is great prostration. It is also of use in *tonsilitis* when the symptoms change from side to side. It has been employed in *rheumatism* when the pains are erratic and shift from side to side.

Compare.—*Lachesis*.

LAC DEFLORATUM.

Description.—Skimmed milk. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—6th dilution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been of service in *hemicrania*, chronic *constipation*, and *faintness* in those with defective nutrition. It is indicated in the throbbing frontal headaches of anæmic subjects, during the menstrual period; headache with nausea, vomiting, obstinate constipation and a profuse flow of urine during the pain.

It is employed in large quantities in *diabetes*.

LACHESIS.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Lachesis, Mutus. This snake, of the *Order* Ophidiæ, *Family* Crotalidæ, is a viper that is found in the hot countries of South America. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the venom extracted from the live snake. Dilutions from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 6x to 12x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation of the larynx, trachea and heart. The blood is decomposed and hæmorrhages result. A low asthenic condition is developed, which is followed by convulsions and unconsciousness.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *hypersensitiveness* of the body, and especially to the clothing about the neck. The patient feels worse after a sleep. The complaints are mostly upon the left side of the body, and many of them appear at the climacteric period. It should be studied in *mania*, when there is great loquacity; the patient is restless and wants to be on the move; is jealous, fears being poisoned; refuses the medicine, and believes she is under a super-human power.

It is of service in *headache* that occurs from the heat of the sun. They are attended with a very pale face, also headaches and coryza that are the result of a cold and are relieved as soon as the discharge is established.

It is indicated in facial *erysipelas* upon the left side; at first it is bright red, but later it becomes dark bluish, or purplish. The cellular tissue is infiltrated. The patient is weak, drowsy, and may be delirious.

It should be remembered in chronic *pharyngitis* and *laryngitis*, when there is much hawking of mucus which cannot be forced up or down. There is a sensation of a lump in the left side of the throat which seems to go up and down when swallowing. The throat is sensitive to touch, the distress is worse after sleep. It is also of service in *diphtheria* when

there is great difficulty in swallowing, great fœtor, and the parts are purple and livid.

It is useful when there is *congestion* of the left ovary. It is swollen and indurated. The distress is relieved by a discharge of blood from the uterus. The menses are scanty, black and offensive and the pains are relieved as the flow starts. It benefits those suffering from climacteric troubles when there is palpitation of the heart, flashes of heat, hæmorrhages, vertex headache and fainting. All the complaints are worse after sleep and she cannot endure anything tight about the throat or waist.

It relieves *diarrhœa* when the stools are offensive and there is a constant urging and hammering in the rectum. It is also of use in *constipation* when the anus is sensitive and feels constricted.

It should be remembered in *pneumonia* when a septic condition is threatened. The expectoration consists of pus and blood, and there is a profuse perspiration over the body, also in all forms of septic inflammations when the parts are sensitive, of a bluish appearance and there is an offensive odor from the surfaces.

Compare.—*Acidum nitricum*, *Crotalus horridus*, *Natrum muriaticum*.

LACHNANTHES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Hæmorodaceæ. *Common Names*, Red root. Spirit weed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3x to 30th.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy affects the *head*, *chest* and *circulation*.

It is indicated in severe *headaches*, *migrain*, the pain is intense, is upon the right side of the head. There is a sensation as though the head was split open with a wedge. The pain is such that she must cry. The whole body is cold, moist and clammy, vomiting aggravates. The painful parts feel enlarged and painful and are made worse from the least noise.

It should be remembered in *rheumatism* of the muscles of the neck, wry-neck, when the head is drawn to one side, there is coldness and a sensation as of ice between the shoulders.

It should be studied in *fibroid phthisis* and *pneumonia*, when there are severe cutting pains in the chest, sticking like knives, in the right breast. There is a feeling of heat and oppression in the left chest. There is usually a hoarseness present and a laryngeal cough.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Veratrum*, *Chelidonium*.

LACTUCA VIROSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Poisonous Lettuce. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a constant tickling cough with phthisis which threatens to burst the chest. There is difficult suffocative breathing from hydrothorax.

It is also useful in mild cases of *delirium tremens* and *insomnia*, when it is impossible to get to sleep. There is coldness of the extremities.

Compare.—*Drosera*, *Coffea cruda*.

LAPIS ALBUS.

Description.—Silico Fluoride of Calcium. A mineral substance found floating in the spring of Gastein, Germany. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in enlargement of the *lymphatic glands* when they have a soft and doughy feel and are movable. It is useful in *non-encapsulated goiter*.

Compare.—*Calcareo iodata*, *Conium*, *Badiaga*.

LATRODECTUS MACTANS.

Description.—A spider of the *Genus* Retitulariæ, of the *Family* Theridiidæ. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live insect; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—6x trituration, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the relief of *angina pectoris*.

LATHYRUS SATIVUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Names*, Wild Vetch, Chick pea. *Habitat*, Levant. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces symptoms that simulate paraplegia, which is worse during damp and wet weather. The leg becomes stiff, the gait is unsteady, and there is aching of the parts, without severe pain. These symptoms have been attributed to a transverse myelitis with degeneration of the cord, as sclerosis of the pyramidal tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *spastic paraplegia*, in *chronic myelitis* with marked spastic symptoms, in cases where there is an excessive *knee-jerk* with rigidity of the parts, also in cases of *spinal anæmia* and in *multiple sclerosis*.

The cardinal indications for this remedy are the sudden loss of power in the lower extremities, with rigidity of the legs, spastic gait, which is often tremulous. The onset of the disease is sudden and it is aggravated by coldness and damp weather.

Compare.—*Zincum picricum*, *Argentum nitricum*.

LAUROCERASUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Cherry Laurel. *Habitat*, the Levant. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the mature fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Honæo.* 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy contains Hydrocyanic acid and many of the symptoms are similar to those produced by that acid.

It should be remembered when there is a *lack of reaction* from *disease*; diseases of the heart and lungs when there is much coldness, blueness, gasping for breath. The patient puts his hand to the cardiac region, as is observed after even a short run.

It should be remembered in the case of children when there is *cyanosis* and slight exercise produces gasping for breath; also *dyspnœa* that is worse while in the open air and while sitting up.

It should be studied in *long lasting faints* when there appears to be no recuperative power, the face is pale, blue and the surface is cold and reaction is very slow and the vitality is low.

It is an important remedy when there is that *constant sense of fatigue* which is felt over the whole body; when first opening the eyes is so exhausted.

It should be remembered in *eruptive fevers* when the eruption is livid, and the color returns very slowly when the skin is pressed upon. There is often a sensation of coldness over the body.

With the *chronic valvular* cardiac condition there is a constant cough, especially when the patient lies down, there is fluttering of the heart and gasping with the cough.

Compare.—*Acidum hydrocyanicum*, *Camphor*.

LECITHIN.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated in faulty nutrition when there is an excessive excretion of phosphates; the patient is weak and exhausted.

It should be remembered in anæmia especially during convalescence, when there is a sense of exhaustion and insomnia.

It should be thought of in the tuberculosis of the young, they are tired, weak and complain of a loss of flesh, short breath and general exhaustion.

LEDUM PALUSTRE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ericacææ. *Common Names*, Wild rosemary, Marsh tea. *Habitat*, northern parts of Europe, Asia and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent retards the capillary circulation, especially of the extremities and external surfaces of the body, and there is coldness of the extremities. The articulations of the small joints are enlarged and there are deposits and nodosities; eczema is developed.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a *rheumatic diathesis*, when the disturbance begins in the feet and extends to the body. The secretions are altered and deposits take place about the joints; the muscles are sore and there are sticking, tearing pains in various parts of the body. The pains change their location suddenly and are worse at night and from warmth, although the patient is chilly.

Not alone is it to be thought of in acute rheumatic conditions, but in *chronic gouty nodes* and *concretions* by much the same group of symptoms; the process extends upwards.

It is of service in *ecchymosis* from slight injuries, especially in gouty and intemperate subjects.

It is an important remedy for the *soreness* of the *soles* of the *feet* and heels that is observed following exposure to colds and getting wet.

It should be remembered locally for the *injuries* and *wounds* made by pointed instruments; also as a local application for the stings of mosquitoes and wasps.

It should be remembered in wounds of the eye for *ecchymosis* of the conjunctiva and intra-ocular hæmorrhages.

It should be studied in *chronic eczemas* and papular eruptions on the forehead and face that is observed in habitual drunkards.

It has been employed locally as an antidote to *Rhus* poisoning.

Compare.—*Rhus toxicodendron*, *Hamamelis*, *Arnica montana*, *Bellis perennis*.

LEMNA MINOR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lemnaceæ. *Common Name*, Duckweed. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the green scum; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *nasal catarrh*, when the nares are obstructed. There is a foul smell from the nose and an offensive taste when awaking in the morning. These conditions are worse in damp weather, and especially during heavy rains.

It has benefited cases of *nasal polypi* and *hypertrophy* of the *turbinates*, with post nasal catarrh and *atrophic rhinitis*.

Compare.—*Teucrium*, *Sanguinaria*.

LEPTANDRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Names*, Culver's root, Black root. *Habitat*, United States. It

contains a glucoside named Leptandrin. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Leptandra, Extractum Leptandræ, Fluidextractum Leptandræ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the extract, gr. j-iiij; of the fluid extract, ℥ xx-5j. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a chologogue causing the liver to act with great energy without active catharsis. There is severe pain and distress in the umbilical and hypogastric region. There is an aching, burning distress in the region of the gall bladder. The desire for stool is urgent, the stool is black, profuse and fœtid, and runs in a stream from the bowel. At times the stool is black and formed. There is a dull frontal headache.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated in *hepatic derangement*, the patient complains of a dull frontal headache, with vertigo and drowsiness, and is despondent. The tongue is coated yellow. There is aching and tenderness in the hepatic region that extends to the stomach. The stools are black, tarry and fœtid.

It is indicated in acute *congestion* of the liver, when there is a constant pain in the region of the gall bladder. There is great soreness of the head and eyeballs. The tongue is coated yellow. The stools are fœtid, profuse and tar like. It should be compared in chronic hyperæmia of the liver.

It should be remembered in *hepatogenous dyspepsia*, when there is a functional derangement of the liver; there is a constant dull frontal headache that may extend to the temples. The tongue is coated yellow; there is a bitter taste in the mouth; there is more or less jaundice; the stools are black and tarry; their passage is followed by a sensation of great weakness in the umbilical region, and pain at the point of the right shoulder.

It should be studied in *acute yellow atrophy*, when there is aching and soreness in the region of the liver. This may extend to the umbilicus and spine. The patient often complains

of chilliness, drowsiness and is despondent, and the stool is foetid and black, like tar.

It may be indicated in *catarrhal jaundice*. There is pain in the right shoulder and arms; also referred to the posterior part of the liver and spine. The tongue is yellow and there may be vomiting; the stools are often clay colored.

It is an important remedy in *malarial* conditions, when the patient complains of malaise soreness and pressure in hepatic region. The liver is inactive; the bowels are constipated. There is anorexia and a dull headache; the patient is gloomy, despondent and depressed.

Compare.—*Iris versicolor, Ptelea, Myrica.*

LIATRIS SPICATA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Compositæ. Common Name,* Button snake-root. *Habitat, United States. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of a decoction, 2 to 3 ounces, 3 to 4 times a day.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in gonorrhœa, gleet, and nephritis with dropsy.

LILIUM TIGRINUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Liliaceæ. Common Name,* Tiger lily. *Habitat, China and Japan. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *Homœo.* 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the uterus and ovaries, producing irritation and congestion and subacute inflammation. Reflexly it affects the heart and nearly all the other organs of the body.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous hysterical women* when the uterus and ovaries are engorged with blood: there may be

a *uterine displacement* and *subinvolution*. These conditions may be the result of getting up too soon following confinement.

It should be remembered in *melancholia* and the *mental disturbances* that are dependent upon the uterine and ovarian irritation; she can hardly avoid weeping, is very timid, anxious about her present and future welfare, believes her disease cannot be cured. She is always in a hurry but accomplishes nothing, she fears being alone or that she will become insane. In other cases there is mania when she curses, strikes and has obscene thoughts, is wild and crazy.

It is an important remedy in *uterine, ovarian* and *mammary neuralgia*, especially if there is uterine displacement, chronic metritis with acid leucorrhœa that excoriates the vagina. There is tenderness over the uterine region. In some cases there is a sensation of weight and pressure downward of the abdominal and pelvic contents as is observed in enteroptosis. This is attended by the mental symptoms of the remedy and is relieved by sitting supporting the abdominal walls or pressing upward on the vulva. In these cases the menses appear too early, are scanty, dark and offensive, she flows only when moving about, it ceases when she is quiet.

It is of service in *disturbances* of the *heart* that are *reflex* to some uterine disturbance, there may be a sensation as though the heart contained too much blood or as if it were grasped by a hand and squeezed, and relaxed gradually, so called "*false angina*." Some of these patients complain of a severe headache.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga racemosa*, *Cactus grandiflora*, *Helonias*.

LINARIA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Name*, Toad flax. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the patient *faints* dead away without apparent cause, also in *enuresis* when there is painful and frequent urging to urinate.

LITHIUM BENZOATE.

Description.—*Common Name.* Benzoate of Lithium. A white, light, crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Lithii Benzoas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. j-xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed to diminish *uric acid* deposits and relieves *cystic irritation* dependent upon an excess of sand in the urine.

LITHIUM BROMATUM.

Description.—*Synonyms.* Lithium Bromidum, Bromide of Lithium. This is a white, granular salt. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Lithii Bromidum. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. iij-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of threatened *apoplexy*, or cerebral congestion, when there is numbness, vertigo, headache, and flushed face.

It is also of service in insomnia, and epilepsy.

Compare.—*Belladonna, Veratrum viride.*

LITHIUM CARBONICUM.

Description.—*Synonyms.* Lithium (Allen's Encycl.), Lithii Carbonas, Carbonate of Lithium. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Lithii Carbonas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. j-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in rheumatic, gouty subjects who suffer from cardiac, renal or eye lesions. It is indicated in chronic *rheumatic endocarditis* when there is soreness about the heart. There is throbbing, with dull stitches in the cardiac region, and a sensation of trembling or fluttering of the heart. It is of service in soreness of the bladder with sharp sticking pains extending to the neck of the bladder in rheumatic subjects.

It is also useful in *rheumatic affections* of the eyes with hemiopia, the right half of objects is invisible. In many of these cases there is an acidity and gnawing of the stomach, which is relieved by eating.

Compare.—*Lycopodium, Benzoic acid.*

LOBELIA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Lobeliaceæ. Synonyms, Lobelia inflata, Indian tobacco. Habitat, United States. Preparations.*—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Lobelia, Fluidextractum Lobeliæ, Tinctura Lobeliæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 40 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ j-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic doses produces paralysis of the motor-nerve trunks, and of the respiratory and vaso-motor centers. It causes an excessive flow of saliva and gastric mucus. The urine is increased in quantity, the skin is covered with a cold perspiration, there is nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, and a general relaxation and muscular debility. As a result, the heart's action is weakened, the arterial tension, while temporarily increased, is soon lowered. The temperature is subnormal and coma and death follow. In small doses it causes spasms and constrictions of the bronchi.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastric derangements*, which may consist of a sensation of faintness and weakness of the

epigastrium of an indescribable character, or there may be extreme nausea, vomiting, prostration, pallor, profuse salivation, and cold perspiration. It has been of service in relieving cases of *morning sickness*, *pertussis*, *gastric headaches*, *spasmodic asthma* with severe dyspnœa, and the effects of tobacco, alcoholism and the excessive use of tea.

There is extreme difficulty in breathing, due to a sensation of constriction, or weight of the chest. It feels as though the blood was running to the chest. The distress is most pronounced at the base of the lungs. It is useful in asthma, complicated by emphysema, or capillary bronchitis.

It relieves the gastric symptoms of alcoholism in those of light or fair complexion, as *Nux vomica* does in those of a dark complexion.

Compare.—*Tabacum*, *Arsenicum album*, *Veratrum album*.

LOBELIA CÆRULEA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lobeliaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Lobelia Syphilitica*, Blue Lobelia. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in acute *catarrhal disturbances* of the upper air passage, with pain in the frontal sinuses and closure of the Eustachian tubes, as is observed in influenza.

Compare.—*Sticta pulmonaria*, *Sepia*, *Euphrasia*.

LOBELIA PURPURASCENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lobeliaceæ. *Common Name*, Purple Lobelia. *Habitat* Australia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *influenza* when there is marked prostration, with all the catarrhal symptoms in the upper air passages that attend this disease.

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Darnel. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and Africa. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in *paralysis*, and trembling of the extremities, with prostration and restlessness.

Compare.—*Lathyrus*.

LONICERA XYLOSTEUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Fly woodbine. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Triturations of berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *uræmic convulsions*, when there is congestion of the head and chest, with jerking of the limbs and convulsions of the body.

LUPULUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Urticaceæ. *Synonyms*, Humulus Lupulus, Hops. *Habitat*, Europe and North America. Lupulinum is the glandular powder sifted from the strobilæ of Humulus Lupulus after rubbing or heating them. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried hops; and dilutions. Triturations from Lupulinum. *U. S. P.*, Humulus, Extractum Lupulini. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops; of the Lupulin, gr. vi-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervousness*, and irritability with a disposition to think over the troubles. There are cerebral hyperæmia, insomnia, delirium and a dull, heavy headache with muscular twitching.

It should be studied in *sexual debility* of the male. In nocturnal emissions the result of sexual debility and onanism. The emissions are followed by headache and an incapacity for mental work. There are dark rings around the eyes. It should also be studied in cases of painful erections and in chordee.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*.

LYCOPERSICUM ESCULENTUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Tomato. *Habitat*, America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *hay-fever* when the least dust aggravates, also in *influenza* when there are aching pains all over the body, a profuse coryza, with itching in the interior nares. The voice is husky, there is an explosive cough and the chest feels oppressed.

It is recommended in *rheumatism* of the extremities. There are sharp pains in the right deltoid and pectoral muscles. It is worse upon the right side, in the open air and from continued motion.

Compare.—*Sanguinaria*, *Ambrosia*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

LYCOPODIUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Lycopodiaceæ. *Common Name*, Club moss. *Habitat*, nearly all northern countries. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture, triturations and dilu-

tions. Made from the spores. *U. S. P.*, Lycopodium. Dosage.—Mostly used in form of trituration, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent in the powder or pollen form is employed as a dusting powder for chafing. When triturated and the spores with their dense cellulose covering ruptured, the oil within them is liberated and an agent of great therapeutic value is liberated, which acts upon the digestive organs, retarding their action; there is flatulence, constipation and congestion of the liver. There is pain under the ribs and around the waist, shooting pains under the shoulder blades. Pain in the gastric region. There is nausea and vomiting of a sour, bitter material. The bowels are constipated, the hæmorrhoidal veins are distended and may bleed, the extremities are cold. The skin presents a dirty appearance and the complexion is pale, jaundiced, or there are "liver spots." The mucous membranes take on an atonic condition; congestion, catarrhal inflammation results with flatulence and distension of the intestines, urination is painful, the urine contains a brick dust sediment, and an excess of uric acid.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those whose intellectual development over-balances the physical. The complaints are deep-seated and develop gradually. The *gastro-intestinal* and *urinary* symptoms are prominent in many cases. The complaints start on the right side and go to the left, are worse from 4 to 8 p. m. The patient finds relief in the open air, the urine contains a heavy, red sediment of uric acid and there are pains in the region of the kidneys and bladder, in the limbs and joints.

It is of service in various derangements of the *digestive organs* when there are large accumulations of flatulence; he may feel hungry but a few mouthfuls fills him, and he feels distended, but belching does not bring any relief.

It is an important remedy during the *acid stage* of *chronic gastritis* when there is a sensation of burning on the stomach, with sour acid eructations; the epigastric region is distended

and sensitive to touch. The patient feels sleepy after eating. There is mental depression, the bowels are usually constipated.

It should be remembered later in the history of the case when there is a *chronic atonic indigestion*, solid food causes great pain, there is slowness of digestion, great accumulation of flatus and at times the vomiting of undigested food long after it has been eaten.

It is indicated in *hyperchlorhydria* when there is a large amount of *flatulence* and *constipation*. The appetite may appear excessive but while eating there comes a feeling of fullness and distension when he has eaten but little. There are acid eructations and the urine contains uric acid deposits. In some of these cases there is hiccough after meals.

It is indicated in *chronic congestion* of the *liver* when there is pain and distress and heaviness in the hepatic region. There is fermentation and rumbling of gas. The complexion is jaundiced, yellowish gray or of a dingy yellow hue. It will at times relieve symptoms that are dependent upon chronic congestion of the liver.

It is of service in *hæmorrhoids*; these may bleed, they are painful when the patient is sitting, there is the intestinal fermentation and mental despondency present.

There is usually a condition of *constipation*, the stools are hard and dry and there is but little desire for stool and a spasmodic stricture appears whenever there is such a desire.

It is indicated in the *uric acid diathesis* when there are deposits of uric acid crystals in the urine, which is scanty, cloudy, has a foul odor and causes a burning sensation when it passes.

It should be remembered in the *dysuria* of children when they cry before urinating, the diaper is stained yellow and the urine flows in "fits and starts."

It is an important remedy early in the case to prevent the formation of *renal calculi*, also in *interstitial nephritis* when the gastric, hepatic and urinary symptoms correspond.

It is a useful remedy in *coryza* and *nasal catarrh* when the nose is stopped, especially at night; the discharge is often puru-

lent and consists of crusts and plugs. There may be a tendency to recurrent polypi of the nose.

It is of service in tonsillitis and *diphtheria*, especially when the disease starts on the right side and extends to the left. There is a fan-like motion of the *alæ nasi*; a 4 p. m. aggravation and renal symptoms are present.

It is a valuable remedy in the *bronchial catarrh* of the aged when there is dyspnœa on the least exertion, and violent attacks of coughing from the least provocation or inhalation of anything that is irritating. The symptoms are worse later in the afternoon and are usually attended with renal and gastric symptoms of the remedy.

It is an important remedy in *chronic pneumonia* or cases of delayed resolution when there is a muco-serous or muco-purulent expectoration; there is difficult breathing, fan-like motion of the *alæ nasi*, the condition is worse during the late afternoon; the intestinal distension and urinary finding indicate this remedy.

It has been of great service in *chronic rheumatism* and gout when the afternoon aggravation, gastric and urinary findings are present.

It has yielded fine service in *gouty* and uric acid conditions when the eyes are involved.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*, *Antimonium crudum*, *Natrum muriaticum*.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatae. *Common Name*, Bugle weed. *Habitat*, Europe. Asia. United States and Australia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the vascular system as a sedative, controlling vascular excitement and general irritability; upon the nervous system, relieving insomnia dependent upon chronic diseases, and upon the kidneys, when albumen is present in the urine dependent upon rapid heart's action. It produces hæmorrhages from the various orifices. The bleeding is frequent but the amount of blood lost at one time is small.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *vascular excitement*, *hæmorrhages* in small amounts that result from determination of blood to the lungs, kidneys, or gastro-intestinal organs; *albuminuria*, with frequent pulse; cough with copious expectoration of mucus, especially debilitating chronic *cough*; wakefulness with morbid vigil, and inordinately active circulation, frequent pulse, with high temperature, in tubercular subjects.

It is useful in *exophthalmus* from cardiac disease, the eyes are prominent, while there is a tumultuous action of the heart, dyspnœa and oppression of the chest; also palpitation in cases of *cardiac hypertrophy* with dilatation or nervous irritation with plethora. There are constricting pains with tenderness around the heart.

It lessens the arterial excitement in *fever* and from plethora, rendering the beat of the heart slower, fuller, and more regular.

It lessens the irritation, anxiety and suffering, and palliates organic *diseases of the heart*. It is one of the most favored remedies in functional diseases of the heart, especially when there is cardiac irritability with depressed force, and is useful in *ancurism* of the large vessels near the heart.

The urine is scanty, thick and muddy, contains an excess of mucus and epithelial cells. The solids are low. It should be remembered in *diarrhœa* and *jaundice*, the result of cardiac weakness; also in cough from a congestion of the lungs dependent upon tumultuous heart's action; and hæmoptysis in cases of *incipient phthisis* when accompanied with rapid heart's action.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Hydrocyanic acid*, *Lawroccerasus*.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Carbonate of Magnesia. A very light, white, odorless powder, with a slightly earthy taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Magnesii Carbonas. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. x-5j. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation and

catarrh of the mucous membrane of the alimentary tract, with acid and sour eructations, sour smelling, flatulent stools and sour perspiration.

It also acts upon the genital organs of the female, disturbing menstruation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in catarrhal *enteritis* when the passage resembles the green scum seen upon the frog pond. At times there are white particles in the stool. The stool is sour, the odor from the body is sour, the eructations are sour. The child looks pale, sickly, and is disturbed by colic.

It should be remembered in *acid dyspepsia* with heart-burn, when there is marked acidity of the gastric and intestinal secretions, with a constant sour taste in the mouth. Starchy foods disagree, as does milk.

It is beneficial in *sick headaches* when there is a persistent nausea and vomiting of extremely acid material; at times this may take the form of a supra-orbital or infra-orbital neuralgia. The pains are sharp and shooting in character; are worse at night during rest, so that the patient gets up and walks about. The pains are also worse from a draft of air, change of the temperature to cold, and from touch.

It should be remembered in *marasmus* of children. They are puny and sickly; milk causes pain when taken into the stomach. There are colicky pains; the stools are green and sour.

It is of service in *delayed* and *scanty menstruation*; also in menorrhagia when the flow is thick and dark like pitch and is worse at night.

Compare.—*Alocs, Rhcum.*

MAGNESIA MURIATICA.

Description.—*Common Name,* Chloride of Magnesia. It is a white mass, crystalline in structure and of a bitter saline taste. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations. 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hyperæmia* of the *liver* with *constipation*, and in *uterine disturbances*, accompanied with *hysteria*. There are sharp pains in the liver and it is enlarged and indurated; frequently there is a degree of jaundice present. The bowels are constipated, the stools are hard, knotty, difficult, insufficient, delayed, and crumble at the verge of the anus. This type of constipation may be present in infants during dentition.

It should be remembered in *uterine* and *abdominal cramps*, when the pains extend to the thighs and are followed by leucorrhœa. There may be insomnia and fainting; the constipation and liver derangement is usually present.

Compare.—*Natrum muriaticum*, *Sepia*, *Ammonium muriaticum*.

MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Phosphate of Magnesia. It is a white amorphous powder, odorless, and without taste. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 12x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in tired, exhausted, neurotic subjects, when suffering from darting, spasmodic pains, which are relieved by pressure and warmth.

It is of service in *enteralgia* and flatulent *colic*. The pains are spasmodic, forcing the patient to bend double. There is a belching of gas, but it brings no relief. The pains are relieved by pressure, friction, and the application of heat.

It is also of benefit in menstrual colic and membranous dysmenorrhœa when these troubles are purely spasmodic. It should be remembered in spasmodic twitching of muscles and the spasms of teething children.

It is useful in spasmodic cough, and whooping cough when the spasms come in paroxysms without expectoration.

It should be remembered in *chorea*, and contractions of a single muscle, and *cramps*, such as writers' pains and violin players' cramps.

Compare.—*Colocynthis, Kali phosphoricum, Dioscorea.*

MAGNESIA SULPHURICA.

Description.—*Common Names,* Sulphate of Magnesia, Epsom salt. It comes in small, colorless, long crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.,* Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.,* Magnesii Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, ʒj-ʒj̄.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a cathartic and refrigerant.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in a profuse *leucorrhœa* that renders the patient weak and exhausted, with a pain in the small of the back. The urine is turbid and deposits a copious red sediment, its passage being attended with stitching pains in the urethra.

There are small pimples all over the body which itch violently.

In physiological doses it is useful in dropsy when the skin is cool. In such cases it causes active elimination by both the kidneys and intestinal tract. In small doses it is of service in *dysentery*, also in *constipation*. It is highly beneficial in reducing pelvic infiltration following acute inflammation. In these cases it should be incorporated into a vaginal suppository and inserted in the vagina.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

Description.—*Natural Order,* Magnoliaceæ. *Common Names,* Big laurel, Bull-bay. *Habitat,* Southern parts of North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *intermittent fevers*, in atonic *dyspepsia*, in chronic *rheumatism*, with stiffness and sharp pains in the joints; and in rheumatic *endocarditis* when there are cramps and pains in the region of the heart, with dyspnoea and a feeling of suffocation upon walking fast.

Compare.—*Chininum sulphuricum*, *Pulsatilla*.

MALANDRINUM.

Description.—The virus of the disease in horses called "Grease." **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—This has been used mostly in the 30th dilution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is a *prophylactic* of *small-pox* and controls the ill effects of *vaccination*.

Compare.—*Variolinum*, *Thuja*, *Silica*.

MANCINELLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Hippomane Mancinella, Manchineel. *Habitat*, West India Islands. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves, bark and fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ j-ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in severe *erythema*, with vesicles. The fluid from the vesicles is intensely acrid.

It is useful in *mental depression*. The patient is sad and despondent. The thoughts all vanish and he fears he will become insane.

MANGANUM ACETICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Acetate of Manganese. It comes in colorless or pale reddish crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered in cases of *general anemia* when the menses are early, scanty or there are menstrual discharges between the periods.

These patients are prone to catarrhal disturbances as laryngeal catarrh and hoarseness and *aphonia* or laryngo-tracheitis especially in those who are using the voice constantly.

It is indicated in *laryngeal phthisis* as a palliative when there is rawness and great soreness. It is useful in boys whose voices are changing and who are troubled with catarrh and an effort to clear the throat.

It should be studied in *periostitis* and articular rheumatism when the pains shift from joint to joint. The pain is worse at night.

It produces symptoms of *paraplegia*, progressive wasting, feebleness and staggering gait, and paralysis.

In certain skin diseases it has afforded great relief in anæmic patients with delayed menstruation and aggravation about this period.

Compare.—*Conium, Ferrum.*

MEDICAGO SATIVA.

Description.—*Natural Order.* Leguminosæ. *Common Name,* Alfalfa. *Habitat,* Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the fresh plant, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ x.

Physiological Action.—The salts contained in this agent are lime, potash, magnesia, phosphoric acid and sulphur. Of observations on seventeen provers, all except one, noted three things in particular, an increased appetite, an increase in the amount of urine and urea excreted and a general sense of well being.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in weak, delicate *under-nourished children*, when the appetite, digestion and assimilation is below normal, the child is under size and under nourished.

It should be studied in *polyuria* and *phosphaturia*, when there is a weakened heart's action, the blood pressure is low. There is an increased amount of urine and an excess of phosphates.

It should be thought of in cases of *uricacidæmia*, especially in the aged. There are muscular pains, backache, with an excess of uric acid and urates.

There is apt to be *irritation* of the neck of the *bladder*. The appetite is impaired and there is much flatulence and admonite distension.

It should be thought of in *retarded digestion*, when the appetite is impaired, the patient is emaciated, weak and complains of fermentation and flatulence in the line of colon. He is drowsy, dull, stupid, gloomy and irritable, especially in the evening.

Compare.—*Hydrastis Can.*, *Kali phos.*, *Avena sativa*.

MEDORRHINUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Glinicum. The Nosode of Gonorrhœa. Preparations.—The virus of Medorrhœa or Gonorrhœa is triturated and then attenuated. Dosage.—Used only in the higher attenuations. 12x and 30x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic diseases and constitutional dyscrasias dependent upon a latent *gonorrhœa*.

It should be remembered in *chronic arthritis*, *gout*, *rheumatism*, *neuralgia* and *diseases* of the *spinal cord* that can be traced to this as its origin. It bears the same relation to spinal and nervous diseases that Psorinum does to those of the skin and mucous membranes.

It is of service in the chronic *pelvic diseases* of women that date from a gonorrhœal infection.

It is beneficial in those who are *dwarfed* and *stunted* both physically and mentally; children that are pale and *rachitic*, dull and weak.

It is often curative in *gleet*, when the whole urethra feels sore.

Compare.—*Sulphur, Thuja.*

MEDUSA.

Description.—*Class, Acalephæ. Common Names, Jelly-fish, Sea-nettle. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the living animal taken in summer; and dilutions. *Dosage.*—3x dilution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *œdema* of the face, with numbness, burning, pricking heat; also in *erythema*.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica, Chloral, Urtica urens.*

MELILOTUS ALBA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Leguminosæ. Common Name, White melilot. Habitat, India and Europe. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh flowers; and dilutions. *Dosage.*—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homœo., 3x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a determination of blood to a part, as the head, with severe headache and epistaxis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there are *congestions* that are relieved by hæmorrhage.

Violent, nervous, or congestive headaches, the face is red, the carotids are throbbing and there is an undulating sensation of the brain, which is relieved by an epistaxis or the appearance of the menstrual flow.

It is useful in cases of *melancholia* and the early stages of insanity when the face is scarlet. This remedy will be found serviceable in equaling the circulation, and relieving the brain of the irritation and pressure.

It should be remembered in *eclampsia*, *convulsions*, and *epilepsy* that are preceded by a congestion of the blood-vessels of the brain, also localized congestion of any portion relieved by hæmorrhage.

Constipation, the passage is difficult and painful, the anus feels constricted and throbs, there is no desire for stool till there is a large accumulation.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Ferrum phosphoricum*.

MENISPERMUM CANADENSE.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Menispermaceæ. *Common Name*, Moonseed. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *megrin*, with restlessness, stretching and yawning. The skin is brown, the tongue is coated at the base, with a red tip. The bowels are constipated and the appetite is irregular.

MENTHA PIPERITA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatae. *Common Name*, Peppermint. *Habitat*, England. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Mentha Piperita*, *Spiritus Menthæ Piperita*. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the spiritus, ℥ x-xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastrodynia*, *flatulent colic*, *deranged digestion*, *broncho-tracheal catarrh* and *diseases of the skin*.

It is useful in *gastrodynia*, *flatulent colic* and *hysteria* when they are attended with *nausea* and *vomiting*.

It is of service when there is an irritation in the supra-sternal fossa, when there is a dry, spasmodic cough which is worse in cold weather, and following the influenza; also vaginal pruritus, and herpes zoster.

MENTHA VIRIDIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatae. *Common Name*, Spearmint. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Mentha Viridis, Spiritus Menthæ Viridis. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the spiritus, ℥ x-xl.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in cases when the urine is scanty, and there is a frequent desire to urinate.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gentianaceæ. *Common Name*, Buckbean. *Habitat*, North America, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *malarial disorders*, when the coldness predominates. The hands and feet are icy cold, and there is coldness of the abdomen. There is a sensation of pressure on the vertex which is relieved by hard pressure with the hand.

Compare.—*Capsicum*, *Arsenicum album*.

MEPHITIS PUTORIUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Skunk, or Polecat. The secretion obtained from the anal glands. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture (1 per cent. solution); and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilution, 6x, and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *whooping cough* when the paroxysms are so violent that the child becomes blue and must be raised up in bed.

It is also of service in *false croup* and *laryngeal spasms*, when the child feels suffocated and cannot exhale.

Compare.—*Drosera, Corallium, Coccus cacti.*

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Euphorbiaceæ. Common Name, Dog mercury. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. *Dosage.*—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *vertigo*, which is worse while going down stairs. There is a sensation of heaviness in the head as if pressed down from a weight. The scalp seems light and difficult to move. It is useful in *rheumatism*.

MERCURIUS ACETICUS.

Description.—*Common Name, Mercurous Acetate.* It forms pearly scales of a fatty touch. *Preparations.*—Triturations, and dilutions. *Dosage.*—Of the triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *chancre* in the urethra, attended with severe burning.

It has also been used to relieve *tenia capitis favosa* in syphilitics.

MERCURIUS AURATUS.

Description.—An Amalgam of gold foil and quick silver. *Preparations.*—Triturations, and dilutions. *Dosage.*—Of the triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the more chronic forms of *syphilis*, as prolonged syphilitic catarrh of the nose and pharynx, suppuration of the bones, and *psoriasis palmaris* and *plantaris*.

MERCURIUS BINIODATUS CUM KALI JODATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Double Iodide of Mercury and Potassium. It is a canary-yellow salt formed by the chemical union of one equivalent of Red Iodide of Mercury and two of Iodide of Potassium. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in acute *coryza*, when there is a profuse, watery, mucous discharge from the throat and nose. The discharge is irritating. It has been employed in secondary and tertiary *syphilis* when the above symptoms are present.

MERCURIUS BROMATUS.

Description.—"Mercurous Bromide (white, insoluble), Mercuric Bromide (crystallizable, soluble)," Allen's Encyclop. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed both locally and internally in the relief of *syphilitic skin* lesions when other preparations of Mercury have failed.

MERCURIUS CYANATUS.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Hydrargyri Cyanidum, Cyanide of Mercury. It comes in white, more or less transparent and odorless crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in malignant types of *diphtheria* with great prostration. The membrane is first white, then dark and gangrenous. It has a tendency to invade the nostrils. The breath is foetid and the tongue is coated.

It is useful in *syphilitic ulceration*, when perforation is threatened. The soft parts of the palate and fauces are necrosed. There is free salivation and foetor from the mouth and breath, with pain and swelling of the salivary glands.

MERCURIUS DULCIS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Calomel. This comes in a heavy, white, odorless and tasteless powder. *U. S. P.*, Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions; of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ -x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* when the stools are scanty and bloody, or are dark green and watery, and attended with griping. The anus is sore and burning. There is a constant desire for stool without tenesmus. It is also of use in *dysentery* when the stool is small in quantity and consists of mucus and blood, covered with bile.

It is of service in *salivation* with sore mouth and offensive breath.

It should also be remembered that when the bowels must be evacuated one-tenth of a grain every hour or oftener for a few times is sufficient.

MERCURIUS JODATUS FLAVUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Yellow mercurous Iodide, Proto-iodide of Mercury. This is a heavy, greenish-yellow, odorless, tasteless powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This preparation of Mercury, while it has the general characteristics of the drug, partakes somewhat of the action of Iodine upon the glands and mucous membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the *glands*, especially on the right side, are swollen and infiltrated. There is a thick, yellow coating at the base of the tongue, while the tip and edges may be red and take the imprint of the teeth.

It is useful in *diphtheria* and other throat affections when the glands of the parts are enlarged and indurated. The membrane is most marked or begins upon the right side.

It is of service in *hard chancre*, and when the inguinal glands are enlarged. If given early and continued, secondary symptoms are prevented.

It should be remembered in subacute *bronchitis* of syphilitic and scrofulous subjects, when the cough is loose and rattling, and the bronchi are coated with mucus and muco-purulent material. The mucous membranes of the nose and pharynx are congested and swollen.

It should be remembered in *mammary tumors*, with a warm perspiration and gastric disturbances.

Compare.—*Mercurius iodatus ruber*.

MERCURIUS IODATUS RUBER.

Description.—*Common Names.* Red mercuric Iodide. Bini-iodide of Mercury. It comes in heavy, scarlet-red, amorphous powder, odorless and tasteless. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.* Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.* Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$. *Homæo.* 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the *glands*, especially of the left side of the neck, are enlarged and infiltrated.

It is of service in *diphtheria* and *tonsillitis*, when the sub-

maxillary glands are enlarged and painful. The fauces are dark red, and swallowing is painful. The gums are swollen and there is a profuse saliva. It is useful in *hard chancres*, and *chronic syphilitic lesions* in scrofulous subjects.

Compare.—*Proto-iodide of Mercury*.

MERCURIUS NITROSUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Neutral Nitrate of Mercury, Mercurous Nitrate. It comes in colorless, monoclinic tablets. The crystals dissolved in water with the addition of a little Nitric acid form the *Liquor Bellostii* from which the provings were made. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions. Of crude, maximum dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *mucous patches* when they are attended with sticking pains, also in *syphilis* of the nerves and bones, also in pustular conjunctivitis, keratitis with photophobia and burning, sticky pains. It is also used in *gonorrhœa* with burning, sticking and itching on the coronal glands.

MERCURIUS PHOSPHORICUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Mercurous Phosphate, Phosphate of Mercury. It is a white, fine, crystalline, odorless and tasteless powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. ss-ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in diseases of the nervous system due to *syphilis*, as locomotor ataxia and *multiple sclerosis*.

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Corrosive Sublimate, Bichloride of Mercury. It comes in heavy, colorless crystals of

acid, metallic taste. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$.

Physiological Action.—While this agent has in the main the cardinal action of Mercury, it is characterized by a corrosive and phagedenic tendency.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *syphilis*, *gonorrhœa*, *nephritis*, and *dysentery*.

It is useful in *syphilis* when the ulcers assume a phagedenic appearance, and the pus is acid and corroding. The gums are apt to be purple, swollen and spongy. The tongue and throat are swollen, inflamed, and painful.

It is of service in *dysentery* when there is a constant tenesmus; the stools are hot, scanty, bloody, slimy and offensive. They contain shreds of mucous membrane and are attended with terrible cutting, colicky pains. In some cases the bladder is involved, and there is tenesmus with intense burning in the urethra. The urine is scanty or suppressed, and contains blood and a brick dust sediment.

It should be remembered in the albuminuria of pregnancy.

It is of service in *gonorrhœa*, during the second stage, when the discharge is thick and green. The urethral orifice is red, swollen, and the glands are sore and hot. There is a constant tenesmus.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Lachesis*.

MERCURIUS SULPHURICUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Yellow mercuric Sulphate, Turpeth Mineral. It is a heavy, odorless and tasteless, lemon-yellow powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. j-v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in morning *diarrhœa* when the passage is forcible and consists of yellow matter.

It is of service in *hydrothorax*, the dyspnœa is intense and the respirations are rapid, short, and compel the patient to sit up.

Compare.—*Sulphur, Arsenicum album.*

MERCURIUS TANNICUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Mercurous Tannate. It is a fine, dark, greenish-gray powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the patients are suffering from gastro-intestinal disease.

MERCURIUS VIVUS.

Description.—*Common Names*, Mercury, Quick Silver. A metallic element. It is silver-white, odorless, tasteless and liquid at ordinary temperature. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Hydrargyrum, Emplastrum, Hydrargyri, Hydrargyrum cum Creta, Massa Hydrargyri, Unguentum Hydrargyri. **Dosage.**—Of the triturations, 1x to 6x, and higher in dilutions; of the Hydrargyrum cum Creta, gr. ss-x; of the Massa Hydrargyri, gr. ss-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied to the skin is an antiparasitic, when absorbed there is a peculiar fœtor in the mouth. The gums are swollen, the teeth are sore, there is an increase in the amount of saliva, and ptyalism, with a peculiar metallic taste.

When taken internally, large doses produce diarrhœa. The evacuation of bile is hastened in the duodenum.

Tonic doses diminish the cardiac action, and produce anæmia and dissolution of the corpuscular elements of the blood. The breathing is labored and weak.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those with light hair, whose skin and muscles are relaxed. They are weak and tremble from the least exertion.

The *breath* and body smells foul. There is a profuse *perspiration* attending nearly all the complaints, but it brings no relief. The pains are worse at night. There is intense *thirst*, while the tongue is moist, large and flabby, and shows the imprint of the teeth. All the symptoms are worse at night, from the warmth of the bed, and from cold, damp, rainy weather.

It is useful in *hepatitis* when there are sharp pains in the hepatic region which prevents the taking of a deep breath. The abdomen is hard and distended with gas, he cannot lie on the right side. It is also useful in *torpidity* of the *liver*, when the secretion of bile is deficient. The bowels are *constipated*, the stools are white and offensive, with loss of appetite, and great depression of spirit. The patient is languid and melancholy. There is a compressive and constricted headache, the eyes are yellow and the hearing is defective.

It is of service in dysentery. The stools are slimy and bloody in character and attended with colic, fainting, and a continued tenesmus, the "never-get-done" feeling; it is also of service in diarrhœa when the stools are copious and watery, or consist of a green mucus, with burning and protrusion of the anus.

It should be remembered in *ulcers* of the gums, tongue, throat and inside of the cheeks, when accompanied with profuse *salivation*. The edges of the ulcers are irregular and undefined, and have an unhealthy, lardaceous base surrounded with a dark halo.

It is beneficial in *inflammations* of the *conjunctiva* and *cornea*. This may be ulcerative, phlyctenular or catarrhal in character. The dread of light is intense, the lachrymation is profuse, burning and excoriating, all of which are worse at night. It is of benefit in syphilitic iritis.

There are sore, tearing pains about the eye which are worse at night.

It is of service in *nasal catarrh*, when there is much sneezing, and a fluent, acrid, corroding discharge. The nostrils are swollen, raw and ulcerated. The pain is worse at night and from damp weather.

It is indicated in *leucorrhœa* when it is acrid and burning, with itching and rawness of the parts. It is always worse at night.

Compare.—*Acidum nitricum*, *Mesereum*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

METHYLENE BLUE.

Description.—It comes in bluish crystals or blue powder.

Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the pure drug, gr. ij-jv.

Physiological Action.—This agent changes the hæmoglobin into methæmoglobin, causes irritation of the alimentary tract which results in nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa. Upon the urinary tract it has produced retention of the urine, strangury, pyelitis, cystitis, spasmodic contraction of the bladder, albuminuria and hyaline casts. It has relieved neuralgia, and neurasthenia. It is considered an anti-malarial by many and has been used locally in cases of carcinoma.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is of service in *surgical kidney* when there is a large quantity of pus in the urine.

It is indicated in cases of *mania*, *periodic melancholia*, *paranoia* and *hystero-epilepsy*. "One grain of the drug injected in the gluteal muscle had a sedative action that was manifest within three to six hours and the effect remained from three to four days. This quieting action was neither attended nor followed by any unpleasant symptoms."

It is of service in functional *neuralgias* and *migraine* of the angiospastic variety.

In nephritis of a hæmorrhagic type in doses of from 2 to 3 grains, once, twice or thrice a day, it has been highly spoken of by Einhorn and others. The blood disappears from the

urine, the albumin is greatly diminished and the patient's condition is much improved. It has been employed in acute and chronic *Bright's disease*. There were present bruit de galop, visual disorders, painful polyuria, albuminuria and hyaline casts in the urine.

In several obstinate cases of *rheumatic arthritis* a two-grain tablet was given twice a day after meals, resulting in great improvement, arresting the process, improving the nutrition and leading to an increase of the bodily weight.

It has been of service in *pruritus vulvæ*, applied locally and given internally in grain doses.

It has been extensively employed in acute *gonorrhœa*, and in the treatment of *interstitial nephritis*. When it is administered in such cases it begins to show in the urine in about seven hours; in those with normal kidneys it shows in about one hour and a third.

In gonorrhœal rheumatism it is of great service, as well as in cases of cystitis.

MEZEREUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Thymelacææ. *Common Name*, Mezereon. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Merzereum, Fluidextractum Mezereii. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops; of the powdered bark, gr. j-x.

Physiological Action.—This agent, when applied to the skin, is an irritant and causes vesication; when inhaled by the nostrils it causes sneezing. Taken internally in small doses it acts as a laxative, diuretic, cholagogue, and alterative. Large doses induce vomiting, purging, inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract, and also cause nephritis.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *syphilitic* and *scrofulous* persons; especially when the *periosteum*, *bones* and *skin* are involved.

It is of service in various *lesions* of the *skin*. These may be pustular, papular, vesicular or squamous, there is a tendency to form hard, dense crusts under which there is an acrid, irritating exudate. The crusts on the scalp are of a whitish color and of a light yellow around the mouth. The discharge is very offensive, dries quickly and mats the hair in crusts. There is a sensation of burning, itching, stinging or tearing. Many of these cases are syphilitic or nervous in origin.

It is an important remedy in *neuralgia*. These may be supra-orbital or infra-orbital. The parts are extremely sensitive to touch. As the pain subsides there is usually numbness of the parts. The patient remains quiet during the attack and frequently has necrosed teeth.

It is a most useful remedy in the *neuralgia* that attends and follows *herpes zoster*.

This remedy should be remembered in *periostitis*. The pain is worse at night while in bed, from the least touch and during damp weather. There is often a history of lues. There may be a history of the excessive use of mercury.

It should be remembered in the *pruritus* of the aged when there is itching after getting warm in bed.

Compare.—*Phytolacca, Guaiacum, Causticum.*

MILLEFOLIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order,* Compositæ. *Synonyms,* Milfoil, Yarrow. *Habitat,* North America and Europe.

Preparations.—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 5 to 30 drops. *Homæo.,* 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a tonic and astringent.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of active *hæmorrhage* from any part of the body, as the nose, lungs, bowels, or uterus; also in ailments that result from over-lifting, over-exertion, or a fall.

The hæmorrhage is painless and not attended with fever. The blood is bright red and fluid in character, such as comes from a wound the result of a fall; hæmoptysis after an injury in those suffering from incipient phthisis. It has also been of service in cases of hæmoptysis following suppression of the menstrual or hæmorrhoidal flow, when the blood is bright red and fluid in character. It has relieved cases of menorrhagia when the blood was bright red, fluid, and profuse. It has also relieved hæmaturia.

Compare.—*Hamamelis, Geranium, Acalypha.*

MIMOSA HUMILIS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Leguminosæ. Common Name, Mimosa. Habitat, South America. Preparations.*—Mother tincture from the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture up to $\bar{3}$ ss.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *rheumatic inflammation* of the knees and ankles when there is swelling, redness, tension and tearing of the parts.

MITCHELLA REPENS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Rubiacæ. Common Name, Partridgeberry. Habitat, North America. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of a decoction, 2 to 4 ounces, 3 or 4 times a day.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an astringent, diuretic, and parturient, favoring menstruation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the uterine cervix is swollen and presents upon inspection a dark red, engorged appearance; the uterus is enlarged and there is a lack of tone of the uterine tissues. There may be a condition of *amcnorrhœa, delayed*

menstruation, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia with the dark, congested appearance of the parts.

It is of some service in the relief of the *false labor pains* of the last months of pregnancy. Its great use has been during the last few months of pregnancy to assist in securing a safe and easy delivery. In these cases it has been administered twice a day for three months before the expected event. The dose in these cases is from ten to fifteen minims.

It is also of service in the *urinary difficulties* of women who suffer from uterine derangements. There is catarrh of the bladder with dysuria and urging to urinate. The urine is highly colored and contains a white sediment. There is a dull aching pain in the back referred to the renal region. The neck of the bladder and urethra are swollen and irritated.

In these cases there is often a depression of the spirits and a condition of forgetfulness.

Compare.—*Helonias, Aletris farinosa, Viburnum opulus.*

MOMORDICA BALSAMICA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Cucurbitaceæ. Common Name, Balsam Apple. Habitat, India. Preparations.*—Mother tincture from the fresh ripe fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a large accumulation of *flatus* in the splenic flexure of the colon.

MONSONIA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Geraniaceæ. Habitat, South Africa. Species used are Monsonia ovata and Monsonia burkeana. Preparations.*—Tincture of the fleshy roots. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture from one to two fluid drachms.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the treatment of *dysentery.*

MORPHIUM.

Description.—Morphine is one of the alkaloids derived from Opium and comes in white, prismatic crystals, or fine needles, or a crystalline powder, odorless, and of a bitter taste. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Morphina. **Dosage.**—Of the pure alkaloid or its salts, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ -j.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *tympanitis*. There is nausea, with weakness of the muscular system and pruritus. It is useful in *ptosis*, *strabismus*, and weakness of the *internus recti* muscle when the vision is unsteady and weak.

MOSCHUS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Musk. The dried secretion from the preputial follicle of the musk deer (*Moschus moschiferus*), *Class*, Mammalia: *Order*, Ruminantia. *Habitat*, Asia. It comes in irregular, crummy, unctuous grains, dark, reddish-brown, and of a bitterish taste. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Tincture, triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Moschus. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture ($\frac{1}{20}$), ℥ j-xxx; of the pure substance, gr. ij-x. *Homæo.*, 2x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a stimulant to the nervous and vascular systems and is an antispasmodic. The stimulation of the central nervous system is followed by a more or less soporific effect. There is a sensation of heat in the stomach, while in some cases it excites nausea and vomiting.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *hysteria*, *hysterical paroxysms* and *nervous excitement* in patients who faint from the least provocation. The paroxysms are ushered in by a feeling of constriction about the throat, which causes the

victim to believe she is being suffocated; globus hystericus, with spasms about the chest, and alternate laughing and crying. There is *nervous palpitation of the heart* with copious urination. It is to be remembered when the hysterical attack has even gone on to unconsciousness, when it stimulates the nervous system, and relieves the hysterical attack, the spasm and fainting. In some of these cases there is violent sexual desire amounting to *priapism* in the male and *nymphomania* in the female, with intolerable titillation in the genital organs of both. The menses are too early, too profuse, and are attended with this titillation and a disposition to faint.

There is excessive distension of the abdomen with flatulence, which in hysterical women often causes fainting, owing to the pressure upon the solar plexus. There may be a copious, watery, nightly diarrhœa with the tympanites, and an aversion to food; even the sight of food makes her sick; eructations, nausea, and vomiting, with pressure, burning pain, and distension of the stomach.

It is useful in cases of *polyuria* or *glycosuria*, with great thirst, emaciation and burning in the urethra, in nervous, excitable persons.

It should be remembered in *inflammatory diseases* in which there is great nervous excitability and sub-delirium, comatose vigil with nervous exhibitions and extreme exhaustion out of all proportion to the gravity of the disease.

There may be coldness of the skin with nervous trembling and fainting, constriction of the chest, laryngismus stridulus, whooping cough, and hiccough in nervous children, spasmodic suffocation, and involuntary movements of the extremities.

Compare.—*Ignatia, Castoreum, Asafœtida.*

MUCUNA URENS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Leguminosæ. Common Name, Horse-eye. Habitat, Venezuela. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the pulverized bean; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in hæmorrhoids, in the hæmorrhoidal diathesis, and hæmaturias.

Compare.—*Hamamelis*, *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

MULLEIN OIL.

Description.—This is a semi-distilled extract made from the blossoms of *Verbascum thapsus*. **Dosage.**—2 to 10 drops of the "oil."

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *otalgia* and *deafness*. This may be the result of exposure or from getting water in the ears while bathing. A few drops should be instilled in the ear.

It should be remembered in *nocturnal enuresis* when there is dribbling of the urine and painful micturition.

It should be studied in general *hypersensitiveness* of the urethra, when it frequently has a soothing influence; also in *hæmorrhoids* and *orchitis*, when it should be applied locally and administered internally.

MUREX PURPUREA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Purple fish. A sea snail of the *Order* Gasteropoda and *Family* Muricidæ. The part used is the juice found in a membraneous sac, situated between the heart and liver. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in lively and affectionate but exhausted women who are conscious of a womb. There is a sensation as though something was pressing on a sore spot in the pelvis. They must keep the legs tightly crossed to prevent a prolapsus.

The sexual desire is easily excited, there is *nymphomania*, the least touch of the genital organs causes violent sexual ex-

citement. The menses are irregular, profuse, frequent and consist of large clots. There is a *leucorrhœa* which alternates with the mental symptoms, and aching in the sacrum.

Compare.—*Sepia*, *Platinum*, *Lilium tigrinum*.

MYGALE LASIODORA.

Description.—A large Cuban black spider of the *Order* Arachnida. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live animal; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chorœa*. The face is hot and flushed and there is twitching of the facial muscles, or one side of the body is convulsively twitched and uncontrollable. There is relief during sleep, but the symptoms return with greater severity in the morning.

Compare.—*Agaricin*, *Tarantula*.

MYOSOTIS ARVENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Borraginacææ. *Common Name*, Mouse-ear. *Habitat*, Europe, Siberia and North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb in bloom. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is useful in *pulmonary tuberculosis* with copious purulent expectoration, emaciation and night sweats.

MYRICA CERIFERA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myricacææ. *Common Name*, Bayberry. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark of the root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is a suspension of the biliary secretions resulting in *jaundice*. The patient is despondent, and irritable. There is a thick, tenacious, sickening secretion in the mouth. There is pain and soreness in the region of the liver, the stools are light colored. There are pains under the shoulder blades and in the back of the neck.

Compare.—*Ptelea*, *Leptandra*, *Chelidonium majus*.

MYRISTICA SEBIFERA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myristicaceæ. *Common Name*, Bayberry. *Habitat*, South America. *Preparations*.—Triturations of the red, acrid and very poisonous gum; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has a decided action in the relief of *elephantiasis arabum*.

MYRTUS COMMUNIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myrtaceæ. *Common Name*, Myrtle. *Habitat*, Western Asia. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh flowering shoots and leaves; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *pleurodynia* of consumptive patients, when the pains are stitching in character, and extend from the left breast to the shoulder blade. It is attended with a dry, hollow cough.

Compare.—*Ranunculus bulbosus*.

NABALUS ALBUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Rattlesnake root. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *dyspepsia*, with acid, burning eructations. The bowels are *constipated*, the stools are hard and their passage is attended with pain. There is a *craving* for *acid foods*.

It is also of service in *leucorrhœa* when the discharge is white and of a jelly-like consistency. There is a sensation of throbbing in the uterus.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Hepar sulphuris*.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cobra di capello. The cobra is a poisonous serpent of the *Order Squamata* and of the *Family Elapidæ*. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the venom obtained from the live animal; dilutions from the 6th triturations, and higher dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This, like other venoms and the microbial toxins, possesses less toxicity when absorbed from the stomach than when introduced directly into the circulation. From the moment a bite is inflicted the symptoms of poisoning develop, attended by a condition of extreme and increasing weakness, vomiting, hæmorrhages and decomposition of the blood, ecchymosis and dyspnœa; deglutition is much impeded as if choking.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated the patient complains of languor and fatigue, and a sensation as of choking, dyspnœa as

though the blood was rushing towards the head. This is worse after sleeping.

It is of service in *valvular disease* of the *heart*. The pulse is slow, irregular in force and weak; there is often a *dry, annoying cough*. These cases are often associated with or follow an acute inflammatory disease.

It should be remembered in *acute and chronic endocarditis*. When this dry, irritating cough is present, there is more or less dyspnoea and distress in the cardiac region. The patient is worse from stimulants, after sleep, and is relieved while in the open air.

It should be remembered in *hypertrophy* of the *heart* and in *myocarditis* following diphtheria. In many of these cases there are severe stitching pains referred to the heart, which are accompanied by an inability to speak, as a sensation as if choking, and a palpitation of the heart.

It has relieved a periodic neuralgic *sick headache* that is felt most in the left orbital region and extends to the occiput. There may be associated with the headache spinal pain, palpitation of the heart, livid face and vomiting.

It is of service in *congestion* and *neuralgia* of the *left ovary* when there is palpitation of the heart. All ailments are made worse from the use of stimulants and are better from walking or riding in the open air.

Compare.—*Crataegus, Lachesis, Caffein, Spigelia, Spongia*

NAPHTHALINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Naphthalin. It is a hydrocarbon, obtained from coal tar in the manufacture of ordinary coal-gas. The purified product is in transparent, colorless, glistening scales. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Naphthalinum. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. ij–viii. *Homœo.*, 1x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a stomach tonic, the major portion of it passing through the stomach unchanged

into the small intestines, where it acts as an antiseptic, deodorizing the stools. It is diffused through the body and is eliminated by the lungs, kidneys and bowels. When given freely to dogs cataracts have formed.

It has been employed to remove the foetid character of the pus in cases of bronchorrhœa. It is also of service in diarrhœa, dysentery and cases of offensive urine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *whooping cough*, when there are long-continued paroxysms of coughing. The patient is unable to breathe on account of the coughing. During the paroxysm the face becomes purple, the perspiration starts and there is expectorated a quantity of thick, tenacious mucus.

It is of service in inveterate cases of *hay-fever*; the eyes are inflamed and painful, there is constant sneezing, while the head is hot, and there is a high degree of asthma. The secretions are highly acrid.

Naphthalin is frequently preventive in its effects; while in its curative sphere it is second only to *Allium cepa*.

It is useful in spasmodic attacks of cough due to bronchitis, asthma and hay asthma, which are relieved while in the open air. There is fulness in the frontal region, soreness in the chest and stomach, so he has to loosen the clothing.

It should be remembered in *pulmonary emphysema*, dependent upon the playing of wind instruments. There is great dyspnœa with a sighing inspiration. The patient is better from violent motion.

It is of service in *pulmonary phthisis* during the first and second stages, when the cough comes in long continued paroxysms, inspiration being almost impossible.

It relieves *gonorrhœa* after the acute stage has passed; there is a violent desire to urinate, the meatus urinarius is reddened and tumefied and there is œdema of the prepuce.

Compare.—*Drosera*, *Allium cepa*, *Mephitis*, *Coralium rubrum*.

NATRUM ARSENICICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Arsenate of Soda. It comes in colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Arsenas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, $\frac{1}{24}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the mucous membranes causing catarrhal inflammation. The general nutrition is interfered with. The restlessness and thirst of arsenic are present.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nasal catarrh*, with a watery discharge from the nose, which drops into the throat. The nose feels stopped up, and there is pain at the root of the nose, and headache. The eyes feel dry and burn and there are supra-orbital pains.

It should be remembered in *diphtheria* when the throat is purple, swollen and œdematous. The pulse is feeble and intermittent. The surface is cool and covered with a cold, clammy sweat.

It is of service in *bronchitis* when the expectoration is profuse and greenish. There is oppression of the chest and about the heart. The patient takes cold easily, feels tired all over and desires to remain quiet.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Kali carbonicum*.

NATRUM CARBONICUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Carbonate of Soda, Washing Soda. It comes in large, colorless, monoclinic crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Carbonas Monohydratus. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. v. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent establishes a catarrhal condition of the alimentary tract.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal affections*, and where there is great debility, dependent upon summer heat, or the chronic effects of sunstroke.

It is of service in *hypochondriasis*, especially after a meal. The patient is depressed and irritable; this decreases as the food is digested and leaves the stomach. The patient is emaciated, the face is pale, and there are blue rings around the eyes.

It is useful in *hypochlorhydria*. There are sour eructations and a weak, gone feeling in the stomach. He is worse from eating starchy food. There are large quantities of gas formed. The slightest error of diet causes distress.

It should be remembered in the weakness and debility that follow *sunstroke*, and the chronic effects of the same. The patient is always nervous during a thunder storm. It is also of service when headaches appear from the effects of the sun or artificial heat, or from the slightest mental effort.

Compare.—*Natrum sulphuricum*, *Causticum*.

NATRUM HYPOCHLOROSUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ, Labarraque's solution. "An aqueous solution of several chlorine compounds of sodium." **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Attenuations of the Liquor. *U. S. P.*, Liquor Sodæ Chlorinata. **Dosage.**—Of the Liquor, 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *atonic conditions* of the uterus, the organ feeling as if pressed up whenever the patient sits down. The menses are profuse. Between the periods there is a profuse leucorrhœa and backache. The patient usually suffers from hepatic disorders, is flabby and sleepy after meals.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Description. — *Synonyms*, *Natrum Chloratum*, Sodium Chloride, table salt. It comes in white, cubical crystals or

crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Chloridum. **Dosage.**—6x trituration, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces anæmia and a condition of scorbutus. The bowels are constipated, the liver and spleen are enlarged. Large doses cause burning and pain of the fauces and stomach, with dryness of the mucous membranes, nausea and diarrhœa. There is dryness of the skin, and if continued for a long period, eczema and furunculus urticaria results.

When taken as food it assists digestion and nutrition, regulates osmosis and holds the fibrin and albumen in solution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in weak, anæmic patients who are greatly emaciated and lose flesh while living well. They take cold easily, are hopeless regarding the future, have a violent thirst, an aversion to bread, and a desire for salt.

It is useful in *intermittent* fevers of long standing, especially after the abuse of Quinine. There is great debility, a sallow complexion, congestion of blood to the head, and as a result a bursting headache. There is excessive thirst during the hot stage. There are fever blisters upon the lips.

The chill is usually at 11 A. M. It is long-lasting, and is followed by dry heat and a bursting headache. There is thirst for large quantities of water before and during the chill; after the chill the headache increases and feels as though there were a thousand little hammers beating the brain. It is useful in chronic malarial conditions when there is a state of hydræmia present, with weakness, constipation, and loss of appetite in those who have taken much Quinine.

It is of service in *constipation*, when the stools are difficult of expulsion. They fissure the anus, and there is a flow of blood, which leaves a sensation of great soreness of the anus. The stools are dry and crumbling, and are expelled with great difficulty.

It is of service in chronic excoriating, watery *diarrhœa*,

that is attended with great burning of the anus and much emaciation.

It should be remembered in *dyspepsia*, when the food taken produces a dull aching and distension of the stomach and abdomen. The bilious and dyspeptic symptoms are marked. There is an alternate constipation and diarrhœa. The stools are watery and are attended with much thirst, and there is a sensation of weakness and sinking of the stomach.

It is often an important remedy in *muscular asthenopia*, *blepharitis* and *ciliary neuralgia* which comes and goes with the sun. There is great lachrymation which is excoriating.

It will relieve *scorbutic conditions* with a putrid inflammation of the gums, and bloody saliva. The tongue is coated white or is mapped. There are aphthæ of the mouth and loss of taste. There is no desire for bread, no appetite, but great thirst and a desire for salts.

It is curative in delayed *menstruation*, when the menses delay more and more. There is a violent headache each morning upon awaking, she is sad and gloomy during menses, and there is an acrid, corroding *leucorrhœa* at other times.

It is of service in the chronic *chlorosis* of cachectic females, with pale, dirty looking skin, oppression of the chest and palpitation of the heart, also in the *headaches* of anæmic and chlorotic school girls. The headache is worse from sunrise to sunset. The face is red. There is nausea and vomiting before, during and after the menses.

It is indicated in eczema when the parts are raw and inflamed, especially about the edges of the hair. The skin about the nails is dry and cracked and there are hangnails.

Compare.—*Graphites, Thuja, Alumen.*

NATRUM NITRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sodium Nitrate. It comes in colorless, transparent crystals, without odor. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Nitras. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, ʒj-ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed during the stage of congestion for much the same indications as those calling for Aconite.

NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sodium Phosphate. It comes in large, colorless, transparent prisms. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Phosphas. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. x-xl. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild saline cathartic and hepatic stimulant.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the tongue and mucous membranes are pale, the abdominal muscles are tender and there is anorexia. The patient is drowsy, but restless. The tongue has a golden yellow coating, and is moist or dry. The yellow coating may extend to the roof of the mouth.

It is of service in *diarrhæa*, when the stools are sour, green or white. At times chronic constipation is present, the stools are hard, white, pasty, or spongy and float upon water. There is headache and jaundice.

It should be remembered in all cases where there are *sour cructations* and *vomiting*; all the discharges are sour.

Compare.—*Calcarca carbonica*, *Robinia*.

NATRUM SALICYLICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sodium Salicylate. A white amorphous powder. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodii Salicylas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. v-5j. *Homæo.*, 1x to 3x.

Physiological Action.—While this agent possesses many of the properties of Salicylic acid, it is more readily soluble, it is irritating to the stomach to a limited extent. It is a diaphoretic and cholagogue and increases the fluidity of the bile and its secretion. Large doses (twenty grains) have produced suppres-

sion of the gastric fluids and an interference with digestion, alarming prostration, mental and physical; with a weak compressible slow pulse and a subnormal temperature, an erythema and urticaria developed which became petechial, with hæmorrhagic extravasations, which subsequently formed sloughs and ulcers. This was attended with myalgic and arthritic pains.

THERAPEUTICS.

In physiological doses it is employed in *acute articular rheumatism*. The temperature is not high, the parts involved are reddened or a purplish color and the tongue is purplish or of a leaden color.

It has been employed in *rheumatic pharyngitis, iritis, ophthalmia* and *detachment of the retina, when due to rheumatism*.

It is indicated in *acute coryza* and *supra-orbital pain* when there is a sense of distension in the region of the *frontal sinuses* with *sneezing, chilliness, malaise* and general depression.

It is of service in irritation and *chronic thickening of the Schneiderian membrane*, when there is chronic secretion from the mucous follicles, the membranes are relaxed and there is pain.

It should be remembered in cases of *progressive deafness* due to a *chronic catarrh*.

It is of service in *Meniere's disease*, when there is vertigo, tinnitus aurium and deafness.

It has been employed in relief of the prostration that follows *influenza*, when there are *vertigo*, noises in the head, with weakness and mental depression.

Ludlam, writing of its use in *pelvi-peritonitis*, says "it is indicated for the relief of the intra-pelvic pain and distress, especially when it is of a neuralgic or rheumatic character; the more acute the case and the more decided the diminution in the quantity of the urine secreted and the absolute increase in the proportion of uric acid contained in the urine, the better the indication. I have given the first and sometimes the second decimal trituration."

Compare.—*Acidum Salicylicum*.

NATRUM SELENICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sodium selenate. A white, crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service during the early stages of *laryngeal tuberculosis*. There is slight hoarseness, and an expectoration of small lumps of bloody mucus.

Compare.—*Rumex crispus*.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Common Names*, Sulphate of Soda, Glauber's Salt. It comes in large, colorless, transparent prisms. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sodium Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. v-xx, and larger doses as a purgative.

Physiological Action.—This agent in small doses is a laxative, aperient and diuretic. It excites the secretions of the intestines and stimulates the activity of the intestinal glands, liver and pancreas.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those cases where the patient is *aggravated* by the *dampness* of the weather, *damp houses* and *cellars*. He feels every change from dry to wet, and cannot eat even plants that grow near water. It should be remembered in "humid asthma," especially in children, that appears with every change to wet weather, or every cold contracted. They are always worse during cold, damp weather. The sputum is copious and of a greenish color.

It is useful in *morning diarrhæa*, that is worse when first rising and standing on the feet. The passage is sudden, urging, gushing, and is attended with much flatus. It is worse from damp weather or living in damp basements.

It is of service in *gonorrhœa*, when the discharge is painless and is of a greenish-yellow color, attended with condylomata.

It is often beneficial in *spinal meningitis*, with crushing pains at the base of the brain. The head is drawn back. There is an intense congestion of blood to the brain, with delirium and opisthotonos.

It is one of the most useful remedies in *epilepsy*, and the mental effects from injuries of the cranium, when there is an osseous depression.

It is indicated in *hepatic congestion* when the region is sensitive to the touch, and there are sharp, shooting pains through the part. He cannot lie on the left side, nor allow the clothing to touch the part.

Compare.—*Thuja, Mercurius, Stillingia.*

NICCOLUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nickel. One of the elements. It is a white malleable metal. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—6x trituration, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in periodical nervous *sick headache*, with *asthenopia*. It begins first upon the left side. It is worse from morning to noon, and in a warm room.

It is also of service in *nervous dyspepsia* when there is a weak, gone, empty sensation in the epigastrium without a desire for food.

Compare.—*Niccolum sulphuricum.*

NICCOLUM BROMIDUM.

Description.—*Synonym*, Niccoli Bromidum. It comes in deliquescent, green, prismatic, or acicular crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. j-x. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in periodical *headaches* of the congestive and neuralgic types.

NICOTINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nicotin. The alkaloid and active principle of tobacco (*Nicotinum Tabacum*). A colorless, mobile liquid. **Preparations.**—Solutions and attenuations. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in alternate *tonic* and *clonic spasms*, which are followed by a general relaxation and trembling. There is a collapse with a cold sweat and nausea.

NUPHAR LUTEUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Nymphæaceæ. *Common Name*, Yellow pond lily. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, a fraction of a drop to 1 drop. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *impotence*. There is complete absence of all sexual desire, with involuntary emissions during stool and when urinating. The organs are relaxed, the penis is retracted, and there is pain in the testicles.

It is of service in *morning diarrhœa*. The stool is liquid, of a light yellow color. The call is urgent. There are three or four stools and no more till the next morning.

Compare.—*Gamboge, Sulphur, Agnus castus, Selenium.*

NUX MOSCHATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Myristicaceæ. *Common Names*, Myristica, Nutmeg. *Habitat*, East Indies, West Indies

and South America. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the dried seeds; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Myristica*, *Oleum Myristicæ*. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1-15 drops. *Homæo.*, 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a disturbance of a nervous character of the digestive tract, uterus, and ovaries.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous*, *hysterical* people, and pregnant women, whose complaints are attended with sleepiness in some cases, and a tendency to faint in others.

It is useful in *flatulent dyspepsia*. The abdomen is enormously distended after every meal. There is a nervous irritation of the intestinal tract; all the symptoms are worse after every unpleasant emotion. The mouth and throat are dry and stiff.

It is of service in *diarrhœa* when the stools are soft and like chopped eggs. There is loss of appetite, great sleepiness, and a tendency to faint.

It should be remembered during the menstrual period, when the *menses* are too early and too profuse. The flow is thick and black; there is vaginal flatulence. The throat is especially dry after sleeping and there is pain in the back.

It should be remembered during *pregnancy*; when the stomach is distended there is difficulty in breathing, and the patient is hysterical.

It is beneficial in nervous, dry, hysterical *coughs*, with sudden hoarseness, *nervous aphonia*, oppression of the chest, and frequent fainting spells.

Compare.—*Asafœtida*, *Ignatia*, *Nux vomica*.

NUX VOMICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Common Name*, Poison nut. *Habitat*, East Indies, West Indies and South America. The seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, Linné. They contain the alkaloids Strychnine and Brucine. **Preparations.**—

Homœo. Mother tincture of the dried nuts; triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Nux vomica, Extractum Nucis Vomicae, Fluidextractum Nucis Vomicae, Tinctura Nucis Vomicae. *Dosage.*—*Homœo.*, Of the mother tincture $\frac{1}{10}$ (0.2-0.5 per cent. of total alkaloids), ℥ j-x. *U. S. P.*, Extract, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; fluid extract, ℥ j; of the tincture, ℥ x. *Homœo.*, 3x, 6x.

Physiological Action.—In small doses this agent is a stomachic tonic, increasing the vascularity of the gastric mucous membrane, and increasing the gastric juice, as well as the biliary and pancreatic secretions. If continued over a long period it deranges digestion. It stimulates the peristalsis of the intestines and renders them irregular. The motor nerve cells of the spinal cord, cardiac ganglia, respiratory and vasomotor centers in the medulla are stimulated. The reflex excitability is increased. The respirations are quickened and deepened: the action of the heart is increased and the blood pressure raised. The senses are all rendered more acute. The desire to urinate is increased. It excites uterine contractions, promotes menstruation, and excites the sexual organs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the thin, irritable, dark haired, bilious, quarrelsome, malicious individual who is disposed to anger, spite and deception; those who are suffering from the bad effects of coffee, tobacco, alcoholic stimulants, highly seasoned food, over-eating, over-mental exertion, sedentary habits, loss of sleep, aromatic and patent medicines. He cannot keep awake in the evening, falls asleep long before bed time, and awakes at 3 or 4 A. M.; falls into a dreamy sleep at daybreak, from which he is hard to arouse, and then complains a great deal and feels tired and weak. It will be found to act better if given at night. There is a dull, confused sensation in the morning on waking. The headache increases during the day and grows easier toward evening. It is in the frontal and supra-orbital region, and is associated with nausea, vertigo, and vomiting of sour, bitter material. It is often attended with constipation and hæmorrhoids in those who are

high livers, and alcoholic subjects. At times there is a sensation as though the head was larger than the body, the mind is confused. The patient cannot think or remember anything.

It is useful in *gastralgia* associated with flatulency, when the pains simulate cramps. They radiate into either hypochondria, or beneath the sternum. It is also useful in sub-acute and chronic *gastritis*, when the region of the stomach is sensitive to pressure. She cannot bear tight clothing. There is pressing pain, as from a load in the stomach; following a meal there is nausea, and he is anxious, debilitated and sick. It is also useful in *atonic dyspepsia*, when there is much flatulent distension of abdomen after eating, with colic and pressure upwards that causes shortness of breath, also pressure downwards, causing a desire for stool. This is often excited by coffee, spirituous liquors, highly seasoned foods, acid eructations and vomiting of sour mucus.

It should be remembered in cases of *jaundice* that have resulted from fits of anger, also in hepatic hyperæmia, when there are sticking pains and soreness in the liver. There is frequently a history of alcoholic excesses or the use of drastic purgatives.

It is beneficial in *constipation* that is dependent upon inactivity and irregularity of the peristaltic action of the intestines, and as a result there is a constant ineffectual urging to stool, but the passage is not complete or satisfactory, and there is a sensation as though a part remained behind.

It is also beneficial in *dysentery*, when the stools are thin, brownish, or consist of blood and mucus. There is severe colic before the stool, but a cessation of all pain and tenesmus following the stool. At times there are associated with the constipation hæmorrhoids which itch and bleed severely. These are associated with the ineffectual urging for stool.

It relieves *paralytic incontinence of urine*, due to paralysis of the muscular wall of the bladder. There are violent straining and ineffectual efforts to pass the urine, with a scanty discharge, also dribbling of the urine in old men from enlarged prostates.

It is the remedy for *sexual excesses*, when there are frequent emissions towards night, with backache and difficult walking; also in *lumbago*, when it is worse at night, when lying in bed he cannot turn over without sitting up.

It is indicated in *chills and fever*, when the chill begins in the extremities. There is gaping and yawning, with blueness of the nails. There is thirst with the chill, which passes if the patient vomits. There are indications of *rheumatism* of the joints and muscles. The pains are worse towards morning and the general symptoms of the remedy are present.

It is useful during early stages of cold in the head, when it is brought on by exposure to damp, cold weather. There is a stuffed feeling of the nose, with sneezing. There is a discharge from the nose during the day, but it is closed at night. There is dullness and oppression of the frontal region, and all symptoms are worse in a warm room and better in the open air.

Compare.—*Lycopodium*, *Bryonia alba*, *Graphites*, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

NYCTANTHES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Jasminaceæ. *Common Name*, Arbor tristis, Night-jasmine of India. *Habitat*, central India. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from 3x up.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an expectorant, bitter tonic, febrifuge and purgative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *remittent*, *intermittent* and *bilious fevers*, also rheumatism, sciatica, and *constipation*.

It is indicated in *remittent* and *bilious fevers*, when the liver and spleen are enlarged and tender. The bowels are constipated. The urine is scanty and high colored. Frequently there is vomiting of bilious material, which is worse after drinking water. The fever may be of the remittent or intermittent type.

Compare.—*Eupatorium perfoliatum*, *Arsenicum album*.

NYMPHÆA ODORATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Nymphæaceæ. *Common Name*, White pond lily. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ j-xxx. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal fever*. There is a feeling of dullness, with headache through the temples, with severe coryza. The throat is sore and deglutition is painful. The bowels are relaxed, and there is pain in the back and limbs.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Sabadilla*, *Euphrasia*.

OCIMUM CANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiateæ. *Common Names*, Alfavaca, Hoary Basil. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *uric acid diathesis*, when the urine is thick, and there is a brick-dust or yellow sediment. There may be a renal colic. The pain is upon the right side. In some cases the urine contains pus and blood.

It is also of service when there is *glandular swelling* with these renal symptoms.

Compare.—*Berberis vulgaris*, *Lycopodium*, *Parcira brava*.

CENANTHE CROCATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Water dropwort. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ j-ij. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces vertigo, weakness, delirium and convulsions, which may be general or local, and insensibility.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *convulsions* that are epileptiform in character, and in *epilepsy*. The face is swollen, livid, or pale; the eyes are fixed, the pupils dilated, and there is frothing at the mouth, oppressed breathing and coldness of the extremities. The pulse is weak. The spasms are first tonic, then clonic in character. The respirations are heavy, spasmodic and stertorous. The attacks are usually worse during menstruation and pregnancy.

It is also of service in cases of *leprosy* and *ichthyosis*; also where there are red spots on the face, and a pain that commences in the small of the back and extends to the sciatic and crural nerves.

Compare.—*Hydrocyanic acid*.

CENOTHERA BIENNIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Onagraceæ. *Common Name*, Evening primrose. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 15 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa*. The summer diarrhœa of children, with exhaustion, and the chronic diarrhœa of thin, emaciated subjects; also in diarrhœa following confinement, when the subject is pale, emaciated and despondent.

OLEANDER.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Apocynaceæ. *Synonym*, Nerium Oleander. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and Africa. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 3 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *eczema*. There is a violent itching, bleeding, oozing eruption. The skin is very sensitive, the slightest friction causing soreness and chapping. While this condition may appear at any point, it is often at the margin of the hair.

It is also useful in *paralytic conditions*, *hemiplegia*, *paraplegia*, painless paralysis with swelling, burning, and stiffness of the fingers.

Compare.—*Conium maculatum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Lathyrus*.

OLEUM ANIMALE.

Description.—*Common Name*, Animal oil. An oil obtained in the distillation of animal matter. **Preparations.**—A $\frac{1}{10}$ solution of the rectified oil in alcohol; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been of service in *megrin*, *neuralgia* of the *spermatic cord* and in *nervous asthma*.

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cod liver oil. A fixed oil obtained from the fresh liver of the cod fish (*Gadus Morrhua* Linné) or of other species of *Gadus*; *Class* Pisces; *Order*, Teleostia; *Family*, Gadida. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Tincture, $\frac{1}{10}$; triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Oleum Morrhuæ*. **Dosage.**—Of the pure oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *tuberculosis*, when the patient is becoming emaciated. There is a dry, hacking, tickling cough, which is worse at night. There is soreness of the chest, with

sharp, sticking pains through the lungs. Hectic fever and night sweats are present.

It is useful in the *marasmus* of children, who are emaciated, restless and feverish at night.

Compare.—*Iodium, Phosphorus, Tuberculinum.*

OLEUM SANTALI.

Description.—Oil of sandal-wood is a volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album*. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture, $\frac{1}{10}$; triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Oleum Santali. **Dosage.**—Of the pure oil, 5 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gonorrhœa*. The discharge is thick and yellow. There is a swelling of the prepuce. The erections are painful. The urine is passed slowly and causes burning and smarting of the urethra.

It is of service in these cases when the prostate gland is implicated and there is a pain deep in the perineum.

It should be remembered in *bronchitis* when the cough is dry and hacking.

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa, Buchu, Copaiba.*

ONISCUS ASELLUS.

Description.—This little animal, the common wood louse, is of the *Class* Insecta, *Order* Crustaceæ, and *Family* Oniscidæ. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live animals; and dilution. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3 and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is said to be of service in *dropsies, asthma* and *bronchial catarrh*.

ONONIS SPINOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Common Rest-harrow. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia Minor.

Preparations.—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *chronic nephritis* when associated with renal calculus.

ONOSMODIUM VIRGINIANUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Borraginaceæ. *Common Name*, False gromwell. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the root and seed; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *megrin*. There is a dull, heavy pressing, occipito frontal pain, which is worse in the morning upon wakening. It is mostly upon the left side. The headache is often produced by straining or over-using the eyes, which at times feel strained. It is useful in *priapism* with numbness and tingling in the feet and legs, and *psychical impotence*. Sexual neurasthenia.

It is of service in the *female* when the *sexual desire* is completely *lost*, there is aching of the breast and a feeling as though the menses would appear.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Cimicifuga*, *Agnus castus*, *Sabina*.

OPIUM.

Description.—The concrete milky exudation obtained by incising the unripe capsules of the poppy. (*Papaver somniferum*, of the *Natural Order*, Papaveraceæ.) Its principal alkaloids are Morphine and Codeine; an artificial alkaloid derived from these is Apomorphine. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture $\frac{1}{10}$ of the dried gum; triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Opii pulvis*, [*Extractum Opii*, *Opium deoderatum*, *Tinctura Opii* (*Laudanum*)], *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*

(Paregoric), Liquor Morphinæ Sulphatis (Magendie's solution). Dosage.—*Homœo.*, Of the mother tincture, ℥ j-xx. *U. S. P.*, dose of powdered and deodorized Opium, gr. ss-ij, of the extract, gr. ¼-ij; of Laudanum, ℥ v-xxx; of Paregoric, for infant, 5 to 20 drops, and for adult, ʒj-iv; of Magendie's solution (unofficial) ℥ x-lx. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a narcotic, hypnotic, analgesic, antispasmodic and diaphoretic. It arrests all the secretions except the milk and sweat, increasing the latter. The mucous membranes are dryer than normal. There is loss of appetite and the digestion is retarded. The heart's action and the arterial tension are increased, and the cerebral function is active. There is an exhilaration that borders on intoxication, which is followed by a calm. The sleep that follows is disturbed by dreams. This is followed by headaches, exhaustion, constipation and digestive disturbance.

When a toxic dose is taken, the pulse is slow, there is slow and stertorous breathing which becomes feeble and irregular. The face is cyanosed, the reflexes are lost, and coma gradually deepens. The pupils that at first are contracted, dilate as death approaches. Post-mortem shows a wet brain, the lungs congested and the venous trunks engorged.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a *lack of vital reaction* and the well chosen remedy does not have the desired effect. *Diseases that originate in fright.* He is very *sleepy, but cannot sleep.* The face is purplish and swollen. There is *great stupor*, patient complains of nothing and wants nothing. It is useful in *cerebral hæmorrhage* when the pulse is slow, the breathing is stertorous, and there is tetanic rigidity.

It is also useful in *constipation* of children, and corpulent women when the stools are composed of round, hard, black balls, the stool protrudes and recedes. The abdomen is distended and tympanitic. At times the stools are involuntary, especially after a fright. They are black and offensive.

It is of service in *retention of the urine*, when the bladder

is full and distended, following confinement, and in fevers or acute illnesses. Also in *spasms* of children caused by the approach of strangers; from nursing after fright or anger of the mother. Their eyes are half open. There is screaming before and during the spasm.

It should be remembered whenever there is a *heavy, stupid sleep*, with stertorous breathing, the face is red, the eyes are half closed and bloodshot, the skin is covered with hot sweat; also in insomnia when he is sleepy but cannot sleep, sleepiness with acuteness of hearing, a clock striking at a distance is heard distinctly.

It is of benefit in twitching of the muscles with trembling of the head, arms and hands and ptosis when the lids hang down as if paralyzed.

Compare.—*Belladonna, Gelsemium, Nux moschata.*

OPUNTIA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Cactaceæ. Common Name, Prickly pear. Habitat, America. Preparations.*—The mother tincture of the fresh plant in flower, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* with nausea. There is a faint sick feeling in the lower portion of the abdomen with a sensation as though all the intestines had lodged there.

OREODAPHNE CALIFORNICA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Lauracææ. Common Name, California laurel. Habitat, California. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *cervico occipital pain* and *head-ache*. The pain may extend to the scapula. The head feels heavy and there is a desire to keep it moving.

It should also be remembered in *atonic diarrhœa*.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*.

ORIGANUM VULGARE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Wild marjoram. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb, in flower; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *erotomania* and obscure *nervous disorders* of *women* that are dependent upon irritation of the sexual organs.

Compare.—*Platinum, Valeriana, Cantharis*.

ORNITHOGALUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leliaceæ. *Common Name*, Star of Bethlehem. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ v.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in the relief of *inoperable cancer* of the stomach and ulcer of the stomach. The pylorus was the seat of the lesions. But one dose of the tincture was employed.

OSMIUM.

Description.—A metallic element, which is lustrous and blue, white, or grayish to black according to method of reduction. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—3x to 6x triturations, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *coryza*, and *acute laryngitis*. The nose feels full and the parts are sensitive to the air. There is a convulsive cough with hoarseness. The process may extend downward and a broncho-pneumonia may develop. It is useful in *nephritis* with the large white kidney.
Compare.—*Argentum metallicum*, *Selenium*.

OSTRYA VIRGINICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cupuliferæ. *Common Name*, Iron-wood. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of heart-wood; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *anæmia*, from *malaria* with bilious symptoms. There is loss of appetite for breakfast and dinner; a dull *frontal headache* with nausea and great prostration. The tongue is coated yellow.

Compare.—*Natrum muriaticum*.

OVI GALLINÆ PELLICULÆ.

Description.—The membrane inside the shell of a Hen's egg. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture and triturations of the fresh membrane; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a dull heavy aching *pain* in the *region* of the *heart*, which at times extends to the left ovary.

OXALIS ACETOSELLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Geraniaceæ. *Common Name*, Wood-sorrel. *Habitat*, Europe and America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *mental delusions*, that are present when the eyes are shut. The patient is restless and uneasy. It is useful when there is a *sense of fullness* before the meal is begun or completed. The *bowels* are *constipated*. The stool is hard and lumpy and is voided with great straining. It is preceded by a severe colicky pain.

OXYTROPIS LAMBERTI.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Names*, Loco-weed, Crazy-weed. *Habitat*, North America. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh plant without the root; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—From the 3x dilution up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces congestion of the spinal cord and *paralysis*. The *sphincters* are *relaxed* and the stools escape from the rectum. The *gait* is *staggering*, there is *lack of co-ordination*, the reflexes are lost, and the pains come and go quickly.

Compare.—*Lathyrus*.

OZONUM.

Description.—A modified form of oxygen, Nacent oxygen. *Preparations*.—"Distilled water charged with the gas. Dilutions of the preparation called Oxydol."—Clarke's Dictionary of Mat. Med. *Dosage*.—The saturated solution and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *pain* in the *iliosacral* articulation. There is a sensation of tiredness all through the pelvis.

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Peony. *Habitat*, Europe. *Preparations*.—Mother tinc-

ture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of the rectum and anus and in ulcers of the lower portion of the body. It is of service in *fissures* and *ulcers* of the anus and perineum, which are purple in color, are covered with crusts and attended with biting and itching in the anus; each stool is attended and followed with severe pain. It is useful in *hæmorrhoids* when attended with ulceration of the anus and surrounding parts, which are of a purplish color.

Compare.—*Ratanhia*, *Aloc.*

PALLADIUM.

Description.—A metallic element. A white metal when compact, or a gray powder or sponge, according to method of reduction. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The 6x trituration, or higher in dilution.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are inclined to weep. They love approbation, but are easily offended and employ abusive language. It is of service in *headache* when the pain extends across the top of the head from one ear to the other. This is apt to appear the day after an evening entertainment. It is useful in *neuralgia* of the right ovary. There is a sensation of bearing down in the pelvis. The pain is worse while standing and moving, and is better from lying down.

Compare.—*Helonias*, *Lilium tigrinum*.

PANACEA ARVENSIS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Poorman's Mercury. A tree common in Brazil, but not described. Introduced by Dr. Mure, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is sensitiveness over the gastric region with hunger, but an aversion to food.

PANAX.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araliaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Aralia quinquefolia*, Ginseng. *Habitat*, United States, China and Japan. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the freshly dried roots; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in nervous *dyspepsia*, mental and nervous *exhaustion* from overwork. It is of service in *nervous prostration* and *cerebral anæmia*. There is paralytic weakness. It is also useful in intestinal fermentation.

PANCREATINUM.

Description.—An extract obtained from the pancreas, usually that from the hog. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations of the dry Pancreatin; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Pancreatinum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Pancreatin, gr. iij-viij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a combination of several enzymes. It is most potent in an alkaline medium, and as a result should not be administered during the active period of stomachic digestion.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated in *intestinal indigestion* with pain in the intestinal canal, commencing one hour or more after eating. There are eructations of fatty foods, and the passage of fatty undigested food in the stools.

It is useful in *lienteric diarrhœa* and in the diarrhœas of children when the stools contain undigested particles of fat.

PAPAYA VULGARIS.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Carica Papaya, Pawpaw, Papain. The juice from the unripe fruit and other parts of the plant. It comes as a grayish, fine powder, soluble in water, and is marketed under the name of Papoid. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the pure, dried juice, gr. j-v.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a non-toxic vegetable digestive. While its action is greatest in a fluid of an alkaline reaction, yet it acts also in an acid or neutral medium. It emulsifies fats, peptonizes albuminoids and changes starches into maltose. It prevents fermentation and stimulates the digestive ferments of the intestines.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastrodynia* and *enteralgia* following the meal and during the active period of digestion; in *atonic dyspepsia*, and *chlorhydria*. It is also useful in *gastric catarrh*, when it assists in the removal of the discharge by its direct action upon the mucous surfaces.

It is of service in the gastric derangements of pregnancy and in dilatation and cancer of the stomach.

Compare.—*Pepsin, Pancreatin.*

PARAFFINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Paraffin. A solid white diaphanous substance, resembling white wax, procured from petroleum or bituminous shales by distillation. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, the purified paraffin is triturated. *U. S. P.*, Paraffinum. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *uterine affections* when the menses are profuse, and the flow is delayed and abundant. Between the periods there is a milky leucorrhœa. It is also useful

in *constipation*, especially of children. There is a frequent desire for stool without results.

Compare.—*Nux vomica*.

PAREIRA BRAVA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Menispermaceæ. *Common Name*, Pareira. *Habitat*, West Indies and Central America. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a constant *urging to urinate*. There are violent pains in the glans penis, that extend down the thighs during the effort to urinate. The urethra and prostate glands are inflamed. The urine is dark and bloody and is passed only with great effort when upon the hands and knees. The bladder feels as if it were distended. The urine passes in dribbles.

Compare.—*Chimaphila*, *Uva ursi*, *Hydrangea*, *Berberis vulgaris*.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Herb Paris. *Habitat*, Europe. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces irritation of the nervous system.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed when there is *headache* and a sensation as though there was a string pulling the eye to the occiput. There is also a sense of weight and weariness in the neck and across the shoulders.

PARTHENIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 2x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy and its alkaloid is employed in the relief of *malarial fever* in the tropics (Cuba and Panama). It has not only controlled the early attack, but has reduced the enlarged liver and spleen, which are painful to the touch. It has controlled the periodical neuralgia that attends many of these cases after quinine has failed.

It has been employed in the tincture and 6x, also the alkaloid in $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of a grain, administered every hour or two.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Passifloraceæ. *Common Name*, Passion flower. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, from 1 drop to 2 fluid drachms.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a narcotic and anti-spasmodic. In large doses it causes spasm and convulsions in animals.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *insomnia*, which is dependent upon worry, exhaustion, overwork, and *nervous erethism* from any cause; this wakefulness may be observed in infants or the aged. It should not be relied upon when the insomnia is dependent upon pain. It is useful in muscular twitching and nervous excitement of children, when convulsions are threatened. It will often prevent convulsions while the cause is still operative, and during its removal. It should be remembered in *tetanus*, with *opisthotonus*, *trismus*, and the *convulsions* in

children. It is of service in the nervous effects of alcoholism, morphinism and following the acute symptoms of *spinal meningitis*, when he cannot sleep or rest in bed, and yet is too weak to sit up.

Compare.—*Piscidia, Hyoscyamus.*

PENTHORUM SEDOIDES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Crassilaceæ. *Common Name*, Stone-crop. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the incipiency of *coryza*. There is rawness of the nose and throat, with a sensation of fluid in the nose. Later the discharge becomes thick and purulent.

PEPSINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Pepsin. A peculiar organic matter from the glandular layer of fresh stomachs from healthy pigs. It comes in fine white or yellowish amorphous powder, or in thin translucent scales. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Pepsinum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Pepsin, 4 grains.

Physiological Action.—This agent converts nitrogenous foods into peptones and stimulates the gastric glands. It acts best in an acid medium.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is indicated when there are evidences of *imperfect digestion*, with pain in the region of the stomach, as observed in neurasthenia, diseases of the nervous system, acute protracted diseases, surgical diseases, traumatism, gastric cancer and ulcers. It should be remembered in *marasmus* of children who

have been fed on artificial foods. This agent should be employed to partially peptonize the food of such children before it is administered. It is useful in *diarrhœa* of children and adults, dependent upon indigestion of the foods.

Compare.—*Papaya*.

PETIVERIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Phytolacaceæ. *Synonym*, *Petiveria Mappa Graveoleus*. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture from the dried root, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *paralysis* and *paraplegia* and numbness. These conditions are partially relieved by a warm bath. There is a sensation of internal coldness, inside the bones, and of a cold saliva.

PETROLEUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Coal oil, Rock oil. A liquid, combustible hydrocarbon issuing from the earth. The crude Rangoon oil obtained from Italy should be used in *Homœopathy*. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, $\frac{1}{10}$; triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure oil, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces tonic and clonic convulsions, with oppression, giddiness, palpitation of the heart and faintness. It renders the skin unhealthy and produces vesicular, erysipelatous and pustular inflammations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in patients with *catarrhal conditions*, *acid gastritis*, *cutaneous eruptions*. They are relieved by warmth and warm air; those with skin eruptions are much aggravated during cold weather.

It should be remembered in *post-nasal* and *pharyngeal catarrh*, when there is mucus and obstruction in the posterior nares, with eczema and scabs in the nares; there may be much mucus in the larynx, pains and a sensation of burning in the Eustachian tubes when swallowing. In many of these cases there is epistaxis; the nostrils are cracked and ulcerated.

It should be studied in diseases of the stomach and *gastralgia*. The pain comes when the stomach is empty, and there is relief from eating. The pain may be violent and extend up into the chest. It is accompanied by nausea and is relieved by eating.

It is to be thought of in the *nausea* and *vomiting* that attends *pregnancy*, as well as the salivation. At times a sensation of weakness and relaxation in the region of the stomach is complained of; there is a tendency to diarrhoea, and a sensation of chilliness in the abdomen.

It has been employed in *sea-sickness*, and as a prophylactic against it. It should be given hourly for a day or two before going aboard.

It is an important remedy in *eczema* and *herpes*, when they are worse about the ears and occiput and on the hands. The affected part is fiery red, and there is an oozing of fluid from the surface, with intense itching and burning. At times the parts are dry and fissured. The fissures bleed easily, are sore and most painful in damp weather. It has been employed when the hair follicles are inflamed and indurated.

It should be remembered in *fatid sweats* of the *axilla*, and of the *feet*, when the latter are tender and there is a general unhealthy condition of the skin.

It has a reputation in five grain doses of the pure drug in laryngeal *tuberculosis*, especially during the early stages.

Compare.—*Graphites, Sulphur, Phosphorus.*

PETROSELINUM SATIVUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Umbelliferæ. Common Name, Parsley. Habitat, Europe and India.* It contains an oily prin-

ciple called Apiol. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, and emmenagogue. It stimulates the skin, circulation and bronchial mucous membrane. It is a carminative and slightly laxative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is a severe and *sudden urging to urinate*. This is attended with such severe pain that the patient suffers, shivers, and dances about the room. In children the desire comes so suddenly that they jump up and down with pain, and if not attended to at once the urine escapes upon the floor. The desire to urinate may return every half hour. There is an intolerable itching or biting deep in the urethra, which at times feels as though a stick passed into it might give relief. In cases of *gleet* there is often a milky fluid, or mucus, from the urethra; it may occur after indulgence in liquor or spices, when it is attended with severe priapism and chordee. There may be pain in the fossa navicularis and dribbling of the urine after urinating.

Apiol.—This is an active principle of Petroselinum and has been employed in cases of amenorrhœa, menstrual derangements and neuralgic dysmenorrhœa. It is given in five drop doses before the expected menstrual period.

Compare.—*Cantharis*.

PHASEOLUS NANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Dwarf bean. *Habitat*, probably East India. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the bean; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *weak heart*. There is a feeling of impending dissolution. The heart action is irregular, there

is palpitation and general dropsy. The pulse is scarcely perceptible, while the respirations are slow and irregular.

Compare.—*Digitalis, Cratægus.*

PELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Umbelliferae. Common Name, Water fennel. Habitat, Asia. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh seeds; and dilutions. *Dosage.*—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in persons of a feeble, irritable, lymphatic constitution, with weak and defective reaction, who suffer from a *chronic bronchial catarrh*, with more or less profuse expectoration. The cough returns and increases during the cold season of the year, and only abates upon the return of warm weather. It is continuous for an hour or more early in the morning, and is accompanied by dyspnœa and prostration. The cough at night is not relieved by sitting up. The secondary changes, as emphysema and dilatation of the right heart, have often taken place. There are coarse rales; the respirations are short; cough continues at times, day and night; there being great thirst, with loss of appetite and sleeplessness. It should be studied during the last stage of pulmonary tuberculosis, when the expectoration is very offensive.

It is also of service in *neuralgic headaches*, the pain involving the nerves going to the eyes. The pains are worse on attempting to use the eyes. Bright lights cannot be borne. It should be remembered in *mastodynia*, when the pain is in the milk ducts and is worse between periods of nursing.

PHLORIZIN.

Description.—*Common Name, Phloridzin.* A bitter, crystalline principle found in the bark, and more abundantly in the bark of the root, of the apple, pear, cherry and plum trees. *Preparations.*—Triturations, and dilutions. *Dosage.*—Of the pure glucosid, gr. ij-x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent causes sugar to appear in the urine and has been employed in the relief of *diabetes mellitus*.

PHOSPHORUS.

Description.—A non-metallic element obtained from bones or Calcium phosphate. It comes in white, waxy cylinders.

Preparations.—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture (saturated solution) $\frac{1}{4000}$; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Phosphorus. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, $\frac{1}{200}$ – $\frac{1}{60}$ grain. Of the mother tincture, ℥ j–x. *Homæo.*, 3x to 12x.

Physiological Action.—In small doses it exercises a stimulating effect upon the brain, stomach, genital organs, circulation, and the growth of bone. It causes fevers, and produces necrosis of the maxillary and nasal bones. In toxic doses it produces vomiting and purging, acute hæmorrhages, and fatty degeneration of the heart, arteries, stomach and liver, accompanied with jaundice and a condition similar to acute yellow atrophy. The glandular, epithelial and muscular protoplasm undergoes fatty degeneration. The alkalinity of the blood is increased and the amount of urea excreted is diminished.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in tall, slender people, with fair skin, blonde or red hair; those who have sensitive natures and lively perception; young people who grow too rapidly, are inclined to stoop, and suffer from chlorosis and anæmia. There is great weakness of the whole body, especially of the legs, and arms, which are so weak they can scarcely walk or raise the hands. They are sensitive to cold air and take cold easily. There are caries of the nasal bones, with stoppage of the nose, hæmorrhage and nasal polypi.

It is of service in *brain fag* and *softening of the brain*. The patient feels tired and dreads mental exertion. There is a sensation of coldness in the head. He answers questions slowly, and there is a mental fatigue and apathy.

It is useful in *cataracts*, early in the disease, when the letters appear red; also in degeneration or atrophy of the optic nerve; objects have a cloudiness about them. There is a halo around the light, a red appearance of objects, flashes of light. It is also of service in retinal apoplexy.

It should be remembered in *gastric neurosis*; as soon as the cold water becomes warm in the stomach it is thrown up. The food regurgitates back into the mouth as soon as it is eaten. There is a sensation of great weakness and emptiness in the abdomen. Also in *dyspepsia*, when there is excessive flatulence, the tongue is white, and the patient is hungry, especially at night, and longs for cold things, which bring relief till they become warm, when they are vomited. It should be remembered in *hæmatemesis*, when it is temporarily relieved by drinking cold water.

It is of benefit in *acute yellow atrophy*, *acute hepatitis*, and *fatty degeneration*, and *cirrhosis*; also in *diarrhœa*, when the passage is painless and involuntarily pours away as if "from a hydrant." There is great exhaustion and prostration. When constipation is present the stools are long and slender, like a dog's, and are voided with much straining.

It relieves *nephritis*, when there is a profuse discharge of bloody urine which contains many granular casts.

It is of service in *laryngitis*, when there is hoarseness and aphonia, with great sensitiveness of the larynx. The voice is hoarse and there is a distressing cough upon attempting to talk. The cough is dry, and is caused by an irritation and tickling, which is referred to the trachea. There is capillary bronchitis, when the cough is dry, hard and exhausting. It is worse in the evening, and on coming from a warm room into the cold air. There is great pain and distress under the sternum.

It should be studied in *pneumonia* during the stage of hepatization. The consolidation is not marked. There is but little pain, but there is a large quantity of mucous secretion. The fever is not high. The expectoration is muco-purulent or rusty, and there is a tendency for the case to assume the typhoid type.

It should be borne in mind in incipient as well as the more advanced cases of *phthisis*. The cough is dry and hacking, with burning and tickling of the air passages. There are frequent hæmorrhages from the lungs. The patient is emaciated, sensitive to sudden changes of the weather, and takes cold easily. The general indications of the remedy are present.

It is of assistance in low adynamic types of *fevers*; there is but little or no thirst. The perspiration is copious and exhausting, especially at night. The symptoms are worse from 4 to 5 p. m.

It relieves *spinal irritation*, when the spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ between the scapulæ are sensitive to pressure. This sensitiveness extends to the muscles of the back, and there are burning pains in the small of the back.

Compare.—*Sulphur, Ferrum phosphoricum, Chininum, Calcareo carbonica.*

PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Leguminosæ. Common Name, Calabar bean. Habitat, Africa.* Its active principle is Physostigmine (Eserine). **Preparations.**—*Homæo.,* Mother tincture of the bean; and dilutions. *U. S. P.,* Physostigma, Extractum Physostigmatis, Tinctura Physostigmatis. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture ($\frac{1}{10}$), ℥ j-xv; of the extract, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$; of the Physostigminæ Sulphas, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a sensation of burning of the stomach, with nausea, vomiting and purging. The secretions of the alimentary canal are all increased, as well as the intestinal peristalsis. There is a general exhaustion, muscular relaxation, and a cold, palid skin, with vertigo, paralysis and tetanic convulsions. The heart's action becomes weaker and its contractions irregular, finally ceasing. The blood contains an excess of carbonic acid gas.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in spinal and nervous *irritation*. There is great prostration of the muscular system and tender-

ness of the spine. It has also been employed in *general paralysis of the insane* and *progressive muscular atrophy*; also in *tetanus* of traumatic or idiopathic origin, when the slightest draught of air renews the spasm.

It is claimed to relieve *acquired myopia*, the result of ciliary spasm; also night blindness, with twitching of the ocular muscles and contraction of the pupils.

Compare.—*Conium, Curare, Muscarin, Gelsemium.*

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Phytolaccaceæ. *Common Name*, Poke. *Habitat*, North America. *Preparations*.—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Phytolacca, Fluidextractum Phytolacæ. *Dosage*.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emetic and purgative. It produces irritation and inflammation of the serous, fibrinous and mucous tissue, skin and periosteum. In the glandular tissue there is a tendency to ulceration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sub-acute and chronic *rheumatism*, located in the periosteum and fibrous tissue of the neck and back, or he feels sore all over from head to foot. The muscles are sore and stiff. Rheumatic pains in the lower extremities, with nightly bone pains. The patient is worse at night and during damp weather, and, while he is restless and desires to move, motion aggravates. It is useful in *tonsillitis* and *diphtheria*. The throat is covered with a dark colored membrane, and feels as though a ball of fire had lodged there. The breath is offensive. The glands of the parts are enlarged. The fever is high, and there are aching pains in the back and legs, and he feels as though he were pounded all over. There is great prostration and a pain shoots from the throat into the ears on swallowing. It is also useful in *pharyngitis*, when the

parts are of a dark red color. The uvula is large and almost translucent.

It is of service in *inflammation of the breasts*, when the glands are hard and painful. The pains shoot all over the body when the child nurses. It is also of service in the hard painful nodosities that appear independent of lactation, when it should be applied locally and taken internally. It should be remembered during dentition, when the child bites the teeth together. It is employed in syphilis during secondary stages.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Mercurius*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Arum triphyllum*.

PICHI.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Synonym*, *Fabiana imbricata*. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Fluid-extract. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in cases of *uric acid diathesis*, and *uricacidæmia*, when the bladder is greatly irritated from the presence of a urinary calculi. There is *inflammation* of the whole urinary tract. The urine contains pus, and is excoriating. There is a desire to pass it frequently, which is attended with burning pains. The tenesmus following urination is agonizing at times. It is also of service when these symptoms arise as the result of *gonorrhœa*, *prostatitis*, or *cystitis*. It relieves the suffering in cases of concentric hypertrophy of the bladder.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Name*, Scotch pine. *Habitat*, Siberia and Manchuria. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh shoots; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *scrofulous* and *rachitic* children, whose ankles are weak and who are *late in learning to walk*. The lower extremities are emaciated.

It should be remembered when there is a sensation of violent *boring, burning pains* in the region of the *kidneys* that extend along the ureters. The urine is increased in quantity, has a strong odor, and there are severe, burning pains upon urinating. There are *gouty* and *arthritic pains* in the extremities, and a sensation as though the parts would give out.

There is itching of the whole body, but especially about the joints and abdomen.

Compare.—*Terebinthina, Benzoic acid.*

PIPERAZINUM.

Description.—*Common Name,* Piperazin. A white crystalline powder formed by the action of Ammonia upon Ethylene Bromide or Chloride. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. v-xv.

Physiological Action.—This agent is non-toxic and non-irritating to the mucous membranes with which it comes in contact. It has but little or no effect upon the digestive, circulatory or respiratory systems. It passes rapidly through the system and within two hours is detected in the urine in a state of combination with uric acid. Full doses induce nausea, loss of muscular power and irregular respiration in the lower animals. In man in full doses (grs. xxxvii) it has produced severe headache, tremor, convulsions, and clonic spasms. Under its influence there is an enormous increase in the amount of urica and a like decrease in the amount of uric acid eliminated. It is said to have twelve times the power of carbonate of lithia in its solvent effect upon uric acid.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is a persistent excess of *uric acid* and *urates* in the urine. There is a constant

backache, the skin is dry, the urine scanty and contains a brick-dust sediment. It should be remembered in cases of chronic *rheumatic arthritis*, *gout* and acute *rheumatism*; when there is an excessive formation of uric acid.

It is also found to be of service in cases of constant sickening pain in the back.

Compare.—*Lithia*, *Berberis vulgaris*.

PIPER METHYSTICUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Piperaceæ. *Common Name*, Kava-kava. *Habitat*, South Sea Islands. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an anæsthesia, is a sudorific, diminishes and abolishes reflex action. It depresses the respirations and produces irritation of the genito-urinary organs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sub-acute *gonorrhœa*, and *gleet*; also *cystitis* and *catarrh of the bladder*. In these cases twenty drops should be given in a glass of water four times a day. It is of service in nocturnal enuresis of the aged, the feeble, and in children, dependent upon muscular weakness.

It is useful in *nephritis* with dropsy. The urine is loaded with albumen and contains many casts; the heart is feeble and irregular. It has been recommended in *leprosy*. The skin is covered with scales, which, when they drop off, leave white spots that may ulcerate.

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa*, *Copaiba*.

PIPER NIGRUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Piperaceæ. *Common Name*, Black pepper. *Habitat*, East and West Indies. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the unripe, dried berries; and

dilutions. *U. S. F.*, Piper. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 15 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild stimulant, and emmenagogue.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in malarial regions as a stimulant to overcome the depression that attends the *malarial paroxysm*. It is indicated in nausea and vomiting when the latter is attended with extreme exertion as though everything would be brought up. There is continuous thirst. It is of service in *bleorrhœa*, when the discharge is greenish and offensive. There is inflammation of the *penis* with priapism and burning pains in the organ. It should be remembered when there is soreness of the chest, and at each coughing spell it appears that the part will be torn.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Jamaica Dogwood. *Habitat*, West Indies. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried bark of the root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent induces sleep, and lessens sensation and increases the saliva and perspiration. In toxic doses it causes dyspnœa, reduces the reflexes and induces convulsions, paralysis and death.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *insomnia* that is dependent upon nervous excitement, mental worry or anxiety, in elderly patients, neurasthenics, and children. It is useful in the relief of pain, as that of dysmenorrhœa and ovarian neuralgia and congestion and uterine displacement.

It should be remembered in the *night cough* of *pulmonary tuberculosis*; in the spasmodic cough as *whooping cough*, and the irritating persistent cough of bronchitis.

It has been employed *during labor*, when the pains are erratic and disturb the patient. It does not cause any dryness of the mucous membranes nor does it induce constipation.

Compare.—*Viburnum opulus*, *Kali phosphoricum*.

PIX LIQUIDA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Tar. "An empyreumatic oleoresin obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of *Pinus palustris*, and other species of *Pinus*." It is a viscid, blackish-brown substance. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture. *U. S. P.*, Pix Liquida. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *skin diseases*, when the eruption is scaly, and is attended with intolerable itching. The eruption is most pronounced upon the back of the hands. It is useful in chronic *bronchitis*, with rales through the lungs and a muco-purulent sputum of an offensive odor and taste. There is a painful spot where the third left costal cartilage joins the sternum.

Compare.—*Kreosote*, *Graphites*.

PLANTAGO MAJOR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Plantaginaceæ. *Common Name*, Plantain. *Habitat*, Europe and North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuralgic toothache*. The pains shoot through the face and are violent in decayed teeth. The pain is better while the patient is eating and is worse from cold air. It is of service in neuralgic earache, with sticking pains in the ears. The pain goes from one ear through to the other.

It is employed in *nocturnal enuresis*. The urine is profuse and colorless. It should be applied locally, and administered internally in earache and toothache.

PLATINUM.

Description.—A metallic element. It comes in masses resembling silver or in a gray or black powder according to the mode of its reduction. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces nervous depression with a tendency to torpor and paralysis. The mind is deranged and has a distorted superiority over those associated with her. The menses are premature and profuse, with spasmodic and neuralgic conditions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are proud, arrogant and egotistical. Everything appears inferior to her, both mentally and physically. The patient has dark hair, rigid fibre, and is thin and spare. It should be studied when the above mental condition is present and the menses appear too early, are profuse, dark and clotted and are accompanied by bearing down pains. The ovaries are sensitive and have a burning pain in them. Also in *nymphomania*, *vaginismus*, and *pruritus vulvæ*.

It is of service in *constipation*. There is an inertia of the bowels with frequent unsuccessful attempts to stool, which are like putty and adhere to the anus. It is also of service in the constipation of emigrants and travelers.

Compare.—*Valeriana*, *Sepia*, *Stannum*.

PLUMBUM IODATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Iodide of Lead. A heavy, bright-yellow powder, without odor or taste. **Preparations.**—

Homæo., Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Plumbi Iodidum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *arterio-sclerosis*, *pellagra*, *paralysis* and atrophies when dependent upon degeneration of the spinal cord.

It is also useful in *induration of the mammary glands*. They are sore, painful, and greatly indurated. The skin is dry.

Compare.—*Conium maculatum*, *Phytolacca*, *Argentum nitricum*.

PLUMBUM METALLICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Lead. A metallic element of a brilliant bluish-gray color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces loss of appetite, emaciation, pallor, constipation, slowing of the heart's action and enteralgia. The function of both the sensory and motor nerves, but especially the latter, is interfered with and wrist drop, often bilateral from paralysis of the extensor muscles of the forearm, is observed. A blue or slate colored line appears at the edge of the gums, due to a deposit of sulphide of lead, which is the result of the sulphuretted hydrogen, which is developed in the tartar of the teeth, uniting with the lead. Colicky, sharp abdominal pains, chiefly in the umbilical region, with retraction of the abdominal muscles, and cramps and paralysis of the calves of the legs, may be present. The calibre of the smaller blood vessels is contracted and delirium, coma, and convulsions result. Albuminuria, cirrhosis and contraction of the kidneys with diminished excretion of uric acid are present and amblyopia and amaurosis may be present. Multiple neuritis, anterior poliomyelitis and atrophy of the nerve-trunk, with resulting muscular wasting and loss of power, gradually

appear. Gout has been observed in acute cases, while miscarriage is liable to take place.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated, there are indications of *interstitial inflammations* and *hyperplasia* of the connective tissue with colic, violent contractions of the abdominal walls and intestines and obstinate constipation. The patient often presents a complexion that is waxy, pallid, greasy and shining. They often complain of everything tasting sweet.

It is of service in *abdominal colic*, when the pains are gripping in character and there are retractions of the abdominal muscles, especially in the umbilical region, the abdominal walls feel as if adherent to the spine. Accompanying this there is apt to be extreme distention of the transverse colon, obstruction of the bowels and vomiting even of faecal material. The faeces consist of round, hard, black balls, that are passed with difficulty.

It is indicated in *constipation*, when the stools are dark, scanty and small, hard balls. There is difficulty in the passage of the stool. In some of these cases there is periodic vomiting of food; at times there is faecal vomiting.

It is of service in *interstitial nephritis*. The urine is dark brown, contains albumen and red blood corpuscles. The patient complains of a loss of appetite and strength, headache and constipation, and a sensation of numbness of the extremities. The blood shows a condition of anæmia, the urea is lessened and symptoms of uræmia may be present.

It should be studied in *paralysis* of the *extensor muscles* of the forearm "wrist drop," which usually extends to other groups and is attended with severe pains.

It has benefited many cases of *progressive muscular atrophy*, locomotor ataxia and *infantile paralysis*. Also in rapid and excessive emaciation following the paralysis.

Compare.—*Alumina, Opium, Mercurius.*

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order.* Berberidaceæ. *Common Names.* May apple, Mandrake. *Habitat.* United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh roots; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Podophyllum, Extractum Podophylli, Fluidextractum Podophylli, Resino Podophylli. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ʒ i to ʒss; of the extract, gr. v-x; of the fluidextract, ℥ j-xxx; of the resin gr. ʒ to j. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent, known as the vegetable calomel, when applied to ulcers and raw surfaces, produces its purgative effects. It is a gastro-intestinal irritant, often excites nausea, produces salivation, increases the intestinal secretions and the flow of bile. There is pronounced intestinal peristalsis, with griping pains, and in a few hours a complete evacuation of the bowels. The stools are copious, watery and contain much bile.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastro-enteritis*, when the whole intestinal tract, the duodenum and rectum are chiefly affected. The rectum is often prolapsed even before the stool appears. There is tenderness along the line of the colon, as if it were ulcerated. The liver is congested and sensitive. There is vomiting and the stools contain bile.

It should be remembered in *morning diarrhœa*. The stools are watery, of a yellow color like pea soup, pour out as water from a hydrant. They are preceded by gagging and vomiting, and are followed by a sensation of weakness in the abdomen and rectum. There may be a normal stool later in the day.

It should be studied in chronic *congestion* of the *liver*, and *cirrhosis*. There is a degree of jaundice and the whole hepatic area is sensitive, and there is a feeling of fulness and pain complained of and a morning diarrhœa is usual at times.

It should be remembered in the *diarrhœas* that attend *dentition*. The stools are greenish and watery. There is rolling of

the head, which is hot, grinding of the teeth, whining and moaning during sleep and often prolapsus of the rectum, before or during stools and a condition of hydrocephalus is not uncommon. The breath is offensive, the tongue is coated white.

It is of service in certain cases of *jaundice*, when there is constipation, the stools are hard, dry and clay colored, and the patient complains of a sensation of fulness, soreness and pain in the region of the liver.

Compare.—*Aloe, Chelidonium, Mercurius, Sulphur.*

POLYGONUM AVICULARE.

Description.—*Natural Order, Polygonaceæ. Common Name, Door-weed. Habitat, North America, Asia and Europe. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions 3x and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in phthisis and malarial fevers.

POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Polygonaceæ. Common Name, Water smartweed. Habitat, United States. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *amenorrhœa* of young girls, when there are aching pains in the hips and loins and a sensation of weight and tension within the loins. It is also of service in rectal diseases.

* **Compare.**—*Caulophyllum, Pulsatilla, Seneca.*

POLYMNIA UVEDALIA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Compositæ. Common Name, Bearsfoot. Habitat, United States. Preparations.*—Mother

tinure of the entire fresh plant in flower; and dilutions.
Dosage.—The mother tincture may be given up to 50 minims.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in splenic and hepatic enlargement. There is a sensation of burning in the region of the spleen, liver and stomach. The parts supplied by the cœliac axis are congested and their function is impaired.

In the splenic enlargement due to malaria, known as "ague-cake," it is frequently of the greatest service in reducing the size of the organ, when it should be given internally and applied locally in the form of an ointment.

It has also been employed in uterine enlargement both locally and internally.

Compare.—*Ceanothus Americanus*.

POLYPORUS PINICOLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Fungi. *Common Name*, Pine Agaric. *Habitat*, Europe and North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh fungi; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in both the quotidian and tertian types of *intermittent fever*. There is aching in all the large joints and a weak "all-gone" feeling in the epigastrium. There are dragging pains in the hepatic region, with constant nausea. The bowels may be constipated, or the stools consist of black fecal matter, passage being followed by great faintness. It is also of service in *phthisis* when it is attended with copious night sweats and a watery diarrhœa.

POPULUS CANDICANS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Salicacææ. *Common Name*, Balm of Gilead. *Habitat*, abounds in Europe, but origin not

known. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the resinous buds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in acute *colds* when there is a deep, hoarse voice, or aphonia; also in anæsthesia of the surface of the body, with thickening of the finger ends, which are horny and insensible.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Salicaceæ. *Common Names*, Aspen, American Poplar. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh inner bark and leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urethritis* when micturition is painful and scalding during pregnancy. It is also useful in *catarrh* of the *bladder* when the urine contains much mucus and pus. There is severe tenesmus, and vesical irritation following laparotomy or ovariectomy.

Compare.—*Cornus flor.*, *Nux vomica*, *Chimaphila umbellata*.

POTHOS FŒTIDA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Araceæ. *Common Name*, Skunk cabbage. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *asthma* and respiratory troubles that are precipitated by the inhalation of dust. The distress is relieved by stool. It is of service in hysteria, characterized by distention of the abdomen.

PRIMULA OBCONICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Primulacæ. *Common Name*, Primrose. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homæo.*, 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent produces eruptions on the skin, moist eczema, erythema vesicles and small bullæ.

It has been employed in *eczema, chapped hands, itching affections* of the skin. There is also pain in the liver and spleen.

PRIMULA VERIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Primulacæ. *Common Name*, Primrose. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cerebral congestion*, with buzzing in the ears, vertigo when turning around, and a sensation of a band about the head. It is also of service in *rheumatic and gouty pains*.

PRUNUS SPINOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosacæ. *Common Name*, Blackthorn. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flower-buds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *ciliary neuralgia, iridochoroiditis* and *irido-cyclitis*. There are severe pains in the eyeball, especially the right, with shooting pains from the eye to the

occiput. It is also of service in *neuralgic dysuria* when there is desire to urinate that is imperative. The urine appears to pass to the glands and is then returned, causing severe pain.

Compare.—*Laurocerasus*, *Prunus padus*.

PSORINUM.

Description.—The nosode of Psora, the product of "Psora sicca." The sero-purulent matter of a scabies vesicle. Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. Dosage.—Dilutions from the 30th to the 200th, at infrequent intervals.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there are evidences of an *underlying dyscrasia* and in *chronic cases* where the well selected remedy fails to relieve, or its action is of but short duration. It assists in the lack of reaction that follows acute disease, also great weakness and debility, from loss of animal fluids. There may not be any organic lesion or apparent cause.

It is of service when the perspiration, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, menses and exhalations from the body are offensive and have a catarrh-like odor. The patients are so extremely sensitive to cold air or changes of weather that they wear heavy clothing in hot weather. It is useful in *headache* when the patient feels unusually well the day before an attack. The headache is preceded by flickering before the eyes, and dimness of vision. He is hungry during the headache and is relieved while eating.

It should be remembered in *eczema* and scaly and moist eruption of the scalp. There is great fœtor and offensive discharge from the parts. It is also useful in *acne* when the well selected remedy fails to act.

Compare.—*Sulphur*.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rutaceæ. *Common Name*, Waier ash. *Habitat*, North America. Preparations.—Mother

tincture of the fresh root-bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the liver, stomach and lungs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diseases of the liver*; there is aching pain from the forehead to the root of the nose. The tongue is coated yellow, or brownish-yellow. There is an atonic state of the stomach, and a sensation of weight and fullness, with eructations, nausea, and vomiting. The parts are sensitive to pressure. There is relief from lying upon the right side, and aggravation from lying upon the left side.

Compare.—*Mercurius, Chelidonium majus, Nux vomica.*

PULEX IRRITANS.

Description.—The common flea. An insect of the *Family Pulicidæ*. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the insect; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed when there is *frequent desire to urinate*. The urine is foul. It is also of service in delayed *menstruation*, with burning in the vagina and an increased flow of saliva during the menses. Between the periods there is a profuse *leucorrhœa* and backache.

PULSATILLA NIGRICANS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Ranunculaceæ. Common Name, Pulsatilla. Habitat, Europe and Asia. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo., 3x to 12x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diuretic, diaphoretic and emmenagogue. When the oil is applied to the skin it is an active irritant, producing a tingling and burning sensa-

tion, with vesicles and pustules of the part to which it is applied. The application of the bruised root has been known to produce gangrene. When taken internally it produces tingling and burning of the tongue, which is soon followed by numbness. Toxic doses produce nausea and vomiting with a slimy diarrhoea and bloody urine. The mucous and synovial membranes are inflamed. The myocardium is weakened and there is cedema of the lungs and hyperæmia of the cerebral and spinal membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are indecisive and slow. They have light hair and pale eyes, and are easily moved to tears or laughter. They cry while outlining their case. They are mild, gentle and timid. Their condition is always changing, no two attacks alike. They are seldom thirsty. There is relief from motion and in the open air and aggravation after eating, during rest, in the evening and while in a close, warm room. All the discharges are bland and yellow or greenish. There is sluggish circulation and the patient is constantly chilly. The pains are accompanied by chilliness and are constantly changing their position, flying from one part to another, at one moment they are intense, the next they are mild.

It is of service in *headache*. This is chiefly in the forehead or supraorbital region and in the temples. The pain is heavy and bursting and throbbing in character. It is often from over-eating. There is a bad taste in the mouth. It is aggravated by mental exertion, stooping, during the evening while in a close room. It is useful in gastric derangements, the result of rich fat foods or ice cream. There is sour, bitter vomiting and eructation; also in dyspepsia when there is a sensation as though one had eaten too much. The food rises into the mouth. The digestion is slow. There is a sensation as of a stone in the epigastrium. The patient is chilly, has no thirst, but has a constant feeling of nausea. The tongue is coated white. At times the indigestion gives way to neuralgia of the stomach with flatulency, that moves from one point to another.

It is needed in *diarrhœa* which is worse at night. The stools consist of mucus or mucus and blood; no two stools are alike. They are green, bilious, watery, and are brought on by eating rich foods, fats, fruits or ice cream.

It is the first remedy in *orchitis*, when the testicles and spermatic cord are greatly swollen and extremely painful to the touch, caused by cold, but especially from suppressed gonorrhœa.

It should be remembered in delayed and scanty *menstruation*. The patient is constantly chilly. There is bearing down pressure in the abdomen and sacral region, with faintness at the stomach; she is worse in a warm room and better in the open air. In *dysmenorrhœa*, when the pains are violent and cause her to toss in all directions. The blood is thick and black or pale and watery, she feels better in cool air. Also *amenorrhœa* in those who are pale, anæmic and chilly, of a tearful, yielding disposition and in labor when there are suffocating spells, must have the windows open. It is said to regulate the position of the child in utero by its action upon the uterine tissue and contraction.

It frequently relieves a thick, white albuminous leucorrhœa in young, tearful females.

It is our first remedy in sub-acute *bronchitis*, when the cough is loose and there is a copious expectoration of a mucopurulent character during the day, but it is tight at night. The patient is anæmic, has nocturnal paroxysms of dyspnœa, and is worse in a close, warm room.

It is often indicated in *phlebitis* following Aconite, when the limbs are pale, white in color and swollen, the veins are hard and knotty and intensely painful to the touch, while motion is impossible; also in varicose veins when they are tender and painful.

It is useful in *rheumatism*, when the pains shift rapidly from one part to another. There is but little swelling or redness. The part is cold and function of the part is impaired.

It is of use in catarrhal inflammation of the eyes and mucous surfaces, when the discharge is profuse and bloody.

and becomes purulent early and the general characteristics of the remedy are present.

Compare.—*Antimonium crudum*, *Caulophyllum*, *Chamomilla*, *Cyclamen*, *Hamamelis*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

PULSATILLA NUTTALLIANA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, American Pulsatilla. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

The symptoms of this remedy are similar to the foreign variety.

PYROGENIUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sepsin. A product of the decomposition of chopped lean beef in water; it is allowed to stand in the sun for two or three weeks. **Preparations.**—Dilutions made direct from the sepsin. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, from the 6th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *typhoid* and *septic conditions* of all forms, as observed in *septicæmia*, *ptomaine* and *severe gas poisoning*, when the well selected remedy fails to relieve. The patient is restless and must move constantly to relieve the soreness of the parts.

It is indicated in cases of *diarrhœa*, when the stools are very offensive, and of a brown or black color. They are painless and frequently involuntary.

It should be studied in *septic conditions* following *abortions* and *confinements*, when the lochia is thin, acrid, and very fœtid, or suppressed. The pulse is rapid. Remember it in those cases that *have not reacted* since an attack of *septic fever*.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Acidum carbolicum*, *Secale cornutum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Echinacea angustifolia*.

QUASSIA AMARA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Simarubaceæ. *Common Name*, Bitter-wood. *Habitat*, Surinam. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried wood; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Quassia (the *Quassia excelsa* is used). **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

The wood is bitter and yields properties best into a cold, distilled water. It has long been employed in the form of an infusion as a bitter tonic and as a *clyster* for clearing the rectum of *pin worms*.

It is indicated in *atonic dyspepsia*, when there is an *excessive fermentation* and *acidity* with *gastralgia* and regurgitation of the food. The patient is greatly prostrated, yawns and stretches and complains of a sensation of coldness of the extremities and internally.

Compare.—*Carbo vegetabilis*, *Hydrastis Canadensis*.

QUERCUS GLANDIUM SPIRITUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cupuliferæ. *Synonyms*, Spiritus Glandium Quercus, English oak. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Spirit distilled from the tincture of the acorns. **Dosage.**—Of the Spiritus, 5 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in chronic affections of the spleen, *splenic dropsy*, also for the bad effects of *chronic alcoholism* when the spleen and liver are enlarged, the breath is foul, eyes yellow, there is evidence of *gout*, and marked giddiness.

QUILLAIA SAPONARIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Soapbark. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dry bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*,

Quillaia. Tincture Quillaie. Dosage.—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in acute *nasal catarrhs* with sneezing and sore throat. It should be employed at the beginning of the attack, when it frequently checks it.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Allium cepa*, *Kali hydroiodicum*.

RADIUM.

Description.—Radium is an elemental substance, possessing remarkable chemical and physical properties, discovered in pitchblende, a complex uranium ore, by Professor and Madame Curie.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in the relief of malignant growths and non-malignant conditions. Internally it is employed as a radio-active water and in potentized form.

It is an important remedy in the relief of arthritis, both acute and chronic, when focal lesions can be discovered as a cause. The pain is severe in the various joints. Any or all the joints may be involved.

The pains are severe, sharp and darting in character, there may be cracking about the joints. The parts may have a sensation as though they were hard and brittle and would break if moved.

It should be remembered in myalgia, muscular rheumatism, lumbago. There is severe pain between the shoulders and in the lumbo-sacral region, where the parts are sensitive to the touch, and the pain is severe.

It should be compared in sciatica and neuritis. When of inflammatory character, there are frequently symptoms of gout present.

It has a decided action on the blood, increasing the red blood cells and reducing the white blood count. There is present the weakness and exhaustion that is characteristic of the anæmic condition.

In common with Uranium nitrate, this remedy has relieved glycosuria, and has modified diabetes mellitus. The urine is extremely acid and there are severe pains in various parts of the body.

Compare.—*Uranium, Thorium.*

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Names*, Crowfoot, Buttercup. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 drop well diluted. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent, when applied locally, is a powerful rubefacient and epigastric; internally it acts upon the muscular and fibrinous tissue, producing a condition simulating pleurisy and intercostal rheumatism.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *pleurodynia*, where there are burning, stitching pains in the chest, with short and oppressive breathing. The pains come in paroxysms, and are excited by atmospheric changes.

It is of service in *pleurisy* that is dependent upon a sudden exposure to cold while overheated.

It should be remembered in cases of *herpes zoster* that are preceded or followed by intercostal neuralgia; there is burning of the vesicles, which may present a bluish or black appearance.

It also has a reputation of relieving the bad effects of *alcoholic beverages*, spasmodic hiccough, and delirium tremens, in which it calms the maniacal attacks.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba, Asclepias tuberosa.*

RANUNCULUS SCELERATUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name*, Celery-leaved crowfoot. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and

the United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops, well diluted. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *skin diseases* that are characterized by vesicular eruptions with an acrid exudation that renders the surrounding parts sore.

It is of service in *gastric* and *hepatic disturbances*. There is pain over the liver, a feeling as though diarrhœa would come on and the tongue is mapped.

Compare.—*Taraxacum*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Arsenicum album*.

RAPHANUS SATIVUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cruciferae. *Common Name*, Black garden radish. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa* when the stools are yellow or brown, frothy and profuse. It is attended with tympanitic distension of the abdomen, globus hystericus, but there is no flatus passed either up or down.

It is of service in *seborrhœa* when the skin is greasy; also in *pemphigus*, without inflammation or pain.

Compare.—*Anacardium*, *Carbo vegetabilis*.

RHAMNUS CALIFORNICA.

California Coffee Tree.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *myalgia* and *muscular rheumatism*. This may be in the form of a *pleurodynia* or *lumbago*, when there is great soreness and distress of the part.

RHEUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygonaceæ. *Common Name*, Rhubarb. *Habitat*, China, Thibet and India. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Rheum, Extractum Rhei, Fluidextractum Rhei, Tinctura Rhei. **Dosage.**—Of the extract, gr. j-x; of the fluid-extract, ℥ x-5j; of Tinctura Rhei, 5j-iv; of the mother tincture ($\frac{1}{10}$), 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent increases the secretion of the bile, is a tonic laxative and then cathartic, stimulating intestinal peristalsis; subsequently it is an astringent. In small doses it improves the appetite and digestion, while large doses act upon the whole intestinal tract; its special action is upon the duodenum.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the early stages of *diarrhœa* of infants and teething children, when the stools are pasty and sour, and the whole body smells sour and no amount of washing removes the sourness. There is straining and tenesmus before the stool and colicky, cutting pains following it. There is often *night screaming*, the hair is sopping wet. The child is peevish, impatient, screams for things and then dislikes them. Its *temper* is as *acid and acid as are the stools*.

It is an important remedy in *chronic diarrhœa* and *dysentery* when there are loose evacuations of a sour smell as if fermented.

Compare.—*Magnesia carb.*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Chamomilla*, *Sulphur*.

RHODODENDRON.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Rosebay. *Habitat*, Siberia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 drop. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *rheumatism* and *gout* of nervous individuals who dread the approach of a storm and are afraid of thunder. There are drawing, tearing, rheumatic pains in the limbs, which are worse at rest and before a storm, but are relieved when the storm has broken.

It is also useful in gouty conditions when these symptoms are present.

It is of service in *orchitis* and *epididymitis* due to gonorrhœa and rheumatism when there is a sensation as though the testicles were being crushed.

Compare.—*Dulcamara*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Natrum sulphuricum*.

RHUS AROMATICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Common Name*, Fragrant sumach. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh bark of the root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urinary incontinence*, both in children and the aged, in dribbling of the urine, and nocturnal enuresis. It has been employed in *interstitial nephritis* and *diabetes insipidus*, when the quantity of urine is increased and the specific gravity is low.

It is of service in *passive hæmorrhages*, hæmaturia, uterine, pulmonary, and bronchial hæmorrhage. It has also been employed in purpura hæmorrhagica.

Compare.—*Acidum phosphoricum*, *Acidum aceticum*.

RHUS GLABRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Common Name*, Common sumach. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilu-

tions. *U. S. P.*, *Rhus Glabra*, Fluidextractum *Rhus Glabræ*.
Dosage.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluid-extract (made from the fruit), ʒj-ij. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *relaxed* and *ulcerated conditions* of the mucous surfaces, in aphthous, and gangrenous *stomatitis*, and *stomatitis materni* with hæmorrhages. It should be employed both locally and internally.

It has been employed in occipital headache and epistaxis.

Compare.—*Veronica*.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Common Name*, Poison ivy. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 drop in water. *Homœo.*, 3x to 12x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally is an irritant, and causes itching and vesicular eruption of the skin. This may extend to the mucous surfaces and cause redness and tumefaction of these surfaces. When taken internally there are colicky pains in the abdomen which are worse at night. These are accompanied by diarrhœa with tenesmus, and bloody stools and urine, and fever, which is often typhoid or intermittent in character. There are pains of a rheumatoid type in the joints and lumbar region, which are intensified by rest and heat. The fibrous tissue is the seat of the most of its action.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a *rheumatic diathesis* who suffer from the effects of having been wet while overheated. There is great restlessness, anxiety and apprehension. The patient cannot remain in a quiet position, must change to obtain relief from the pains, which are as if the parts had been sprained, or as if the muscle or tendon had been torn

from its attachment. The ailments are apt to be the result of straining a muscle or part, overlifting or from lying upon the damp ground. The symptoms are worse after midnight, during wet weather, and while at rest.

It is of service in *typhoid fevers* when the delirium is of a mild type. He desires to escape. There is great restlessness with a momentary relief from motion. The tongue is brown, dry, cracked or red, with a triangular, red tip. The abdomen is tympanic, and the diarrhoea is involuntary, brown and cadaverous. There is a frontal headache, with pains in the limbs. In intermittent fever it is of service when in connection with the general symptoms there is a dry, teasing cough during the chill, and hydroa upon the lips.

It is useful in *lumbago* when the pain is worse on attempting to rise. There are rheumatic pains in the back and stiff neck from sitting in a draft. There is relief from action.

It should be remembered in *vesicular erysipelas* when the skin looks dark red, and is covered with vesicles; and in skin diseases where there is a vesicular eruption with œdema, burning and itching, and in which any cool draft aggravates the condition.

It is beneficial in *scarlet fever* when the child is drowsy and restless. The tongue is smooth and red. The fauces are œdematous and the glands are enlarged. The eruption is military in character and does not develop properly: also in *cellular inflammation* where there is the formation of pus, and severe pains. The parts are dark red, and there is extreme prostration.

It is indicated in *conjunctivitis* and *iritis* of traumatic or rheumatic origin. The pain is worse at night. It is also of service in *scrofulous ophthalmia* and *orbital cellulitis*, when there are œdematous swelling and acrid discharges. It often affords relief in *parotitis*, and in *cardiac hypertrophy*, the result of over-exertion, when there is a sense of numbness of the left arm.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Aconitum napellus*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Apis mellifica*.

RHUS VENENATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Anacardiaceæ. *Common Name*, Poison sumach. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves and stems; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 drop well diluted. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *eczema*, when the itching is intense, and is relieved by the application of hot water; in *erysipelas* when the skin is dark red; and in *erythema nodosum* with nightly itching and pain in the long bones.

RICINUS COMMUNIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Castor oil plant. *Habitat*, East India. The *Oleum Ricini* (*U. S. P.*)—Castor oil—is expressed from the seed. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the oil for an adult, as an enema, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as a cathartic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed as a *galactagogue* when the flow of milk is scanty or suppressed.

It is also of service in *diarrhœa* when the stools are loose, incessant and painless. The anus is inflamed and the stools are green, slimy, and are frequently attended with cramps in the muscles and the extremities.

Compare.—*Urtica urens*, *Agnus castus*, *Resorcin*.

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Locust tree. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—

Mother tincture of fresh bark and young twigs; and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts upon the stomach producing a hyperacidity of the gastric juice, large doses acting as an emetic and purgative.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hyperchlorhydria* when there is an excessive acidity of the stomach with constant eructation and vomiting of a sour fluid that sets the teeth upon edge. There is pain and distress in the gastric region which is worse while the stomach is empty, but is relieved by taking food. Accompanying these gastric symptoms the patient is low spirited and irritable, and there is a dull headache which is made worse from motion.

Compare.—*Acidum sulphuricum*.

ROSA DAMASCENA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Damask rose. *Habitat*, cultivated in all countries. The German rose oil is made from this species. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh petals; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated during the early stages of *hay-fever*. The Eustachian tubes are closed, there is hardness of hearing, and tinnitus aurium.

Compare.—*Sabadilla*, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*.

RUBUS VILLOSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, Blackberry. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the bark of the root; and dilutions.

U. S. P., *Rubus*, Fluidextractum Rubi. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ x-5j.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the *diarrhœas* of infancy. The patient is pale and feeble. The stools are watery and clay colored.

RUMEX ACETOSELLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygonaceæ. *Common Name*, Field or sheep sorrel. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops:

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gastro-enteritis*. The features are collapsed and there is nausea and vomiting of a thin, green material with violent pains and lumps in the bowels.

RUMEX CRISPUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygonaceæ. *Common Name*, Yellow dock. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Rumex*, Fluidextractum Rumicis. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ℥ xv-5j. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an irritation of the mucous membrane of the trachea and a catarrhal condition of the bowels.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those of a *tubercular diathesis* who are extremely sensitive to the open air.

It is of service in *laryngo-tracheal irritation* and *catarrh*. There is an incessant tickling in the throat-pit, which causes a dry, teasing, fatiguing cough. This is worse during the evening, upon a changing of air, after lying down, pressing the

throat-pit, and from inhaling cool air. The urine often passes involuntarily during coughing.

It is useful in an early morning *diarrhœa*. The stool is of a brown color, is profuse, painless and offensive, and is at times attended with a cough and may accompany pulmonary tuberculosis.

It should be remembered in *urticaria*, contagious prurigo, and when there is intense itching of the skin. This is worse from exposure to the cold air.

Compare.—*Sulphur, Belladonna, Causticum.*

RUTA GRAVEOLENS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Rutaceæ. Common Name, Rue. Habitat, southern Europe. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo., 3x to 6x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent produces pain in the limbs and eyes that simulate rheumatism. It is an emmenagogue and an abortifacient.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *bruises* and other mechanical *injuries* of the bones and periosteum; also after a fall or blow, when there is a bruised, lame sensation, especially of the wrists and ankles.

It is of service in *asthenopia* and *amblyopia*, the result of overuse of the eyes, from fine sewing, or reading with a bad light. The eyes burn, ache, feel strained, hot like a ball of fire. It is also of service when the symptoms arise as the result of faulty refraction.

Compare.—*Phytolacca, Rhus toxicodendron, Arnica montana.*

SABADILLA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Liliaceæ. Common Name, Cevadilla. Habitat, Mexico, West Indies and Venezuela.*

Preparations.—Mother tincture of the seeds; and dilutions.
Dosage.—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

This remedy is indicated in *hay-fever* and *influenza*, when there is violent, spasmodic sneezing and lachrymation upon going into the open air. There is a burning, watery discharge from the eyes and nose, the throat and tonsils are swollen.

It is useful for *worms*; *ascarides* and *lumbricaria*; when nervous affections, as twitching, convulsions, and trembling, result from these conditions.

It is of service in *delirium*. She believes she is pregnant or that there is some incurable disease.

It is to be remembered in *headache* that results from too much thinking or close application.

Compare.—*Colchicum*, *Colocythis*.

SABAL SERRULATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Palmaceæ. *Synonyms*, Serenoa, Saw Palmetto. *Habitat*, South Carolina to Florida.

Preparations.—Mother tincture of the fresh ripe fruit; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a tonic which improves the digestion, and as a result there is an increase of strength, weight and flesh. It has a most favorable influence upon the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract and reproductive organs.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of subacute and chronic *prostatitis*. The gland is enlarged and there is a throbbing, aching, dull pain confined to the prostatic region, with painful and difficult urination. There is frequently a mucous or yellow watery discharge from the urethra and a marked weakening of the sexual powers; at times there is orchialgia, orchitis or *epididymitis*.

The testicles may be wasted with loss of sexual power, or coitus is very painful at the time of the emission.

It is of service in restoring the size and secreting powers of the mammary glands; in cases of *uterine* and *ovarian atrophy* attended with dysmenorrhœa. It is of the greatest service in restoring the organs and re-establishing menstruation.

In the *impotency* of young men who have practiced masturbation or whose sexual indulgence has been excessive, its action is most positive. It is also reliable in cases of sexual neurasthenia, with sexual perversion and nerve exhaustion.

In *catarrh* of the respiratory tract it is of the greatest use, especially if associated with malnutrition and emaciation.

Compare.—*Phosphorus*.

SABBATIA ANGULARIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gentianæ. *Common Name*, American Centaury. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *autumnal*, *periodic* fevers. In these cases it is employed both as a prophylactic and cure.

It is also used in *dyspepsia*, as a remedy for wounds and to establish the menstrual flow.

SABINA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Name*, Savine. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and North America. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh stems and leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sabina, Fluidextractum Sabinae. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ v-xv. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when applied locally produces rubefaction and vesication. Internally it acts as a stimulant to the digestive organs, accelerates the heart's action,

and stimulates the cutaneous, bronchial and renal secretions. It produces hyperæmia of the kidneys, ovaries and uterus. In large doses it excites strangury, hæmaturia, severe vomiting and purging, and gastro-enteritis; the subject becomes unconscious and convulsions and death result. It induces hyperæmia of the uterus and ovaries; and contractions of the pregnant uterus that may result in abortion. It is eliminated by the lungs, skin and kidneys.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases of *hæmorrhages* when the blood is partially fluid, and partially clotted; in cases of *habitual abortion* at the third month; and in cases of *arthritic affections* and *gout*.

The hæmorrhages may appear from any orifice but are most frequently uterine. The menses appear too early, are profuse, and protracted, they are partially fluid and partially clots. The clinical history of many of these shows that they began menstruating early in life; they are often paroxysmal, and attended with colic and pain that extends from the sacrum to the pubes, or from below upwards, shooting up into the vagina. There is frequently a discharge of blood between the periods.

It is useful in *threatened abortion* about the third month in those who have formed the habit of aborting, when the pain extends from the sacrum around the pubes. The blood is partially fluid and partially clotted. Also in ailments following abortion, or premature labor, when the flow is partly fluid, partly clotted, and is worse from any motion, and the characteristic pains are present. The placenta may be retained and there are violent after pains. In cases of menorrhagia at the climacteric period in women who earlier in life aborted, whose menses appeared early, and who suffer from metritis.

It should be remembered in *arthritic affections* and *gout* in women who suffer from uterine and ovarian derangements. The rectum is affected, and there is a sense of fulness, the bowels are constipated, and *hæmorrhoids* are present, and

bleed profusely. The bladder and urethra show *congestion* and inflammation. There is much urging to urinate, the urine containing blood.

The patient is aggravated by music which makes her nervous, she is also made worse from the least motion, from heat, and warm air, and is better in the cool frosty air.

Compare.—*Trillium, Ipecacuanha.*

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Cane sugar. *Habitat*, southern Asia. *Preparations*.—Triturations, and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Triturations, 6x to 12x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service when the child is fat, bloated and is *cross*, *whining*, and wants nick-nacks but no solid food. There are *opacities* of the cornea.

SALIX ALBA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Salicaceæ. *Common Name*, Willow. *Habitat*, Europe. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *intermittent fever*, when there is weakness of the digestive organs, passive hæmorrhages and convalescence is slow.

SALIX NIGRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Salicaceæ. *Common Name*, Black willow. *Habitat*, United States. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has a positive action upon the male and female sexual organs, allaying sexual excitement dependent upon a plethoric condition of the genital organs. There is pronounced *sexual excitement*, *satyriasis*, *erotomania* and *spermatorrhæa* dependent upon the above mentioned conditions. It allays the erotic conditions during *acute gonorrhœa*. In cases of *chordæ* with great irritation, a dose on retiring and possibly one towards morning is of great service, as well as in cases of *cystitis*, *prostatitis* and *nocturnal emissions*, when this neurotic condition is present.

In the female there is *nymphomania* dependent upon a local irritation, *ovarian irritation*, *congestion* and *neuralgia* when it is accompanied by hysteria and erotomania.

It is useful in hysteria with marked excitability, nervousness and globus hystericus.

Compare.—*Cantharis*.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Sage. *Habitat*, southern Europe. *Preparations*.—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Salvia. *Dosage*.—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, tonic, astringent and diaphoretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the tickling, suffocating cough and night sweats of *pulmonary tuberculosis*.

It is useful in galactorrhœa.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, European elder. *Habitat*, Europe, Africa and Siberia. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves and

flowers; and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal affections* of the air passages with suffocative attacks. There is much mucus in the bronchi, while expectoration is difficult.

It is of service in *spasmodic cough*, with paroxysms that come on about midnight, with dyspnœa; also snuffles of infants. The nose is dry and obstructed. There are profuse and debilitating sweats.

A strong infusion is employed to remove dropsical effusion. Compare.—*Mephitis*, *Ipecacuanha*.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Papaveraceæ. *Common Name*, Bloodroot. *Habitat*, North America. It contains the alkaloid Sanguinarine. Preparations.—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh rhizome; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Fluid-extractum Sanguinariæ, Tinctura Sanguinariæ. Dosage.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ x-lx; of Sanguinarine, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an irritation of the mucous membranes, increases the secretion, and causes a sensation of heat and burning. The respirations are slowed. It stimulates the secretions of the stomach. The heart action is at first stimulated and then depressed.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is especially indicated in disease of the right side of the body. The patient is irritable, morose, and cannot bear to hear any one walk in the room.

It is useful in *periodical sick headaches*, which begin in the occiput and spread upward and settle over the right eye. It usually returns every third or seventh day. It begins in the morning, increases during the day, and lasts till evening. The

head feels as if it would burst, or as if the eyes would press out; it is relieved by being in a dark, quiet room, by vomiting and by sleep.

It is of service in *congestion of the lungs, pneumonia and phthisis florida*. The face is flushed and one or both cheeks are flushed. The cough is dry and hacking, the expectoration is difficult and rust colored.

There is burning in the chest and a sensation of dryness in the air passages, with sharp, stinging pains through the right lung.

It is also of service in *whooping-cough* that returns whenever the patient takes cold. It should be remembered in nasal catarrh, and fluent coryza, when the slightest odor aggravates and causes the patient to faint. There is burning and rawness of the nose, also nasal polypi which bleed easily.

It is beneficial at the *climacteric period* when there are flashes of heat, flatulent distension of the stomach, with foetid, offensive leucorrhœa; the menses are profuse and offensive. There is palpitation of the heart. The breasts are sore and there is burning of the hands and feet.

It relieves rheumatic pains of the right deltoid, also sharp, stitching pains with soreness and stiffness of the muscles.

Compare.—*Iris versicolor, Belladonna, Lachesis, Ferrum.*

SANGUINARINÆ NITRAS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sanguinarine nitrate. The nitrate of the alkaloid obtained from *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

Preparations.—Triturations, 1x to 6x. **Dosage.**—Of the pure drug, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nasal polypus*, and in chronic *nasal catarrh*. The nostrils are dry and burning, or are filled with a thick, yellow, bloody mucus.

It is useful in *bronchitis*, with hoarseness and a dry, hacking cough. The expectoration consists of a thick, yellow, sweet

mucus. There is a sensation of pressure behind the center of the sternum.

It should be remembered in *megrin*. The pain is severe on the left side of the head and through the left temple.

Compare.—*Tellurium, Pulsatilla*.

SANICULA.

Description.—*Sanicula aqua*. A mineral spring water of Ottawa, Ill. This should not be confounded with *Sanicula Marylandica* (Sanicle, or Blacksnake-root). **Preparations.**—Triturations of the evaporated salt; and dilutions of the spring water. **Dosage.**—Trituration 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *nocturnal enuresis, sea-sickness* and constipation.

There is nausea and vomiting from riding in a car. The stools are large and painful, as though they would rupture the perineum.

Compare.—*Alumen, Calcareo carbonica, Cocculus Indica*.

SANTONINUM.

Description.—*Common Name*. Santonin. A neutral principle prepared from *Santonica* (the unexpanded flower heads of *Artemisia maritima*). It comes in colorless, shining, flattened crystals. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.* Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Santoninum. **Dosage.**—Of the pure drug, gr. ij-v for an adult; for a child, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to j, not to be repeated too soon, as it acts slowly. *Homœo.* 2x-3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an anthelmintic to the round worm and to a less degree on the thread worm. It has no action on the tape worm.

Many cases of poisoning and death have been reported from its use.

A boy three years old was given $\frac{1}{3}$ of a grain till fifteen

tablets were taken in three days, at which time the child was vomiting; the pupils dilated; collapse, cyanosis, dyspnoea and finally convulsions developed. The temperature was 103.5; epistaxis and hæmoglobinuria developed, and a rash similar to scarlatina.

Prostration, convulsions, cramps, icterus, salivation and ulceration of the gums have been reported from other toxic doses.

It affects the cerebral circulation and vision so that objects appear at first blue, then green or red, and at last they are yellow. This may be followed by temporary blindness.

It is excreted by the kidneys, coloring the urine greenish-yellow if it is acid and reddish-purple if it is alkaline.

It should never be given to a child in physiological doses, while suffering from a fever or while the bowels are constipated.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those cases in which there is a group of symptoms that indicates *intestinal* or *gastro-intestinal irritation*. This group of symptoms is usually complained of when worms are present, but the symptoms may appear and this remedy will relieve them when *worms* are not to be found. In this group the face presents a pale, livid appearance with dark rings about the eyes, intense itching of the nose; the child is constantly rubbing it and bores the fingers into the nostrils. The sleep is restless; the child cries out in affright, grinds the teeth and groans during its sleep. There is complete loss of appetite, the tongue is red, nausea and vomiting are present with foetid breath, depraved appetite, longing for things it should not have. There is great thirst, abdomen is hard, colicky pains in the bowels and vomiting and purging after meals. There is constant urging to urinate, wetting the bed; the urine is whitish and cloudy.

There is a dry, hacking cough with *tickling* in the *larynx* and *trachea*. There is also twitching of the muscles, lividity of the face, severe choking sensation, contractions of the fingers, general convulsions, chorea, dimness of the sight and loss of consciousness.

It should be studied in those cases that are the result of *reflex irritation*; this may be a persistent, hacking cough; and irritable, irregular heart's action or a persistent, protracted fever with nervous phenomena.

It is of service in *enuresis* and *dysuria*, when the urine is passed with difficulty and there are indications of worms.

It should be remembered in the early stages of the *albuminuria* of *pregnancy* when the urine contains albumen and blood; the face and head are hot and there is great restlessness and twitching of the muscles. When employed early this remedy is believed to have prevented puerperal convulsions.

It is highly serviceable in *post-puerperal*, *post-scarlatinal* and *post-diphtheritic nephritis*. It will increase the quantity of urine and will render great service when in conjunction with it heat is applied over the renal region.

It has been reported to be highly serviceable in *choroditis* and *atrophy* of the *optic nerve* and *amblyopia*, when the general symptoms of the remedy are present.

Compare.—*Cina*, *Teucrium marum*.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Sarraceniaceæ. *Common Name*, Pitcher plant. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.** — Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *variola*; it aborts the disease and prevents pustulation. The head is congested. The limbs are weak and there are pains in the knees and hips.

Compare.—*Tartar emetic*, *Variolinum*.

SARSAPARILLA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Smilacææ. *Common Name*, Sarsaparilla. *Habitat*, Mexico and South America. **Prepara-**

tions.—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root of the Honduras variety; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sarsaparilla, Fluidextractum Sarsaparillæ. **Dosage.**—Average dose of the fluidextract, ℥ xxx. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *renal colic* and *vesicle calculi*, when there is a shower of small, light-colored calculi, and most excruciating pain at the close of urination. There is dribbling of the urine at times, and the bladder is distended and tender.

It is useful in *marasmus*; the neck is greatly emaciated and the skin all over the body lies in folds.

It is useful in *periosteal pain* due to syphilis and gonorrhœa.

Compare.—*Berberis vulgaris*, *Lycopodium*, *Petroselinum*.

SCAMMONIUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Convulvulacæ. *Common Name*, Scamony. *Habitat*, Turkey, Syria, Greece, etc. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations of the dried milky juice of the root. *U. S. P.*, Scamonium, Resina Scamonii. **Dosage.**—Of the powdered Scamony, gr. iij-xij; of the pure resin, half this quantity. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is a drastic cathartic. It is employed where there is *sudden vomiting* and diarrhœa. The stools are profuse, green, and are followed by *collapse* and distension of the abdomen, which is sensitive.

SCILLA MARITIMA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliacæ. *Common Names*, Squill, Sea onion. *Habitat*, Mediterranean coast, also Portugal and France. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bulbs; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Scilla Acetum Scillæ. Fluidextractum Scillæ, Tinctura Scillæ. **Dosage.**—Of the

fluidextract, ℥ j-v; of the tincture (10 per cent.), ℥ v-xx; of the vinegar (10 per cent.), ℥ x-5j. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in large doses acts as an emetic and purgative, and may cause severe and fatal gastro-enteritis. It acts upon the kidneys, causing a diminished flow of urine which may contain blood; the urine may be suppressed. It contains two heart poisons, one scillipierin and the other scillitoxin, the latter slowing the heart and raising the arterial tension. In smaller doses it acts upon the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract and may establish an inflammatory state. It is eliminated by the bowels, kidneys and bronchial mucous membrane.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *bronchial catarrh* with a scanty, tenacious sputum. The cough is dry, harsh and irritating, although there appears to be much mucus in the chest. When he coughs there is an involuntary escape of urine. There are sharp, stitching pains in the side with dyspnœa. The cough is precipitated by taking a deep breath or a cold drink and is often followed by sneezing. It is of service in sub-acute and chronic *pleurisy* when the sticking pains are present.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Kali carbonicum*.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Name*, Figwort. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *diseases of the skin*, eczema, crusta lactea, eruptions of a vesicular character, pruritus vaginæ, herpetic ulceration and scrofulous swelling, when there is a tendency to ulceration following the slightest contusion and indications of perverted nutrition.

Compare.—*Echinacea angustifolia*.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFOLIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatae. *Common Name*, Scullcap. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Scutellaria, Fluidextractum Scutellariæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluid-extract, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is a *nervous fear* that predominates everything. The patient fears some calamity.

It is useful in *migraine* and dull frontal headaches. The face is flushed, the patient must move about, the pain is worse over the right eye.

It should be remembered in *chorea*, irregular muscular twitching, and *paralysis agitans*; also in *insomnia* and night terrors of children and nervous palpitations of the heart.

Compare.—*Cypripedium*.

SECALE CORNUTUM.

Description. — *Natural Order*, Fungi. *Common Name*, Ergot. A fungus growing on the seed-bud of rye and several other cereals. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh fungus; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops. See also Ergotinum. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when introduced into the system at first causes a fall of the blood pressure due to the direct action of the agent upon the heart muscles. This is followed by a rise of the blood pressure as a result of its action upon the vasomotor centers, and the unstriped muscular fibres in the arterioles. It acts upon the parturient uterus as a stimulant to its contractions and increases their force and frequency till there is tetanic contraction of the organ. It checks the blood supply of the non-parturient uterus.

Toxic doses produce restlessness, anxiety, headache, vertigo, dilated pupils and tinnitus aurium. The heart's action is

slowed, the pulse is weak, there is nausea and vomiting and a coldness of the surfaces. Chronic ergotism appears either in the convulsive or gangrenous form. In the former there is impaired vision, vertigo, numbness of the extremities and tonic contractions, attacks of dyspnoea and cramps of the abdominal muscles. The body is cold, hearing and smelling are impaired, as well as vision; and death may result from a chronic convulsion or exhaustion. In the gangrenous type there is numbness of the distal portion of the extremities, which is soon followed by vesication and a moist or dry gangrene which destroys more or less of the extremities and may involve the nose and other portions of the body.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in thin, scrawny, cachectic women, who are melancholic and have a constant sensation of bearing down in the uterus, and who suffer from passive *hæmorrhages*. They are always cold, and desire to uncover even during cholera, and they complain of a cold perspiration. They are worse from warmth. Their diseases have a tendency to putrescence and gangrene.

It is of service in congestive *headache*, the pain extending from the back of the neck and occiput all over the head. There is agonizing distress, the face is pale and the extremities are cold and livid. These headaches usually occur at the climacteric period in women, and in drunkards of both sexes; at times the head is drawn back.

It is useful in putrid, foetid *diarrhœa*. There are cramps, the skin is shriveled, and covered with a cold, clammy perspiration. In spite of the icy coldness the patient dislikes to be covered. The stools are involuntary. The urine is suppressed and there is great tympanitis and at times paralysis of the sphincter ani.

It is of service in *labor* when the pains are ineffectual and prolonged, also in passive uterine hæmorrhage, when the flow is dark and the patient is wrinkled, scrawny, cold and often unconscious.

It is beneficial in *gangrene*, when the skin is shriveled, dry, and brittle, there are black suppurating petechia, and there is relief from cold applications. It is also useful in locomotor ataxia.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Cinnamon*, *Colchicine*.

SELAGINELLA APUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Selaginellaceæ. *Common Name*, Creeping selaginella. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is considered an *antidote* for the *poison* of *snakes* and *spiders*. One half of a dram is macerated in an ounce of milk. This is drunk, and applied locally.

SELENIUM.

Description.—A rare, non-metallic element. It is a reddish-brown, translucent solid, having an imperfect metallic lustre. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *prostatitis*, and the *sexual atony* of middle-aged and old men when there is dribbling of the semen and prostatic fluid. There are lascivious fancies and loss of sexual power.

It is employed in the form of the Seleniate of Soda during the early stages in follicular and tubercular *laryngitis*.

Compare.—*Phosphorus*, *Agnus castus*, *Caladium*.

SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Crassulaceæ. *Common Name*, Houseleek. *Habitat*, Alps. **Preparations.**—Mother

tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *herpes zoster* and *cancerous affections*. It is applied locally to the bites of insects and stings of bees and poisonous wounds.

SENECIO AUREUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Names*, Ragwort, Life root. *Habitat*, United States. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diaphoretic, diuretic and tonic, with a particular action upon the reproductive organs, especially of the female.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *atonic states of the reproductive organs*, with derangement of their function. The uterus is enlarged. There is a uterine or cervical leucorrhœa which replaces the menses. The menses are retarded and scanty or suppressed, as a result of cold; again, they may be premature and profuse with backache.

It is useful in *catarrhal headache* from suppressed secretions, also a cough and catarrhal inflammation from a suppressed secretion. The urine is scanty and high colored. It contains blood and mucus and there is an urging. When these symptoms are present it will be found to relieve nephritis, dropsy, and the irritable bladder of children.

In derangement of the male genital organs it is indicated when there is an *enlarged prostate*, and a dragging sensation in the testicles. Urination is tardy or difficult. There is frequently nervousness with hysterical mood, sleeplessness, with vivid, unpleasant dreams.

Compare.—*Mitchella*, *Cimicifuga*.

SENEGA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Polygalacæ. *Common Name*, Seneca snakeroot. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Senega, Fluidextractum Senegæ, Syrupus Senegæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ x-xx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulating expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chronic bronchitis* when secondary changes have resulted, and emphysema and bronchiectasis are present. There is great rattling of mucus in the bronchial tubes, which is accompanied by a loose, rattling cough, though there is but little expectoration, and that is tough. There is a sensation of burning in the chest, which is painful and sore.

It is of service in *muscular asthenopia*, and opacities of the vitreous humor; objects look shaded, there is double vision. It is credited with promoting the absorption of fragments of the lens after operation for cataract.

Compare.—*Spongia tosta*, *Phosphorus*.

SENNÆ.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Senna. *Habitat*, northern Africa. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Senna, Fluidextractum Sennæ, Syrupus Sennæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ʒss-ʒjss.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an active cathartic, produces a copious yellow stool. It is a mild hepatic stimulant, and excites the menstrual flow.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in infantile *colic* when the abdomen is distended with gas; also in *diarrhœa* when the stool is fluid and yellow, or greenish, and there is a "never-get-done-sensation."

It is of service in *oxaluria* with an excess of urea, the specific gravity is increased and the patient is exhausted from the excessive waste.

Compare.—*Kali carbonicum*.

SEPIA.

Description.—It is a brownish-black substance and is the dried liquid contained in the "ink bag" of the cuttle fish, *Class*, Mollusca; *Family*, Sepiadæ; *Order*, Dibranchiata. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces a general venous congestion. This is most marked in the portal system. It is attended with torpidity and depression that often terminates in complete exhaustion of the vital functions. This venous congestion involves the genito-urinary system, and the gastrointestinal canal. The skin becomes earthy-yellow and cachectic, and eczema and herpes develop.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases which are characterized by *sluggishness*. The patient has a sallow, doughy skin, is stupid, dull, thinks slowly and forgets. The intellect is dull, the face is often puffed, there are dark rings about the eyes, and a yellow saddle across the upper parts of the cheek and nose. They suffer from *liver troubles* and are jaundiced at times. It is adapted to persons of dark hair, rigid fibre, but mild and of an easy disposition. Tall, slender women, with narrow pelves. The pains of *Sepia* are better from continued exercise and return while resting.

She is particularly sensitive to cold air, "chills so easily;"

lack of vital heat, especially in chronic diseases, nervous congestion.

Indifferent even to one's occupation, to those whom she loves best, dreads to be alone, yet when in company she is spiteful, greedy, miserly.

Yellowness of the face and conjunctiva, yellow spots on the chest, a "tell-tale face" of uterine ailments.

It is useful in *diseases of women*, especially those occurring during pregnancy, childbed and lactation, or disease attended with sudden prostration and sinking, faintness, "the washer-woman's remedy," complaints brought on by, or aggravated by, laundry work. Sweat about the genitals, armpits, and back, hot flashes with headache in the morning, awakes feeling tired. The pains extend from other parts to the back, and are attended with shuddering. To relieve the backache she puts a book or some object in the back of the chair to lean against.

It is of service in *catarrhal conditions*, the discharges are thick, yellow, green, from the eyes, or nose, and leucorrhœa (of little girls), backache.

Coldness of the vertex with headache.

Hands hot, feet cold; as the feet become hot the hands become cold.

Anxiety, with fear, flushes over the face and head, about real or imaginary evils; toward evening. Great sadness and weeping, dread of being alone, of meeting friends; patient has uterine troubles.

Indolent; does not want to do anything, either work or play; it is an exertion to think.

It should be remembered in *headache* when there is a terrific shock; at menstrual period, with scanty flow; in delicate, sensitive, hysterical women; pressing, bursting sensation, worse from stooping, and mental labor. There is relief from external pressure, or continued hard motion.

Great falling of hair, after chronic headaches or at the climacteric.

It should be remembered in *dyspepsia* when associated with

uterine disease. There is a painful sensation of emptiness, all gone feeling in the epigastrium, which is relieved by eating; she longs for acid and pickles, gratification of which relieves the symptoms. The tongue is coated, but becomes clear at each menstrual period, the coat returning upon the cessation of the flow.

It is an important remedy in constipation during pregnancy. The stools are hard, knotty, in balls, insufficient and difficult, and there is pain in the rectum during and following the stool; also in *prolapsus* of the uterus and vagina, when there is a sensation of pressure and bearing down, as though everything would protrude from the pelvis; she must cross the limbs to prevent a prolapsus. There is a constant desire to hold up the abdomen. This dragging-down-sensation is relieved by lying down. The menses are irregular. There are violent stitching pains that extend upward into the vagina, and from the vagina to the umbilicus; and in *leucorrhœa* when it is profuse and has a fœtid odor, or is like pus. There are drawing pains in the abdomen and much itching of the vagina.

It is useful in *amenorrhœa*, of feeble, cachectic individuals with thin skin. They always menstruate irregularly. They are sensitive to cold and complain of a painful emptiness at the pit of the stomach. The bowels are constipated.

The urine deposits a reddish clay-colored sediment, which adheres to the vessel as if it had been burnt on. It is so offensive it must be removed from the room.

It is of service in painless *gleet*, the discharge is of a yellow color, and stains the linen. The sexual organs are weak and exhausted.

Compare.—*Lilium tigrinum*, *Murcx*, *Silica*, *Sulphur*.

SERPENTARIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Aristolochiaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, Virginia snakeroot. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Serpentaria*, *Fluidextractum Serpentariæ*,

Tincture *Serpentariae*. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ℥ x-xxx; of the tincture (10 per cent.), ʒss-ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a tonic, cardiac stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic. Large doses produce nausea, vomiting, flatulence and frequent evacuations of the bowels; the stools are in a semi-solid condition, and are accompanied with headache and vertigo.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the secretions are suppressed from the effects of colds, or during acute fevers.

It is of service during the *eruptive fevers*, when the eruption does not develop properly, or when it has been suppressed. It is useful when there is an urging to stool, with emissions of gas; the stool is scanty.

SILICEA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Silicic acid. The precipitated, hydrated silica is used in Homœopathy. It is a white, light, amorphous powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 2x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces necrosis and suppuration of the bones, fibrous tissue, glands, and mucous surfaces. The nutrition of these tissues is interfered with. The lymphatic glands are enlarged and show a tendency to suppuration. There are indications of neurasthenia.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in persons with light complexions, pale face, lax muscles and fine, dry skin. They are nervous, irritable, and suffer from a lack of nutrition as a result of imperfect assimilation. They are weak and debilitated, but restless and uneasy, and start at the least noise. They are always chilly even when taking exercise, and suffer from the effects of drafts. Their skin is unhealthy, every small injury suppur-

ates. The lymphatic glands are indurated and show a tendency to suppurative process.

It is of service in *scrofulous, rachitic children*, who have large heads, open sutures and fontanelles. There is sweat about the head, which must be kept wrapped up, and a general tenderness of the surfaces. The abdomen is distended. The ankles are weak, and the child is slow in learning to walk. There is a defective formation of bone and an excessive formation of cartilage. The child is often headstrong and obstinate.

It is useful in the *suppurative processes* which involve the bones, periosteum, and soft tissues.

Also in involvement of the glands when suppuration is present, and when small wounds do not heal readily and are prone to suppurate. The skin is sensitive and irritable and the whole body is sensitive as if beaten. It also meets another phase of the suppurative process in profuse night sweats, which are dependent upon suppuration or phthisis.

It should be remembered in ailments that are the result of a *suppression* of excessive foot sweats; the ill effects of vaccination; or the exposing of the head and back to a draft of air; also bromidrosis, when there is tenderness between the toes.

It is of benefit in chronic *sick headaches*. The pain ascends from the base of the brain to the vertex and settles over one of the eyes, usually the right. The pain is sticking, tearing, pressing in character. It is aggravated by motion, noise, or light; both sight and hearing is acute. The patient desires to lie down in a dark, quiet room, gets relief from warm applications and wrapping up. It may be attended by nausea and vomiting and it usually passes off during sleep.

It is frequently of benefit in *constipation* when there is a sensation as though feces remained in the rectum, from which there is not sufficient power to expel it, or the feces are partially expelled and then suddenly recede into the rectum. The constipation is worse before and during menstruation.

It is useful in *chronic bronchitis*, when there is a deep seated organic cause for the disease. The cough is loose, rack-

ing and suffocating. There is a copious expectoration of thick yellow or greenish pus, which is accompanied by hectic fever, debility, and profuse night sweats.

It is also useful in emphysema, when the suppuration is chronic, and although drainage is good, yet the pus continues. It is thin and sanious. The patient is emaciated, is weakly, and is made worse by cold and by uncovering, especially the head.

It is useful during the suppurative stages of pulmonary tuberculosis; there is a loose, racking, suffocating cough, with a copious expectoration of a thick yellow or greenish pus, with hectic fever, emaciation, weakness and debilitating night sweats.

Compare.—*Hepar sulphuris*, *Acidum picricum*, *Ruta graveolens*.

SILPHIUM LACINIATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Compass-plant. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh herb; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in the various forms of *asthma* when it is associated with chronic bronchitis and large quantities of stringy, frothy expectoration. There is a sensation of constriction of the lungs, and a desire to scrape and clear the throat.

Compare.—*Copaiva*, *Cubeba*.

SINAPIS NIGRA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cruciferæ. *Common Name*, Black Mustard. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh ripe seeds; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Sinapis Nigra*. **Dosage.**—The flour of mustard, ʒij-iv, acts as an emetic; of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *acute coryza* when there is a thin, watery, excoriating discharge, with lachrymation, sneezing, and a hacking cough.

It is useful when the mucous membranes of the nose are dry and hot, the discharge is scanty and acrid. The left nostril especially is stopped.

It is of service in *acute pharyngitis*, when the parts feel as though they were scalded, hot and inflamed.

Compare.—*Colocynthis, Capsicum, Sinapis alba.*

SKOOKUM CHUCK.

Description.—A natural mineral salt obtained from the "Medical Springs" of the State of Washington. Preparations.—Triturations from the salt obtained by evaporating the water at the lake formed by the springs. Dosage.—Triturations, 1x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed both locally and internally in *eczema*, also in *otitis media*, with a profuse, putrid smelling discharge.

SOLANINUM ACETICUM.

Description.—The Acetate of Solaninum, an alkaloid obtained from various Solanums, especially *S. Dulcamara* and *S. Nigrum*. It is a white powder. Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the pure salt gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has some reputation in *albuminuria*, but its field of usefulness is in *threatened paralysis* of the lung in the aged and in children. Old people have to cough for a long time to raise the sputum.

Compare.—*Senega.*

SOLANUM CAROLINENSE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Horse-nettle. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 2 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is of service in diseases of a convulsive type. It has been employed in *epilepsy* that is brought on or aggravated at the menstrual period. It has also been used in chorea, non-traumatic tetanus, puerperal eclampsia and hysterical convulsions.

Compare.—*Ænanthe crocata*, *Acidum hydrocyanicum*.

SOLANUM MAMMOSUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Apple of Sodom. *Habitat*, West Indies. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed for the relief of *pain* in the left hip joint.

SOLANUM NIGRUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Black Nightshade. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant and berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *tetanic convulsions* with stiffness of the whole body which attends ergotism.

It is useful in *meningitis* and *cerebral irritation* during dentition, when there are excruciating pains in the head, and a complete cessation of the mental faculties.

It is also useful in *acute coryza*, when there is a profuse, watery discharge from the right nostril, with alternate heat and chilliness over the body.

Compare.—*Belladonna*.

SOLANUM OLERACEUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Gyquirioba. *Habitat*, Brazil. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3 and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *congestions* of the mammary glands, with a profuse secretion of milk.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Potato. *Habitat*, Peru, Chili and Mexico. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 5 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *cramps* in the calves of the legs and fingers.

SOLANUM VESICARIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Synonyms*, *Physalis Alkekengi*, Winter Cherry. *Habitat*, Europe and China. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *paralysis* of the *facial nerve*.

SOLIDAGO VIRGA-AUREA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Goldenrod. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowering tops; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *dysuria*, with difficult and scanty micturition. The urine contains albumen and blood, and has a dark, thick sediment. There is pain in the region of the kidney, which extends forward to the abdomen and bladder.

Compare.—*Berberis vulgaris*.

SPARTEINE.

Description.—This is a volatile alkaloid contained in *Spartium scoparium* (Broom). It comes as a heavy, yellowish, syrupy liquid. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture, the solution of the alkaloid in alcohol; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure alkaloid, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an increase in the blood pressure, augments the ventricular contractions of the heart, and quickens the pulse rate. The action of the kidneys is stimulated. Large doses produce muscular tremor, lack of coördination, emesis, catharsis and paralysis of the respiratory and motor centers.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *functional derangements* and *organic diseases of the heart* that are attended with marked irregularity of its action, also in feeble hearts that are met with in nervous, hysterical individuals. In some cases there are indications of myocardial degenerations, especially of the fatty type, when it should be employed cautiously if compensation is failing.

It is of service in assisting to establish a compensation where there are valvular lesions. When there is pronounced cardiac weakness with anasarca and a disturbance of the rhythm.

When this disturbance of the rhythm is dependent upon dyspepsia and accumulations of gas in the intestinal canal, and there is great mental depression, its action is favorable; as it is in the albuminuria that attends nephritis, and organic heart lesions. In the feeble heart's action that attends the various pulmonary lesions its action is favorable.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Strophanthus*.

SPIGELIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiaceæ. *Synonymis*, *Spigelia anthelmia*, Pinkroot. *Habitat*, West Indies and South America. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the freshly dried herb; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Spigelia*, Fluidextractum *Spigeliæ*. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of fluidextract for an adult, ʒj-ij; for a child of 3 years, ℥ x-xx. *Homæo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent dilates the pupil. The face is flushed and swollen. The pulse is quickened. The skin is hot and dry. There are spasms of the facial muscles, especially those of the eyelids. There are pains of a shooting character, which are most marked on the left side of the head, face and chest.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in anæmic, debilitated subjects, with light hair, who are sensitive to the slightest touch. Every touch sends a shudder through the body. They are subject to *rheumatism*. They are subject to periodical nervous and neuralgic *headaches*, which begin in the base of the brain in the morning and spread up over the head and locate in the eye, orbit and temple on the left side. The pain is pulsating, violent and throbbing. It recurs at regular intervals, and is

worse from motion, stooping and concussion. The pain is relieved by firm pressure.

It is of service in *rheumatic ophthalmia* and *ciliary neuralgia*; the pain is intolerable. He cannot turn the eye without turning the whole body.

It is useful in *periodical prosopalgia* of the left side. It involves the eye, orbit, malar bone, and teeth. The pain is tearing and burning in character, the cheek is dark red; it is worse during cold, rainy weather, and from an excess of tea.

It should be remembered in *rheumatic pericarditis*. The pain is sharp and stitching in the left chest, and shooting into the arm and neck. It is worse from motion. The heart's action is tumultuous.

It is of benefit in *worm affections*. There is paleness of the face, with blue rings about the eye, nauseated feeling, and colic around the navel.

Compare.—*Cactus grandiflora*, *Kali carbonicum*, *Aconitum napellus*, *Digitalis*, *Naja*.

SPIRÆA ULMARIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rosaceæ. *Common Name*, English meadow sweet. *Habitat*, Europe, Great Britain and southern Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent has been employed in the relief of *gleet* and *prostatic irritation*.

SPIRANTHES AUTUMNALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Orchidaceæ. *Common Name*, Lady's tresses. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant in bloom; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3x to the 30th.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in the relief of yawning and *paroxysms* of sleepiness during the day.

It is useful in *lumbago* and *rheumatism*, also in dryness and burning pain in the vagina, with pruritus of the parts.

Compare.—*Lycopodium*, *Kreosote*.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

Description.—*Common Names*, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, Spirit of Nitrous Ether. *Preparations*.—An alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite. *Dosage*.—Of the spirit, from a fraction of a drop to 1 fluid drachm, well diluted.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *low fevers*, and the fevers of childhood, with sensorial apathy. There is *stupor*, also *proso-palgia*, with burning in the cheeks and vomiting, followed by lassitude. The pulse rate is increased, the skin is dry and the urine is diminished in quantity. There is nausea and flatulence.

SPONGIA TOSTA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sponge. A marine growth of the *Class*, Parifera, and *Order*, Ceratospongiæ. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the sponge, which has been roasted brown; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces enlargement and induration of the glands, inflammation of the mucous membranes of the larynx and trachea. It also exerts an influence on the nutrition of the heart.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of women and children who have light hair, fair complexions and a tubercular diathesis.

It is of service in *croup*; the respirations are wheezing, the cough is dry, sibilant, like a saw driven through a pine board. It is worse from cold winds, while lying with the head low, and before midnight. It is also of service during the early stages of *tracheitis* and *bronchitis*, when there is great dryness of the mucous membranes; the cough is dry, barking, rasping and ringing; everything is dry; also for pulmonary tuberculosis, when the cough is hard, ringing and metallic. It is worse from dry, cold winds and from breathing deeply.

It is useful in *orchitis* and *epididymitis* following suppressed gonorrhœa, when the spermatic cord is swollen and painful; the testicle is swollen and feels as though it was bruised or squeezed.

It should be remembered in *angina pectoris*, when it appears after midnight and is associated with a contracting pain, heat, faintness and anxiety; also for the palpitation of the heart that attends valvular insufficiency. There is pain and distress in the cardiac region, with suffocation and great anxiety.

It is often beneficial in *goiter*, when the thyroid gland is much enlarged and there are spells of suffocation, which are worse after midnight.

Compare.—*Iodine, Bromine, Hepar sulphuris, Aconitum napellus.*

STANNUM.

Description.—*Common Name,* Tin. A metallic element of a brilliant silver-white color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces neurasthenia and prostration of the nervous system, with neuralgia. There is a catarrhal inflammation of the bronchioles. It is an anthelmintic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is profound prostration of the nervous system. Complete exhaustion of the mind

and body. The patient is sad, despondent, feels like crying all the time, but crying makes her worse. She feels weak when going downstairs; can go up well enough.

It is of service in *neuralgic headache*, when the pain begins lightly and increases gradually to the highest point, and then gradually declines.

It is useful in *chronic bronchitis*, *bronchorrhœa* and *chronic tuberculosis*, when there is great weakness of the chest. He is so weak he cannot talk, laugh, sing or read aloud. The cough is deep, hollow, strangling and in paroxysms. The expectoration is profuse, sweetish, salt, sour; or putrid, yellow, green pus. There is usually some hoarseness, which is relieved for a time by coughing or expectorating.

It should be remembered in *prolapsus uteri* and *leucorrhœa*, when there is extreme weakness. She must sit down several times while dressing.

It has some reputation as a *vermifuge*.

Compare.—*Stannum iodide*, *Helonias*, *Calcarea carbonica*.

STANNUM IODATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Iodide of tin. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chronic bronchitis* that in many particulars simulates phthisis. The patient has a clear complexion, complains of an extreme exhaustion of both body and mind, and of an all-gone sinking sensation in the region of the stomach. There is great weakness of the chest. The patient is so weak that talking exhausts him. The cough is deep, hollow, strangling, and is preceded by a hoarseness and a deep, husky voice. The expectoration is of a dense muco-purulent character and of a sweetish or salty taste.

It should be remembered in *pulmonary tuberculosis*, when the pulmonary changes are rapid and persist in spite of the

well-directed efforts to check them. The character of the expectoration and the sensation of great weakness, referred to the chest, are characteristic.

It should be studied in *trachea-bronchial irritation* and catarrh, which is irritated by smoking. The cough at first is weak, but soon becomes louder. It is accompanied at first by a shortness of the breath, and a sensation of dryness and oppression in the throat and chest, and a copious pale yellow expectoration.

Compare.—*Stannum*.

STAPHISAGRIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ranunculaceæ. *Synonyms*, Delphinium Staphisagria, Stavesacre. *Habitat*, southern Europe. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Staphisagria, Fluidextractum Staphisagria. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ j. *Homæo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emetic, cathartic and parasiticide. Locally, it causes tingling, burning and inflammation; internally, it lowers the heart's action and decreases the number of respirations.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the mind has been dwelling too much upon sexual subjects, or there has been *sexual excess* or *onanism*. The patient is depressed and gloomy. He is shy and feels sad and despondent. It has an influence over the nervous system, and assists him to overcome the practice. It is of service in females, when there is a sensation as of some insect crawling on the external genital organs. The parts are sensitive.

It is of service in the relief of *suppressed anger*, *peevishness* and over-sensitiveness. He is worn out and exhausted. The nose is peaked, the face is pale, and the eyes are sunken and surrounded by dark rings.

It is beneficial when there is itching of the skin, when the scrotum changes its position. It is beneficial when the child's teeth turn black and crumble as soon as they appear.

Compare.—*Acidum phosphoricum*, *Colocynthis*, *Ignatia*, *Cauticum*.

STELLARIA MEDIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caryophyllaceæ. *Common Name*, Chickweed. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *rheumatism*, when the parts are sore to the touch, the joints are stiff, and there are darting, shifting pains in all parts of the body. The liver is enlarged and tender.

Compare.—*Pulsatilla*.

STERCULIA ACUMINATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Sterculiaceæ. *Common Name*, Kola nut. *Habitat*, Africa. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the nuts; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ v-xxx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is employed in the relief of the *liquor habit*, as it lessens the craving for liquor and stimulates the appetite and digestion.

Compare.—*Coca*.

STICTA PULMONARIA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lichens. *Common Name*, Lungwort. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh lichen; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *catarrhal affections*. There is a dull *headache* and pressure at the root of the nose before the discharge appears. There is dryness of the nasal membranes and a constant desire to blow the nose, but there is no discharge.

It is useful in *catarrhal bronchitis*. The throat is rough and there is a dry, hacking cough, which is worse at night and during inspiration.

It is of service in *rheumatism*, when there is swelling, heat, redness and shooting pain in the affected joint. The rheumatic pains precede the catarrhal symptoms.

Compare.—*Stillingia, Rumex crispus*.

STIGMATA MAYDIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Corn silk. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh corn silk; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Zea*. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *renal lithursesis, nephritic colic*, with a discharge of small red sand and calculi in the urine, also in chronic *pyelitis* from *calculi*.

It is useful in chronic *vesical catarrh*, when the urine contains an excess of mucus and is ammoniacal, also in chronic gonorrhœa, when the prostatic gland is involved and urination is painful.

It is of service in *suppression of the urine* when the solids are low, and as a result the specific gravity is low; also in organic *heart disease* with dyspnœa, anasarca, and scanty urination.

Compare.—*Chimaphila, Barosma*.

STILLINGIA SYLVATICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Euphorbiaceæ. *Common Name*, Queen's delight. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Stillingia. Fluidextractum Stillingiæ. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops; of the fluid-extract, ʒss-ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in affections of a *syphilitic origin* as *periostitis*, *osteitis* and in *nodes* on the bones; the pain is worse at night and in damp weather.

It is useful in those whose systems are broken down by syphilis or mercurial poisons.

It is of service in chronic *tubercular conditions*, as enlarged cervical glands, enlarged abdomen, and tubercular eruptions of the skin. The liver is torpid, and there is jaundice and constipation of the bowels.

Compare.—*Mercurius, Aurum, Staphisagria.*

STRAMONIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Solanaceæ. *Common Name*, Thorn-apple. *Habitat*, grows everywhere. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh herb in flower and fruit. *U. S. P.*, Both the leaves and seeds are official and from the seed the extract, fluidextract and tincture are official. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the extract from the seeds, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; of the fluidextract, ℥ j-v; of the tincture, ℥ v-xxx. *Homœo.*, 3x to 12x.

Physiological Action.—The action of this agent is very similar to that of Belladonna, except that the sympathetic nervous system is more affected by this than by Belladonna. It is a powerful narcotic, antispasmodic and anodyne, and in full doses is said to be an aphrodisiac. The heart's action is rendered more irregular than by Belladonna, and the involun-

tary muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes are relaxed to a greater extent.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is furious *delirium*. The patient is disposed to talk continually and desires to escape. She imagines all sort of things. That she is double. Thinks she is not honest and does not know her friends.

It is of service in *acute mania*. The patient is noisy, delirious and frightened by strange, imaginary objects. There is trembling of the whole body. The features are continually changing from grief to joy and astonishment.

There are *convulsions* at the sight of a light, a mirror or water, and when a cup of drink touches the lips.

There is less fever than characterizes *Belladonna* and a greater tendency to convulsions, while it has more fever than *Hyoscyamus*. It should be studied in *puerperal insanity*, when the lochia is scanty, there are many *hallucinations*, nervous erethism and restlessness.

It is beneficial in *erysipelas*, when the brain symptoms are pronounced, and in *suppression* of the *urine* during *typhoid fever*.

It is useful in *neurotic asthma*, when smoking the dried leaves will give temporary relief.

Compare.—*Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*.

STRONTIANA CARBONICA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Carbonate of Strontia. It is in a white, light, fine powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent has an anti-putrescent and antiseptic action. The bromide prevents acetic and lactic fermentation, and is a gastric, intestinal, and heart sedative, and has been employed in disorders of the digestive tract when there is excessive fermentation; also in epilepsy and

hystero epilepsy. Strontia iodide has much the same action as Potassium iodide, and has been employed in parenchymatous nephritis, in rheumatic and scrofulous subjects; also in the albuminuria of pregnancy. It should not be employed when the urine is scanty nor when there are indications of suppression of the urine. It is also used in diabetes.

Strontia salicylate is employed in chronic, gouty and rheumatic conditions; also in lithæmia, when there are intestinal disturbances and flatulent dyspepsia.

THERAPEUTICS.

The carbonate is indicated in threatened *apoplexy*, when there is violent congestion of the head, with a red face while exercising. There is headache which comes up from the nape of the neck and spreads over the head.

It is useful in *diarrhœa*, when there is a continuous urging which is worse at night; he is hardly off the vessel before he must return.

It should be remembered in *chronic sprains* of the ankle joint with œdema.

Compare.—*Arnica, Silica, Baryta carbonica.*

STROPHANTHUS HISPIDUS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Apocynaceæ. Habitat, Senegambia and Guinea. Preparations.*—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the ripe seeds; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Strophanthus, Tinctura Strophanthi*. **Dosage.**—Mother tincture ($\frac{1}{10}$), 1 to 5 drops; *Tinctura Strophanthi* ($\frac{1}{10}$), ℥ viij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a muscle poison. It increases the contractile power of the striped muscles. The heart muscle receives a greater amount of the drug in a given time than any other muscle and as a result it is more distinctly affected than any other striped muscle. The cardiac systole is increased, and its contractions are slowed by small doses. If larger doses are administered the heart is paralyzed in a condition of rigid systolic contraction. This condition is produced

even when the influence of the cerebro-spinal nervous system is removed.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the active, energetic type of patient whose muscular development is below par. They are always exhausted and overtaxed. Frequently there is a history of some violent exercise or exertion that has left its effect in the form of *dyspnœa*, *præcordial distress*, or a painful throbbing in various parts of the body.

It is of service when the *heart's action is rapid and feeble*, the pulse is irregular and weak, there is severe *dyspnœa*, and a condition of arterio-sclerosis present. It is useful in *nephritis* when there is a permanent high arterial tension with senile rigidity of the arteries. The heart's action is weak and irregular.

It is also useful in *fully degeneration* of the heart, in *hepatic cirrhosis*, in the enfeebled heart's action that follows acute fevers, in reflex palpitation in the neurasthenic and hysterical.

It should be remembered in *anasarca*, when diuresis can be promoted by an increased blood pressure.

It is particularly useful for corpulent persons and for children, those suffering from *chlorosis*, *anæmia*, *irritability of the heart*, and in senile vertigo from cerebral anæmia. If continued for a period it has a favorable influence in many cases of exophthalmic goiter.

It is useful during the *climacteric period* when there are aching pains through the hips and extensors of the thighs.

It is to be preferred to *Digitalis* on account of its greater rapidity of action, in having but little if any vaso-motor effects, in having a greater diuretic power, in not disturbing the digestive organs, in not being accumulative, and in being safer for children and for the aged.

Compare.—*Digitalis*, *Adonis vernalis*, *Cratægus*, *Sparteine*.

STRYCHNINUM.

Description.—Strychnine is an alkaloid obtained from *Nux vomica*, *Ignatia*, and other plants of the order, *Loganiaceæ*. It comes in colorless, transparent crystals, or in a white, crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Strychnina. **Dosage.**—Of the pure alkaloid, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$. *Homæo.*, 2x to 3x.

Physiological Action.—The action of this agent is similar to that of *Nux vomica* in many particulars, and yet it has a sphere of action that is distinct in certain respects. In minute doses it acts as a tonic, increases the appetite, improves the digestion, and exalts all the functions of the body. The intestinal peristalsis is increased and even diarrhœa may result. All the reflexes are increased. In toxic doses the face is drawn into a grin, the lower jaw becomes immovable, the neck is rigid, and all the reflexes are heightened, and convulsions of a tetanic character are present. A short time after its administration there is a sense of suffocation and dyspnœa, the limbs are stretched out and become rigid, the hands are clinched, and the whole body becomes opisthotonos. After a minute or so there is a temporary relaxation; during the interval there is soreness of the muscles, he feels exhausted, sweats profusely, and the convulsion returns. The paroxysms increase in frequency and severity until the respirations cease in the middle of a spasm and the heart soon ceases to beat.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *tetanic convulsions* with opisthotonos. There is rigidity of the muscles with violent twitching, jerking, and trembling. The condition is aggravated by the slightest touch, sound, odor or noise.

It is useful in *over-irritability* and *restlessness*, when all "the nerves are upon edge;" also in *spermatorrhœa* from plethora, with sexual dreams and nocturnal emissions which are followed by over-excitability. There is despondency and prostration.

It should be remembered in *atonic dyspepsia*, when after a meal he is qualmish, anxious, and nauseated, debilitated and sick.

It is employed in physiological doses in acute *heart failure*, and the weakened heart action with, or following, pneumonia. It is also used to arrest progressive muscular atrophy, and to prevent post partum hæmorrhages, and in the paralysis of the aged. It is an *antidote* to Chloral and is used with advantage during the early stages of Opium poisoning, and in the *asphyxia* from inhalation of gas and chloroform.

Compare.—*Cicuta virosa*, *Arnica montana*.

STRYCHNINUM ARSENICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Arseniate of Strychnine. It is a white powder of a very bitter taste, prepared by dissolving Strychnine in aqueous Arsenic acid. **Dosage.**—Of the crude, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the aged when there is great debility and lack of nerve force, as is seen in cases of *paralysis*, with œdema of the tissues. The muscular structures are relaxed. Anæmia is present with the tendency to œdema of the dependent parts. It should be remembered in cases where there is extreme nervous weakness and prostration. Following the severe prostrating diseases of childhood, and all asthenic conditions it is of service, and relieves the system of the prostration; also in cases where there are spasmodic affections, as asthmatic bronchitis, in those who are anæmic and have a tendency to œdema. It is also of service in cases of overexertion.

Compare.—*China*, *Arsenicum*, *Calcareæ phos.*

STRYCHNINUM NITRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nitrate of Strychnine. It comes in colorless needles of a silky lustre. **Preparations.**—

Triturations, and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is considered by many to be able to remove the *craving for alcohol* and counteracts its injurious effects. Its use must be continued from seven to fourteen days.

STRYCHNINUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Phosphate of Strychnine. It comes in light, white powder. Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{18}$.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be remembered in those who are *anæmic*, *weak* and *debilitated*, whose appetite and digestion are poor, and who suffer from constipation. There are indications of *irritation of the spinal cord*, as indicated by the burning, weakness and aching of the spine; this extends around to the front of the chest. The spine is tender to pressure in the mid-dorsal region. The feet and hands are cold and clammy and there is a cold perspiration in the axillary region. It is of service during *pregnancy* when the patient is weak, prostrated, and is suffering from exhaustion of the nervous system.

STRYCHNINUM VALERIANICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Valerianate of Strychnine. It is a white, crystalline powder. Preparations.—Triturations. Dosage.—Of the pure salt, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in the cases of women in whom there is a great *nervous erethism*, or where there is an exhaustion of the brain power.

SULPHONAL.

Description.—Sulphonal is a synthetical hypnotic. It comes in colorless, prismatic crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the pure substance, gr. xv-xlv.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a hypnotic. Its prolonged use is followed by headache, vertigo, weakness and incapacity for mental work. When it is stopped in those who are subject to sulphonalism there results vertigo, motor disturbances, general weakness and digestive disturbances; chronic poisoning is attended with vomiting, diarrhœa, ataxia, ptosis and ascending paralysis.

THERAPEUTICS.

The great use of this remedy has been in 20 grain doses as a hypnotic. It is given in a hot fluid about two hours before the desired result is expected. It should not be repeated that day.

It is indicated in *ataxia* with staggering gait, and trembling of the legs. There is extreme restlessness and muscular twitching. The knee reflexes are lost.

It is useful in *nephritis*, the urine contains albumen and casts. The urine is scanty and high colored.

It is also useful in *cerebral* diseases when the patient is apathetic, alternately happy and despondent. There is mental confusion and illusions.

Compare.—*Trional*.

SULPHUR.

Description.—Sulphur is a non-metallic element and is a brittle solid of a pale yellow color. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.* Mother tincture, triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sulphur Lotum, Sulphur Præcipitatum, Sulphur Sublimatum. **Dosage.**—Of the precipitated sulphur, gr. x-5j. *Homœo.*, 3x to 30x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a diaphoretic and mild laxative. It produces congestion of the venous capillaries.

which, while general, is not pronounced in the portal system. The secretions become acrid and excoriating. The skin becomes unhealthy and there are vesicles, pimples, boils, herpes, and erythema. The assimilation of the food is interfered with and emaciation results. The biliary secretions are increased. There are hot flashes over the body that are followed by perspiration and a faint feeling.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who are subject to *venous congestion*, especially of the portal system. They are often lean, stoop-shouldered persons who walk and sit stooped, are quick motioned and quick tempered, are dirty and filthy, and subject to skin diseases. The skin is very sensitive to atmospheric changes. They have an aversion to being bathed, and always feel worse after a bath. The well selected remedy does not produce the desired effect, especially in acute diseases; or the complaints are continually relapsing. There is often a sensation of *burning* in different parts of the body, when "it burns like fire."

It is of service in *sick headaches* that appear every week or two. There is heat on the vertex. The feet are cold during the day, but the soles are burning at night. The patient is weak and prostrated.

It is useful in *diarrhœa*, which is worse after midnight, or drives him out of bed early in the morning. The bowels feel as though they could not retain their contents. The parts are red and excoriated by the discharge. At times there is a condition of *constipation* that alternates with the diarrhœa. The stools are hard, knotty, and dry, as if burnt. They are large and cause pain upon trying to pass them, which is at times so severe that he desists.

It should be remembered when the menses are too early, profuse and prolonged; at times there may be a *metrorrhagia* that has persisted since a miscarriage.

It is beneficial in *skin diseases*; there is voluptuous itching and scratching which gives some relief. The scratching causes

burning; it is also beneficial in furuncles that appear in groups on various parts of the body.

It should be studied in *chronic bronchitis* before secondary changes have taken place. The patient is sensitive to atmospheric changes. There is either an expectoration of a large quantity of stringy white mucus, or a scanty yellow sputum. There are hot flashes and faintness, with heat on the top of the head and burning of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. The bowels are constipated, or there is an alternate diarrhœa and constipation; all of the secretions are acid.

It is also useful during *pneumonia*, when resolution is delayed. The temperature remains high. There is but little expectoration though there is a large amount of exudate. It should be studied in *pulmonary tuberculosis*, when the general indications of the remedy are present.

It is frequently of use in *nervous derangements* of the climacteric period, when there are hot flushes during the day, with weak, faint spells that pass off with a little sweating. There is often a weak, faint, empty feeling at 10-11 A. M. that is relieved by eating. She cannot wait for food, will faint if she cannot eat at once. She is often drowsy during the day, but wakeful at night.

Compare.—*Psorinum, Sepia, Calcarca carbonica, Pulsatilla.*

SULPHUR IODATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sulphur iodide. This is a grayish-black crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Triturations. *U. S. P.*, Sulphuris iodidum. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *skin affections*, acne, lichen planus, barbers' itch, and erythema on the chin. The patient complains of apathy. There is a thick, green mucus secreted in the nostrils. The face is dry, hot, and of a yellowish color, with yellow pustules and painful sores over it, which soon disappear in dry scales.

SUMBUL.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbelliferæ. *Common Name*, Musk-root. *Habitat*, Russia and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Sumbul, Extractum Sumbul, Fluidextractum Sumbul. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops; of the root, gr. xxx-5j.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a nerve tonic, it stimulates the appetite and facilitates digestion.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hysteria* and *neurasthenia* in anæmic women. There is a constrictive choking and a constant swallowing and belching of gas from the stomach.

It is useful in nervous *palpitation* of the heart, the pulse is irregular and there is neuralgia around the left breast.

It is of service in *ovarian neuralgia*. The abdomen is distended and painful.

Compare.—*Asafatida*, *Moschus*, *Valeriana*.

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Snow-berry. *Habitat*, United States and Mexico. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh ripe berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *Homæo.*, 2x.

Physiological Action.—This agent appears to act upon the uterus and from this reflexly upon the stomach, and has produced a nausea similar to that of pregnancy.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the *nausea of pregnancy*, which is relieved by lying in bed in the horizontal position and perfectly quiet. There is a deathly nausea with vomiting and

retching, which is so violent that it produces hæmatemesis. The smell or thought of food is unendurable. She is constipated.

Compare.—*Ipecacuanha*, *Piper nigrum*.

SYMPHYTUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Borraginaceæ. *Common Name*, Comfrey. *Habitat*, Great Britain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent, through the tannic acid, starch and asparagine which are found in it, has an action on affections of the *bone* and *periosteum*, the result of *traumatism*; also *irritable stumps* after operations, when there is soreness of and pricking pains in the periosteum; also in *non-union of fractures*.

It is of service in *injury* to the *eyeballs*, when there is severe pain and hæmorrhage into the vitreous, the result of trauma.

It is indicated both locally and internally in *periostitis*, when due to injury.

Compare.—*Arnica*, *Calcareæ phosphorica*.

SYPHILINUM.

Description.—*Synonyms*, Luesinum, Lueticum. The virus from syphilitic ulcer. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—200th dilution, and up, at frequent intervals.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in affections that are dependent upon a *latent syphilitic taint*. All the symptoms are worse at night; the pains begin in the evening and end at daylight. They increase and decrease in severity gradually.

It should be remembered in severe *headache* that is neu-

ralgic in character and is worse at night; also when there are copper colored, reddish-brown eruptions over the body, with a disagreeable odor.

It is of great service in children with *congenital syphilis*, who show the effects of the disease.

Compare.—*Aurum muriaticum, Asafætida, Mercurius.*

SYZYGIUM JAMBOLANUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Myrtaceæ. Common Name, Jambol seeds. Habitat, India. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the seeds; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent decreases the amount of sugar in the urine in *diabetes mellitus*; urine increases; specific gravity high.

It is also of service in *diabetic ulcers.*

TABACUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Solanaceæ. Common Name, Tobacco. Habitat, Cuba and South America. The leaves contain the poisonous alkaloid, Nicotine. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the recently dried leaves. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homæo., 3x and 12x.*

Physiological Action.—This agent produces relaxation and paresis of the involuntary muscular system. There is distress in the cardiac region, with pallor of the surface, icy coldness and sweat, nausea, nervous trembling and debility.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *deathly nausea, with vomiting, icy coldness and cold sweats and intermittent pulse, and præcordial distress.*

It is of service in *sea-sickness*, with deathly nausea, pallor and coldness; or nausea from any cause when there is a ter-

rible, faint, sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach; during *pregnancy*, when this nausea is present as soon as she moves, with cold sweat over the body. It is to be remembered in *diarrhœa*, when the stool is watery, yellow or green, and slimy. The desire is urgent and is attended with nausea, vomiting, prostration, extreme faintness and cold sweat.

It has been employed in *amaurosis*, due to *atrophy* of the *optic nerve*; also in difficult, violent constriction of the chest, with palpitation of the heart and pain between the shoulders.

Compare.—*Veratrum album*, *Arsenicum album*, *Camphora*.

TANACETUM VULGARE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Tansy. *Habitat*, United States and Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves and twigs; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an emmenagogue, diuretic and anthelmintic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *chorea*, *reflex spasms* and *twitching* during sleep and waking, dependent upon intestinal parasites. It is useful in *amenorrhœa* and *dysmenorrhœa*, with bearing down pain, tenderness and drawing in the joints.

It is of service in *dysentery*; there is pain in the bowels which is relieved by stool. The desire for stool is renewed by taking food.

Compare.—*Cina*, *Absinthium*, *Cimicifuga*.

TARANTULA CUBENSIS.

Description.—A large, dark-brown, hairy spider of the *Class*, Arachnidæ; *Order*, Araneidea, and *Family*, Lycosidæ. *Habitat*, Cuba. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live tarantula; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3d and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *septic conditions*, with great prostrations. The parts are of a purplish color, and there are burning, stinging pains. It is of service in *carbuncles*, when the parts are of a purplish hue, are gangrenous, and there are burning, stinging pains.

It is said to soothe the pains in the last struggle of death.

Compare.—*Arsenicum, Crotalus, Echinacea.*

TARANTULA HISPANA

Description.—A large, hairy spider of the *Class*, Arachnidæ; *Order*, Araneidea, and *Family*, Lycosidæ. *Habitat*, South America and southern Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the live spider; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 3d up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when there is *extreme restlessness*; must be constantly on the move, although motion aggravates. It is useful in *hysteria* with *chlorosis, chorea, spinal irritation* or *dysmenorrhæa*; she must be busy with something all the time. She feels relieved while in the open air, from music, bright colors, and from massaging the affected parts.

It is of service in *nymphomania* and *pruritus* of the vulva. The parts are dry and hot, with much itching and frequent erotic paroxysms and sensitiveness of the ovaries.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga, Magnesia phosphorica.*

TARAXACUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Dandelion. *Habitat*, Northern Hemisphere. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the whole plant; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Taraxacum, Extractum Taraxaci, Fluidextractum Taraxaci. **Dosage.**—Of the extract, gr. v-xxx; of the fluid-extract, ʒj-ʒj.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a feeble hepatic stimulant, laxative, cholagogue and diuretic. It stimulates the other digestive secretions, acts as a tonic and assists in the elimination of urea.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in cases where there is loss of appetite, with weak digestion, gastric headache and *bilious attacks*. The tongue is coated white. This comes off in spots, leaving sensitive aphthous patches, "mapped tongue."

It is of service in *hepatic congestion* and *atonic dyspepsia*, when the liver and spleen are enlarged and the liver is indurated. The patient complains of sharp, stitching pains in the hepatic region, there is tympanitis and jaundice, a bitter taste and eructations and salivation. It is useful in *neuralgia of the knee*, that is relieved by pressure.

Compare.—*Hydrastis Canadensis*, *Nux vomica*, *Antimonium crudum*.

TAXUS BACCATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Common Name*. Yew. *Habitat*, Europe and England. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh twigs and leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *pustular diseases of the skin*. The pustules are large and flat, and are attended with much itching.

TELA ARANEÆ.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cobweb. This is the web of the common house spider. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and higher in dilutions. **Dosage.**—*Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is said to be a *febrifuge*, *sedative* and *antispasmodic*. The web has been applied to wounds to stop hæmor-

rhages, and in the form of a plug has been placed in the nostril to control epistaxis. It is indicated in periodical complaints that appear suddenly in debilitated hectic subjects, when the spine is cool and clammy, and the extremities are cool.

TELLURIUM.

Description.—This is a semi-metallic element. It is pinkish-white, crystalline and very brittle. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *eczema*, especially behind the ears, and *herpes circinatus*; *barber's itch*, when there is stinging pain and a fœtid exhalation. It is of service in *spinal irritation*, with sensitiveness from the last cervical to the fifth dorsal vertebra. The patient fears being touched.

Compare.—*Arsenicum album*, *Sepia*.

TEREBINTHINA.

Description.—*Common Name*, Oil of turpentine. This is a limpid, colorless, mobile liquid. It is obtained by distillation of crude turpentine from many species of pine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the purified oil of turpentine; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Terebinthina. **Dosage.**—Of the pure oil, ℥ v-xv, as a stimulant or diuretic. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent in toxic doses produces complete relaxation of the muscular system, and abolishes the reflexes. The pupils are dilated, the face cyanosed, the breathing is labored, and death results from paralysis of the respiration. Large doses produce gastroenteritis, with vomiting and diarrhœa. The urine is suppressed, there is pain in the renal region, with burning in the urethra, hæmaturia and tenesmus. The muscular system is relaxed and incoördination is present. In smaller doses it

causes, first, an increase in the vascular tension, which is followed by a decline of the tension. The functions of the brain, spinal cord and medulla are lowered; the respirations are slowed and are often spasmodic. The urine is increased in quantity.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *nephritis*, *cystitis* and *urethritis*, with stangury, *tenesmus* and *albuminuria*, when blood is present in the urine and is thoroughly mixed with the urine, which is scanty and high colored. The nephritis differs from that produced by *Cantharis*, in that the congestion is more pronounced than the desquamation, and as a result corresponds more to the effects of cold and exposure than that of scarlatina.

There is great *distension* of the *abdomen* with gas, as is met with in septic fevers, as *typhoid* and *puerperal* and *enterocolitis*, with hæmorrhages and ulceration of the bowels. The abdomen is not only greatly distended, but is extremely sensitive to the least touch. The stools consist of mucus, water, blood, and are fœtid. There is burning of the anus and rectum, with fainting and exhaustion of the passage.

The tongue is red, smooth and glossy, as if deprived of all its papillæ. This is observed at times in typhoid fever, stomatitis and enterocolitis, in which the tongue is red, sore, and glossy, and burns like fire. There is great *tympanitis*, with a low muttering delirium and prostration.

Cases of *trichina spirites* have been cured by the use of five drops every three hours.

Compare.—*Cantharis*, *Nitric acid*.

TERPINI HYDRAS.

Description.—*Common Name*, Terpin Hydrate. Obtained by the action of alcoholic nitric acid upon oil of turpentine. It comes in large, colorless, lustrous crystals. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—The physiological dose is gr. ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

It has been used in *whooping-cough*, *hay asthma*, *bronchial affections*, coughs or colds.

TEUCRIUM MARUM VERUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Labiatæ. *Common Name*, Cat thyme. *Habitat*, southern Europe, and especially in Spain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 40 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *polypi* of the *nose* and *vagina*. There is frequent sneezing with a sensation of crawling in the nose without *corysa*. It is of service in *ascarides* with a sensation of creeping and crawling in the rectum, which is worse during the evening and from the warmth of the bed. It is also recommended in *rheumatism*.

Compare.—*Sanguinaria*, *Cina*, *Staphisagria*.

THALLIUM.

Description.—A metallic element. It is a soft, heavy, crystalline metal, rapidly tarnishing in air. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration, 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This agent is indicated in *locomotor ataxia* for the relief of the violent pains. There is paralysis of the lower extremities, with trembling, also pains, as electric shocks, in the stomach and bowels.

Compare.—*Lathyrus*, *Argentum nitricum*.

THASPIUM AUREUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Umbellifera. *Synonyms*, *Zizia aurea*, Meadow parsnip. *Habitat*, United States. **Prepa-**

rations.—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions.
 Dosage.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 6 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hysteria* and *hypochondriasis* when there are suicidal tendencies, with mental depression, alternating moods of crying and weeping. There is great lassitude following coitus. It is also of service in *epilepsy* and *choræa*. During sleep the legs are constantly on the move.

Compare.—*Agaricus muscarius*, *Aurum met.*, *Tarantula*.

THEA CHINENSIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ternstroëniacæ. *Common Name*, Tea. *Habitat*, eastern Asia. Its active principle is theine (caffeine). *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of dried leaves; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous insomnia*. The patient is sleepy during the day, but is wakeful and restless at night, with vascular excitement and restlessness. It is useful in præcordial distress, with *palpitation* of the *heart*. The pulse is rapid and irregular. It is of service in the *dyspepsia* of tea drinkers, when there is a faint gone sensation referred to the stomach.

Compare.—*Scpia*, *Baptisia*, *Oleander*, *Naja*.

THERIDION CURASSAVICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Black spider of Curacoa; *Class*, Arachnidæ; *Order*, Araneidea; *Family*, Agelenidæ. It is found on orange trees in the West Indies. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the entire spider; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Dilutions, 6th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in periodical *headaches*. The pain is over the left eye and is throbbing and shooting in character. It is aggravated by the heat of the sun and noises and is attended with vertigo and nausea, which is made worse by closing the eyes and from motion. It is useful in *acute phthisis* when there are sticking pains in the left chest extending to the back. There is cardiac anxiety and pain. It is of service in *sensitive spines*, when the patients avoid any pressure at this point. There are stinging pains at various parts of the body.

Compare.—*Chininum sulph.*, *Lachesis*, *Phosphorus*.

THIOSINAMINUM.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed both locally and internally in cases of *lupus*, *chronic*, *enlarged glands*, *strictures*, and for *dissolving scar tissue*. It has relieved stricture of the rectum, when two grains were given twice a day. Also *tinnitus aurium*, where the ossicles were bound down by fibrous bands.

THLASPI BURSA PASTORIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cruciferae. *Synonyms*, Capsella. *Shepherds' Purse*. *Habitat*, Europe and America. *Preparations*.—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. *Dosage*.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hæmorrhages*, especially those that are uterine in origin; hæmorrhage accompanying *uterine fibroid*, *metrorrhagia* with uterine colic; she scarcely recovers from one period before another begins. It is useful in *chronic cystitis*, *dysuria* and *spasmodic retention* of the urine; also

renal colic, gravel, brick dust sediment and phosphatic deposits in the urine.

Compare.—*Urtica urens*, *Crocus sativa*, *Trillium*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Millefolium*.

THROMBIDIUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Red Acarus of the fly. It is a parasite found singly or in groups upon the common house-fly. Preparations.—Tincture of the animals; and dilutions. Dosage.—Dilutions, 12th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *dysentery*; the stools are thin, brown and bloody and attended with tenesmus. There are sharp pains in the left side during stools. The *liver* is congested and there is griping and urging to stool on rising in the morning.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Coniferæ. *Synonyms*, Arbor vitæ, Tree of life. *Habitat*, United States. Preparations.—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. Dosage.—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x to 12x.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, irritant, diuretic and emmenagogue; as a result of its irritating and corroding action there are wart-like excrescences and condylomata.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *disease* of the *skin, anus, genito-urinary organs* in those of a hydrogenoid constitution, and who, as a result, suffer from damp weather, from baths, rain and cold. The patient is often of the lymphatic type, is dark complexioned, has black hair and an unhealthy skin; and frequently suffers from the *ill effects* of *vaccination* and the *constitutional effects* of *gonorrhœa*.

It is of service in sub-acute and chronic *gonorrhœa*. The

prostate is involved. There is burning during and following urination. The glans penis may be red and smooth, or there are fig warts and condylomata over the sexual organs, that exude a glutinous, foul-smelling matter.

The walls of the *vagina, external genitals*, may be covered with warty excrescences, which are attended with great burning and smarting pains. The parts are extremely sensitive to the touch. It is also of service in idiopathic *condylomata* of the moist form, and *bleeding fungous growths* and *epithelioma* and *cauliflower excrescences, polypi* of the uterus and vagina, which bleed easily and emit a foul odor. They are attended with a profuse mucous leucorrhœa, which is extremely acrid and excoriates the uterus, vulva and perineum.

It is useful when the ovaries are congested, especially the left. There is a burning pain, which is worse during menstruation, while walking and riding. The menses are delayed and scanty. There is a desire to masturbate, even during sleep.

It should be remembered in *chronic diseases* that date from vaccination, as chronic diarrhœa and headaches.

It is an important remedy in *constipation*, when it is dependent upon fissures and contraction of the anus. The parts are sensitive to the touch and have a sensation of constriction.

It is indicated in *sub-acute gonorrhœal arthritis*. The limb feels as though paralyzed. There are drawing pains in the bones, as if the flesh was separated, and there is tingling of the parts. The skin looks dirty, is covered with brown spots here and there, while the perspiration is offensive and is most profuse from the uncovered parts.

It is useful in *melancholia*, with loathing of life, when the patient is ill humored and depressed, feels as though she could not live any longer.

Compare.—*Antimonium tartaricum, Medorrhinum, Pulsatilla*.

TILIA EUROPÆA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Tiliaceæ. Common Name, Linden. Habitat, Europe. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of

the fresh flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ j-xx.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *facial neuralgia*; the right side is the first, while later the left is involved. There is dimness of the vision and much sneezing, with fluent coryza.

It is useful in *puerperal metritis*. There is soreness in the pelvic region, with bearing down, and slimy *leucorrhœa*, that is worse while walking. It is of service in urticaria, with itching and burning like fire after scratching. It should be remembered in muscular weakness of the eyes. There is a sensation of a gauze before the eyes and double vision.

Compare.—*Belladonna, Titanium.*

TITANIUM.

Description.—This is a metallic element, light, and of a dark-gray color. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration, 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been advised in *vertical hemiopia*.

TONGO.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Synonyms*, *Dipterex odorata*, Tonka bean. *Habitat*, South America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the dried seed; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *megrin* and *facial neuralgia*, when there is severe pain in the supra-orbital nerve, with heat and throbbing pains in the head, epiphora.

It is useful when there are *tearing pains* in *hip* and *knee joint* of the left side.

Compare.—*Melilotus.*

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, Red clover. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flower-heads; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated where there is pronounced *ptyalism*. The salivary glands are congested, and this is followed by a profuse flow of saliva. It is useful when there is an irritable condition on the larynx, as observed in *spasmodic cough*, *whooping-cough*, and the cough of measles. It is also useful in *coryza*, with hoarse and choking spells, coughing on going into the open air. It has been employed extensively in the *cancerous diathesis*.

Compare.—*Mercurius*, *Trifolium rep.*

TRIFOLIUM REPENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Leguminosæ. *Common Name*, White clover. *Habitat*, United States and Great Britain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flower-heads; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

When this remedy is indicated there is *congestion* of the salivary glands. It feels as if parotitis was appearing.

TRILLIUM PENDULUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Bethroot. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an astringent,

tonic, and antiseptic, and is said to produce both an active and passive hæmorrhage.

THERAPEUTICS

This remedy should be studied in cases that are characterized by a *relaxation* of the *tissues* accompanied by mucous discharges, and active and passive hæmorrhages that are complicated by fainting. In cases of *menorrhagia*, when the menses appear every two weeks, and last from seven to eight days, and in the interval there is a profuse yellow, creamy, or bloody leucorrhœa which renders the patient anæmic. There is a tendency to *uterine prolapsus* and atony of the pelvic organs.

It is of service in active or passive hæmorrhage from *threatened abortion*, when there is a gush of blood with every movement, and a feeling about the hips and back as though they were falling apart; this is relieved by bandaging them tightly.

It is indicated in *metrorrhagia at the climacteric*; the patient is pale, anæmic, faints easily; also in cases of hæmorrhages from uterine fibroids.

It is frequently beneficial in *hæmoptysis*, in cases of *incipient phthisis*, chronic bronchitis in which there is a cough present, and a copious, purulent expectoration; also *chronic diarrhœa* in which the passages are bloody; also in cases of dysentery when the passages consist of pure blood.

Compare.—*Ipecacuanha, Sabina.*

TRIONAL.

Description.—Diethylsulphone methylethylmethane. A preparation allied in composition to Sulphonal. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of pure Trional, ʒss.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is a hypnotic and is employed in insomnia when associated with physical excitement.

Compare.—*Sulphonal.*

TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Fever-root. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in sick *headache*. There is nausea, and vomiting of bilious material. The pain is worse in the occiput and upon the right side. It is useful in *diarrhœa* when the stools are watery and frothy and are attended with colicky pains, nausea and vomiting. It is to be remembered in *influenza* with aching pains all over, heat in the limbs, also *urticaria* when it is dependent upon gastric derangement.

Compare.—*Iris versicolor*.

TRITICUM REPENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Gramineæ. *Common Name*, Couch grass. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Triticum, Fluidextractum Tritici. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ʒj-ʒj.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild and soothing diuretic, increasing the watery portion of the urine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the urine is of a high specific gravity and causes irritation of the mucous surfaces of the bladder and kidneys. It is of service in *cystitis* and in frequent and difficult urination, also in *pyelitis*, *strangury* and *prostatitis*, when the specific gravity is high and irritation of the mucous surfaces is resulting. It is useful in *lithæmic* and *rheumatic* conditions, when the elimination of solids irritates the kidneys and produces much distress.

Compare.—*Chimaphila*.

TRYCHOSANTHES DIOICA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Cucurbitaceæ. *Common Name*, Patal. *Habitat*, Bengal. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, 3x and higher.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an active cathartic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *diarrhœa*. The stools are profuse, thin, yellowish, watery, offensive. There are cutting pains in the abdomen before, during and following the stool. The face is pale or of a yellow tinge. There is pain in the liver and dizziness following the stool.

Compare.—*Veratrum album*, *Gamboge*.

TURNERA APHRODISIACA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Turneraceæ. *Common Name*, Damiana. *Habitat*, tropical America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the recently dried leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ʒss-ʒss.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *sexual neurasthenia* and *frigidity*, also in *renal* and *cystic catarrh*. It has been employed in *respiratory disorders* when accompanied by profuse secretions.

Compare.—*Phosphorus*, *Phosphoric acid*, *Hclonias*.

TUSSILAGO PETASITES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Butter bur. *Habitat*, Great Britain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 10 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *gonorrhœa*. There is a sensation as of crawling in the urethra. The discharge is thick, and yellow, and there is pain in the spermatic cord.

UPAS ARTIAR.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Urticacæ. *Common Name*, Deadly Upas. *Habitat*, Java and islands near by. An exudation used as an arrow poison. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy produces *clonic spasms* with vomiting, diarrhoea and prostration.

UPAS TIEUTE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loganiacæ. *Common Name*, Upas Tree. *Habitat*, Java. An arrow poison. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the inspissated juice obtained from the root and bark; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ j-ij.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *tonic spasms*, *tetanus* and *asphyxia*. The patient is irritable, there are dull pains in the brain, and lancinating pains through the right lung towards the liver. The hands and feet are numb.

URANIUM NITRICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Nitrate of Uranium. It is usually made from pitch-blende (an oxide of uranium). **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure chemical, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain. *Homœo.*, 3x to 6x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces ulceration of the stomach, glycosuria and dropsical effusions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *ulceration* of the stomach when there is great burning pain in the stomach, with vomiting and flatulence. It is useful in *diabetes*, when there is great thirst, emaciation, diuresis, incontinence of urine, and prostration.

Compare.—*Phosphoric acid, Lactic acid, Arsenicum.*

UREA.

Description.—Urea is the principal solid constituent of urine, and is also found in other animal fluids. It forms colorless, odorless, quadrangular prisms. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of pure Urea, gr. ij-ijj.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *dropsy*, when the amount of urine passed is small and the urea is low. It is also used in *tuberculosis*. It is given hypodermically, beginning with a dose from ten to fifteen grains twice daily. This is gradually increased up to 40 or 60 grains a day.

UROTROPIN.

Description.—This agent forms white crystals, produced by the action of ammonia or formaldehyde. **Dosage.**—60 grains, well diluted with water, may be given in a day.

Physiological Action.—It has produced hæmaturia, with difficult urination, abdominal pain and diarrhœa.

THERAPEUTICS.

It is employed in diseases of the upper urinary passages, *pyclitis, cystitis*, with ammoniacal urine, and in phosphaturia. It is said to have a solvent effect upon uric acid concretions. It is of service in giving relief from the effects of an enlarged prostate and the resulting changes in the bladder. It is useful in *suppuration* from any portion of the urinary tract. While employing this agent the urine should be kept acid.

URTICA URENS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Urticacæ. *Common Name*, Dwarf nettle. *Habitat*, Europe. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces burning, stinging pains, and inflammation with formications of the skin which are followed by vesicular eruptions containing bloody serum.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *urticaria*, *dropsical effusions*, *gout*, *burns*, *scalds*, and when the milk is diminished. It is useful in *urticaria* when the skin is elevated. There is a white central spot and a red areola; this is attended with stinging. It is of service in dropsical effusions when the upper portion of the body is greatly swollen, pale, dropsical, and covered with small confluent vesicles that are filled with serum; it is also of service in the anasarca that follows scarlatina when the lower extremities are greatly distended and œdematous. The kidneys are affected and the urine is suppressed.

It should be remembered in *crysipelalous inflammation* of the extremities when there is burning heat and formication of the skin. The hands and feet are much swollen. It has been employed in *menorrhagia*, which alternates with an acid leucorrhœa. It has also been used in *epistaxis* and *hamatemesis*. It is a reliable remedy in insufficiency or entire absence of the secretion of milk. It is used in acute gout in ten drop doses.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Cantharis*, *Agnus castus*.

USNEA BARBATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Lichenes. *Common Name*, Bearded usnea. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the entire lichen; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 2 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *congestive headaches* when there is a sensation as though the temples would burst, or the eyes would protrude from their sockets.

Compare.—*Glonoine, Belladonna.*

USTILAGO MAYDIS.

Description.—*Natural Order, Fungi. Common Name, Corn smut.* A parasitic fungus, developed on the fruit of *Zea Mays*. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the ripe fresh fungus, also mother tincture of the same; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces an atonic condition of the genital organs of the female.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *menorrhagia* and *metrorrhagia*, the result of a chronic uterine congestion. The pelvic organs are in an atonic condition. The blood is of a dark color, the hæmorrhage is a slow, persistent oozing of dark blood and black clots. The uterus is enlarged, the cervix tumefied, dilated and flabby. Menorrhagia may be attended by ovarian irritation. There is a burning pain in the right ovary. The hæmorrhage lasts for weeks. The blood is dark colored, with many clots. There is vertigo, hot flashes of heat and a gone feeling in the epigastrium.

It is of service in *ovarian dysmenorrhœa* when there are severe pains in the ovaries, uterus and back; every few minutes there is an intermittent neuralgia in left ovary, which is enlarged and tender.

It should be remembered in *neuralgia* of the testicles when there is sharp pain that produces faintness and an aching that remains for several days. There is prostration and emissions that are followed by sadness and mental prostration. It is useful in the *urticaria* that appears at the climacteric period; the whole skin is dry, hot, and congested.

Compare.—*Secale cornutum, Sabina.*

UVA URSI.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Ericaceæ. *Common Name*, Bearberry. *Habitat*, Europe, Asia and United States. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh leaves; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Uva Ursi, Fluidextractum Uvæ Ursi. **Dosage.**—Of the fluid extract, ℥ xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an astringent, tonic and mild diuretic.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *cystitis* with bloody urine. There is a constant urging to urinate, with straining and a discharge of blood, pus and tenacious mucus and large clots of blood.

It is serviceable in *dysuria*, and *strangury* when the urine contains pus and blood.

Compare.—*Cannabis sativa*.

VACCININUM.

Description.—A nosode. **Preparations.**—Triturations of vaccine matter. Dilutions from the 6x trituration. **Dosage.**—Dilutions, the 30th and higher.

THERAPEUTICS.

This is used in the same class of cases as Variolinum.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Valerianaceæ. *Common Name*, Valerian. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Mother tincture of the dried root; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Valeriana; Fluidextractum Valerianæ; Tincture Valerianæ. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ℥ xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a mild stimulant to the circulatory and nervous system; it is an antispasmodic,

laxative, diaphoretic and anthelmintic. If large doses are employed, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa and hiccough, with frequent urination, result. If it is long continued, a state of low, melancholy and hysterical depression results. The heart's action is increased, the temperature raised and formication of the hands and feet is complained of.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *nervous derangements* when other remedies have failed, although apparently well indicated. The patient is of a hysterical nervous temperament, and given to excessive nervous excitability; persons in whom the intellectual faculties predominate. It is useful in *hysteria* and hysterical spasms, when the patient is of a changeable disposition, irritable, then mild, has hallucinations, feels as if floating in the air, or as if there was a thread hanging down the throat.

It should be remembered in *nervous gastric disturbances*, in which there is nausea felt in the throat, nausea with hunger, nausea with faintness. Foul eructations, with hysterical cramps and a flat, slimy taste in the mouth early in the morning; insomnia, with muscular spasms, spasmodic asthma, and choking on falling asleep; *sciatica*, the pains are worse while standing, the foot resting upon the floor. Rheumatic pains in the limbs that are attended with constant jerking pain in the heels.

Compare.—*Ignatia, Moschus, Pulsatilla, Asafœtida, Castoreum.*

VANADIUM.

Description.—Vanadium is a metallic element, and when finely divided, comes as a light, gray, lustrous powder. Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. Dosage.—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated when the heart's action is weak, when there is *fatty degeneration* of the liver, heart and arterial

walls. It is of special benefit in those cases where *anæmia*, *chronic rheumatism*, *diabetes*, *neurasthenia*, or *tuberculosis* is the exciting cause.

VARIOLINUM.

Description.—The Nosode of Small-pox. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the matter from a ripe small-pox vesicle; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Dilutions from the 30th up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed as a prophylactic against, and to modify the course of an attack of small-pox. There is an excruciating backache, with great restlessness, and aching in legs. The fever is intense and there is a profuse offensive sweat.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Melanthaceæ. *Common Name*, White Hellebore. *Habitat*, Europe and Asia. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the freshly dried roots; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, ℥ v-xxx. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces violent vomiting and purging, with intense pain in the œsophagus, stomach and abdomen, and cramps in the extremities. The temperature is reduced and there is a general coldness, with prostration and collapse. The pulse is rapid and feeble. The eyes are sunken, the countenance is anxious, and there is a cold, clammy perspiration.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those at the extremes of life, who are always chilly, and in diseases that are characterized by a rapid sinking of the vital forces, when there is complete prostration and collapse. There is extreme coldness and a cold perspiration on the forehead. It is of service in *cholera infantum* and *diarrhœa*, when there is a copious vomiting and

sweat, with diarrhœa. There is burning internally, while the body is blue, cold, and the face collapsed. The vision is obscured and the nervous powers are depressed. The vomiting is violent and forcible and consists of food, mucus, bile and blood, while the stools are copious, watery, and may be involuntary.

It is useful in *gastralgia* and *colicodynia* when there is nausea and vomiting, and a sensation as though the bowels were tied up in a knot. The pain causes a cold perspiration to appear upon the forehead.

It should be remembered in *puerperal* mania and convulsion with cerebral congestion; the face is bluish and bloated, and the eyes protruded. She gives wild shrieks and has a disposition to tear and bite. The blood rushes to the head on stooping. The headache is intense. It is beneficial in *capillary bronchitis* when the face is blue; there is spasmodic, loose cough, but the expectoration is difficult. The respirations are increased in frequency, while there is palpitation of the heart and dyspnoea. It is indicated in *fevers* when there is great coldness, with violent heat of the internal parts. The pulse is thread-like, there is a craving for cold drinks with coldness of the surface, and profound nervous prostration.

Compare.—*Camphora*, *Cuprum metallicum*, *Cuprum arsenicosum*.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Melanthaceæ. *Common Name*, American hellebore. It contains the alkaloid, Veratrine. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh roots; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, The dried rhizome and roots are official as well as the fluidextract and tincture therefrom. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 20 drops; of the fluidextract, ℥ jss. *Homœo.*, 1x to 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent reduces the pulse rate, which, upon exertion, becomes rapid and feeble. This is soon followed by nausea, vomiting, muscular weakness, also paralysis of the nervous system, which is attended with congestion and inflammation of the brain, lungs, and stomach.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *acute diseases* that are characterized by an intense arterial excitement and congestion; the pulse is rapid and full and there is often perspiration, nausea, and vomiting. It is useful in *cerebral congestion*. There is a sensation as though the head would burst. This congestion may arise from plethora, vascular irritation, heat, and alcoholic stimulant. It is also useful during the first stages of *cerebro-spinal meningitis*. When it has appeared suddenly the congestion is intense, and is attended with nausea and vomiting. The pulse is full and hard.

It is of service in the congestive stage of *pneumonia*. The temperature is high, the pulse is hard, full and rapid. The respirations are rapid and are often associated with a gastric irritability. There is a copious perspiration. It is of great benefit in acute bronchitis and asthma when associated with severe congestion of the lungs. The fever is high. There is great difficulty in breathing. The pulse is full and bounding and there is often nausea and vomiting.

It is useful in *endocarditis* and *pericarditis* when there is great arterial excitement. The heart's action is increased and there is distress in this region; frequently the first remedy in *puerperal peritonitis*, metritis and ovaritis, when the fever is high and the pulse is hard and full; also in puerperal convulsions, with intense congestion of the blood to the head. The face is livid, there is a wild delirium, coma and nausea. It should be studied during the early stages of *pleurisy*, *tonsillitis*, *hepatitis*, *nephritis* and *cystitis*, when the arterial excitement that characterizes the remedy is present. It is a palliative in aneurism and exophthalmic goiter, when there is a forcible action of the heart.

Compare.—*Gelsemium*, *Baptisia*, *Belladonna*, *Aconite*, *Ferrous phos.*

VERBASCUM THAPSUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Scrophulariaceæ. *Common Name*, Mullein. *Habitat*, United States and Europe. *Prep-*

arations.—Mother tincture of the entire fresh herb; and dilutions. *Mullein oil* is a sun distilled extract of the fresh flowers. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces prosopalgia, bronchic trachial irritation and dribbling of the urine.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases of *nerve* and *bronchial irritation*, with cough, urinary irritation and painful micturition. Cases of migraine, with a sensation as though the temples were crushed together. Neuralgic pains about the zygoma, ear and temporo-maxillary joint upon the left side. These pains are aggravated by a change of the temperature, talking, sneezing or biting the teeth together.

It is indicated when there is a deep, hollow, hoarse cough that sounds like a trumpet, which is worse towards evening; there is a hoarseness when reading aloud, also stitching in the chest. It is useful in *nocturnal enuresis*, and in constant dribbling of the urine.

Mullein oil is used locally for earache.

Compare.—*Spongia tosta*, *Phosphorus*, *Bryonia alba*, *Rhus aromatica*.

VERBENA HASTATA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Verbenaceæ. *Common Name*, Blue vervain. *Habitat*, North America. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 10 to 60 drops.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed to assist in the absorption of blood and to allay the pain of bruises; as an infusion it is employed as a remedy in Poison Ivy.

VESPA CRABRO.

Description.—This is the common wasp of Europe of the *Order*, Hymenoptera, and *Family*, Vespariæ. **Preparations.**—

Mother tincture of the live wasp; and dilutions. Dosage.—Dilutions from the 3x up.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *erysipelatous inflammation* of the eyelids, and chemosis of the conjunctiva. The whole face is swollen and painful. It is useful in *congestion* of the left ovary. Menstruation is preceded by pain and distress.

Compare.—*Apis mellifica*.

VIBURNUM OPULUS.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, High cranberry. *Habitat*, Europe and Great Britain. *Preparations*.—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Viburnum Opulus; Fluidextractum Viburni Opuli. *Dosage*.—Of the fluidextract, ℥ xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent acts as an antispasmodic, relieving spasms and cramps that are reflex from uterine irritation.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in cases where there is irregular spasmodic pain in the region of the uterus and ovaries; it also relieves spasmodic constrictions of the bladder and other abdominal organs which are reflex from uterine irritation.

It should be remembered in *uterine irritation* that results from hysteria; also *neuralgic*, *membranous* and *spasmodic dysmenorrhœa*, with intense cramping pains in the uterus. The menses are often late, they are scanty, spasmodic, lasting but a short time, with a heavy and congested feeling in the ovarian region and pains that extend down the anterior surfaces of the thighs. There are hysterical convulsions, general irritation of the nervous system, and spasmodic dysuria in hysterical subjects who suffer from uterine or ovarian irritation.

It is useful in cramps in the feet after long walks; cramps

in the extremities, worse during pregnancy, followed by a paretic condition of the part.

Compare.—*Viburnum prunifolium*, *Xanthoxylum*.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Caprifoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Black haw. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.* Mother tincture of the fresh ripe fruit; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, *Viburnum Prunifolium* (the bark of the root), *Fluidextractum Viburni Prunifolii*. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, ℥ v-x; of the fluidextract, ℥ xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent produces nausea and vomiting, and contraction of the uterine muscular fibres; when it is retained it acts as a tonic, antispasmodic and nerve-sedative. It depresses the heart's action, and lessens the arterial tension. Full doses cause paralysis of the heart.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy should be studied in cases of *threatened miscarriage* and in cases of *habitual abortion*; in cases where there is uterine colic and irritability, dysmenorrhœa, with scanty menses attended with severe, expulsive menstrual pain; also in pains of the back, bearing down after pains, and the false pains of pregnancy. It is employed to prepare women for labor, and is said to facilitate labor, to control after pain, prevent postpartum hæmorrhage and assist the normal involution of the uterus.

It is of service in controlling the morning sickness of pregnancy, in relieving sympathetic disturbances of the heart, stomach and nervous system of sensitive females before the menstrual period. It should be given sometime before and continued through the period. It is often indicated in the *menstrual irregularity* of sterile females who are suffering from uterine displacements, also in cases of *hysteria* and *hystero-epilepsy* in those suffering from uterine irritation and

menstrual irregularities. It controls the hæmorrhages during the menstrual epoch in those suffering from small-pox.

Compare.—*Sabina, Viburnum opulus, Mitchella.*

VINCA MINOR.

Description.—*Natural Order, Apocynaceæ. Common Name, Lesser periwinkle. Habitat, Europe. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 20 drops. *Homœo., 3x.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *eczema* of the scalp and face. The spots ooze a moisture which smells offensive. It mats the hair together (*Flica Polonica*) and crusts form which retain the discharges. It has been employed in the relief of diphtheria and passive uterine hæmorrhages when the skin symptoms were present.

Compare.—*Oleander, Staphisagria.*

VIOLA ODORATA.

Description.—*Natural Order, Violaceæ. Common Name, Sweet-scented violet. Habitat, Europe and Asia. Preparations.*—Mother tincture of the whole fresh plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homœo., 3x.*

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in dark complexioned patients with *otorrhœa*. There is deafness, with sharp stitching pains in the ear, also frontal headache. The scalp is tense, there is burning of the forehead and vertigo.

VIOLA TRICOLOR.

Description.—*Natural Order, Violaceæ. Common Name, Pansy. Habitat, Europe and Asia. Preparations.*—Mother

tincture of the entire plant; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 30 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *crusta lactea*, with a copious exudation that mats the hair, and in *eczema*, when there is burning and itching which is worse at night. The urine is copious, and has the odor of cat's urine.

Compare.—*Calcarca carbonica*, *Rhus toxicodendron*.

VIPERA TORVA.

Description.—*Common Name*, German viper (adder). A snake of the *Order*, Ophidia, and *Family*, Viperidæ. **Preparations.**—Triturations of the virus of this reptile; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Trituration, 6x, and higher in dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *phlebitis* and *varicose veins* when there is a sensation as though the parts would burst. The patient seeks relief by having the extremity elevated.

VISCUM ALBUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Loranthacæ. *Common Name*, Mistletoe. *Habitat*, Great Britain. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh leaves and berries; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the tincture, 1 to 60 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been employed in *epilepsy*, *chorea* and *neuralgia*, especially *sciatica*, also *rheumatism* when the pains alternate in the knee and ankle, the shoulder and elbow.

Compare.—*Bryonia alba*, *Pulsatilla*.

VITAMINES.

These are elements that are present in certain foods that cause animals to grow and thrive; without these the animals do not grow and lose weight. They are fat soluble and water soluble.

The fat soluble vitamins are essential to the growth and proper nutrition of animals. They are present in butter, the yolk of eggs, cod liver oil, the yellow fat of animals, also in carrots, potatoes and bananas. The fat of the pig and those preparations from nut oil are not rich in vitamins.

The water soluble vitamins are essential for appetite and nutrition. They are present in beef, but to a greater extent in glandular tissues.

Tomatoes are rich in the antineuritic and antiscorbutic vitamins. The feeding of oranges, lemons and tomatoes prevents and cures scurvy. Spinach, turnips and cabbage also possess these properties.

The antineuritic vitamins are water soluble. They are found in yeast, the outer shell of many cereal foods and orange juice; their absence from the diet are a cause of beriberi, while their presence is a preventive; while not demonstrated it is believed that pellagra is due to a lack of vitamins.

Fresh unheated normal milk contains the vitamins necessary to health and growth. In some cases it is low in the water soluble vitamins and may require fruit juices especially that of the orange to prevent scurvy in children.

WYETHIA HELENOIDES.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Compositæ. *Common Name*, Poison weed. *Habitat*, California. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh root; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in follicular *pharyngitis* when there is a constant hemming to clear the throat, without relief.

There is a desire to swallow. The parts feel dry and as if swollen.

It is of service in the irritated throats of public speakers and singers; also for a dry, hacking cough that is dependent upon a tickling that is referred to the epiglottis. There is a sensation of burning in the bronchial tubes.

It is useful in hæmorrhoids that are associated with constipation. There is itching of the anus.

Compare.—*Sanguinaria, Collinsonia, Lachesis.*

XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM.

Description.—*Natural Order, Rutaceæ. Common Name, Prickly ash. Habitat, United States. Preparations.*—*Homœo.,* Mother tincture of the fresh bark; and dilutions. *U. S. P.,* Xanthoxylum, Fluidextractum Xanthoxyli. **Dosage.**—Of the fluidextract, ℥ xxx.

Physiological Action.—This agent is a stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. It increases the flow of the saliva and other digestive fluids. When taken into the mouth it produces tingling of the tongue. The cardiac action and the arterial tension is increased.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in chronic *rheumatism* and *catarrhal conditions* involving the bile duct and pharynx. It is of service in the ailments of weak, delicate women, who suffer from *profuse menstruation* and spasmodic and neuralgic *dysmenorrhœa*, the pains extending along the course of the anterior crural nerve. It has relieved after-pains and *ovarian neuralgia* when the pain extended down the anterior surface of the thigh. Accompanying these conditions there is *mental depression*, throbbing headache, a bewildered state of the mind, with loss of appetite and a sensation of fulness in the epigastric region.

Compare.—*Cimicifuga, Gnaphalium, Viburnum.*

YOHIMBINUM.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Rubiaceæ. *Synonyms*, Yohimbin. A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the bark of the Yohimbeha, or Yumbehoa tree, of the Cameroons. **Preparations.**—Triturations. **Dosage.**—Of the alkaloid, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$. *Homœo.*, 3x.

Physiological Action.—It greatly increases the sexual desire in men and in animals.

THERAPEUTICS.

Useful for anæmic, thin, nervous and partly impotent men. Neurasthenic impotence. If given in too large doses it causes severe feverish conditions.

YOLOXOCHITL.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Magnoliaceæ. *Common Name*, Mexican Magnolia grandiflora. *Habitat*, Mexico. **Preparations.**—Mother tincture of the fresh flowers; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 5 drops. *Homœo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in the *rheumatic diathesis* when there is a general weakness and a stiffness upon the slightest exposure to a draft of damp air. There is relief when the weather is warm and dry.

It should be remembered in *pleurodynia*. There are erratic pains in the chest. They change from side to side and are so severe that they interfere with breathing; at times the pain appears to be in the heart and causes fear and palpitation.

Compare.—*Ranunculus bulbosus*.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Liliaceæ. *Common Name*, Bear grass. *Habitat*, United States. **Preparations.**—Mother

tincture of the fresh roots and leaves; and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the mother tincture, 1 to 10 drops. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *hepatic congestion*; there is pain through the upper portion of the liver to the back. The face is yellow, the tongue has a yellow coating and takes the imprint of the teeth. The stools contain much bile and are diarrhœic in character. It is also of service in *balanitis* and *gonorrhœa* when there is burning and swelling of the prepuce with irritation of the meatus urinarius.

Compare.—*Podophyllum*, *Mercurius*, *Cannabis sativa*.

ZINCUM BROMATUM.

Description.—A white granular powder, having a sharp saline and metallic taste; it is very deliquescent. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Zinci Bromidum. **Dosage.**—The physiological dose of the crude is, gr. ij. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in the *brain-fag* of business men, when it is attended with violent periodical pains in the head. It is indicated in chronic congestion of the brain, with a tendency to dementia and melancholia, and in the case of teething children who suffer with intense pains in the nerves of the head and face.

ZINCUM CYANATUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Cyanide of Zinc. It is a snow-white, odorless and tasteless powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the pure Cyanide of Zinc, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. *Homæo.*, 6x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *infantile eclampsia*, in *meningitis*, *chorea*, *paralysis-agitans* and in *hysteria*.

ZINCUM METALLICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Zinc. A metallic element. When finely divided it is a white granular powder. **Preparations.**—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Triturations, 3x to 6x, and higher in dilutions.

Physiological Action.—This agent, if administered for a time, produces prostration of the nutritive functions. The heart's action is enfeebled, and the power of locomotion is interfered with. There are muscular pains and contractions. The digestive process is interfered with. The bowels are constipated, or diarrhœa is present. The kidneys are congested, and albumen and sugar appear in the urine; there are congestions at various parts of the body. The skin is dry, shrunken, thickened and there are fissures and rhagades.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in those who suffer from *nervous* and *cerebral exhaustion*, mental and *physical depression*, from *cerebral anæmia*, or neurasthenia. Where the "*vis medicatrix naturæ*" is too weak to develop the exanthemata, to establish the menstrual flow, to expectorate, or urinate. The lower extremities have a fidgety feeling so that he must move them constantly. It is of service in *convulsions* during dentition, when the face is pale, with a normal temperature. There is gnashing of the teeth and rolling of the eyes, or there is an automatic motion of the hand and the head. It is useful in *spinal irritation*, with a dull, aching pain in the lumbar region. There is burning along the spine. The distress is worse while sitting. There is great prostration at all times.

It should be remembered in *chronic sick-headache*. There is great weakness and much pain in the back of the head.

It is called for in *gastric oppression*, when the clothing causes distress and must be loosened. There is great greediness

ness when eating; cannot eat fast enough to relieve the canine hunger which is worse at 11-12 A. M.

It is useful when the establishing of the menstrual flow brings relief to her suffering. There is a constant distressing boring pain in the left ovarian region; it is partially relieved by the flow.

Compare.—*Hellebore, Cimicifuga, Staphisagria, Viburnum.*

ZINCUM PHOSPHORATUM.

Description.—*Common Name,* Phosphide of Zinc. A gray, crystalline mass, with a slight odor and taste of phosphorus.

Preparations.—Triturations, and dilutions. **Dosage.**—Of the substance, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antiseptic, astringent, tonic and stimulant to the nervous system.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases of the nervous system, as *mania, melancholia, debility, paralysis, apoplexy, locomotor ataxia*, when there is trembling, especially of the upper extremities. The patient is emaciated and looks prematurely old, and complains of debility and nervous weakness. It is useful in *general neuralgia* that is dependent upon *nervous debility* and loss of sleep from mental anxiety; there is neurotic constitution with loss of memory.

Compare.—*Zincum picrate, Kali phosphoricum.*

ZINCUM PICRICUM.

Dosage.—*Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in diseases dependent upon *cerebro-spinal* causes. Also nervous exhaustion and *brain-fag* in those who have been attentively pursuing mental work and those who are exhausted from sexual excesses.

It should be remembered in chronic *occipital headaches* that occur periodically. They are accompanied by extreme exhaustion, loss of memory and energy, and a dull, aching pain in the back.

ZINCUM SULPHURICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Sulphate of Zinc. This comes in colorless, transparent crystals, or a granular crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Zinci Sulphas. **Dosage.**—Of the pure chemical as an emetic, 15 grains. *Homæo.*, 3x.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is employed in *paralysis*, with trembling and convulsions of the limbs, and cramps in the arms and legs. It should be remembered in *opacities of the cornea* following repeated attacks of inflammation of that structure.

ZINCUM VALERIANICUM.

Description.—*Common Name*, Valerianate of Zinc. It forms white crystalline scales, pearly in lustre and greasy to the touch, or a crystalline powder. **Preparations.**—*Homæo.*, Triturations, and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Zinci Valeras. **Dosage.**—Of the pure substance, gr. ij.

Physiological Action.—This agent is an antispasmodic, astringent and tonic. In large doses it stimulates the brain, producing headache, restlessness, nervous agitation and erethism. The Zinc appears to intensify the action of the valerianic acid, and while it has many points of similarity to the *Ammonium valerianate*, it has a more profound action upon the brain, cranial nerves and cerebral membranes.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is indicated in *neuralgic headaches* when the pain is so intense, piercing, and stabbing that she becomes insane, screams and pulls her hair. They are so severe that they have injured her health. She is pale, cadaverous, and the mind is deranged.

It is of service in *insomnia*, when there is pain in the head, particularly in children. They waken frequently at night, are drowsy, with a pale and tired expression to the countenance.

It should be remembered in *facial neuralgia*, *sciatic neuralgia*, and overalgia in cases of pure neurosis. The pains shoot down the limbs to the feet.

It should be studied in *spinal neuralgia* and in the sequellæ of cerebro-spinal meningitis. There are severe pains in the neck and spine, the patient is of the neurotic type.

Compare.—It should be compared with the Valerianate of ammonia in tachycardia and kindred lesions. The action of the *Ferric* and *Quinine Valerianate* correspond to the other salts of their respective bases.

Valerianate of Caffein (1x). This remedy has been recommended for palpitation of the heart.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE.

Description.—*Natural Order*, Zingiberaceæ. *Common Name*, Ginger. *Habitat*, supposed to be Asia. **Preparations.**—*Homœo.*, Mother tincture of the dried roots; and dilutions. *U. S. P.*, Zingiber. **Dosage.**—Of the dried root, gr. xv. *Homœo.*, 1x to 3x.

Physiological Action.—This agent when chewed acts as a sialogogue; when taken internally it acts as a stimulant and induces a sense of warmth in the stomach and assists in the expulsion of gas.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy is of service in *asthma*, in *derangements of stomach* and *intestinal tract* and in *suppression of the urine*, especially in those suffering from atonic dyspepsia. It is useful in asthma; there is difficult breathing with hoarseness and scratching sensation in the throat and smarting below the larynx. The cough is dry and hacking during the night, with stitching pains in the chest. It should be remembered in *atonic dyspepsia*. The food remains long in the stomach without being digested and gives a sensation of heaviness and distress, a gastric headache results, with pains over the eyebrows, and a feeling of mental confusion.

Compare.—*Strychnia*.

CLINICAL INDEX

ABORTION.

Aurum mur. nat.	171
Cimicifuga	252
Caulophyllum	232
Helonias	376
Sabina	549
Trillium pend.	607
Viburnum prun.	622

ABSCESSSES.

Anatherum	128
Baryta carb.	179
Calcarea hypo.	206
Calcarea sulph.	210
Capsicum	220
Carbo animalis	222
Hepar sulph.	378
Kali perman.	425

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

Anacardium orientale.	126
-----------------------	-----

ACIDITY OF STOMACH.

Acidum salicy.	80
---------------------	----

ACHLORHYDRIA.

Acidum hydro.	67
--------------------	----

ACNE.

Arsenicum brom.	154
Arsenicum iod.	155
Arsenicum sulph. rub..	158

Asimina	165
Berberis aquif.	186
Chrysarobinum	250
Eugenia jam.	338
Hepar sulph. cal.	378
Hydrocotyle Asiat. ...	387
Ichthyolum	392
Juglans reg.	411
Kali arsen.	414
Kali brom.	417
Petroleum	510
Psorinum	531
Sulphur	590
Sulphur iod.	592

ALBUMINURIA.

Acidum nit.	70
Ammonium benz.	117
Cahinca	201
Euonymus atr.	339
Ferrum	346
Ferrum ars.	349
Helonias	376
Lycopus Virg.	449
Solaninum	571
Sparteine	574
Terebinthina	599

ALBUMINURIA OF PREGNANCY.

Apocynum cann.	139
Helonias dioica.	376
Mercurius corr.	464
Santoninum	555

ALOPECIA.

Acidum fluor.	65
Acidum phos.	76
Jaborandi	406
Vinca minor	623

AMBLYOPIA.

Aconitum nap.	87
Nux vom.	490
Ruta grav.	547
Santoninum	555

AMENORRHŒA.

Aconitum nap.	87
Calcarea carb.	204
Ferrum jod.	350
Glonoinum	363
Graphites	366
Hedeoma	373
Kali carb.	417
Kali per.	425
Mitchella rep.	471
Polygonum punc.	527
Pulsatilla	532
Senecio aur.	563
Sepia	565
Tanacetum vul.	596

ANASARCA.

Acidum acet.	58
Adonis ver.	94
Apis mell.	136
Arsenicum alb.	150
Apocynum cann.	139
Cratægus oxy.	281
Digitalis	293
Elaterium	302

Strophanthus	585
Urtica urens	613

ANÆSTHESIA.

Belladonna	181
Kali brom.	416
Populus cand.	528

ANÆMIA.

Acidum acet.	58
Acidum pic.	78
Aletris far.	105
Argentum nit.	145
Avena sat.	173
Calcarea phos.	208
Camphora mono.	213
Cinchona off.	256
Cyclamen	291
Ferri et strych. cit. ...	346
Ferri val.	346
Ferrum	346
Ferrum acet.	349
Ferrum ars.	349
Ferrum jod.	350
Helonias	376
Lathyrus sat.	435
Natrum mur.	482
Ostyra Virg.	502
Panax	505
Pulsatilla	532
Spigelia	575
Strophanthus	585
Strychninum ars.	588
Strychninum phos. ...	589
Vanadium	616
Zincum met.	629

ANÆMIA, PERNICIOUS.

Acidum pic.	78
Ferrum ars.	349

ANEURISM.

Acidum fluor.	65
Baryta mur.	181
Calcarea fluor.	205
Digitalis	293
Kali iod.	422
Lycopus Virg.	449
Veratrum vir.	618

ANGINA PECTORIS.

Acidum hydrocy.	69
Amyl nit.	125
Cactus grand.	198
Cimicifuga	252
Cratægus oxy.	281
Glonoinum	363
Hæmatoxylon Cam. ..	370
Kali iod.	422
Latroductus mac.	435
Lilium tig.	440
Spongia tost.	577

ANI PROLAPSUS.

Acidum nit.	70
------------------	----

ANUS INSECURITY.

Aloe	107
-----------	-----

AORTIC REGURGITATION.

Adonis vernalis	94
Cactus grand.	198
Convallaria majalis ...	275
Cratægus oxy.	281

Digitalis pur.	293
Strophanthus hisp.	585

AORTITIS, CHRONIC.

Adonis ver.	94
------------------	----

APHASIA.

Bothrops lance.	191
----------------------	-----

APHONIA, CHRONIC.

Acidum nit.	70
Carbo veg.	224
Manganum	454
Phosphorus	514

APHONIA, NERVOUS.

Alumen	111
Ignatia	392
Nux mosch.	498

APHTHÆ.

Alumen	111
Borax	190
Eupatorium arom.	340

APOPLEXY.

Aconitum nap.	87
Baryta carb.	179
Digitalis	293
Lithium brom.	442
Nux vom.	490
Opium	498
Strontiana carb.	584
Zincum phos.	630

ARTHRITIS.

Aconitum nap.	87
--------------------	----

- Argentum met.144
 Chelidonium maj.238
 Colchicum aut.267
 Colchicin269
 Collinsonia Can.270
 Fraxinus exc.356
 Gaultheria pro.357
 Guaiacum368
 Jacaranda caroba.407
 Kali bich.414
 Medorrhinum456
 Methylene blue468
 Piperazinum519
 Radium537
 Sabina549
 Thuja occ.604
- ARTHRALGIA.
 Argentum nit.144
- ARTHRITIS DEFORMANS.
 Ammonium phos.123
- ASCITES.
 Acidum fluor. 65
 Adonis ver. 94
 Apis mel.136
 Apocynum cann.139
 Elaterium302
 Helleborus niger374
- ASPHYXIA.
 Amyl nitris125
 Bovista192
 Strychninum587
 Upas tic.611
- ASTHENIC.
 Acidum hydro. 67
 Acidum pic. 78
- ASTHENOPIA.
 Apis mel.136
 Asarum Europ.163
 Natrum mur.482
 Ruta grav.547
 Senega564
- ASTHMA.
 Acidum benz. 59
 Amyl nit.125
 Antipyrinum135
 Apomorphinæ hydro. .141
 Aralia rac.142
 Asafoetida161
 Atropinum168
 Blatta orient.189
 Chloralum247
 Corallium rub.277
 Cuprum arsen.287
 Dulcamara299
 Eriodictyon335
 Eucalyptus glob.337
 Glonoinum363
 Grindelia rob.367
 Kali nit.424
 Lobelia443
 Natrum sulph.487
 Oleum animale496
 Oniscus asellus497
 Pothos foetida529
 Silphium lac.570
 Stramonium583

- Terpini hydrat.600
 Valeriana615
 Veratrum viride618
 Zingiber off.632
- ASTHMA, CARDIAC.**
 Aspidosperma166
- ASTHMA, HYSTERICAL.**
 Asafoetida161
- ATROPHY, LIVER.**
 Phosphorus514
- ATROPHY, MUSCULAR.**
 Physostigma ven.516
 Plumbum met.524
- ATROPHY, OPTIC NERVE.**
 Santoninum555
- ATROPHY, OVARIAN.**
 Sabal ser.548
- ATROPHY, SPINAL.**
 Plumbum iod.523
- AZOTURIA.**
 Causticum233
 Senna564
- BACTERIURIA.**
 Acidum benz.59
- BASHFULNESS.**
 Ambra grisea114
- BED-SORES.**
 Echinacea angus.300
- BLADDER IRRITATIONS.**
 Barosma cren.178
 Epigea rep.332
 Equisetum hy.333
 Eupatorium pur.341
 Lithium carb.442
 Triticum rep.609
 Senecio aur.563
- BLEPHARITIS.**
 Chrysarobinum250
 Euphrasia343
 Hepar sulph. cal.378
 Natrum mur.482
- BLOOD POISONING.**
 Arsenicum alb.150
 Anthracinum135
 Crotalus hor.282
 Echinacea ang.300
 Pyrogenium535
- BOILS.**
 Acidum boracicum ... 61
 Anantherum128
 Arctium lappa143
 Arsica149
 Echinacea ang.300
 Hepar sulph.378
 Silicea568
 Sulphur590

BRAIN, CONGESTION.

Belladonna	181
Glonoinum	363

BRAIN, SOFTENING.

Phosphorus	514
------------	-----

BRAIN FAG.

Acidum pic.	78
Anacardium orient.	126
Argentum nit.	145
Arum Ital.	159
Avena sat.	173
Phosphorus	514

BROMIDROSIS.

Acidum borac.	61
Ammonium mur.	121
Baryta carb.	179
Silicea	568

BRONCHITIS.

Acidum benz.	59
Acidum borac.	61
Aconitine	92
Ammoniacum iod.	120
Antimonium tart.	133
Aspidosperma	166
Aviare	174
Carbo animalis	222
Cimicifuga	252
Eriodictyon	335
Ferrum phos.	352
Hippozaënum	381
Iodium	397
Justicia ad.	413
Kali hypo.	421

Kali iod.	422
Kali mur.	423
Kali sulph.	427
Kaolinum	428
Kreosotum	429
Mercurius jod. fla.	462
Natrum ars.	481
Oleum santali	497
Pulsatilla nig.	532
Sanguinarina nit.	554
Spongia tosta	577
Sticta pul.	581
Terpini hydras.	600

BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC.

Ammoniacum	116
Ammoniacum brom.	117
Ammonium phos.	123
Arsenicum iod.	155
Carbo veg.	224
Ceanothus Americ.	234
Copaiba	276
Digitalis	293
Hepar sulph.	378
Iodium	397
Kali bich.	414
Kreosotum	429
Pix liquida	522
Senega	564
Silicea	568
Stannum	578
Sulphur	590
Trillium pend.	607

BRONCHITIS, CAPILLARY.

Antimonium tart.	133
------------------	-----

- Ferrum phos.352
 Veratrum alb.617
- BRONCHITIS, FIBRINOUS.
 Bromium193
- BRONCHITIS, MEMBRANOUS.
 Calcarea acet.203
- BRONCHORRHEA.
 Bacillinum174
 Berberis aquif.186
 Copaiba276
 Eucalyptus337
 Stannum578
- BRUISES.
 Arnica149
 Conium mac.274
 Ruta grav.547
 Symphytum549
 Verbena hast.620
- BUBO.
 Badiaga175
- BULIMIA.
 Carbo veg.224
- BURNS.
 Cantharis217
 Rhus tox.542
 Urtica urens613
- CALCULI.
 Fragaria vesca.355
- CALCULI, BILIARY.
 Berberis vulg.187
 Calcarea carb.204
 Chelidonium maj.238
- CALCULI, VESICAL.
 Calcarea ren.209
 Sarsaparilla557
- CANCER.
 Acidum cit. 65
 Acidum hydro. 67
 Cinnamomum259
 Conium mac.274
 Hoang nan.382
 Hydrastis Can.384
 Kali per.425
 Sempervivum tect. ...562
 Thuja604
 Trifolium prat.607
- CANCER, BREAST.
 Asterias rub.167
 Carbo ani.222
 Conium mac.274
 Hydrastis Can.384
 Phytolacca517
- CANCER, CERVIX.
 Caltha pal.211
 Iodium397
 Secale560
- CANCER, GASTRIC.
 Acidum carb. 62
 Acidum sal. 80
 Arsenicum alb.150

- Condurango274
 Geranium mac.362
 Hydrastis Can.384
 Ornithogalum501
 Papaya vul.506
- CANCER, LIVER.**
 Cholesterinum249
- CANCER, PANCREAS.**
 Calcaria arsen.203
- CANCER, TONGUE.**
 Kali cyan.420
- CARCINOMA.**
 Arsenicum brom.154
- CARBUNCLES.**
 Acidum borac. 61
 Anthracinum135
 Apis mel.136
 Calendula off.210
 Echinacea ang.300
 Hepar sulph. cal.378
- CARIES.**
 Acidum fluor. 65
 Asafœtida161
 Aurum met.170
 Helca lava372
- CATARACTS.**
 Cineraria mar.358
 Phosphorus514
- CATARRH.**
 Allium106
- Ammonium brom.117
 Arsenicum iod.155
 Camphora212
 Carduus mar.227
 Damiana292
 Erechthites hier.333
 Ferrum phos.352
 Hepatica380
 Justicia adh.413
 Kali mur.423
 Lobelia coer.444
 Natrum carb.481
 Natrum sal.485
 Pulsatilla nig.532
 Rumex crisp.546
 Sambucus nig.552
 Sanguinaria Can.553
 Sepia565
- CATARRH, BLADDER.**
 Acidum benz. 59
 Barosma cren.178
 Damiana292
 Dulcamara299
 Eucalyptus glob.337
 Piper meth.520
 Populus trem.529
- CATARRH, BRONCHIAL.**
 Allium sat.106
 Ammonium mur.121
 Antimonium sulph. ...132
 Aralia rac.142
 Balsamum Peruv.175
 Bacillinum174
 Conium mac.274
 Copaiba276

- Cubeba284
 Diphtherinum297
 Dulcamara299
 Eucalyptus glob.337
 Kali bich.414
 Mentha piperita458
 Oniscus asellus497
 Phellandrium aquat. ..513
 Sabal ser.548
 Scilla maritima558
- CATARRH, GASTRIC.**
 Argentum nit.145
 Carbo veg.224
 Cerium oxal.236
 Collinsonia Can.270
 Eucalyptus glob.337
 Graphites366
 Hydrastis Can.384
 Ipecacuanha401
 Kali bich.414
 Papaya vul.506
- CATARRH, INTESTINAL.**
 Coto280
 Eucalyptus337
- CATARRH, LARYNGEAL.**
 Causticum233
 Cistus Can.259
 Cotyledon280
 Gelsemium semp.358
 Illicium an.395
 Kali bich.414
- CATARRH, NASAL.**
 Ammonium carb.118
 Antimonium sulph. ...132
- Asarum Can.162
 Cinnabaris258
 Corallium rub.277
 Cubeba284
 Dulcamara299
 Elaps corallinus301
 Euphrasia343
 Kali bich.414
 Lemna minor438
 Lycopodium446
 Mercurius viv.466
 Natrum arsen.481
 Quillaia sap.536
 Sanguinarina nit.554
- CELLULITIS.**
 Cantharis217
 Rhus tox.542
- CEREBRAL CONGESTION.**
 Absinthium 55
 Acidum hydrocy. 69
 Ammonium brom.117
 Asterias rub.167
 Belladonna181
 Camphor mon.213
 Cicuta vir.250
 Glonoinum363
 Kali brom.416
 Primula ver.530
 Veratrum vir.618
- CEREBRAL VERTIGO.**
 Absinthium55
- CHANCRE.**
 Acidum nit. 70

- Cinnabaris258
 Corallium rub.277
 Mercurius acet.460
 Mercurius jod. fla.462
 Mercurius iod. rub. ...463
- CHEYNE-STOKES BREATHING.**
 Aconitum ferox 85
- CHILBLAINS.**
 Agaricus mus.100
 Hamamelis371
 Pulsatilla532
- CHLORHYDRIA.**
 Papaya vul.506
- CHLOROSIS.**
 Abrotanum 55
 Aletris far.105
 Calcarea carb.204
 Cuprum acet.286
 Cyclamen291
 Ferri et strych. cit. ...346
 Ferri val.346
 Ferrum346
 Ferrum ars.349
 Natrum mur.482
 Strophanthus hisp. ...585
 Tarantula Hisp.597
- CHOLECYSTITIS.**
 Juglans cinerea409
- CHOLERA, ASIATICA.**
 Agaricus rhall.102
 Arsenicum alb.150
 Arsenicum hydro.155
 Cadmium sulph.201
 Camphora212
 Cuprum met.289
- CHOLERA, INFANTUM.**
 Æthusa cyn. 98
 Amygdalus Per.124
 Antimonium crud.130
 Arsenicum alb.150
 Cuphea vis.286
 Cuprum ars.287
 Cuprum met.289
 Dioscorea vill.296
 Euphorbia cor.341
 Ferrum phos.352
 Gratiola367
 Ipecacuanha401
 Iris vers.403
 Veratrum alb.617
- CHOLERA MORBUS.**
 Arsenicum alb.150
 Colchicum aut.267
 Colocynthis272
 Cuprum acet.286
 Cuprum arsen.287
 Dioscorea vill.296
 Gnaphalium poly.364
 Ipecacuanha401
 Phosphorus514
 Veratrum alb.617
- CHORDEE.**
 Cannabis sat.216
 Lupulus445
 Salix nig.551

CHOREA.

Agaricin	99
Agaricus mus.	100
Asterias rub.	167
Avena sat.	173
Camphora mon.	213
Caulophyllum thal. ...	232
Chloralium	247
Cimicifuga	252
Cocainum	262
Crocus sat.	282
Ferri val.	346
Gaultheria pro.	357
Hyoscinæ hydr.	390
Magnesia phos.	452
Mygale	476
Scutellaria lat.	560
Solanum Carol.	572
Tanacetum vul.	596
Tarantula Hisp.	597
Thaspium aur.	601
Viscum alb.	624

CHOROIDITIS.

Bryonia alba.	195
Cedron	234
Prunus spin.	530
Santoninum	555

CLIMACTERIC.

Lachesis	432
Sanguinaria Can.	553
Strophanthus hisp. ...	585
Sulphur	590

COCCYGODYNIA.

Acidum fluor.	65
Carbo ani.	222

COLIC.

Cajaputum	202
Cataria nep.	231
Chamomilla	237
Cholesterinum	249
Coccus cacti.	265
Gnaphalium poly.	364
Illicium anis	395
Magnesia phos.	452
Mentha pip.	458
Plumbum met.	524
Sarsaparilla	557
Senna	564
Stigmata may.	582
Thlaspi bur.	603

COLIC, BILIOUS.

Dioscorea vill.	296
----------------------	-----

COLIC, VESICAL.

Colocynthis	272
-------------------	-----

COLITIS.

Asarum Europ.	163
Colocynthis	272
Copaiba	276
Ferrum phos.	352
Jalapa	408
Terebinthina	599

COLLAPSE.

Acidum carb.	62
Arsenicum hydro.	155
Carbo veg.	224

COMA.

Acidum hydrocy.	69
Æthusa cyn.	98

CONFINEMENT.

Caulophyllum	.....232
Cimicifuga	.....252
Gelsemium semp.	.....358

CONGESTION, VENOUS.

Hamamelis371
-----------	----------

CONJUNCTIVITIS.

Argentum nit.	.....145
Chrysarobinum	.....250
Euphrasia	.....343
Guarea trich.	.....369
Kali sulph.	.....427
Mercurius viv.	.....466
Rhus tox.	.....542

CONSTIPATION.

Æsculus glabra.	..... 95
Alumen	.....111
Alumina	.....112
Ambra grisea	.....114
Ammonium mur.	.....121
Antimonium crud.	.....130
Atropinum	.....168
Bryonia alba.	.....195
Cascara sag.	.....229
Collinsonia Can.	.....270
Dolichos prur.	.....297
Euonymus atro.	.....339
Graphites	.....366
Hydrastis Can.	.....384
Justicia adh.	.....413
Kali hypo.	.....421
Lachesis	.....432
Magnesia mur.	.....451
Magnesia sulph.	.....453

Melilotus alba.	.....457
Natrum mur.	.....482
Nux vom.	.....490
Nyctanthes	.....493
Opium	.....498
Paraffinum	.....506
Platinum	.....523
Sanicula	.....555
Sepia	.....565
Silicea	.....568
Strychninum phos.	.....589
Sulphur	.....590
Thuja occ.	.....604

CONVULSIONS.

Æthusa cyn.	..... 98
Apocynum cann.	.....139
Artemisia vulg.	.....158
Belladonna	.....181
Chloralum	.....247
Cicuta vir.	.....250
Cina	.....254
Cypripedium pub.	.....292
Glonoinum	.....363
Hydrophobinum	.....387
Hyoscyamus nig.	.....388
Jaborandi	.....406
Melilotus alba.	.....457
Œnanthe croc.	.....494
Passiflora inc.	.....508
Veratrum vir.	.....618

CONVULSIONS, STRYCHNINE
POISONING.

Amyl nitris125
-------------	----------

CONVULSIONS, URÆMIC.

Cuprum met.289
-------------	----------

Cuprum ars.	287
Jaborandi	406
Lonicera xylosteum ..	445

CORYZA.

Aconitum nap.	87
Allium cepa	105
Ammonium mur.	121
Anthemis nob.	134
Antipyrinum	135
Argentum nit.	145
Arsenicum iod.	155
Arundo Maur.	160
Aurum met.	170
Avena sat.	173
Bromium	193
Camphora	212
Dulcamara	299
Justicia adh.	413
Kali iod.	422
Lachesis	432
Lycopodium	446
Merc. bin. cum kali jod.	461
Osmium	501
Penthorum sed.	509
Sambucus nig.	552
Sanguinaria Can.	553
Sinapis	570
Solanum nig.	572
Trifolium prat.	607

COUGH.

Ambra grisea	114
Arum dra.	159
Balsam Peru.	175
Belladonna	181

Blatta orient.	189
Bryonia alba.	195
Cimicifuga	252
Coccus cacti.	265
Codeinum	266
Corallium rub.	277
Drosera rot.	298
Eriodictyon glu.	335
Grindelia rob.	367
Ichthyolum	392
Ignatia amara	392
Inula hel.	397
Justicia adh.	413
Kali brom.	416
Lachnanthes	433
Lactuca vir.	434
Lycopus Virg.	449
Naphthalinum	479
Nux mos.	489
Phosphorus	514
Piscidia	521
Salvia off.	552
Terpini hydrat.	600
Verbascum thaps.	619
Wyethia hel.	625

COUGH, SPASMODIC.

Ammonium brom.	117
Cerium ox.	236
Cuprum met.	289
Drosera rot.	298
Magnesia phos.	452
Naphthalinum	479
Pichi	518
Sambucus nig.	552
Trifolium prat.	607

CRAMPS.

Armoracia sat.	148
Chamomilla	237
Colocyntthis	272
Cuprum arsen.	287
Magnesia mur.	451
Magnesia phos.	452
Solanum tub.	573
Viburnum	621

CROUP.

Aconitum nap.	87
Ammonium caust.	120
Bromium	193
Calcarea iod.	207
Iodium	397
Kali bich.	414
Mephitis put.	459
Sambucus	552
Spongia tosta.	577

CRETINISM.

Baryta carb.	179
Thyroid	329

CRUSTA LACTEA.

Arctium lappa.	143
Astacus flu.	167
Juglans reg.	411
Viola tri.	623

CYANOSIS.

Laurocerasus	436
--------------------	-----

CYSTITIS.

Acidum benz.	59
Acidum borac.	61

Aconitine	92
Ammonium benz.	117
Anatherum	128
Apis mel.	136
Cannabis sat.	216
Cantharis	217
Collinsonia Can.	270
Cubeba	284
Epigea rep.	332
Equisetum hyem.	333
Fabiana imb.	344
Galium	356
Jacaranda car.	407
Juniperus vir.	412
Lithium benz.	442
Methylene blue	468
Pichi	518
Piper methys.	520
Sabal ser.	548
Salix nig.	551
Terebinthinum	599
Thlaspi bursa past. ...	603
Triticum rep.	609
Urotropin	612
Uva ursi.	615
Veratrum vir.	618

DEAFNESS, VASCULAR.

Ferrum pic.	353
------------------	-----

DEBILITY.

Acidum acet.	58
Acidum sulph.	82
Alstonia const.	110
Avena sat.	173
Calcarea phos.	208
Chelone glabra.	240

Cinchona off.	256
Curare	290
Cypripedium pub.	292
Ferrum acet.	349
Kali hypophos.	421
Kali phos.	425
Natrum carb.	481
Strychninum arsen. ...	588
Strychninum phos. ...	589
Zincum phos.	630

DELIRIUM.

Anhalonium	129
Baptisia tinct.	176
Belladonna	181
Chloralum	247
Cuprum arsen.	287
Hyoscin hydrob.	390
Sabadilla	547
Strammonium	583

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Agaricus mus.	100
Apocynum cann.	139
Capsicum	220
Chloralum	247
Cocainum	262
Cypripedium pub.	292
Kali brom.	416
Lactuca vir.	434
Nux vom.	490
Ranunculus bulb.	538

DEMENTIA, ACUTE.

Acidum pic.	78
------------------	----

DENGUE.

Eupatorium perf.	340
Rhus tox.	542

DENTITION.

Chamomilla	237
Kreosotum	429
Phytolacca dec.	517

DIABETES.

Acidum acet.	58
Acidum lact.	70
Acidum phos.	76
Argentum nit.	145
Arsenicum brom.	154
Codeinum	266
Lac deflor.	431
Phlorizin	513
Rhus arom.	541
Syzygium jamb.	595
Uranium nit.	611
Vanadium	616

DIAPHRAGMITIS.

Cactus grand.	198
--------------------	-----

DIARRHŒA.

Acidum nit.	71
Acidum phos.	76
Acidum sulph. arom. ...	84
Aconitum nap.	87
Aloe	107
Alstonia constricta ...	110
Amygdalus Per.	124
Antimonium crud.	130
Aphis chen. glauci	136
Arnica mont.	149

- Geranium mac.362
 Hæmatoxylon cam. ...370
 Psorinum531
 Sulphur590
- DIATHESIS, CANCEROUS.**
 Trifolium prat.607
- DIATHESIS, HÆMORRHAGIC.**
 Kreosotum429
 Mucuna urens474
- DIATHESIS, PURULENT.**
 Chininum sulph.244
- DIATHESIS, RHEUMATIC.**
 Colchicum aut.267
 Ledum pal.437
- DIATHESIS, TUBERCULAR.**
 Bacillinum174
 Calcarea hypo.206
 Rumex crisp.546
 Spongia tosta577
- DIATHESIS, URIC ACID.**
 Acidum benz. 59
 Fabiana imb.344
 Lycopodium446
 Ocimum can.494
 Pichi518
- DIPHThERIA.**
 Acidum carb. 62
 Acidum chrom. 64
 Acidum hydrochlor. .. 67
 Ailanthus gland.103
- Ammonium caust.120
 Apis mel.136
 Arsenicum alb.150
 Arum trip.159
 Baptisia tinct.176
 Bromium193
 Cantharis217
 Capsicum220
 Diphtherinum297
 Echinacea ang.300
 Kali bich.414
 Kali mur.423
 Lac can.431
 Lachesis432
 Lycopodium446
 Mercurius cyan.461
 Mercurius jod. flav. ..462
 Mercurius iod. rub. ...463
 Natrum ars.481
 Phytolacca dec.517
 Vinca minor623
- DIPSOMANIA.**
 Quercus gland. spirit..536
 Sterculia ac.588
 Strychninum nit.588
- DISEASES OF THE EYE.**
 Acidum nit. 70
 Aurum met.170
 Belladonna181
 Causticum233
 Cedron234
 Eserinum336
 Formica rufa.354
 Hepar sulph. cal.378
 Kali mur.423

Lithium carb.	442
Pulsatilla nig.	532

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Anagallis arv.	128
Anantherum	128
Antimonium crud.	130
Apis mel.	136
Arctium lap.	143
Arnica mont.	149
Arsenicum iod.	155
Bacillinum	174
Berberis aqui.	186
Chrysarobinum	250
Cicuta vir.	250
Dulcamara	299
Eugenia jambos	338
Ferrum ars.	349
Galium aparine	356
Hepar sulph. cal.	378
Hoang nan.	382
Ichthyolum	392
Juglans cin.	409
Juglans reg.	411
Kali ars.	413
Mentha pip.	458
Pix liquida	522
Ranunculus scel.	538
Rhus tox.	542
Scrophularia nod.	559
Sulphur	590
Sulphur iod.	592
Taxus baccata	598
Thuja occ.	604

DROPSY.

Apis mel.	136
----------------	-----

Apocynum cann.	139
Asclepias corn.	163
Asclepias incar.	164
Asparagus ...	166
Blatta Amer.	189
Collinsonia Can.	270
Digitalis	293
Equisetum hyem.	333
Helleborus nig.	374
Jaborandi	406
Juniperus Vir.	412
Magnesia sulph.	453
Oniscus asel.	497
Quercus gland. spirit.	536
Urea	612

DYSENTERY.

Aconitum nap.	87
Ailanthus gland.	103
Aloe	107
Alstonia sch.	110
Amygdalus Per.	124
Arsenicum alb.	150
Asclepias tub.	165
Baptisia tinct.	176
Capsicum	220
Chaparro amar.	238
Colchicum aut.	267
Collinsonia Can.	270
Colocyntthis	272
Coto	280
Cubeba	284
Cuprum ars.	287
Eucalyptus glob.	337
Hæmatoxylon cam. ...	370
Ipecacuanha	401
Juglans cin.	409

- Magnesia sulph.453
 Mercurius dulc.462
 Mercurius corr.464
 Mercurius viv.466
 Monsonia472
 Nux vom.490
 Tanacetum vul.596
 Thrombidium604
 Trillium pend.607
- DYSMENORRHŒA.**
 Antipyrinum135
 Brachyglottis193
 Bromium193
 Cerium ox.236
 Collinsonia Can.270
 Colocynthis272
 Cyclamen291
 Gelsemium semp.358
 Gnaphalium364
 Magnesia phos.452
 Mitchella rep.471
 Piscidia ery.521
 Pulsatilla nig.532
 Tanacetum vul.596
 Tarantula His.597
 Ustilago may.614
 Viburnum prun.622
- DYSMENORRHŒA, NEURALGIC.**
 Dioscorea vill.296
 Viburnum op.621
 Xanthoxylum frax. ...626
- DYSPEPSIA.**
 Abies Can. 53
 Abies riga. 54
- Acidum sal. 80
 Amygdalus Per.124
 Aurum mur. nat.171
 Caladium seg.202
 Calcarea phos.209
 Carbo veg.224
 Carduus mar.227
 Cascarella229
 Eucalyptus glob.337
 Homarus382
 Kali carb.417
 Kali mur.482
 Nabalus alb.478
 Natrum mur.482
 Nux mos.489
 Phosphorus514
 Sabbatia angu.549
 Sepia565
 Sulphur590
 Thea chin.602
- DYSPEPSIA, ATONIC.**
 Capsicum220
 Eucalyptus337
 Magnolia grand.453
 Nux vom.490
 Papaya vul.506
 Petroleum510
 Quassia amara536
 Strychninum587
 Zingiber off.632
- DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS.**
 Acidum carb. 62
 Aurum mur. nat.171
 Cuprum ars.287
 Helonias dio.376

- Niccolum488
Panax505
- DYSPNŒA.
Acidum acet. 58
Antimonium ars.129
Asclepias incar.164
Aspidosperma166
- DYSURIA.
Cantharis217
Chimaphila umb.242
Epigea rep.332
Equisetum hyem.333
Eupatorium pur.341
Fabiana imb.344
Galium apar.356
Juncus eff.412
Prunus spin.530
Santoninum555
Solidago virg.574
Thlaspi bur. pas.603
Uva ursi.615
- EAR, INFLAMMATION.
Kali mur.423
- EARACHE.
Aconitum nap. 87
Chamomilla237
Plantago maj.522
- ECCHYMOSES.
Chloralum247
Ledum palustre437
- ECLAMPSIA.
Æthusa cyn. 98
Ignatia amar.392
Jaborandi406
Melilotus alb.457
Zincum cyan.628
- ECZEMA.
Acidum pic. 78
Anacardium orient. ...126
Arctium lap.150
Arundo Maur.160
Aurum met.170
Berberis aqui.186
Bovista192
Calcarea sulph.210
Cantharis217
Chrysarobinum250
Cicuta vir.250
Clematis errec.260
Cornus alter.278
Croton tig.283
Ferrum ars.349
Graphites366
Hoang nan.382
Hydrastis Can.384
Hydrocotyle Asiat. ...387
Ichthyolum392
Kali ars.413
Natrum mur.482
Oleander495
Petroleum510
Primula obcon.530
Psorinum531
Rhus ven.544
Scrophularia nod. ...559
Skookum chuck.571

- Tellurium599
 Vinca minor623
 Viola tric.623
- EFFUSIONS, DROPSICAL.**
 Helleborus nig.374
 Jaborandi406
 Sambucus nig.552
 Urtica urens613
- ELEPHANTIASIS.**
 Calotropis.211
 Cantharis217
 Elais Guin.301
 Hydrocotyle Asiat. ...387
 Myristica seb.477
- EMACIATION.**
 Plumbum met.524
- EMISSIONS, SEMINAL.**
 Aurum mur. nat.171
 Cereus serp.236
 Cinchona off.256
 Digitalis293
 Dioscorea vill.296
 Gelsemium semp.358
 Indium met.396
 Lupulus445
 Salix nigra551
- EMPYEMA.**
 Hepar sulph.....378
- EMPHYSEMA.**
 Antimonium ars.129
 Arsenicum iod.155
- ENDOCARDITIS.**
 Colchicin269
 Convallaria maj.275
 Lithium carb.442
 Magnolia grand.453
 Naja tri.478
 Veratrum vir.618
- ENDOMETRITIS.**
 Aletris far.105
- ENTERALGIA.**
 Cina254
 Colocynthis.272
 Dioscorea vill.296
 Magnesia phos.452
 Papaya vul.506
- ENTERITIS.**
 Aconitum nap.87
 Argentum nit.145
 Cantharis217
 Colocynthis272
 Cuprum ars.287
 Magnesia carb.450
 Podophyllum pel.526
- ENURESIS.**
 Ammonium val.124
 Kali phos.425
 Linaria vul.441
 Santoninum555

ENURESIS, DIURNAL.

Ferrum phos.352

ENURESIS, NOCTURNAL.

Acidum benz. 57
 Causticum233
 Cina254
 Cubeba284
 Digitalis293
 Equisetum hyem.333
 Ferrum346
 Mullein oil475
 Piper methy.520
 Plantago maj.522
 Rhus arom.541
 Sanicula555
 Verbasicum thap.619

EPIDIDYMITIS.

Hamamelis371
 Pulsatilla532
 Rhododendron540
 Spongia tosta577

EPILEPSY.

Absinthium 55
 Acidum hydrocy. 69
 Æthusa cyn. 98
 Agaricus mus.100
 Ammonium brom.117
 Amyl nitris125
 Argentum nit.145
 Artemisia vul.158
 Asterias rub.167
 Belladonna181
 Bufo rana.198
 Calcareo ars.203

Camphora mon.213
 Caulophyllum232
 Cicuta vir.250
 Cotyledon280
 Cyripedium pub.292
 Ignatia amar.392
 Kali brom.416
 Lithium brom.442
 Melilotus alb.457
 Natrum sulph.487
 (Euanthe) croc.494
 Solanum Carol.572
 Thaspium aur.601
 Viburnum prun.622
 Viscum alb.624

EPISTAXIS.

Erigeron Can.334
 Ferrum acet.349
 Hamamelis371
 Hydrastinine hydro. ..383
 Urtica ur.613

ERETHISM, NERVOUS.

Camphora mono.213
 Clematis erecta.260
 Passiflora inc.508
 Stramonium583
 Strychninum val.589

EROTOMANIA.

Origanum vul.501
 Salix nig.551

ERYSIPELAS.

Acidum bor. 61
 Anthracinum135

Apis mel.	136
Arnica mont.	149
Belladonna	181
Cantharis	217
Commocladia dent. ...	273
Euphorbia lat.	342
Euphorbium	343
Graphites	366
Gymnocladus	370
Ichthyolum	392
Lachesis	432
Rhus tox.	542
Rhus ven.	544
Stramonium	583
Urtica ur.	613

ERYTHEMA.

Acidum bor.	61
Antipyrinum	135
Chininum sulph.	244
Chloralum	247
Euphorbia lath.	342
Juglans cinerea	409
Mancinella	454
Medusa	457
Rhus ven.	544

EXOPHTHALMOS.

Belladonna	181
Lycopus Virg.	449
Spigelia	575

EXOSTOSIS.

Calcarea fluor.	205
Hecla lava	372

FAILING COMPENSATION.

Adonis vern.	94
Cratægus oxy.	281
Digitalis	293
Sparteine	574
Strophanthus	585

FAINTS.

Acidum acet.	58
Lac defflor.	431
Laurocerasus	436
Linaria vulg.	441

FEVER, BILIOUS.

Bryonia alba.	195
Crotalus hor.	282
Eupatorium perf. ...	340
Nyctanthes	493

FEVER, CATARRHAL.

Aconitum nap.	87
Belladonna	181
Bryonia alb.	195
Echinacea ang.	300
Gelsemium semp.	358
Justicia ad.	413
Nymphæa odor.	494
Phosphorus	514
Sabbatia ang.	549

FEVER, CEREBRO-SPINAL.

Gelsemium semp.	358
----------------------	-----

FEVER, HECTIC.

Acidum acet.	58
Balsamum Per.	175

Eucalyptus	337
Silicea	568

FEVER, INTERMITTENT.

Arsenicum alb.	150
Canchalagua	214
Capsicum	220
Cephalanthus occ.	235
Chininum ars.	243
Chininum sulph.	244
Cimex lec.	252
Cinchona off.	256
Eucalyptus glob.	337
Eupatorium perf.	340
Eupatorium pur.	341
Ferrum	346
Gelsemium semp.	358
Gymnocladus	370
Ipecacuanha	401
Magnolia grand.	453
Natrum mur.	482
Nyctanthes	493
Polygonum avic.	527
Polyporus pin.	528
Rhus tox.	542
Salix alb.	551

FEVER, REMITTENT.

Gelsemium semp.	358
Nyctanthes	493

FEVER, SCARLET.

Acidum carbol.	62
Acidum hydroch.	67
Aconitum nap.	87
Ailanthus gland	103
Ammonium carb.	118

Apis mel.	136
Arsenicum alb.	150
Arum tri.	159
Belladonna	181
Capsicum	220
Chininum ars.	243
Hyoscyamus nig.	388
Rhus tox.	542

FEVER, TYPHOID.

Acidum hydro.	67
Acidum phos.	76
Agaricus mus.	100
Ailanthus gland	103
Arnica mont.	149
Arsenicum alb.	150
Baptisia tinc.	176
Bryonia alb.	195
Carbo veg.	224
Cuprum ars.	287
Echinacea ang.	300
Eucalyptus glob.	337
Gymnocladus	370
Hyoscyamus niger. ...	388
Rhus tox.	542
Strammonium	583
Terebinthina	599

FEVER, TYPHUS.

Acidum hydroch.	67
Bryonia alba.	195

FEVER, YELLOW.

Arsenicum hydro.	155
Cadmium sulph.	201
Crotalus hor.	282

FISSURE.

Acidum nit.	70
Graphites	366
Kali arsen.	413
Krameria	429
Natrum mur.	482
Pæonia off.	503
Petroleum	510

FLATULENCE.

Argentum nit.	145
Asafœtida	161
Cinchona off.	256
Eucalyptus glob.	337
Eupatorium arom.	340
Momordica bal.	472

FURUNCLES.

Arnica mont.	149
Echinacea ang.	300
Hepar sulph.	378
Sulphur	590
Silicea	568

GALACTAGOGUE.

Agnus cast.	102
Asafœtida.	161
Jaborandi	406
Ricinus com.	544

GALL-STONES.

Carduus mar.	227
Chelidonium maj.	238
Cinchona off.	256
Dioscorea vill.	296
Hydrastis Can.	384

GANGRENE.

Secale cor.	560
------------------	-----

GASTRALGIA.

Abrotanum	55
Acidum acet.	58
Acidum hydrocy.	69
Acidum oxal.	74
Acidum sulph.	82
Acidum sul. arom.	84
Aconite ferox	85
Amygdalus Per.	124
Anacardium orient.	126
Argentum nit.	145
Arsenicum alb.	150
Atropinum	168
Bismuthum subnit. ...	188
Bryonia alb.	195
Cuprum arsen.	287
Ignatia amara	392
Mentha pip.	458
Nux vom.	490
Panacea arv.	504
Papaya vul.	506
Petroleum	510
Quassia amara	536
Ranunculus scel.	538
Valeriana off.	615
Veratrum alb.	617

GASTRITIS, ACUTE.

Agaricus emet.	100
Amygdalus Per.	124
Antimonium alb.	130
Arsenicum alb.	150
Asarum Europ.	163
Bismuthum subnit. ...	188

- Chelidonium maj.238
 Collinsonia Can.270
 Condurango274
 Geranium mac.362
 Ingluvin396
 Kreosotum429
 Lobelia443
 Papaya vul.506
- GASTRITIS, CHRONIC.**
- Antimonium crud.130
 Argentum nit.145
 Helonias dio.376
 Hepar sulph. cal.378
 Nux vom.490
- GASTRODYNIA.**
- Mentha pip.458
- GASTRO-ENTERITIS.**
- Acidum tart. 84
 Antimonium tart.133
 Asarum Can.162
 Aurum mur.171
 Cuprum ars.287
 Cuprum met.289
 Euphorbium343
 Heuchera Amer.381
 Iris vers.403
 Mercurius tan.466
 Podophyllum pelt.526
 Rumex acet.546
- GLANDS.**
- Acidum nit. 70
 Aralia race.142
 Baryta carb.179
- Bromium193
 Calcarea carb.204
 Liatris spic.440
 Medorrhinum456
 Petroselinum sat.511
 Piper methy.520
 Sepia565
 Spiræa ulm.576
- GLAUCOMA.**
- Colocynthis272
 Jaborandi406
- GLOSSITIS.**
- Aconitum nap. 87
 Apis mel.136
- GLYCOSURIA.**
- Acidum pic. 78
 Iris vesicolor403
 Moschus473
- GOITRE.**
- Baryta carb.179
 Bromium193
 Calcarea fluor.205
 Iodium397
 Lapis alb.434
 Spongia tosta577
- GOITRE, EXOPHTHALMIC.**
- Belladonna181
 Chromium sulph.250
 Duboisia299
 Ephedra vul.331
 Fucus ves.356
 Lycopus Vir.449

Strophanthus hisp.585

Veratrum vir.618

GONORRHOEA.

Acidum nit. 70

Armoracia sat.148

Cannabis Ind.215

Cannabis sat.216

Cantharis217

Chimaphila umb.242

Clematis erect.260

Copaiba276

Fabiana imbr.344

Hamamelis371

Hydrastis Can.384

Jacaranda car.407

Liatris spi.440

Medorrhinum456

Mercurius nit.464

Mercurius sub.464

Methylene blue468

Naphthalinum479

Natrum sulph.487

Oleum santali497

Pichi518

Piper methy.520

Salix nigra551

Sarsaparilla557

Stigmata may.582

Thuja occ.604

Tussilago pet.610

Yucca fil.627

Gout.

Abrotanum 55

Acidum benz. 59

Ammonium benz.117

Ammonium phos.123

Argentum met.114

Colchicum aut.267

Colchicin269

Formica rufa.354

Kali sil.426

Kalmia lat.427

Ledum pal.437

Lithium carb.442

Medorrhinum456

Piperazinum519

Primula veris.530

Rhododendron540

Sabina549

Urtica urens.613

GRANULATED LIDS.

Argentum nit.145

Jequerity409

HÆMATEMESIS.

Erigeron Can.334

Hamamelis371

Phosphorus514

Urtica urens.613

HÆMATURIA.

Acidum gall. 67

Alnus rub.107

Amygdalus Per.124

Chimaphila um.242

Geranium mac.362

Hamamelis371

Millefolium470

Mucuna urens.474

Rhus arom.541

HÆMOPHILIA.

Crotalus horr.	282
Hamamelis	371
Lachesis	432
Secale	560

HÆMOPTYSIS.

Acalypha Ind.	55
Aconitum nap.	87
Atropinum	168
Calcarea hypo.	206
Coca	261
Erigeron Can.	334
Ferrum acet.	349
Geranium mac.	362
Hamamelis	371
Millefolium	470
Trillium pend.	607

HÆMORRHAGE.

Arnica mont.	149
Bothrops lanc.	191
Cactus grand.	198
Calendula off.	210
Caulophyllum	232
Cinchona off.	256
Collinsonia Can.	270
Crotalus horr.	282
Erigeron can.	334
Geranium mac.	362
Ipecacuanha	401
Lycopus Vir.	449
Millefolium	470
Sabina	549

HÆMORRHAGE, BLADDER.

Amygdalus Per.	124
Hamamelis	371

HÆMORRHAGE, CEREBRAL.

Arnica mont.	149
Hamamelis	371
Opium	498
Secale	560
Veratrum vir.	618

HÆMORRHAGE, PASSIVE.

Acidum gall.	67
Caulophyllum	232
Geranium mac.	262
Rhus arom.	541
Secale corn.	560
Trillium pend.	607

HÆMORRHAGE, POST PARTUM.

Acidum cit.	65
Cinnamomum	259
Cyclamen	291
Erigeron Can.	334
Ipecacuanha	401
Rhus arom.	541
Strychninum	587

HÆMORRHAGE, PULMONARY.

Aconitum nap.	87
Ferrum phos.	352
Geranium	362
Ipecacuanha	401
Millefolium	470
Phosphorus	514
Rhus arom.	541

HÆMORRHAGE, PURPURA.

Acidum sul.	82
Crotalus horr.	282
Rhus arom.	541

HÆMORRHAGE, UTERINE.

Acidum nit.	70
Aloe	107
Chamomilla	237
Cinnamomum	259
Crocus sat.	282
Ergotinum	334
Erigeron Can.	334
Erodium cicu.	335
Hæmaloxylon cam. ...	370
Hamamelis	371
Lachesis	432
Secale corn.	560
Thlaspi bur.	603
Trillium pend.	607
Viburnum prun.	622
Vinca minor	623

HÆMORRHAGE, VENOUS.

Hamamelis	371
-----------------	-----

HALLUCINATIONS.

Absinthium	55
Belladonna	181
Cannabis Ind.	215
Stramonium	583

HAY FEVER.

Allium cepa.	105
Ambrosia art.	116
Aralia rac.	142
Arsenicum iod.	155
Arundo Maur.	160
Cuprum arsen.	287
Grindelia rob.	367
Lycopersicum esc.	446
Naphthalinum	479

Rosa damas.	545
Sabadilla	547

HEADACHE.

Acidum carb.	62
Acidum gall.	67
Acidum phos.	76
Acidum pic.	78
Aconitum nap.	87
Ammonium iod.	120
Anacardium orient. ...	126
Anagallis arv.	128
Aranea diad.	143
Asclepias corn.	163
Badiaga	175
Baptisia tinc.	176
Baryta carb.	179
Bryonia alb.	195
Cactus grand.	198
Calcarea phos.	208
Camphora mon.	213
Cannabis Ind.	215
Castoreum	231
Cedron	234
Cinchona off.	256
Cornus flor.	279
Elaps cora.	301
Epiphegus Vir.	332
Gelsemium semp.	358
Guarana	369
Homarus	382
Hypericum	390
Ignatia amara.	392
Ipecacuanha	401
Kali iod.	422
Kali phos.	425
Lac deflor.	431

Lachesis	432
Naja tri.	478
Natrum carb.	481
Natrum mur.	482
Nux vom.	490
Oreodaphne Cal.	500
Palladium	504
Psorinum	531
Pulsatilla nig.	532
Sabadilla	547
Scutellaria lat.	560
Sepia	565

HEADACHE, CATARRHAL.

Ammonium	116
Ammonium brom.	117
Aurum mur. nat.	171
Glonoinum	363
Hydrophobinum	387
Melilotus alba.	457
Niccolum brom.	488
Secale cor.	560
Senecio aur.	563
Sticta pul.	581
Thuja	604

HEADACHE, NERVOUS.

Acetanalidum	57
Antipyrinum	135
Belladonna	181
Boletus lar.	189
Cataria nep.	231
Clematis er.	260
Epiphegus Vir.	332
Gelsemium semp.	358
Melilotus alb.	457

HEADACHE, NEURALGIC.

Acetanalidum	57
Ammonium val.	124
Anantherum	128
Coccinella sept.	262
Gelsemium semp.	358
Kali bich.	414
Niccolum brom.	488
Phellandrium aqua ...	513
Spigelia	575
Stannum	578

HEADACHE, OCCIPITAL.

Acidum pic.	78
Cereus bon.	235
Coca	261
Gelsemium semp.	358
Rhus glabra	541

HEADACHE, PERIODICAL.

Ammonium pic.	123
Arsenicum alb.	150
Chionanthus Vir.	247
Epiphegus Vir.	332
Iris vers.	403
Kali bich.	414
Kali cyan.	420
Niccolum brom.	488
Sanguinaria Can.	553
Silicea	568
Sulphur	590
Theridion	602
Zincum val.	631

HEART, DILATATION.

Agaricin	99
Apocynum can.	139

- Cactus grand.198
 Convallaria maj.275
 Cratægus oxy.281
 Digitalis293
 Glonoinum363
 Naja tri.478
 Sparteine574
 Stigmata may.582
 Strophanthus hisp.585
- HEART, FUNCTIONAL**
DISTURBANCES.
 Ammonium caust.120
 Ammonium val.124
 Cratægus oxy.281
 Grindelia rob.367
 Iberis am.391
 Kali fer.420
 Lilium tig.440
 Lycopus Vir.449
 Naja tri.478
 Ovi gall. pell.502
 Phaseolus nana.512
 Sparteine574
 Strychninum587
 Vanadium616
- HEART BLOCK.**
 Atropinum168
- HEART HYPERTROPHY.**
 Arnica mont.149
 Cercus Bon.235
 Cratægus oxy.281
 Digitalis293
 Lycopus Vir.449
- Naja tri.478
 Rhus tox.542
- HEART, FATTY**
DEGENERATION.
 Adonis ver. 94
 Bellis per.185
 Strophanthus hisp.585
- HEAT PROSTRATION.**
 Gelsemium semp.358
- HEMICRANIA.**
 Arsenicum alb.150
 Chenopodium anth. ...241
 Lac deflor.431
- HEMIPLEGIA.**
 Baryta carb.179
 Oleander495
- HEMIOPIA, HORIZONTAL.**
 Aurum met.170
- HEMIOPIA, VERTICAL.**
 Titanium606
- HEMOGLOBINURIA.**
 Acidum pic. 78
- HEMORRHOIDS.**
 Acidum hydroch. 67
 Æsculus gla. 95
 Æsculus hip. 96
 Aloe107
 Ammonium mur.121
 Collinsonia Can.270

- Hamamelis371
 Lycopodium446
 Mucuna urens.474
 Nux vom.490
 Pæonia off.503
 Wyethia hel.625
- HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS.**
 Acidum fluor. 65
 Acidum nit. hydro. ...73
 Aurum mur. nat.171
 Carduus mar.227
 Phosphorus514
- HEPTALGIA.**
 Colocythis272
- HEPATITIS.**
 Acidum nit. hydro. ... 73
 Actæa spic. 93
 Anthemis nobilis134
 Apocynum and.139
 Berberis vul.187
 Bryonia alba.195
 Chelidonium maj.238
 Cholesterinum249
 Hepar sulph.378
 Mercurius viv.466
 Phosphorus514
 Veratrum vir.618
- HERPES ZOSTER.**
 Anantherum128
 Arsenicum alb.150
 Carboneum oxy.226
 Mentha pip.458
 Mezereum469
- Petroleum510
 Ranunculus bul.538
 Sempervivum tec.562
- HICCOUGH.**
 Ranunculus bulb.538
- HODGKIN'S DISEASE.**
 Aconitum lyco. 86
- HYDROCELE.**
 Apis mel.136
- HYDROCEPHALUS.**
 Calcareo carb.204
 Hedera helix373
 Helleborus nig.374
- HYDRONEPHROSIS.**
 Eucalyptus glob.337
- HYDROPERICARDIUM.**
 Apocynum can.139
- HYDROPHOBIA.**
 Atropinum168
 Belladonna181
- HYDROTHORAX.**
 Adonis ver. 94
 Ammonium carb.118
 Colchicum aut.267
 Mercurius sulph.465
- HYPERÆMIA, BRAIN.**
 Absinthium 55
 Aconitum nap. 87
 Belladonna181
 Glonoinum363

HYPERÆMIA, KIDNEY.

Juniper vir.412

HYPERÆMIA, LIVER.

Acidum nit. 70

Carduus mar.227

Carlsbad salts229

Euonymus atro.339

Hepatica380

Juglans cin.409

Kali bich.414

Leptandra438

Lycopodium446

Magnesia mur.451

Mercurius viv.466

Natrum sulph.487

Nux vom.490

Podophyllum pelt.526

Polymnia uve.527

Ptelea trif.531

Ranunculus scel.538

Sepia565

Taraxacum597

Thrombidium604

Yucca fil.627

HYPERÆMIA, SPINAL CORD.

Absinthium 55

HYPERTROPHY OF PROSTATE.

Baryta carb.179

HYPERÆSTHESIA.

Asarum Europ.163

Cannabis Ind.215

HYPERCHLORHYDRIA.

Acidum acet. 58

Acidum sul. 82

Atropinum168

Carduus mar.227

Lycopodium446

Natrum carb.481

Phosphorus514

Robinia544

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Arsenicum alb.150

Asafœtida161

Aurum mur. nat.171

Conium mac.274

Ignatia392

Natrum carb.481

Nux vom.490

Staphisagria580

Thaspium aur.601

HYSTERIA.

Acidum hydrocy. 69

Agnus castus102

Aquilegia vul.142

Artemisia vul.158

Asafœtida161

Camphora mon.213

Castoreum231

Cataria nep.231

Caulophyllum232

Chloralum247

Crocus sat.282

Eupatorium arom.340

Ferri val.346

Gelsemium358

Ignatia amara392

Indigo	395
Lilium tig.	440
Magnesia mur.	451
Mentha pip.	458
Moschus	473
Nux mos.	489
Pothos fœtida.....	529
Salix nigra	551
Sumbul	593
Tarantula His.	597
Thaspium aur.	601
Valeriana off.	615
Viburnum prun.	622
Zincum cyan.	628

HYSTERIA, GLOBUS.

Aquilegia vul.	142
Asafœtida	161
Moschus	473
Salix nig.	551

ICHTHYOSIS.

Arsenicum iod.	155
Graphites	366
Œnanthe croc.	494
Sulphur	590

IMPOTENCE.

Acidum phos.	76
Agnus castus	102
Aurum mur. nat.	171
Damiana	292
Nuphar lut.	489
Sabal serr.	548

IMPOTENCE, NEURASTHENIC.

Onosmodium Vir.	498
Yohimbinum	627

INDIGESTION.

Æthusa cyn.	98
Antimonium crud.	130
Chamomilla	237
Coca	261
Euonymus atro.	339
Lycopodium	446
Mentha pip.	458
Pancreatinum	505
Pepsinum	509
Taraxacum	597

INFLUENZA.

Arsenicum alb.	150
Arsenicum sul. rub....	157
Aviare	174
Cimicifuga	252
Eupatorium per.	340
Geisemium	358
Lobelia pur.	444
Sabadilla	547
Triosteum per.	609

INFANTILISM.

Baryta carb.	179
Thyroid	329

INSANITY.

Anacardium ori.	126
Apis mel.	136
Hyoscinae hydro.	390
Melilotus alba.	457
Stramonium	583

INSOMNIA.

Ambra grisea	114
Ammonium val.	124

Avena sat.	173
Camphora mon.	213
Cannabis Ind.	215
Chloralum	247
Cimicifuga	252
Cinchona off.	256
Clematis erc.	260
Codeinum	266
Coffea cruda	266
Hyoscinae hydro.	390
Kali phos.	425
Lactuca vir.	434
Lithium brom.	442
Opium	498
Passiflora inc.	508
Piscidia ery.	521
Scutellaria lat.	560
Thea Chin.	602
Trional	608
Valeriana off.	615

INTESTINAL ANTISEPTIC.

Acidum cam.	62
Fell bovis	345

INTESTINAL DERANGEMENT.

Atropinum	168
Chininum ars.	243
Graphites	366
Panax	505
Pancreatinum	505

IRIDO-CHOROIDITIS.

Prunus spin.	530
-------------------	-----

IRIDO-CYCLITIS.

Jaborandi	406
Prunus spin.	530

IRITIS.

Acidum nit.	70
Bryonia alb.	195
Colocynthis	272
Kali iod.	422
Natrum sal.	485
Rhus tox.	542

ISCHURIA.

Amygdalus Per.	124
Chimaphila umb.	242
Juncus eff.	412

ITCHING.

Aconitum lycot.	86
Codeinum	266
Dolichos pru.	297

JAUNDICE.

Acidum nit.	70
Aconitum nap.	87
Æsculus hipp.	96
Aloe	107
Berberis vul.	187
Carduus mar.	227
Chelidonium	238
Chionanthus Vir.	247
Cornus cir.	278
Digitalis	293
Fell bovis	345
Hydrastis Can.	384
Justicia adh.	413
Lycopus Vir.	449
Myrica cer.	476
Nux vom.	490

KERATITIS.

Aurum met.	170
Chrysarobinum	250

KERATITIS, PALMARIS.

Calcarea fluor	205
----------------------	-----

KIDNEY, SURGICAL.

Methylene blue	468
----------------------	-----

LABOR.

Acidum acet.	58
Aconitum nap.	87
Caulophyllum thal. ...	232
Chamomilla	237
Cimicifuga	252
Piscidia ery.	521
Secale cor.	560
Viburnum prun.	622

LABOR, FALSE.

Mitchella rep.	471
Viburnum prun.	622

LACHRYMATION.

Acidum nit.	70
Anthemis nob.	134
Kali iod.	422

LACTATION.

Cinchona off.	256
Sepia	565

LA GRIPPE.

Acetanilidum	57
Cimicifuga	252
Gelsemium	358

LARYNGEAL, PARALYTIC
AFFECTIONS.

Causticum	233
-----------------	-----

LARYNGEAL, STRIDULUS.

Amyl nit.	125
Antipyrinum	135
Corallium rub.	277

LARYNGITIS.

Acidum acet.	58
Aconitum nap.	87
Ammonium iod.	120
Apis mel.	136
Argentum met.	144
Argentum nit.	145
Capsicum	220
Coccus cacti	265
Collinsonia Can.	270
Hippozæninum	381
Kaolinum	428
Lachesis	432
Manganum acet.	454
Osmium	501
Phosphorus	514
Selenium	562

LEAD POISONING.

Æthusa cyn.	98
------------------	----

LEPROSY.

Calotropis	211
Commocladia den.	273
Curare	290
Hoang nan.	382
Hura Bras.	383
Hydrastis Can.	384

- Hydrocotyle Asiat. ... 387
 Œnanthe cro. 494
 Piper meth. 520
- LEUCOCYTHAMIA.
 Acidum pic. 78
 Calcareea carb. 204
- LEUCODERMA.
 Arsenicum sul. flav. ... 157
- LEUCORRHŒA.
 Acidum phos. 76
 Agnus castus 102
 Aletris far. 105
 Alnus rub. 107
 Alumina 112
 Ammonium mur. 121
 Aralia rac. 142
 Argentum met. 144
 Asclepias incar. 164
 Balsamum Peru 175
 Berberis vul. 187
 Bovista 192
 Caulophyllum 232
 Ceanothus 234
 Cubeba 284
 Erigeron Can. 334
 Eucalyptus glob. 337
 Graphites 366
 Hedeoma 373
 Helonias di. 376
 Hydrastis Can. 384
 Kreosotum 429
 Magnesia sulph. 453
 Mercurius viv. 466
 Murex pur. 475
- Nabalus alb. 478
 Natrum mur. 482
 Pulex irritans 532
 Pulsatilla nig. 532
 Sanguinaria Can. 553
 Senecio aur. 563
 Sepia 565
 Stannum 578
 Thuja occ. 604
 Tilia Europ. 605
 Trillium pen. 607
 Urtica ur. 613
- LIENTERIA.
 Cinchona off. 256
- LICHEN.
 Kali ars. 413
- LITHURESIS, RENAL.
 Stigmata maj. 582
- LIVER, FATTY.
 Phosphorus 514
 Vanadium 616
- LOCHIA.
 Kreosotum 429
 Sepia 565
- LOCKJAW.
 Hypericum 390
- LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.
 Alumina 112
 Aluminum chlor. 114
 Argentum nit. 145

Arsenicum brom.	154
Atropinum	168
Belladonna	181
Cannabis Ind.	215
Chromium sul.	250
Mercurius phos.	464
Plumbum met.	524
Secale cor.	560
Thallium	601
Zincum phos.	630

LUMBAGO.

Acetanilidum	57
Acidum sal.	80
Antimonium tar.	133
Guaiacum	368
Kali nit.	424
Nux vom.	490
Rhus tox.	542
Spiranthes	576

LUMBRICARIA.

Sabadilla	547
-----------------	-----

LUPUS.

Hydrastis Can.	384
Hydrocotyle Asiat. ...	387
Jequerity	409

LYSSOPHOBIA.

Hydrophobinum	387
---------------------	-----

MALARIA.

Alstonia con.	110
Alstonia scho.	110
Ammonium pic.	123
Arsenicum alb.	150

Capsicum	220
Chininum sul.	244
Cornus flor.	279
Eucalyptus glob.	337
Euonymus atro.	339
Ferrum ars.	349
Ferrum mur.	350
Kali ars.	413
Menyanthes tri.	459
Natrum mur.	482
Ostrya vir.	502
Parthenium	508
Piper nig.	520

MAL-NUTRITION.

Calcarea phos.	208
---------------------	-----

MANIA.

Arsenicum alb.	150
Cantharis	217
Chloralum	247
Cimicifuga	252
Hyoscine hydro.	390
Kali phos.	425
Lachesis	432
Lilium tig.	440
Methylene blue	468
Strammonium	583
Veratrum alb.	617
Zincum phos.	630

MARASMUS.

Abrotanum	55
Alnus rub.	107
Baryta carb.	179
Cuprum ars.	287
Magnesia carb.	450

Oleum jec. asc.	496
Pepsinum	509
Sarsaparilla	557

MASTITIS.

Belladonna	181
Bryonia alb.	195
Graphites	366

MASTODYNIA.

Phellandrium aqua. ..	513
-----------------------	-----

MASTURBATION.

Acidum phos.	76
Agnus cast.	102
Avena sat.	173
Cinchona	256
Jacaranda car.	407
Thuja occ.	604

MEASLES.

Aconitum nap.	87
Arsenicum alb.	150
Aviare	174
Camphora	212
Euphrasia	343
Gelsemium	358

MEGRIM.

Anhalonium	129
Arsenicum alb.	150
Calcarea acet.	203
Indium met.	396
Iris vers.	403
Menispermum Can. ...	458
Oleum anim.	496
Onosmodium	498
Tongo	606

MELANCHOLIA.

Antimonium crud.	130
Argentum nit.	147
Arsenicum alb.	150
Aurum met.	170
Avena sat.	173
Aurum mur. nat.	171
Belladonna	181
Cimicifuga	252
Ignatia amara.	292
Kali phos.	425
Lilium tig.	440
Melilotus alba.	457
Methylene blue	468
Secale corn.	560
Thuja occ.	604
Veratrum alb.	618
Zincum phos.	630

MENIERE'S DISEASE.

Acidum sal.	80
Ammonium iod.	120
Carboneum sul.	227
Glonoinum	363
Natrum sali.	485

MENINGITIS.

Æthusa cyn.	98
Anacardium orien.	126
Belladonna	181
Calcarea hypo.	206
Cicuta vir.	250
Helleborus nig.	374
Hypericum	390
Iodoformum	401
Solanum nig.	572
Zincum cyan.	628

MENINGITIS, CEREBRO-
SPINAL.

Apocynum can.	139
Atropinum	168
Hyoscyamus nig.	388
Natrum sulph.	487
Passiflora inc.	508
Veratrum vir.	618

MENORRHAGIA.

Acalypha Ind.	56
Aloe	107
Apocynum cann.	139
Artemisia vul.	158
Bovista	192
Erodium	335
Ferrum sul.	353
Helonias di.	376
Magnesia carb.	450
Millefolium	470
Mitchella re.	471
Sabina	549
Trillium pen.	607
Urtica ur.	613
Ustilago may.	614

MENSTRUATION.

Acidum nit.	70
Acidum phos.	76
Acidum sulph.	82
Aconitum nap.	87
Ammonium pic.	123
Antipyrinum	135
Aralia rac.	142
Asarum Cana.	162
Asclepias cor.	163
Avena sat.	173

Berberis vul.	187
Cactus grand.	198
Calcarea carb.	204
Calcarea hypo.	206
Cannabis Ind.	215
Caulophyllum thal. ...	232
Cimicifuga	252
Collinsonia Can.	270
Ergotinum	334
Ferrum	346
Gossypium her.	365
Graphites	366
Hæmatoxylon Cam. ..	370
Kali carb.	417
Kreosotum	429
Magnesia carb.	450
Mitchella rep.	471
Natrum mur.	482
Nux mos.	489
Paraffinum	506
Platinum	523
Pulex irr.	532
Pulsatilla nig.	532
Sabbatia ang.	549
Senecio aur.	563
Sepia	565
Sulphur	590
Thuja occ.	604
Viburnum prun.	622
Xanthoxylum frax. ...	626
Zincum met.	629

MENTAL DEPRESSION.

Belladonna	181
Conium mac.	274
Mancinella	454
Xanthoxylum frax. ...	626

MENTAL DERANGEMENTS.

Æthusa cyn. 98
 Apis mel.136
 Lilium tig.440
 Oxalis acet.502
 Panax505

METRITIS.

Aconitum nap. 87
 Aurum mur. nat.171
 Cantharis217
 Inula hel.397
 Tilia Europ.605
 Veratrum vir.618

METRRORRHAGIA.

Acidum nit. 70
 Apocynum can.139
 Bovista192
 Erigeron Can.334
 Erodium cic.335
 Ferrum acet.349
 Sulphur590
 Trillium pend.607
 Ustilago may.614

MIGRAINE.

Coca261
 Coffea cruda266
 Guarana369
 Lachnanthes433
 Methylene blue468
 Scutellaria lat.560
 Verbascum thap.619

MORNING SICKNESS.

Amygdalus Per.124

Corpus luteum305
 Symphoricarpus593

MUCOUS PATCHES.

Acidum nit. 70
 Mercurius nit.464

MUSHROOM POISONING.

Atropinum168

MYALGIA.

Arnica mont.149
 Badiaga175
 Kali nit.424

MYELITIS.

Abrotanum 55
 Acidum oxal. 74
 Acidum pic. 78
 Argentum nit.145
 Lathyrus sat.435

MYOCARDITIS.

Adonis ver. 94
 Arsenicum alb.150
 Iberis amara.391
 Naja tri.478

MYOPIA.

Physostigma ven.516

MYXŒDEMA.

Thyroid329

NAUSEA.

Acidum carbol. 62
 Amygdalus Per.124

Antimonium crud.	130
Apomorphinæ hydro.	141
Arsenicum alb.	150
Cerium oxal.	236
Cimicifuga	252
Cucurbita pepo.	285
Cuprum ars.	287
Cuprum met.	289
Elaterium	302
Ingluvin	396
Ipecacuanha	401
Kali sal.	426
Petroleum	510
Piper nig.	520
Tabacum	595
Triosteum per.	609
Valeriana off.	615

NEPHRALGIA.

Argentum nit.	145
Berberis vul.	187

NEPHRITIS.

Acidum carbol.	62
Aconitine	92
Apis mel.	136
Apocynum can.	139
Armoracia sat.	148
Arsenicum alb.	150
Brachyglottis	193
Calcarea ars.	203
Cantharis	217
Capsicum	220
Chininum sulph.	244
Cuprum ars.	287
Digitalis	293
Eucalyptus glob.	337

Ferrum jod.	350
Liatris spi.	440
Mercurius corr.	464
Methylene blue	468
Ononis spin.	497
Osmium	501
Phosphorus	514
Piper meth.	520
Senecio aur.	563
Strophanthus hisp.	585
Sulphonal	590
Terebinthina	599
Veratrum vir.	618

NEPHRITIS, INTERSTITIAL.

Aurum mur. nat.	171
Glonoinum	363
Koch's lymph	428
Lycopodium	446
Methylene blue	468
Plumbum met.	524
Rhus arom.	541

NEURALGIA.

Acetanilidum	57
Aconite ferox	85
Aconitine	92
Ammonia pic.	123
Asterias rub.	167
Atropinum	168
Baryta acet.	179
Belladonna	181
Chamomilla	237
Chloralum	247
Cimicifuga	252
Cinchona off.	256
Clematis erec.	260

Codeinum	266
Coffea crud.	266
Cornus flor.	279
Cotyledon	280
Gaultheria	357
Kali cyan.	420
Kalmia lat.	427
Medorrhinum	456
Methylene blue	468
Mezereum	469
Oleum ani.	496
Taraxacum	597
Verbascum thap.	619
Viscum alb.	624
Zincum phos.	630

NEURALGIA, CILIARY.

Bryonia alb.	195
Cedron	234
Cinnabaris	258
Commocladia dent. ..	273
Ignatia amara.	392
Natrum mur.	482
Prunus spin.	530
Spigelia	575

NEURALGIA, FACIAL.

Aconitum nap.	87
Colocynthis	272
Ignatia amara.	392
Tilia Europ.	605
Tongo	606
Zincum val.	631

NEURALGIA, OVARIAN.

Antipyrinum	135
Atropinum	168

Cuprum ars.	287
Dioscorea vil.	296
Hamamelis	371
Ignatia amara.	392
Naja tri.	478
Palladium	504
Piscidia ery.	521
Salix nig.	551
Sumbul	593
Xanthoxylum frax. ...	626

NEURALGIA, PERIODICAL.

Colocynthis	272
Boletus lar.	189
Chelidonium mac.	238
Chionanthus Vir.	247
Gelsemium	358
Naja tri.	478

NEURALGIA, SCIATIC.

Colocynthis	272
Gnaphalium	364

NEURALGIA, SPERMATIC.

Acidum oxal.	74
-------------------	----

NEURALGIA, SUPRA-ORBITAL.

Acidum hydro.	69
Atropinum	168

NEURALGIA, TESTICLE.

Clematis erect.	260
Hamamelis	371
Ustilago	614

NEURASTHENIA.

Acidum pic.	78
Anhalonium	129

Argentum nit.	145
Arsenicum alb.	150
Asarum Europ.	163
Avena sat.	173
Calcarea hypo.	206
Chionanthus Vir.	247
Cobaltum	260
Coca	261
Colocythis	272
Indigo	395
Kali phos.	425
Lupulus	445
Panax	505
Sumbul	593
Vanadium	616
Zincum met.	629

NEURASTHENIA, SEXUAL.

Damiana	292
Sabal ser.	548

NEURITIS.

Hypericum	390
Radium	537

NEUROSIS.

Argentum nit.	145
Cuprum met.	289
Ferrum cyan.	350
Magnesia phos.	452
Phosphorus	514
Zincum val.	631

NIPPLE.

Castor equi.	230
Croton tig.	283
Eupatorium arom.	340
Hydrastis Can.	384

NODE.

Ammonium phos.	123
Kali ars.	413
Kali sil.	426
Phytolacca dec.	517
Stillingia syl.	583

NYMPHOMANIA.

Aurum mur. nat.	171
Cantharis	217
Dulcamara	299
Moschus	473
Murex pur.	475
Platinum	523
Salix nig.	551
Tarantula His.	597

OBESITY.

Aurum met.	170
Blatta orient.	189
Calcarea ars.	203
Fucus ves.	356
Graphites	366

ŒDEMA.

Acidum borac.	61
Apis mel.	136
Apocynum can.	139
Cahinca	201
Medusa	457
Strychninum ars.	588

ODONTALGIA.

Kreosotum	429
----------------	-----

ONANISM.

Acidum phos.	76
Agnus cast.	102

- Gelsemium semp.*358
Staphisagria580
- ONYCHIA.**
Acidum fluor. 65
- OPACITIES, CORNEA.**
Acidum nit. 70
Cannabis sat.216
Saccharum off.551
Zincum sul.631
- OPISTHOTONOS.**
Passiflora incar.508
- OPIUM POISONING.**
Strychninum587
- OPHTHALMIA.**
Acidum borac. 61
Aconitum nap. 87
Argentum nit.145
Asarum Europ.163
Euphrasia343
Jacaranda gual.408
Natrum sal.485
Spigelia575
- OPHTHALMIA, SCROFULOUS.**
Æthiops ant. 97
Arsenicum iod.155
Rhus tox.542
- ORCHITIS.**
Aconitum nap. 87
Clematis260
Hamamelis371
- Mullein oil*475
Pulsatilla nig.532
Rhododendron540
Spongia tosta577
- ORTHOPNŒA.**
Convallaria maj.275
- OSTEITIS.**
Hecla lava372
Stillingia syl.583
- OTALGIA.**
Mullein oil475
- OTITIS.**
Calcarea pic.209
Skookum chuck571
- OTORRHŒA.**
Acidum nit. 70
Calcarea sul.210
Viola odorata623
- OVARIAN CONGESTION.**
Lachesis432
Piscidia ery.521
Naja tri.478
Salix nig.551
Vespa cra.620
- OVARIAN IRRITATIONS.**
Apis mel.136
Gelsemium semp.358
Salix nig.551
Thuja occ.604

OVARITIS.

Aurum mur. nat.	171
Hamamelis	371
Veratrum vir.	618

ONALURIA.

Acidum ben.	59
Acidum nit.	73
Acidum oxal.	74
Kali hypo.	421
Senna	564

OZÆNA.

Acidum nit.	70
Elaps cor.	301
Hippozæninum	381

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Acidum benz.	59
Acidum hydro.	69
Anacardium orient. ..	126
Coca	261
Collinsonia Can.	270
Convallaria	275
Cratægus oxy.	281
Digitalis	293
Eucalyptus glob.	337
Hydrastis Can.	384
Lachesis	432
Moschus	473
Naja tri.	478
Scutellaria lat.	560
Spongia tosta	577
Sumbul	593
Thea Chin.	602
Veratrum alb.	618

PARALYSIS.

Acidum pic.	78
Argentum nit.	145
Avena sat.	173
Baryta acet.	179
Belladonna	181
Cocculus Ind.	263
Conium mac.	274
Convallaria maj.	275
Cuprum met.	289
Curare	290
Equisetum hyem.	333
Ergotinum	334
Gelsemium semp.	358
Hoang nan.	382
Lolium tem.	445
Oleander	495
Oxytropis Lam.	503
Petiveria	510
Physostigma ven.	516
Plumbum iod.	523
Plumbum met.	524
Solanum acet.	571
Solanum ves.	573
Strychninum	587
Zincum phos.	630
Zincum sul.	631

PARALYSIS, AGITANS.

Camphora mon.	213
Cannabis Ind.	215
Cocainum	262
Hyoscinae hydro.	390
Scutellaria lat.	560
Zincum cyan.	628

PARANOIA.

Methylene blue468

PARAPLEGIA.

Argentum nit.145

Lathyrus sat.435

Manganum acet.454

Oleander495

Petiveria510

PARESIS.

Avena sat.173

Cimicifuga252

Conium mac.274

Gelsemium semp.358

PANCREATITIS.

Iodium397

Iris versi.403

PELLAGRA.

Plumbum iod.523

PELVIC DISEASES.

Medorrhinum456

PELVIC INFILTRATION.

Magnesia sulph.453

PEMPHIGUS.

Caltha palus.211

Cantharis217

Carboneum oxy.226

Raphanus sat.539

PERICARDITIS.

Adonis ver. 94

Antimonium ars.129

Arsenicum alb.150

Asclepias tub.....165

Colchicum aut.267

Iberis amara.391

Spigelia575

Veratrum vir.618

PERIOSTITIS.

Asafœtida161

Hecla lava372

Manganum acet.454

Mezereum469

Stillingia syl.583

PERITONITIS.

Abrotanum 55

Aconitum nap. 87

Aconitine 92

Arsenicum150

Brachyglottis193

Natrurn sal.485

Veratrum vir.618

PERTUSSIS. (See Whooping
Cough.)

PHARYNGITIS.

Acidum sal. 80

Aconitum nap. 87

Alumina112

Ammonium brom.117

Apis mel.136

Argentum nit.145

Arsenicum iod.155

Arum dra.159

Belladonna181

Capsicum220

- Dolichos prur.297
 Duboisia299
 Guaiacum368
 Gymnocladus370
 Homarus382
 Kali mur.423
 Lachesis432
 Natrum sal.485
 Phytolacca dec.517
 Sinapis nig.570
 Wyethia helen.625
- PHELEBITIS.**
 Apocynum can.139
 Hamamelis371
 Pulsatilla nig.532
 Vipera tor.624
- PHOSPHATURIA.**
 Acidum phos. 76
 Kali hypo.421
 Medicago sat.455
 Urotropin612
- PHOTOPHOBIA.**
 Causticum233
- PICA.**
 Alumina112
- PLEURISY.**
 Aconitine 92
 Ammonium ars.129
 Apis mel.136
 Arnica mont.149
 Asclepias tuber.165
 Bryonia alb.195
 Cantharis217
- Colchicin269
 Ranunculus bul.538
 Scilla mar.558
 Veratrum618
- PLEURODYNIA.**
 Myrtus comm.477
 Ranunculus bul.538
 YOLOXOCHITL627
- PNEUMONIA.**
 Acidum ben. 59
 Acidum borac. 61
 Aconitum nap. 87
 Aconitine 92
 Apocynum can.139
 Chelidonium maj.238
 Digitalis293
 Hepar sul. cal.378
 Justicia adh.413
 Kali hypo.421
 Kali mur.423
 Lachesis432
 Lycopodium446
 Phosphorus514
 Sanguinaria Can.553
 Sulphur590
 Veratrum vir.618
- PNEUMONIA, BRONCHO.**
 Ammonium mur.121
 Antimonium tart.133
 Chelidonium maj.238
 Cina254
 Ferrum phos.352
 Kali sulph.427
 Koch's lymph428

PNEUMONIA, CROUPOUS.

Bryonia alb.	195
Iodium	397

POLYPUS, NASAL.

Arum mac.	159
Lemna minor	438
Sanguinaria Can.	553
Sanguinarinæ nit.	554
Teucrium mar. ver. ...	601

POLYPUS, UTERUS.

Teucrium mar. ver. ...	601
Thuja occ.	604

POLYURIA.

Arctium lappa.	143
Helonias dio.	376
Medicago sat.	455
Moschus	473

PREGNANCY.

Caulophyllum	232
Cimicifuga	252
Collinsonia Can.	270
Mitchella rep.	471
Nux mos.	489
Sepia	565
Strychninum phos.	589

PRIAPISM.

Acidum pic.	78
Cannabis sat.	216
Moschus	473
Onosmodium Vir.	498
Salix nig.	551

PROCTALGIA.

Acidum nit.	70
Æsculus glabra.	95

PROSOPALGIA.

Spigelia	575
Spiritus æth. nit.	577

PROSTATE, ENLARGEMENT.

Baryta carb.	179
Baryta iod.	181
Chromium sulph.	250
Ferrum pic.	353
Sabal ser.	548
Senecio aur.	563

PROSTATE, IRRITATIONS.

Barosma cre.	178
Spiræa ulm.	576

PROSTATITIS.

Æsculus hipp.	96
Chimaphila umb.	242
Cubeba	284
Fabiana imb.	344
Hippomanes	381
Pichi	518
Sabal ser.	548
Salix nig.	551
Selenium	562
Triticum rep.	609

PROSTRATION.

Acidum carbol.	62
Acidum hydro.	67
Acidum oxal.	74
Arsenicum alb.	150

Baptisia tinc.	176
Chininum ars.	243
Crotalus horr.	282
Gelsemium semp.	358
Kali phos.	425
Natrum sal.	485
Stannum	578
Strychninum ars.	588
Upas art.	611
Veratrum alb.	617

PRURIGO.

Arsenicum iod.	155
Hamamelis	371
Hoang nan.	382
Rumex crisp.	546
Sulphur	590

PRURITUS.

Alumina	112
Anantherum	128
Caladium seg.	202
Collinsonia Can.	270
Fagopyrum esc.	345
Mentha pip.	458
Mezereum	469

PRURITUS VULVÆ.

Ambra gris.	114
Borax	190
Hydrastis Can.	384
Methylene blue	468
Platinum	523
Tarantula Hisp.	597

PSORIASIS.

Arsenicum sulph. rub.	158
----------------------------	-----

Berberis aquif.	186
Ferrum ars.	349
Ichthyolum	392
Kali ars.	413

PTERYGIUM.

Guarea tri.	369
Krameria	429

PTOMAINÉ POISONING.

Arsenicum alb.	150
Echinacea ang.	300
Pyrogenium	535

PTOSIS.

Gelsemium semp.	358
Morphium	473

PTYALISM.

Acidum nit.	70
Mercurius dul.	462
Trifolium prat.	607

PURPURA.

Acidum phos.	76
-------------------	----

PYELITIS.

Capsicum	220
Juniperus Vir.	412
Stigmata may.	582
Triticum rep.	609
Urotropin	612

PYONEPHROSIS.

Eucalyptus glob.	337
-----------------------	-----

RACHITIS.

Acidum phos. 76
 Calcarea carb.204
 Calcarea iod.207
 Calcarea phos.208
 Ferrum phos.352
 Kali hypo.421
 Medorrhinum456
 Pinus syl.518
 Silicea568

Acidum cit. 65
 Acidum lact. 70
 Acidum sal. 80
 Aconitum nap. 87
 Actæa spic. 93
 Alnus rub.107
 Ammonium phos.123
 Apium grav.138
 Apocynum and.139
 Armoracia sat.148
 Asparagus166
 Bryonia alb.195
 Calcarea phos.208
 Caulophyllum thal. ...232
 Cascara sag.229
 Chamomilla237
 Cinchona off.256
 Clematis er.260
 Colchicum aut.267
 Colchicin269
 Convallaria maj.275
 Daphne Ind.293
 Dulcamara299
 Ferrum346
 Formica ruf.354
 Franciscea355
 Gaultheria proc.357
 Guaiacum368
 Kali carb.417
 Kali hypo.421
 Kali nit.424
 Kali sil.426
 Kali sulph.427
 Kalmia lat.427
 Lac caninum431
 Lachnanthes433
 Lithium carb.442

RENAL CALCULI.

Calcarea ren.209
 Cantharis217
 Lycopodium447

RENAL INSUFFICIENCY.

Acidum benz. 59

RETINAL DETACHMENT.

Aurum met.170
 Jaborandi406
 Natrum sal.485

RETINAL ENGORGEMENT.

Jaborandi406
 Carboneum sulph.227

RETINITIS, ALBUMINURIC.

Aurum mur. nat.171

RHAGADES.

Graphites366

RHEUMATISM.

Acetanilidum 57
 Acidum chrom. 64

- Lycopersicum esc.446
 Magnolia grand.453
 Medorrhinum456
 Mercurialis per.460
 Methylene blue468
 Mezereum469
 Natrum sal.485
 Nux vom.490
 Nyctanthes493
 Phytolacca dec.517
 Piperazinum519
 Primula ver.530
 Pulsatilla nig.532
 Rhododendron540
 Rhus tox.542
 Sanguinaria Can.553
 Spigelia575
- RHEUMATISM, MUSCULAR.**
- Cimicifuga252
 Kali bich.414
 Kalmia lat.427
 Natrum sal.485
 Radium537
 Rhamnus Cal.539
- RHINITIS.**
- Arsenicum alb.150
 Arsenicum iod.157
 Lemna minor.438
- ROSACEA.**
- Chrysarobinum250
 Ichthyolum392
- SACRALGIA.**
- Ozonum503
- SALIVATION.**
- Acidum nit. 70
 Iodium397
 Mercurius dul.462
 Mercurius viv.466
- SATYRIASIS.**
- Acidum pic. 78
 Cantharis217
 Salix nig.551
- SCIATICA.**
- Acetanilidum 57
 Apocynum cann.139
 Carboneum sulph.227
 Colocynthis272
 Gnaphalium364
 Ignatia392
 Kali cyan.420
 Nyctanthes493
 Radium537
 Solanum mam.572
 Tongo606
 Valeriana off.615
 Viscum alb.624
- SCLERODERMA.**
- Elais Guin.301
- SCLEROSIS.**
- Acidum oxal. 74
 Argentum nit.145
 Cuprum met.289
 Hyoscinae hydro.390
 Lathyrus sat.435
 Mercurius phos.464

SCLEROSIS, ARTERIO.

Arsenicum iod.	155
Kali sal.	426
Plumbum iod.	523

SCROFULA.

Aconitum lycot.	86
Alnus rub.	107
Ammonium iod.	120
Arsenicum iod.	155
Asafoetida	161
Aurum met.	170
Calcarea arsen.	203
Calcarea carb.	204
Calcarea hypo.	206
Calcarea iod.	207
Carbo ani.	222
Carbo veg.	224
Causticum	233
Clematis erecta.	260
Hepar sulph.	378
Hipposæninum	381
Iodium	397
Mezereum	469
Silicea	568

SCURVY.

Acidum cit.	65
------------------	----

SEASICKNESS.

Acidum carb.	62
Cocainum	262
Cocculus Ind.	263
Cubcurbita pepo se. ..	285
Petroleum	510
Sanicula	555
Tabacum	595

SEBORRHOEA.

Raphanus sat.	539
--------------------	-----

SENILITY.

Acidum fluor.	65
Acidum phos.	76
Agnus castus	102
Aloe	107
Conium mac.	274

SEPTICÆMIA.

Echinacea ang.	300
Kali chlor.	419
Kali perman.	425
Pyrogenium	535
Tarantula Cub.	596

SEXUAL ATONY.

Selenium	562
---------------	-----

SEXUAL DEBILITY.

Lupulus	445
--------------	-----

SEXUAL EXCESS.

Acidum phos.	76
Nux vom.	490
Staphisagria	580

SEXUAL EXCITEMENT.

Salix nig.	551
-----------------	-----

SEXUAL IMPOTENCY.

Acidum phos.	76
Agnus cast.	702
Damiana	292
Sabal ser.	548

SEXUAL IRRITATION.

Camphora mon.	213
Cinchona off.	256
Cobaltum	260

SMALL POX.

Antimonium tar.	133
Malandrinum	454
Variolinum	617

SNAKE POISON.

Euphorbia pros.	342
Selaginella apus.....	562

SOMNAMBULISM.

Artemisia vul.	158
Kali brom.	416

SPASMS.

Absinthium	55
Bromium	193
Camphora mon.	213
Indigo	395
Mephitis put.	459
Opium	498
Tanacetum vul.	596
Valeriana off.	615
Veratrum vir.	618

SPASMS, CLONIC.

Cicuta vir.	250
Nicotinum	489
Upas art.	611

SPASMS, TONIC.

Acidum pic.	78
Cicuta vir.	250

Nicolinum	489
Upas tie.	611

SPASMS, GLOTTIS.

Chlorum	249
--------------	-----

SPASMS, ŒSOPHAGUS.

Aconitine	92
Cajaputum	202
Cicuta vir.	250
Hydrophobinum	387

SPEAKER'S SORE THROAT.

Arnica mont.	149
Arum tri.	159

SPERMATORRHŒA.

Acidum phos.	76
Acidum pic.	78
Cantharis	217
Cinchona off.	256
Cubeba	284
Cypripedium pub.	292
Ferrum brom.	350
Kali brom.	416
Salix nig.	551
Strychninum	587

SPINAL CURVATURE.

Calcarea phos.	208
---------------------	-----

SPINAL IRRITATION.

Agaricus mus.	100
Chininum sul.	244
Cocculus Ind.	263
Hypericum	390
Medorrhinum	456

- Phosphorus514
 Physostigma ven.516
 Strychninum phos. ...589
 Tarantula Hisp.597
 Tellurium599
 Zincum met.629
- SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT.**
 Calcarea ars.203
 Carbo veg.224
 Ceanothus Amer.234
 Ferrum ars.349
 Polymnia uve.527
 Quercus gland. spir. ..536
- SPLENITIS.**
 Ceanothus Amer.234
- SPRAINS.**
 Strontiana carb.584
- STERILITY.**
 Aletris far.105
 Ignatia amar.392
- STOMATITIS.**
 Acidum borac. 61
 Acidum sulph. 82
 Aconitum nap. 87
 Arum tri.159
 Cannabis Ind.215
 Echinacea ang.300
 Hydrastis Can.384
 Ipecacuanha401
 Kali chlor.419
 Petroleum510
 Rhus glab.541
 Zingiber off.632
- STRANGURY.**
 Triticum rep.609
 Uva ursi.615
- STYES.**
 Arctium lappa143
- SUNSTROKE.**
 Camphora212
 Glonoinum363
 Natrum carb.481
- SUPPURATION.**
 Calcarea sul.210
 Hepar sulph.378
 Silicea568
- SWEATS.**
 Jaborandi406
 Petroleum510
 Tabacum595
- SWEATS, NIGHT.**
 Acidum gall. 67
 Jaborandi406
 Salvia off.552
 Silicea568
- SYNOVITIS.**
 Apis mel.136
 Bryonia alb.195
- SYPHILIS.**
 Acidum nit. 70
 Alnus rub.107
 Ammonium iod.120
 Apocynum and.139

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| Arsenicum brom..... | 154 | Filix mas. | 354 |
| Asafœtida | 161 | Granatum | 365 |
| Carbo ani. | 222 | | |
| Clematis erac. | 260 | TETANUS. | |
| Condurango | 274 | Acidum hydro. | 69 |
| Corydalis for. | 279 | Amyl nit. | 125 |
| Daphne Ind. | 293 | Hypericum | 390 |
| Francisea | 355 | Passiflora incar. | 508 |
| Jacaranda Gual. | 408 | Physostigma ven. | 516 |
| Kali iod. | 422 | Solanum Carol. | 572 |
| Mercurius aur. | 460 | Upas tie. | 611 |
| Mercurius brom. | 461 | | |
| Mercurius nit. | 464 | TINNITUS AURIUM. | |
| Mercurius iod. rub. ... | 463 | Aconite cam. | 85 |
| Mercurius phos. | 464 | Ferrum pic. | 353 |
| Mercurius corr. | 464 | Glonoinum | 363 |
| Mezereum | 469 | | |
| Sarsaparilla | 557 | TISSUES, INFLAMMATION | |
| Stillingia syl. | 583 | CELLULAR. | |
| Syphilinum | 594 | Apis mel. | 136 |
| | | Cantharis | 217 |
| SYPHILIS, SECONDARY. | | Rhus tox. | 542 |
| Calotropis | 211 | | |
| Guaiaacum | 368 | TONSILLITIS. | |
| Hoang nan. | 382 | Acidum sal. | 80 |
| Kali iod. | 422 | Baryta carb. | 179 |
| Mer. bin. cum kali iod. | 461 | Belladonna | 181 |
| Phytolacca | 517 | Capsicum | 220 |
| | | Guaiaacum | 368 |
| TACHYCARDIA. | | Kali bich. | 414 |
| Ammonium val. | 124 | Kali mur. | 423 |
| Chromium sulph. | 250 | Lac caninum | 431 |
| Cratægus oxy. | 281 | Lycopodium | 446 |
| | | Mer. iod. rub. | 463 |
| TAPEWORM. | | Phytolacca dec. | 517 |
| Chenopodium anthel... | 241 | Veratrum vir. | 618 |
| Cucurbita pepo se. ... | 285 | | |

TRACHEITIS.

Cotyledon	280
Hepar sulph.	378
Spongia tosta	577

TRAUMATISM.

Arnica mont.	149
Bellis per.	185
Symphytum	594

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

Terebinthina	599
--------------------	-----

TRISMUS.

Carbonicum oxy.	226
----------------------	-----

TUBERCULOSIS.

Acalypha Ind.	56
Acidum cam.	62
Acidum phos.	76
Arsenicum iod.	155
Bacillinum	174
Baptisia tinc.	176
Calcarea ars.	203
Calcarea carb.	204
Carbo ani.	222
Chininum ars.	243
Eriodictyon glu.	335
Ferrum	346
Ferrum phos.	352
Guaiaacolum	368
Hippozæninum	381
Iodoformum	401
Kreosotum	429
Lycopus Vir.	449
Myosotis ar.	476
Naphthalinum	479
Oleum jec. asel.	496

Phellandrium aqua ...	513
Phosphorus	514
Piscidia ery.	521
Polygonum avic.	527
Polyporus pin.	528
Salvia off.	552
Sanguinaria Can.	553
Silicea	568
Spongia tosta	577
Sulphur	590
Theridion cur.	602
Trillium pen.	607
Urea	612
Vanadium	616

TUBERCULOSIS, LARYNGEAL.

Argentum nit.	145
Drosera	298
Manganum acet.	454
Natrum selen.	487

TUMORS, FIBROID.

Calcarea iod.	207
Gossypium herb.	365

TUMORS, GLANDULAR.

Arsenicum brom.	154
Ferrum jod.	350

TUMORS, MAMMARY GLANDS.

Calcarea iod.	207
Conium mac.	274
Mer. jod. flavus	462

TUMORS, NODULAR.

Galium apar.	356
-------------------	-----

TUMORS, OSSEOUS.

Calcarea fluor.	205
----------------------	-----

TYMPANITES.

Argentum nit.	145
Cajaputum	202
Morphium	473
Terebinthina	599

ULCERS.

Acidum bor.	61
Acidum fluor.	65
Acidum nit.	70
Acidum sal.	80
Anantherum	128
Antimonium chlor. ...	130
Asafoetida	161
Cistus Can.	259
Corydalis for.	279
Echinacea ang.	300
Formica ru.	354
Graphites	366
Hoang nan.	382
Hydrastis Can.	384
Jequerity	409
Mercurius cyn.	461
Pæonia off.	503
Syzygium jam.	595
Uranium nit.	611

ULCERS, GASTRIC.

Argentum nit.	145
Condurango	274
Kali bich.	414
Uranium nit.	611

URÆMIA.

Adonis ver.	94
Cuprum ars.	287
Echinacea ang.	300
Elaterium	302

URETHRITIS.

Acidum nit.	70
Amygdalus Per.	124
Barosma cren.	178
Cannabis sat.	216
Coccus cacti.	265
Copaiba	276
Cubeba	284
Doryphora	298
Eryngium aqu.	336
Hydrangea arbor.	383
Populus trem.	529
Terebinthina	599

URICACIDÆMIA.

Hydrangea arbor.	383
Medicago sat.	455
Pichi	518

URINATION, DERANGED.

Borax	190
Eryngium	336
Eupatorium pur.	341
Mentha vir.	459
Mitchella rep.	471
Nux vom.	490
Opium	499
Pareira brava	507
Petroselinum sat.	511
Pulex irr.	532
Rhus arom.	541
Stigmata may.	582
Strammonium	583
Thlaspi bur.	603
Triticum rep.	609
Verbascum thap.	619
Zingiber off.	632

URTICARIA.

Acidum sulph.	82
Antimonium crud.	130
Antipyrinum	135
Apis mel.	136
Astacus fluvi.	167
Bovista	192
Chloralum	247
Rumex cris.	546
Tilia Europ.	605
Triosteum perfol.	609
Urtica urens.	613
Ustilago may.	614

UTERUS, FIBROIDS.

Calcarea iod.	207
Gossypium herb.	365

UTERUS, DISEASES.

Cimicifuga	252
Gossypium herb.	365
Kali ferr.	420
Lilium tig.	440
Magnesia mur.	451
Natrum hypo.	482
Paraffinum	506
Pulsatilla nig.	532
Viburnum opul.	621

UTERUS, DISPLACEMENT.

Eupionum	344
Ferrum iod.	350
Lilium tig.	440
Piscidia ery.	521

UTERUS, ENLARGEMENT.

Fraxinus Amer.	355
---------------------	-----

Mitchella rep.	471
Polymnia uved.	527

UTERUS, PROLAPSED.

Abies Can.	53
Argentum met.	144
Collinsonia Can.	270
Erigeron Can.	334
Helonias dio.	376
Sepia	565
Stannum	568
Trillium pend.	607

VACCINATION.

Malandrinum	454
Thuja occ.	604

VAGINISMUS.

Platinum	523
----------------	-----

VARICOSE VEINS.

Acidum fluor.	65
Bellis per.	185
Calcarea fluor.	205
Hamamelis	371
Pulsatilla nig.	532
Vipera tor.	624

VARIOLA.

Sarracenia pur.	557
----------------------	-----

VERTIGO.

Aconitum nap.	87
Ambra gris.	114
Ammonium iod.	120
Arsenicum alb.	150
Arsenicum iod.	155
Aurum mur. nat.	171

Belladonna	181
Chininum sulph.	244
Coca	261
Cocculus Ind.	263
Conium mac.	274
Culex	285
Gelsemium semp.	358
Mercurialis per.	460
Strophanthus	585

VOMITING.

Acidum carb.	62
Arsenicum alb.	150
Cerium oxal.	236
Cocainum	262
Cocculus Ind.	263
Cucurbita pepo se.	285
Cuprum ars.	287
Cuprum met.	289
Ingluvin	396
Ipecacuanha	401
Justicia ad.	413
Kreosotum	429
Natrum phos.	485
Piper nig.	520
Scammonium	558
Symphoricarpus rac.	593
Tabacum	595
Triosteum per.	609
Upas art.	611
Veratrum alb.	617

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Ambrosia art.	116
Ammonium pic.	123
Amyl nit.	125
Antipyrinum	135

Atropinum	168
Badiaga	168
Belladonna	181
Castania vesca.	230
Cerium oxal.	236
Chloralum	247
Cina	254
Coccus cacti	265
Corrallium rub.	277
Cuprum acet.	286
Cuprum met.	289
Drosera rot.	298
Ipecacuanha	401
Lobelia	443
Magnesia phos.	452
Mephitis put.	459
Naphthalinum	479
Sanguinaria Can.	553
Terpini hydras.	600
Trifolium prat.	607

WORMS.

Chelone glab.	240
Chenopodium anthel.	241
Cina	254
Sabadilla	547
Santoninum	555
Spigelia	575

WOUNDS.

Calcarea sulph.	210
Calendula off.	210
Hypericum	390
Kali per.	425
Ledum pal.	437
Sabbatia angul.	549
Sempervivum tec.	562

GENERAL INDEX

<p><i>Abies Canadensis</i> 53</p> <p><i>Abies nigra</i> 54</p> <p><i>Abri semina</i> 409</p> <p><i>Abrotanum</i> 55</p> <p><i>Absinthium</i> 55</p> <p><i>Acalypha Indica</i> 56</p> <p><i>Acetanalidum</i> 57</p> <p>Acetate of barium 179</p> <p>Acetate of iron 349</p> <p>Acetate of manganese .. 454</p> <p><i>Acidum aceticum</i> 58</p> <p><i>Acidum benzoicum</i> 59</p> <p><i>Acidum boracicum</i> 61</p> <p><i>Acidum camphoricum</i> .. 62</p> <p><i>Acidum carbolicum</i> 62</p> <p><i>Acidum chromicum</i> 64</p> <p><i>Acidum citricum</i> 65</p> <p><i>Acidum fluoricum</i> 65</p> <p><i>Acidum gallicum</i> 67</p> <p><i>Acidum hydrocyanicum</i>.. 69</p> <p><i>Acidum lacticum</i> 70</p> <p><i>Acidum nitricum</i> 70</p> <p><i>Acidum nitrihydrochlori-</i> <i>cum</i> 73</p> <p><i>Acidum oxalicum</i> 74</p> <p><i>Acidum phosphoricum</i> .. 76</p> <p><i>Acidum picricum</i> 78</p> <p><i>Acidum salicylicum</i> 80</p> <p><i>Acidum sulphuricum aro-</i> <i>maticum</i> 84</p> <p><i>Acidum tartaricum</i> 84</p> <p><i>Aconite</i> 87</p>	<p><i>Aconite cammarum</i> 85</p> <p><i>Aconite ferox</i> 85</p> <p><i>Aconitum lycotonum</i> ... 86</p> <p><i>Aconitum napellus</i> 87</p> <p><i>Aconitum neomontanum</i>. 92</p> <p><i>Aconitine</i> 92</p> <p><i>Actæa spicata</i> 93</p> <p><i>Adonis vernalis</i> 94</p> <p><i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i>. 96</p> <p><i>Æthiops antimonialis</i> ... 97</p> <p><i>Æthusa cynapium</i> 98</p> <p><i>Agaricin</i> 99</p> <p><i>Agaricus emeticus</i> 100</p> <p><i>Agaricus muscarius</i> ... 100</p> <p><i>Agaricus rhalloides</i> 102</p> <p><i>Agnus castus</i> 102</p> <p><i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i>... 103</p> <p><i>Aletris farinosa</i>..... 105</p> <p><i>Alfalfa</i> 455</p> <p><i>Alfavaca</i> 494</p> <p><i>Allium cepa</i> 105</p> <p><i>Allium sativum</i> 106</p> <p><i>Alnus rubra</i> 107</p> <p><i>Alnus serrulata</i> 107</p> <p><i>Aloe</i> 107</p> <p><i>Aloe socotrina</i> 107</p> <p><i>Aloes</i> 107</p> <p><i>Alstonia constricta</i> 110</p> <p><i>Alstonia scholaris</i> 110</p> <p>Alternate leaved dog- wood 278</p> <p><i>Alum</i> 111</p>
--	---

Alum root	381	Anagallis arvensis	128
Alumen	111	Anantherum	128
Alumina	112	Anantherum muricatum..	128
Aluminum chloride	114	Anhalonium	129
Aluminum chloridum...	114	Animal charcoal	222
Aluminum hydroxide...	112	Animal oil	496
Ambra grisea	114	Antimonii et potassii	
Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.	116	tartras	133
American alder.....	107	Antimonii trichloridum..	130
American centaury	549	Antimonium arsenicum	129
American cockroach.....	189	Antimonium arsenitum ..	129
American coffee-tree....	370	Antimonium chloridum ..	130
American hellebore	618	Antimonium crudum ...	130
American pulsatilla	535	Antimonium sulphur-	
American spikenard	142	atum	132
Ammoniacum	116	Antimonium tartaricum	133
Ammonii iodium	120	Anthemis nobilis	134
Ammonii picras	123	Anthracinum	135
Ammonii phosphas	123	Antipyrine	135
Ammonii valerianas	124	Antipyrinum	135
Ammonium benzoicum..	117	Aphis chenopodii glauci.	136
Ammonium bromatum...117		Apiol	511
Ammonium carbonicum	118	Apis mellifica	136
Ammonium causticum ..	120	Apium graveolens.....	138
Ammonium ichthyol sul-		Apocynum androsæmi-	
phonate	392	folium	139
Ammonium iodatum	120	Apocynum cannabinum..	139
Ammonium muriaticum..	121	Apomorphinæ hydro-	
Ammonium phosphor-		chloras	141
icum	123	Apple of sodom.....	572
Ammonium picricum...123		Aqua ammoniæ.....	120
Ammonium valerian-		Aquilegia vulgaris.....	142
icum	124	Aralia quinquefolia	505
Amygdalus persica	124	Aralia racemosa	142
Amyl nitris	125	Aranea diadema.....	143
Amyl nitrous ether.....	125	Arbor tristis	493
Anacardium orientale ..	126	Arctium lappa.....	143.

- Argentum metallicum...144
 Argenti nitras.....145
 Argentum nitricum....145
 Armoracia265
 Armoracia sativa148
 Arnica montana.....149
 Arsenate of soda.....481
 Arsenic disulphide158
 Arsenate of strychnine..588
 Arsenicum album150
 Arsenicum bromatum ...154
 Arsenicum hydrogeni-
 satum155
 Arsenicum iodatum155
 Arsenicum metallicum ..157
 Arsenicum sulphuratum
 flavum157
 Arsenicum sulphuratum
 rubrum158
 Arsenious acid.....150
 Arsenious iodide155
 Arsenious sulphide157
 Artemesia abrotanum.... 55
 Artemesia absinthium .. 55
 Artemesia maritima254
 Artemesia vulgaris158
 Arum dracontium159
 Arum italicum159
 Arum maculatum159
 Arum triphyllum159
 Arundo Mauritanica160
 Asafœtida161
 Asarabacca163
 Asarum Canadense162
 Asarum Europæum.....163
 Asclepias cornuti163
 Asclepias incarnata164
 Asclepias syriaca163
 Asclepias tuberosa165
 Asimina triloba165
 Asparagus166
 Asparagus officinalis....166
 Aspen529
 Assacu383
 Aspidosperma166
 Astacus fluviatilis167
 Asterias rubens.....167
 Atropa belladonna.....181
 Atropia168
 Atropinum168
 Augopora170
 Aurum metallicum.....170
 Aurum muriaticum natro-
 natum171
 Avena sativa.....173
 Aviare174
 Bacillinum174
 Badiaga175
 Bakus413
 Balm of Gilead.....528
 Balmony240
 Balsam apple472
 Balsam of copaiba276
 Balsam of Peru175
 Balsam Peruvianum ...175
 Baptisia tinctoria.....176
 Barberry187
 Barosma crenata178
 Bayberry476
 Baryta acetica179
 Baryta carbonica179
 Baryta iodata181
 Baryta muriatica181

Bean of St. Ignatius....	392	Blue-flag	403
Bear grass.....	627	Blue-gum-tree	337
Bearberry	615	Blue vervain	620
Bearded usnea	613	Boletus laricis.....	189
Bearsfoot	527	Boneset	340
Beech drops	332	Borax	190
Bethroot	607	Bothrops lanceolatus....	191
Belladonna	181	Bovista	192
Bellis perennis.....	185	Bovista nigrescens.....	192
Benzoate of lithium....	442	Brachyglottis	193
Berberis aquifolium ...	186	Brachyglottis repens....	193
Berberis vulgaris	187	Bromium	193
Bichromate of potassium	414	Bryonia alba.....	195
Big laurel	453	Buchu	178
Bish	85	Buckbean	459
Bismuthum subnitricum.	188	Buckwheat	345
Bitche's milk	431	Bufo rana.....	198
Bitter apple.....	272	Bug-agaric	100
Bitter bark.....	110	Bugle weed.....	449
Bitter candy tuft.....	391	Bullrush	412
Bitter wood.....	536	Burdock	143
Bladder-wrack	356	Butter bur.....	610
Blackberry	545	Butternut	409
Blackthorn	530	Button-bush	235
Black garden radish....	539	Button snakeroot.....	440
Black haw.....	622		
Black hellebore.....	374	Cactus grandiflorus.....	198
Black mustard	570	Cadmium sulphuricum...	201
Black nightshade	572	Cahinca	201
Black pepper.....	520	Cajaputum	202
Black spider of Curacoa.	602	Calabar bean.....	516
Black spruce.....	54	Caladium seguinum ...	202
Black willow.....	551	Calcarea acetica	203
Blatta Americana.....	189	Calcarea arsenicosa	203
Blatta orientalis.....	189	Calcarea carbonica	204
Bloodroot	553	Calcarea fluorica	205
Blue cohosh	232		

- Calcarea hypophosphor-
 osa206
 Calcarea iodata207
 Calcarea ostrearum204
 Calcarea phosphorica ...208
 Calcarea picricum209
 Calcarea renalis209
 Calcarea sulphurica210
 Calcium picrate209
 Calendula officinalis ...210
 California coffee tree...539
 California laurel.....500
 Calomel462
 Calotropis211
 Calotropis gigantea ...211
 Caltha palustris211
 Camphor212
 Camphora212
 Camphora monobromata.213
 Canada fleabane.....334
 Canadian hemp.....139
 Canchalagua214
 Cane sugar.....551
 Cannabis Indica215
 Cannabis sativa216
 Cantharis217
 Capsella603
 Capsicum220
 Capsicum annuum.....220
 Carbo animalis222
 Carbo vegetabilis224
 Carbon disulphide227
 Carbon monoxide226
 Carbonate of barium ...179
 Carbonate of magnesia ..450
 Carbonate of potassium ..417
 Carbonate of soda481
 Carbonate of strontia ...584
 Carboneum oxygenisa-
 tum226
 Carboneum sulphuratum..227
 Carduus marianus227
 Carica papaya506
 Carlsbad salt229
 Caroba407
 Cascara sagrada229
 Cascarilla229
 Castanea vesca230
 Castor231
 Castor equi230
 Castor oil plant544
 Castoreum231
 Cat thyme601
 Cataria nepeta231
 Catnip231
 Caulophyllum thalic-
 troides232
 Causticum233
 Ceanothus Americanus..234
 Cedron234
 Celandine238
 Celery138
 Celery-leaved crowfoot..538
 Centaury of Chili214
 Cephalanthus occident-
 alis235
 Cereus Bonplandii235
 Cereus grandiflorus ...198
 Cereus serpentinus236
 Cerium oxalicum236
 Cevadilla547
 Chamælorium376
 Chamomilla237
 Chaparro amargoso238

Charcoal	224	Cleavers	356
Chaste tree	102	Clematis erecta	260
Chelidonium majus	238	Club moss	446
Chelone glabra	240	Cobaltum	260
Chenopodium anthelmin- ticum	241	Coal oil	510
Cherry laurel	436	Cobra coral	301
Chestnut	230	Cobra di capello	478
Chickweed	581	Cobweb	598
Chimaphila umbellata ..	242	Coca	261
China officinalis	256	Cocainum	262
Chininum arsenicosum ..	243	Coccinella septempunc- tata	262
Chininum sulphuricum ..	244	Cocculus Indicus	263
Chionanthus Virginica ..	247	Coccus cacti	265
Chloral	247	Cochineal	265
Chlorate of potash	419	Cochlearia	265
Chloride of ammonia ...	121	Cochlearia armoracia ..	148
Chloride of barium ...	181	Cod liver oil	496
Chloride of magnesia ...	451	Codeinum	266
Chloride of potassium ...	423	Coffea cruda	266
Chloralum	247	Coffee	266
Chlorinum	249	Colchicum autumnale....	267
Chlorum	249	Colchicin	269
Cholesterine	249	Collinsonia Canadensis..	270
Cholesterinum	249	Colocynthis	272
Chromium sulphate	250	Commocladia dentata ..	273
Chrysarobinum	250	Common European ash..	356
Cicuta virosa	250	Common garden colum- bine	142
Cimex lectularius	252	Common herb Christo- pher	93
Cinicifuga racemosa ...	252	Common rest-barrow ..	497
Cina	254	Common sumach	541
Cinchona officinalis	256	Compass-plant	570
Cineraria maritima	258	Condor vine	274
Cinnabaris	258	Condurango	274
Cinnamomum	259	Comfrey	594
Cinnamomum Zeylanicum	259		
Cistus Canadensis	259		

- Conium maculatum*274
Convallaria majalis275
Copaiba276
Corallium rubrum277
 Corn silk582
 Corn smut614
Cornus alternifolia278
Cornus circinata278
Cornus florida279
 Corrosive sublimate464
Corpus luteum303
Corydalis formosa279
 Coto280
 Cotton plant365
 Cotyledon280
 Cotyledon umbilicus280
 Couch grass609
 Cowhage297
 Cowslip211
Cratægus oxyacantha...281
 Craw-fish167
 Creeping selaginella562
Creosotum429
Crocus sativus282
Crotalus horridus282
Croton tiglium283
Croton Elentheria229
 Crowfoot538
 Cubeba284
 Cubebs284
Cucurbita pepo semen...285
Culex285
 Culver's root438
Cuphea viscosissima286
 Cupric arsenite287
Cuprum aceticum286
Cuprum arsenicosum ...287
Cuprum metallicum289
 Curare290
Curcas purgans409
 Cyanide of potassium ...420
 Cyanide of zinc628
 Cyclamen291
Cypripedium pubescens..292
 Damask Rose545
 Damiana292
 Dandelion597
Daphne Indica293
Daphne odora293
 Darnel445
 Deadly upas611
 Devil's dung161
 Diadem spider143
Digitalis293
Digitalis purpurea.....293
Dioscorea villosa296
Diphtherinum297
Dipterex odorata606
 Dita bark110
 Dog mercury460
 Dog's bane131
 Dogwood279
Dolichos pruriens297
 Door-weed527
Doryphora298
Doryphora decemlineata..298
Drosera rotundifolia ...298
 Double iodide of mercury
 and potassium461
 Dubosia299
Dubosia myoporoides ...299
 Duckweed438
 Dulcamara299

Dusty miller	258	Euphorbium	343
Dwarf nettle	613	Euphrasia	343
Dwarf bean	512	Euphrasia officinalis	343
Echinacea angustifolia...	300	Eupionum	344
Elais Guineensis	301	European elder	552
Elaps corallinus.....	301	Evening primrose	495
Elaterinum	302	Fabiana imbricata	344
Endocrine glands	303	Fagopyrum esculentum..	345
Elecampane	397	False gromwell	498
English chamomile	134	Fell bovis	345
English daisy	185	Ferri bromidum	350
English hawthorne	281	Ferri et strychniæ citras	346
English meadow sweet..	576	Ferri ferrocyanidum ...	350
English walnut	411	Ferri valerianicum	346
Ephedra vulgaris	331	Ferric chloride.....	351
Equisetum hyemale	333	Ferric valerianate.....	346
Epigea repens	332	Ferroso-ferric arsenate..	349
Epiphegus Virginia ..	332	Ferroso-ferric phosphate	352
Erechthites hieracifolia.	333	Ferrous sulphate.....	353
Ergot	560	Ferrum	346
Ergotinum	334	Ferrum aceticum.....	349
Erigeron Canadense	334	Ferrum arsenicum.....	349
Eriodictyon glutinosum..	335	Ferrum bromatum	350
Erodium cicutarium	335	Ferrum cyanatum	350
Eryngium aquaticum	336	Ferrum iodatum	350
Erythroxyton coca	261	Ferrum metallicum	346
Eserinum	336	Ferrum muriaticum	351
Eucalyptus globulus	337	Ferrum phosphoricum ..	352
Eugenia jambos	338	Ferrum picricum	353
Euonymus atropurpureus	339	Ferrum sulphuricum ...	353
Eupatorium aromaticum.	340	Fever root.....	609
Eupatorium perfoliatum.	340	Field or sheep sorrel....	546
Eupatorium purpureum..	341	Figwort	559
Euphorbia corollata	341	Filix mas.....	354
Euphorbia lathyris	342	Fireweed	333
Euphorbia prostata	342	Flesh-colored asclepias..	164

- Fly woodbine.....445
 Fœtid buckeye..... 95
 Fool's parsley..... 98
 Formica rufa.....354
 Fragaria vesca.....355
 Fragrant sumach541
 Franciscea355
 Fraxinus excelsior.....356
 Fraxinus Americana....355
 Fringe tree.....247
 Frostwort259
 Fucus vesiculosus.....356

 Galium aparine.....356
 Gamboge357
 Gambogia357
 Garlic106
 Gautheria procumbens...357
 Gelsemium sempervirens.358
 Geranium maculatum...362
 German viper.....624
 Ginger632
 Glinicum456
 Glonoinum363
 Gnaphalium polyceph-
 alum364
 Golden seal.....384
 Goldenrod574
 Gollindrinera342
 Gopher plant.....342
 Gossypium herbacium ..365
 Granatum365
 Graphites366
 Gratiola367
 Grindelia367
 Grindelia robusta.....367
 Guaiac368
 Guaiacolum368
 Guaiacum368
 Guarana369
 Guao273
 Guarea trichiloides....369
 Gum ammoniac.....116
 Gymnocladus370
 Gyquirioba573

 Hæmatoxylon campech-
 ianum370
 Hamamelis371
 Hecla lava.....372
 Hedeoma373
 Hedera helix373
 Hedge-hyssop367
 Helleborus niger.....374
 Heloderma horridus....375
 Helonias dioica.....376
 Hemlock 53
 Hemp216
 Henbane388
 Hepar sulphuris calcar-
 eum378
 Hepatica380
 Herb Paris.....507
 Heuchera Americana...381
 High cranberry.....621
 Hippomane mancinella..454
 Hippomanes381
 Hippozæninum381
 Hoang nan.....382
 Homarus382
 Honey-bee136
 Horse nettle572
 Horse chestnut..... 96
 Horse eye.....474

Houscleek	562	Iodium	397
Humulus lupulus.....	445	Iodoform	401
Hura Brasiliensis	383	Iodoformum	401
Hydrangea arborescens..	383	Ipecac	401
Hydrargyri cyanidum...461		Ipecacuanha	401
Hydrastinine hydro- chlorate	383	Iris versicolor.....	403
Hydrastis Canadensis...384		Iron and strychnine citrate	346
Hydrochlorate of apo- morphine	141	Iron-wood	502
Hydrocotyle Asiatica...387		Ivy	373
Hydrophobinum	387	Jaborandi	406
Hyoscyamus niger.....	388	Jacaranda caroba.....	407
Hyoscinae hydrobromas..390		Jacaranda Gualandai ...	408
Hypericum	390	Jack-in-the-pulpit	159
Hypophosphite of cal- cium	206	Jalap	408
Hypophosphite of potas- sium	421	Jalapa	408
Iberis amara.....	391	Jamaica dog-wood.....	521
Ichthyolum	392	Jambol seeds	595
Ignatia amara.....	392	Jatropha curcas.....	409
Illicium anisatum.....	395	Jelly-fish	457
Indian acalypha.....	56	Jequerity	409
Indian cockroach.....	189	Johimbin	627
Indian hemp.....	215	Juglans cinerea.....	409
Indian pennywort.....	387	Juglans regia.....	411
Indigo	395	Juncus effusus	412
Indium metallicum.....	396	Juniperus Virginiana...412	
Ingluvin	396	Justicia adhatoda.....	413
Inula helenium.....	397	Kali arsenicosum	413
Iodide of barium.....	181	Kali bichromicum	414
Iodide of iron.....	350	Kali bromatum	416
Iodide of lead.....	523	Kali carbonicum	417
Iodide of tin.....	579	Kali chloricum	419
Iodine	397	Kali cyanatum	420
		Kali ferrocyanatum ...	420
		Kali hypophosphorosum	421

- Kali hydroiodicum422
 Kali iodatum422
 Kali muriaticum423
 Kali nitricum424
 Kali permanganicum ...425
 Kali phosphoricum425
 Kali salicylicum426
 Kali silicum426
 Kali sulphuricum427
 Kalmia latifolia.....427
 Kaolin428
 Kaolinum428
 Kava-kava520
 Kidney306
 Koch's lymph.....428
 Kola nut.....581
 Krameria429
 Kreosotum429

 Lac caninum.....431
 Lac defloratum.....431
 Lachesis432
 Lachnanthes433
 Lactuca virosa.....434
 Lady bird.....262
 Lady's slipper.....291
 Lady's tresses.....576
 Lapis albus.....434
 Lappa major143
 Large flowering spurge..341
 Latrodictus mactans....435
 Lathyrus sativus.....435
 Laurocerasus436
 Lead524
 Lecithin437
 Ledum palustre.....437
 Lemna minor438

 Leopard's bane.....149
 Leptandra438
 Lesser periwinkle.....623
 Liatris spicata.....440
 Lilium tigrinum.....440
 Lily of the valley.....275
 Linaria vulgaris441
 Linden605
 Liquor sodæ chloratæ...482
 Lithium442
 Lithium benzoate442
 Lithium bromatum442
 Lithium bromidum442
 Lithium carbonicum ...442
 Liverwort380
 Lobelia443
 Lobelia cœrulea444
 Lobelia inflata443
 Lobelia syphilitica444
 Lobelia purpurascens ...444
 Lobster382
 Loco-weed502
 Locust tree.....544
 Logwood370
 Lolium temulentum.....445
 Lonicera xylosteum ...445
 Lungwort581
 Lupulus445
 Lycopersicum esculent-
 um446
 Lycopodium446
 Lycopus Virginicus....449

 Magnesia carbonica ...450
 Magnesia muriatica ...451
 Magnesia phosphorica ..452
 Magnesia sulphurica ...453

Magnolia grandiflora....	453	Mercurius sublimatus	
Mahonia aquifolium....	186	corrosivus	464
Malandrinum	454	Mercurius sulphuricus ..	465
Male fern.....	354	Mercurius tannicus	466
Mallein	381	Mercurius vivus	466
Mammary glands	306	Mercurous acetate	460
Manaca	355	Mercurous bromide	461
Mancinella	454	Mercurous phosphate ...	464
Manganum aceticum....	454	Mercurous tannate	466
Marigold	210	Mercury	466
Marking nut.....	126	Methylene blue.....	468
Matricaria chamomilla..	237	Mexican magnolia grandi-	
May apple.....	526	flora	627
Meadow saffron.....	267	Mezereum	469
Medicago sativa	455	Mezereon	469
Medorrhinum	456	Millefolium	470
Medusa	457	Milfoil	470
Melilotus alba	457	Milkweed	163
Menispermum Canadense	458	Mimosa humilis.....	471
Menispermum cocculus..	263	Mimosa	471
Mentha viridis	459	Mistletoe	624
Mentha piperita	458	Mitchella repens.....	471
Menyanthes trifoliata ..	459	Momordica balsamica....	472
Mephitis putorius.....	459	Monsonia	472
Mercurialis perennis ...	460	Moonseed	458
Mercurius aceticus	460	Morphium	473
Mercurius auratus ...	460	Moschus	473
Mercurius biniodatus		Mountain laurel	427
cum kali iodatum ...	461	Mouse-ear	476
Mercurius bromatus ...	461	Mucuna urens	474
Mercurius cyanatus ...	461	Mugwort	158
Mercurius dulcis	462	Mullein	619
Mercurius iodatus flavus	462	Mullein oil	475
Mercurius iodatus ruber.	463	Murex purpurea	475
Mercurius nitrosus	464	Musk	473
Mercurius phosphoricus..	464	Musk-root	593
		Mygale lasiodora	476

- Myosotis arvensis*476
Myrica cerifera476
Myristica sebiifera477
Myristica489
 Myrtle477
Myrtus communis477

Nabalus albus478
Naja tripudians478
Naphthalin479
Naphthalinum479
Natrum arsenicum481
Natrum carbonicum481
Natrum chloratum482
Natrum hypochlorosum..482
Natrum muriaticum482
Natrum nitricum484
Natrum phosphoricum ..485
Natrum salicylicum485
Natrum sulphuricum ...487
Natrum selenicum487
Nerium oleander495
 Neutral nitrate of mer-
 cury464
 New Jersey tea234
Niccoli bromidum488
Niccolum488
Niccolum bromidum488
 Nickel488
Nicotin489
Nicotinum489
 Nitrate of potassium424
 Nitrate of strychnine ...588
 Nitrate of uranium611
 Nitroglycerine363
Nuphar luteum489
Nux moschata489

Nux vomica490
Nyctanthes493
Nymphæa odorata494

 Oat173
Ocimum canum494
Oenanthe crocata494
Oenothera biennis495
 Oil of palm301
 Oil of turpentine599
Oleander495
Oleum animale496
Oleum cajaputi202
Oleum jecoris aselli ...496
Oleum santali497
Oleum tigllii283
 Onion105
Ononis spinosa497
Oniscus asellus497
Onosmodium Virgini-
 anum498
Opium498
Opuntia vulgaris.....500
Oreodaphne Californica.500
Origanum vulgare501
Ornithogalum501
Osmium501
Ostrya Virginica502
 Ovaries307
Ovi gallinæ pelliculæ ...502
Oxalis acetosella502
Oxytropis lamberti503
Ozonum503

Pæonia officinalis503
Palladium504
Panacea arvensis504

Panax	505	Phosphate of magnesia ..	452
Pancreas	309	Phosphate of potassium ..	425
Pancreatinum	505	Phosphate of strychnia ..	589
Pansy	623	Phosphide of zinc	630
Papaw	165	Phosphorus	519
Papaya vulgaris	506	Physostigma venenosum ..	516
Paraffin	506	Physostigmine	336
Paraffinum	506	Phytolacca decandra	517
Parathyroids	310	Pichi	518
Pareira	507	Pilocarpus	406
Parcira brava	507	Pine agaric	528
Paris quadrifolia	507	Pineal gland	311
Parotid gland	311	Pinus sylvestris	518
Parsley	511	Piperazin	519
Parthenium	508	Piperazinum	519
Partridge berry	471	Piper methysticum	520
Passiflora incarnata	508	Piper nigrum	520
Passion flower	508	Pipsisewa	242
Patal	610	Piscidia erythrina	521
Paullina sorbilis	369	Pitcher plant	557
Peach-tree	124	Pituitary gland	312
Pennyroyal	373	Pix liquida	522
Penthorum sedoides	509	Placenta	317
Peony	509	Plant louse	136
Pepsin	509	Plantago major	522
Pepsinum	509	Plantain	522
Permanganate of potas- sium	425	Platinum	523
Petiveria	510	Pleurisy root	165
Petiveria mappa grave- oleus	510	Plumbago	366
Petroleum	510	Plumbum iodatum	523
Petroselinum sativum ..	511	Plumbum metallicum ...	524
Phaseolus nana	512	Podophyllum peltatum ..	526
Pheasant's eye	94	Poison hemlock	274
Phellandrium aquaticum ..	513	Poison ivy	542
Phlorizin	513	Poison nut	490
		Poison sumach	544
		Poison weed	625

- Poisoning, management
of 21
- Poisonous American
arum 202
- Poisonous lettuce 434
- Poke 517
- Polygonum aviculare* ... 527
- Polygonum punctatum* .. 527
- Polymnia uvedalia* 527
- Polyporus pinicola* 528
- Pomegranate 365
- Poorman's mercury 504
- Populus candicans* 528
- Populus tremuloides* 529
- Potassium bibromate ... 416
- Potassium ferrocyanide.. 420
- Potassium silicate 426
- Potassium sulphate 427
- Potato 573
- Pothos fœtida* 529
- Prickly ash 626
- Prickly pear 500
- Primrose 530
- Primula obconica* 530
- Primula veris* 530
- Prunus spinosa* 530
- Prostate gland 318
- Psorinum 531
- Ptelea trifoliata* 531
- Pulex irritans* 532
- Pulsatilla* 532
- Pulsatilla nigricans* 532
- Pulsatilla nuttalliana* ... 535
- Pumpkin 285
- Purple cone-flower 300
- Purple fish 475
- Purple lobelia 444
- Pyrogenium 535
- Quassia amara* 536
- Quebracho 166
- Queen's delight 583
- Quercus glandium spiri-*
tus 536
- Quillaia saponaria* 536
- Quininæ arsenias 243
- Quininæ sulphas 244
- Radium 537
- Ragweed 116
- Ragwort 563
- Ranunculus bulbosus* ... 538
- Ranunculus sceleratus* .. 538
- Raphanus sativus* 539
- Ratanhia 429
- Rattlesnake 282
- Rattlesnake root 478
- Red acarus of the fly... 604
- Red ant 354
- Red cedar 412
- Red clover 607
- Red coral 277
- Red mercuric iodide ... 463
- Red root 433
- Red sulphide of mercury 258
- Redwood 369
- Reed 160
- Rhamnus Californica* ... 539
- Rhamnus Purshiana* 229
- Rheum 540
- Rhododendron* 540
- Rhubarb 540
- Rhus aromatica* 541
- Rhus glabra* 541

<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>	542	<i>Scamony</i>	558
<i>Rhus venenata</i>	544	<i>Scilla maritima</i>	558
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	544	Scotch pine	518
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	544	Scouring rush	333
<i>Rosa damascena</i>	545	Scullcap	560
Rose apple	338	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	559
Rosebay	540	<i>Scutellaria laterifolia</i> ...	560
Round-leaved dogwood..	278	Sea onion	558
<i>Rubus villosus</i>	545	<i>Secale cornutum</i>	560
Rue	547	Secretin	319
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	546	<i>Selaginella apus</i>	562
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	546	Selenium	562
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	547	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i> .	562
<i>Sabadilla</i>	547	<i>Seneca snakeroot</i>	564
<i>Sabal serrulata</i>	548	<i>Senecio aureus</i>	563
<i>Sabbatia angularis</i>	549	Senega	564
<i>Sabina</i>	549	Senna	564
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i> ..	551	<i>Sepia</i>	565
Saffron	282	Sepsin	535
Sage	552	<i>Serpentaria</i>	567
Salicylate of potassium..	426	Seven barks	383
<i>Salix alba</i>	551	<i>Silicea</i>	568
<i>Salix nigra</i>	551	Silicic acid	568
<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	552	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	570
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	552	<i>Sinapis nigra</i>	570
<i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i> ..	553	Skookum chuck	571
<i>Sanguinarinæ nitras</i>	554	Skunk	459
Sanguinarine nitrate	554	Skunk cabbage	529
<i>Sanicula</i>	555	Snow-berry	593
Santonin	555	Soapbark	536
Santoninum	555	Sodium nitrate	484
<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> ...	557	Sodium phosphate	485
Sarsaparilla	557	Sodium salicylate	485
Savine	549	Sodium selenate	487
Scarlet pimpernel	128	<i>Solaninum aceticum</i>	571
Scammonium	558	<i>Solanum Carolinense</i> ...	572
		<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	299

- Solanum mammosum* ...572
Solanum nigrum572
Solanum oleraceum573
Solanum tuberosum573
Solanum vesicarium573
Solidago virga-aurea574
 Sow-bread291
 Spanish fly217
 Sparteine574
Spigelia575
Spiræa ulmaria576
Spiranthes autumnalis...576
Spiritus atheris nitrosi...577
 Spleen319
 Sponge577
Spongia tosta.....577
 Squill558
 Squirling cucumber.....302
 Stannum578
 Stannum iodatum579
Staphisagaria580
 Star anise395
 Star grass105
 Star of Bethlehem.....501
Stellaria media581
 Steppe raspberry of
 Russia331
Sterculia acuminata...581
 Stibrite130
Sticta pulmonaria581
Stigmata maydis582
Stillingia sylvatica583
 St. John's wort390
 St. Mary's thistle.....227
 Stone-crop509
 Stone-root270
 Storksbill335
Stramonium583
Strontiana carbonica....584
Strophanthus hispidus...585
Strychninum587
Strychninum arsenicum..558
Strychninum nitricum ..588
Strychninum phosphor-
 icum589
Strychninum valerian-
 icum589
 Sulphate of magnesia...453
 Sulphate of zinc.....631
 Sulphonal590
 Sulphur590
 Sulphur iodatum592
 Sulphur iodide592
 Sulphurated antimony...132
 Sumbul593
 Sundew298
 Suprarenal gland320
 Sweet-scented-life-ever-
 lasting623
 Sweet scented violet....623
 Sweet spirit of nitre...577
Symphoricarpus race-
 mosus593
Symphytum594
Suphilinum594
Syzygium jambolanum..595
 Tobacco595
 Tabacum595
 Tanacetum vulgare.....596
 Tansy596
 Tar522
Tarantula Hispana597
Tarantula Cubensis....596

Taraxacum	597	Tropical bind-weed.....	382
Taxus baccate.....	598	Trychosanthes dioica...	610
Tea	602	Turkey corn	279
Tela araneæ	598	Turnera aphrodisiaca...	610
Tellurium	599	Tussilago petasites	610
Terebinthina	599	Unicorn plant	376
Terpin hydrate.....	600	Upas artiar	611
Terpin hydras.....	600	Upas tiente	611
Testicles	323	Upas tree	611
Teucrium marum verum.	601	Uranium nitricum.....	611
Thallium	601	Urea	612
Thaspium aureum.....	601	Upright virgin's bower..	260
Thea Chinensis	602	Urotropin	612
Theridion curassavicum.	602	Urtica urens.....	613
Thiosinaminum.	603	Usnea barbata	613
Thlaspi bursa pastoris..	603	Ustilago maydis.....	614
Thrombidium	604	Uva ursi	615
Thorn-apple	583	Vaccinium	615
Thuja occidentalis	604	Valerian	615
Thymus	325	Valeriana officinalis ...	615
Thyroid	327	Valerianate of strychnine	589
Tiger lily.....	440	Valerianate of zinc.....	631
Tilia Europæa	605	Vanadium	616
Tin	578	Variolinum	617
Titanium	606	Veratrum album	617
Toad flax.....	441	Veratrum viride	618
Tomato	446	Verbascum thapsus	619
Tongo	606	Verbena hastata	620
Trailing arbutus.....	332	Vespa crabro	620
Tree of Heaven	103	Viburnum opulus	621
Tree of life.....	604	Viburnum prunifolium..	622
Trifolium pratense.....	607	Vinca minor	623
Trifolium repens.....	607	Viola odorata	623
Trillium pendulum.....	607	Viola tricolor	623
Trional	608		
Triosteum perfoliatum..	609		
Triticum repens	609		

- Vipera torva*624
Viscum album624
 Vitamines625

 Wahoo339
 Water dropwort.....494
 Water eryngo.....336
 Water fennel513
 Water hemlock.....250
 Water smartweed.....527
 Wax-weed286
 White ash.....355
 White clover.....607
 White hellebore.....607
 White melilot457
 White pond lily.....494
 White snake-root.....340
 Wild cranesbill362
 Wild indigo176
 Wild marjoram501
 Wild rosemary437
 Wild vetch435
 Willow551
 Wintergreen357
 Witch-hazel371
 Wood-sorrel502

 Wood strawberry355
 Wourari290
 Wormseed241
Wyethia helenoides.....625

Nanthoxylum fraxineum.626

 Yellow jessamine.....358
 Yellow mercuric sul-
 phate465
 Yerba santa.....335
 Yew487
Yohimbinum627
Yoloxochitl627
Yucca filamentosa.....627

 Zinc629
Zincum bromatum628
Zincum cyanatum628
Zincum metallicum628
Zincum phosphoratum ..630
Zincum picricum630
Zincum sulphuricum631
Zincum valerianicum ..631
Zingiber officinale632
Zizia aurea.....601





