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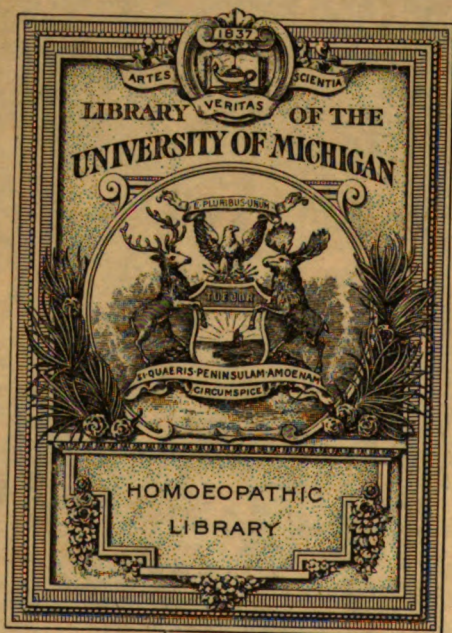
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# Practical

## Homœopathic Therapeutics,

ARRANGED AND COMPILED

BY

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## PREFACE.

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During the past ten years the writer has contributed to our periodical literature a number of desultory articles on the homœopathic therapeutics of various affections. These articles have been widely quoted in our own journals and have been translated into several foreign languages; this fact, together with numerous letters from practitioners in all parts of the country urging the publication of a more pretentious work on homœopathic therapeutics furnishes the only excuse the writer has for presenting another book to the profession.

The work has been undertaken, therefore, to supply the practitioner of homœopathic medicine with reliable, practical and condensed indications for the more important remedies in disease. It differs from the various works on the practice of medicine in that it is exclusively devoted to Homœopathy, and from works on *materia medica*, as it treats only of therapeutics.

The periodical literature of our school, as well as the works of all standard authorities, have been carefully examined and the practical points contained therein have been included in this volume. No attempt has been made to give indications for all the remedies that may be indicated in the various affections. This would be but a repetition of what already has been well and faithfully done by our great authors on therapeutics. The object has been to restrict rather than to elaborate, to give the practical indications for a few of the most prominent remedies rather than to dwell on the elaborated possibilities of many.

The therapeutics of certain conditions which modern pathology recognizes only as symptoms, such as headache, constipation, diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc., have been included in the work.

Should this volume in any way tend to the furtherance of homœopathic prescribing and lessen the growing tendency to neglect our therapeutics for easier but less satisfactory methods, the writer will consider that the time occupied in its compilation was not spent in vain.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D.

*Ann Arbor, Mich., June 13, 1900.*

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# Practical Homœopathic Therapeutics.

## ABSCESS.

**Belladonna** is the remedy most often indicated for the initiatory symptoms of abscess. The parts swell rapidly, become bright red, there is intense throbbing which is painful, pus develops speedily, the swelling increases and the redness radiates; here *Belladonna* is in close relation with *Hepar* and *Mercurius*. It seems to come in earlier than either of these remedies and corresponds more closely to the active, sthenic variety of abscess before pus is matured. In abscesses about the alveolar processes, the so-called gum boils, *Belladonna* is often the first remedy and *Mercurius* follows here in most cases. In acute glandular abscesses *Belladonna* is often indicated and is a beginning remedy. *Chamomilla* is not a remedy to suggest itself in abscess, yet it has proved valuable in promoting the formation of pus in chronic abscesses where *Hepar* has failed to act promptly, and in making the pains more bearable.

**Hepar sulphur** is the great homœopathic remedy for suppurations where the pus is healthy or laudable. It is indicated by these symptoms: chilly sensations, throbbing pains in the parts, or sharp, sticking pains which are worse at night and from cold. If given low in threatening suppuration it will favor the formation of pus. The suppurative process will often be aborted by *Hepar* if given in the higher potencies. Such abscesses as felon or whitlow generally do well under *Hepar*. If there be a bruised pain present, sometimes *Arnica* may do good. There are two other preparations similar to *Hepar*. *Calcium sulphide*, which is the chemically

pure article has never been proved, hence we must regard it only as a makeshift for *Hepar*, and *Calcarea sulphurica*. This last remedy has been found useful in cases of abscess where the suppuration seems to continue indefinitely. The presence of pus with a *vent* has been considered a good indication; it comes in after *Silicea*, and suits painful abscesses about the anus, and is a most useful remedy in gum boils. Dr. W. E. Leonard claims that in the 12x it will abort felons and furuncles.

*Silicea* is the remedy where the suppuration continues and the wound refuses to heal; the pus is apt to be thin, watery, and the process is a sluggish and indolent one. Under *Silicea* the suppurative process takes on a healthy action, the pus becomes laudable, granulations appear. It is then time to stop the remedy, for if it be continued it may undo the good it has done, and another remedy, probably *Fluoric acid*, will have to be given. This remedy antidotes the overuse of *Silicea*. *Silicea* is usually prescribed after an abscess has been lanced or opened by means of a poultice. Warmth is very grateful to the *Silicea* patient. Abscesses having much cellular infiltration in their vicinity call for *Silicea*. It, too, is a remedy for all fistulous burrowings. In rectal fistula it is very often the remedy; great nervous erethism, if present, is an additional indication. There is often considerable fetor to the discharge in *Silicea* cases. Scrofulous and tubercular abscesses especially call for *Silicea*.

*Mercurius*. Differing from *Belladonna*, from *Hepar*, and especially from *Silicea* is *Mercurius*, which is one of our good remedies in abscess. It comes in after *Belladonna*, when pus has formed. It favors the formation of pus especially in the lower potencies, and is especially indicated in glandular abscesses; the pus is unhealthy, greenish in tint, and quite thin and fluid. There is intense, shining redness with throbbing and stinging pains. It does not follow *Silicea* well. From *Hepar* it is to be distinguished by general symptoms; then, too, the suppurative process is slower, and all the pains

are greatly aggravated at night. In abscesses at the roots of the teeth it is one of our best remedies, and it is often efficacious in toothache due to this cause. It will often abort suppuration when used in the higher potencies, as in tonsillitis, where it is a most valuable remedy.

**Lachesis.** In low conditions of abscess, when pus is thin dark, ichorous, and offensive in character, *Lachesis* may be the remedy. The parts are purplish in appearance. It is the remedy for abscess where poisonous matter has been introduced into the system, causing the trouble. *Carbo vegetabilis* may also be a remedy in long-lasting, unhealthy suppurative processes which produce a hectic fever. *Rhus toxicodendron* is another remedy for abscesses of the parotid or axillary glands where there is a discharge of a bloody, serous pus. The evident poisoned condition of the system and tendency of the abscess to take on a carbunculous state will indicate *Rhus*. With *Lachesis* the discharge is a thin, ichorous pus. Another remedy in low conditions of abscess is *Arsenicum*; the great debility, the production of watery, ichorous pus, the threatening of gangrene and the intolerable burning pains will call immediate attention to this remedy.

**Sulphur** is also a remedy which may be used with the greatest benefit in abscesses and suppurations; especially is it useful in chronic cases where the discharge is profuse, accompanied with emaciation and hectic fever. Abscesses in scrofulous persons, where there is a marked psoric taint and a tendency to boils, correspond to *Sulphur*. The pus is acrid and excoriating. Crops of boils in various parts of the body, with unhealthy tendencies, indicate the remedy well. *Lycopodium* has also been found useful in boils which are greatly aggravated by poultices.

**Arnica** is the remedy where abscesses and boils do not mature; they shrivel up, then another crop comes; *Arnica* will often develop the abscess, carrying it on to a discharge of the pus and a cure of the trouble. Boils coming in crops call

for *Arnica*; they are very sore, purplish in color; also blood boils which are very sore.

*Calcarea carbonica*, *Calcarea iodata*, (especially in abscess of the cervical glands scrofulous in nature), *Asafœtida*, *Calendula*, (traumatic suppurations), and a number of other remedies may perchance be indicated in suppuration and abscess. With *Calendula* the pus is thick and yellow, not attended with active inflammation. The symptoms, unhealthy skin, every little wound or scratch suppurates, is found under *Hepar*, *Silicea*, *Calcarea carbonica* and *Graphites*. Grauvogl considered *Arnica* as a remedy to prevent suppuration, and particularly to hinder the absorption of pus and so prevent pyæmia.

*Rhus tox.* is a very useful remedy in acute suppurations; especially has it been found useful in suppurative conditions about the eye. It has proved curative in abscesses about the parotid and axillary glands; the pus is bloody and serous, the pain is intense, and the swelling is dark red. *Rhus* corresponds very closely to septicæmia.

Nitric acid may also come in in suppurations about the glands, especially the inguinal or axillary, in syphilitic subjects, and when the discharge is offensive, excoriating and of a dirty, greenish yellow color.

*Kali iodatum* must also be thought of in syphilitic or scrofulous cases.

*Phosphorus* is often useful in abscesses about the bones, and here we will find *Aurum*, *Asafœtida*, *Pulsatilla*, *Calcarea phosphorica*, *Calcarea fluorica* and *Manganum* special remedies.

### ACNE.

Sulphur is perhaps the remedy most often indicated in this affection, especially if chronic. The skin is rough and hard and the acne is associated with comedones; great aggravation from water is the characteristic leading to *Sulphur* in skin affections. The acne punctata is the variety corresponding

most nearly to *Sulphur*. Simple forms yield to *Belladonna* or *Pulsatilla*. Acne rosacea yields to *Arsenicum iodatum* or *Sulphur iodide*.

*Sanguinaria* is another useful remedy in acne, especially in women with scanty menses and irregular circulation of blood. Other remedies for acne dependent on sexual disturbances of women are *Calcarea carbonica* and *Aurum muriaticum natronatum*.

*Kali bromatum* produces an acne on the face, neck and shoulders. This remedy is especially adapted to the acne simplex and the acne indurata; as *Kali bromatum* has been found a useful remedy in sexual excesses it will be especially a remedy in acne due to that cause.

*Thuja* is one of our best remedies for acne facialis.

*Calcarea picrata* is also a useful remedy for acne; clinically it has been found one of the best remedies.

*Antimonium crudum*. Small red pimples on face, acne in drunkards with gastric derangements, thirst and white-coated tongue.

*Antimonium tartaricum*. Obstinate cases, with tendency to pustulation, are curable with this remedy.

### ADDISON'S DISEASE.

**Arsenicum.** This is the most homœopathic of all remedies to this disease. Both the disease and drug have nerve depression, gastric irritation, general debility, feeble heart action and tendency to vomit. The skin symptoms have also a curious similarity; both the burning and the discoloration have been found in several cases of poisoning by *Arsenic*.

The disease, though considered an incurable one, may have its development arrested by the proper remedy. Among other remedies to be thought of are: *Thuja*; *Natrum muriaticum*, which especially corresponds to the languor, muscular fatigue, indigestion, melancholia, etc., so often present at the onset of the disease; *Belladonna*, *Calcarea carbonica*, *Iodine*

and *Phosphorus*. *Arsenicum iodatum* is also especially worthy of a trial.

Bœnninghausen gives *Antimonium crudum*, *Nitric acid*, *Secale* and *Spigelia* as remedies producing a bronzed skin. *Argentum nitricum* is a promising remedy and has greatly benefited one case.

### AFTER PAINS.

*Cimicifuga* comes to mind at once for after pains when they are very intense, when they are worse about the region of the groin, and the patient is sensitive and cannot tolerate them. This intolerance of the pains suggests *Chamomilla*, which is also a remedy to be thought of here; also *Pulsatilla*; the temperament of these two remedies will distinguish them.

*Gelsemium*. Hughes is accustomed to rely on this remedy in the 1x for after pains. It acts best in very sensitive women who cannot compel quiet or sleep.

*Caulophyllum* is another remedy which is useful for after pains. They are spasmodic in character and fly across the lower part of the abdomen. It comes in especially after a prolonged and exhausting labor. It is also a specific for false labor pains.

*Arnica* is a remedy usually prescribed in a routine way after labor for the soreness of the parts, and it is a very useful remedy in after pains. *Xanthoxylum*, clinically, has proved very efficacious. If the pains are intestinal rather than uterine, *Cocculus* will be found useful; and if they press on the rectum and bladder *Nux* is the remedy.

*Sabina* and *Sepia* may also be indicated by their peculiar pains, those of *Sabina* shooting from behind forwards, and those of *Sepia* shooting upwards and accompanied by weight in the lower bowel.

### AGALACTIA.

*Pulsatilla*. This is usually the first remedy thought of in suppression of milk. The breasts are swollen and painful

and the flow of milk is absent or scanty. The patient is apt to be depressed and tearful. When no cause is discernible for the non-appearance of milk, *Urtica urens* has been found useful, and if suppressed from a fit of anger *Chamomilla* is the remedy. *Causticum*, too, has been used successfully in rheumatic women.

*Ricinus communis* is also an excellent remedy given in the lower potencies for the non-appearance of milk. It also increases its flow in nursing women. Castor oil should never be given to prepare a woman for labor, nor for constipation in pregnancy at any time. *Agnus castus* is also a remedy for suppression of the milk where the patient is low-spirited.

### ALCOHOLISM.

**Nux vomica.** *Nux* is the great anti-alcoholic remedy. It corresponds to the tremor, to the nervous affections, to the headache, to the bad taste. It also corresponds to delirium tremens, where every little noise frightens and the victim finds no rest in any place, springs up at night and has frightful visions. It is the remedy for the acute results of a spree; the morning big head is often large enough for the *Nux* cap, and the "rich brown" taste corresponds beautifully. It is a remedy to be given while the patient is still under the influence of liquor.

**Hyoscyamus.** When delirium tremens occurs this is usually one of the first remedies indicated. The delirium is constant and loquacious, rarely inflammatory enough for *Belladonna* or maniacal enough for *Stramonium*; the pulse is small and quick and compressible, the skin is cold and clammy, the patient is tremulous and picks constantly at objects in the air. The visions are those of persecution, are terrifying, and the patient makes efforts to escape. Constant insomnia is an excellent indication; outburst of laughter alternating with weeping may also occur. Dr. Butler says that for the production of sleep no remedy com-

pare to *Hyoscyamus* in the tincture, five or ten drops in a half glass of water, and teaspoonful doses given half-hourly.

**Opium.** This a remedy indicated in "old sinners" who have had the delirium tremens over and over again. There is a constant expression of fright or terror, they have visions of animals springing up everywhere, they see ghosts, the sleep is uneasy, the breathing is stertorous. It is especially indicated in those cases simulating apoplexy. *Lachesis* has visions of snakes and hideous objects. It has a choking sensation in throat which awakens suddenly from sleep.

*Stramonium* is suitable in habitual drunkards; it has visions of animals coming at him from every corner and he tries to escape. The face of *Stramonium* is bright red, not dark red as in *Opium*.

*Arsenic* has visions of ghosts, with great weakness; diseases from overuse of alcohol; patients must have their accustomed drinks; great tremulousness and nervous weakness.

*Belladonna*, too, has delirium with visions of rats, mice, etc., and so has *Calcarea carbonica*. *Belladonna* is easily distinguished from *Opium*, and *Calcarea* comes in as a last resort after *Belladonna* and *Stramonium* have ceased to do good. *Aconite* also has worked well in the acute mania of delirium tremens, with the same desire to escape found under *Belladonna*.

*Ranunculus bulbosus* given in the tincture has been found to be most calming in attacks of delirium tremens. It is undoubtedly one of our best remedies in the treatment of acute alcoholism. The writer has prescribed this remedy with good results.

*Cimicifuga* is useful in cases that are mentally depressed and tremor is a prominent symptom. The delirium is mild and the hallucinations relate to small objects; there is persistent sleeplessness and physical restlessness.

*Strophanthus* has also been successfully used.

**Sulphuric acid.** This is the remedy for chronic alcoholism. It corresponds to inebriates on their last legs, who

are pale and shriveled and cold, whose stomach will not tolerate the slightest amount of food. They cannot drink water unless it be well whiskied. They are quick and hasty in everything, and have a great and constant craving for brandy. It comes in long after *Nux vomica*, perhaps after Keely cures have failed over and over again. It suits the sour breath and vomiting of alcoholic dyspepsia. The constant craving for brandy reminds one of *Sulphur*, *Nux vomica* and *Arsenicum*, all of which have craving for spirituous liquors.

*Tartar emetic* may be useful when mucous gastric derangement predominates, as after beer, with tendency to pneumonia, and accompanied by cool sweat.

*Capsicum* in ten drop doses of the tincture will stop the morning vomiting, sinking at the pit of the stomach and intense craving for alcohol in dipsomania, and promote the appetite. It reduces the agitation and tremor and induces calm sleep.

### ALOPECIA.

**Natrum muriaticum** has the symptom of easy falling out of the hair; it falls out when touched or combed. This is quite frequently seen in nursing women. *Carbo vegetabilis* has falling of the hair after parturition or severe illness.

*Sepia* has losing of hair after chronic headaches.

**Phosphorus.** Bald spots on the head, which are dry and scaly, are characteristic of *Phosphorus*. Dandruff, roots of hair get gray and the hair comes out in bunches. *Graphites* cures bald spots on the sides of the head.

**Phosphoric acid.** Falling of hair from general debility.

*Fluoric acid.* Falling of hair from syphilis.

*Arsenicum.* Bald spots near the forehead; the scalp is covered with dry scales.

### AMENORRHŒA.

**Pulsatilla** comes first to mind as the homœopathic remedy for menstrual suppression. It is indicated where the menses

flow by fits and starts, or when the suppression is due to wetting of the feet; also, in delayed first menses in chlorotic girls. It must be carefully distinguished from *Dulcamara*, which has menses suppressed from getting the feet wet, but whose temperament is not that of *Pulsatilla*. Bayes remarks that in amenorrhœa with anæmia "great judgment is required in the selection of the dilution, which ought to vary from the 30th to the 1st, according to the sensitiveness of the patient." Jahr ranks *Sulphur* with *Pulsatilla* for insufficient pale menstruation. The *Pulsatilla* patient is disinclined to exertion, with poor appetite and longing for acids, is apt to faint easily and suffers from a tremulous anxiety.

**Calcarea carbonica.** This remedy is also, like *Pulsatilla*, indicated in amenorrhœa when the first menses are delayed, but with *Calcarea* there is apt to result congestion to the head or chest, giving rise to lung troubles. It is typically indicated in fleshy, scrofulous girls with fair complexions, perspiring easily about the head and subject to acidity of the stomach. Menstrual suppression in those decidedly scrofulous, or with lung affections, especially indicates *Calcarea*.

*Belladonna* has menstrual suppression with congestion to the head, but its chief use is in amenorrhœa suddenly due to cold, with bearing down and throbbing pains in the hypogastrium and painful urination.

*Gelsemium.* Here the drowsy apathetic state is prominent and neuralgic pains of the head and face accompany.

*Glonoina.* Intense throbbing of head and albuminous urine occurring when the menses do not appear. If the menses are suppressed from fright, *Aconite*, *Actea spicata* and *Lycopodium* must be thought of. *Opium* and *Veratrum* also have this symptom.

Further symptoms indicating *Calcarea* in amenorrhœa are palpitation of the heart, dyspnoea worse ascending, cold damp feet, etc.

**Ferrum metallicum.** This is another useful remedy for delayed first menses where there is debility, languor, palpi-

tion, sickly complexion and puffiness about the ankles. It corresponds to weakly, chlorotic women with flushed face, or pale and livid with blue margins about the eyes. It is especially useful in those who have been dosed with quinine and nervines.

**Sepia.** Insufficient or tardy menstruation occurring in the feeble and debilitated, those of dark complexion, delicate skin and who are sensitive to all impressions. In delay of first menses where a leucorrhœa occurs in their stead with determination of blood to the chest and pale face, the remedy is well indicated.

*Bryonia* has nosebleed instead of menses, and *Phosphorus* has hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis instead of menses.

*Graphites.* Here, when the menses are suppressed, delayed or scanty, and accompanied with obstinate constipation, and indurated ovaries, it comes in especially well after *Pulsatilla*. It holds the same relation to the menopause that *Pulsatilla* does to puberty and youth. A sallow complexion, frequent paroxysms of headache, feeling of abdominal emptiness and ball-like constipation, which are marked *Sepia* symptoms, will easily distinguish this remedy.

*Cimicifuga.* Cowperthwaite praises this remedy highly in amenorrhœa, giving it when no special indications are present, in nervous women subject to rheumatism, with aggravation of mental symptoms when the menses should appear.

## ANÆMIA.

**Ferrum metallicum.** Iron is the great allopathic remedy for anæmia from almost any cause. It is also a great homœopathic remedy, but it will not cure every case of anæmia; careful individualization is necessary. When the patient has an appearance of full bloodedness or plethora, which is followed by a paleness or earthiness of the face and puffiness of the extremities, then *Ferrum* will benefit. It is not the remedy for the anæmia resulting from loss of fluids; that is *Cinchona*, or perhaps *Natrum muriaticum*. When *Ferrum*

is indicated the mucous membranes are pale and there is apt to be an anæmic murmur in the veins of the neck. The patient is easily exhausted. Vomiting of food after eating may occur. The patient is constantly chilly and perhaps has an afternoon or evening fever simulating hectic fever. In very stubborn cases sometimes *Ferrum phosphoricum* may serve better than *Ferrum metallicum*. Schüssler recommends first *Calcarea phosphorica*, then *Ferrum phosphoricum*. In simple, uncomplicated chlorosis *Ferrum* is one of our best remedies. Hughes recommends *Ferrum redactum* 1x or 2x. Ludlam praises *Ferrum et strychnia citrate* 3x, Dr. Jousset, *Ferrum aceticum* or the *Ferrum pratoxalate*, and Dr. Holcombe, of New Orleans, used *Ferrum phosphoricum*.

All these preparations of Iron may benefit cases of anæmia and chlorosis; if so, it is by virtue of their similarity to the symptoms of the case, and not because one or the other preparation of Iron is a tonic in the allopathic sense. By giving the indicated preparation of Iron it removes the underlying dyscrasia giving rise to the anæmic or chlorotic conditions and cures the trouble.

**Pulsatilla.** *Pulsatilla* is the great antidote to Iron, and hence is indicated in the anæmic conditions produced by large or continued doses of it. The system is relaxed and worn out; the patient is chilly and suffers from gastric and menstrual derangements. Thus the symptoms resemble closely those calling for *Ferrum*. The cause of the anæmia must be sought for, and if the case comes from allopathic hands it is safe to infer that much Iron has been given and *Pulsatilla* will surely be the remedy. The *Pulsatilla* patient feels better in the open air. Dizziness on rising, absence of thirst, and the peculiar disposition will lead to the remedy. *Cyclamen*, which is similar in many respects, differs from *Pulsatilla* in dreading the fresh air.

**Cinchona** is the great remedy for anæmia resulting from loss of fluids, as in lactation or hæmorrhage, or from all exhausting discharges, such as menstrual flows, long-lasting diar-

rhœa, and sexual excesses; but of the latter only those resulting in the loss of semen. The quality of the blood is actually poorer in cases calling for *Cinchona*. Special symptoms are heaviness of the head, loss of sight, fainting and ringing in the ears, sour belching, poor digestion and bloated abdomen. The patient is sensitive to draughts of air and yet wants to be fanned. *Natrum muriaticum* is also a remedy for anæmic and debilitated conditions due to loss of fluids, especially in women who suffer from menstrual disorders and in chronic cases with a dead, dirty-looking skin. *Chininum arsenicosum* is sometimes prescribed for anæmia, not, however, on the totality of the symptoms, but because it is said to be "good for it!"

*Acetic acid* suits anæmia of nursing women, with waxy skin, and thirst.

*Calcarea carbonica*. Almost any of the deeper acting constitutional remedies may be of use in anæmic and debilitated conditions, and especially are the *Calcareas* useful. Thus, we have *Calcarea phosphorica* as the remedy for the "green sickness," chlorosis, of young girls, with a complexion like wax, alabaster lips and ears, a bright eye, and when they smile or laugh it is a sickly one. The face sometimes has a true greenish hue or a sallow one. In such cases the menses are apt to be too early and then *Calcarea phosphorica* is well indicated for this condition.

*Calcarea carbonica* is indicated by the scrofulous diathesis and the general symptoms of the drug, by disgust for meat, craving for sour and indigestible things, swelling of abdomen, vertigo and palpitation on going upstairs. *Alumina* is also a remedy for chlorosis due to the scrofulous diathesis and from improper nourishment, such as occurs in some children brought up on artificial foods. *Nux vomica*, too, may be indicated in anæmic conditions when due to gastro-intestinal derangements. *Plumbum* has been recommended for inveterate chlorosis with obstinate constipation. *Alumina* also, being an antipsoric, is the remedy for anæmic

conditions about puberty, with abnormal craving for indigestible substances, such as slate pencils, chalk, etc.

**Arsenicum.** This being a direct poison to the red blood corpuscles takes first rank in cases of pernicious anæmia or in anæmias due to a malarial or toxic influence. It does not correspond to simple anæmias so well. Its indications are **excessive prostration**, considerable œdema, violent and irregular palpitation, marked appetite for acids and brandy, **extreme anxiety**. When the allopathic school uses *Arsenic* as a blood tonic, and Dr. Bartholow says, "it is one of the most valuable remedies in the treatment of chlorosis and anæmia," it does so on strictly homœopathic principles.

**Helonias.** An excellent remedy in anæmia and chlorosis. It suits especially anæmia from prolonged hemorrhage in women enervated by indolence and luxury, or such as are worn out with hard work; they are too tired to sleep and the strained muscles burn and ache. A characteristic modality is that the patient is better when the attention is engaged, hence is better when the doctor comes. This anæmia is associated with disturbances in the urinary and sexual organs. Tired, anæmic, backache females need *Helonias*.

**Secale.** This remedy produces a progressive, general anæmia. It is shown by the peculiar cachexia of anæmia, pale, bloodless, jaundiced color. By its effect on the blood corpuscles it produces a general anæmia, threatening not only the life of a part, but vitiating the whole life of the bodily economy. It is a sort of a mechanical anæmia.

**Natrum muriaticum.** This is one of our best remedies in anæmic conditions. There is paleness, and, in spite of the fact that the patient eats well, there is emaciation. There are attacks of throbbing headache and dyspnœa, especially on going up stairs, constipation and depression of spirits, and consolation aggravates. With these symptoms there is much palpitation, fluttering and intermittent action of the heart. The hypochondriasis in these cases is marked.

## ANGINA PECTORIS.

**Amyl nitrite.** In acute attacks of this disease *Amyl nitrite* is usually the remedy given, and it is given by olfaction of the crude substance. Its action is to produce a speedy dilation of the capillaries in the upper part of the body, the face becomes flushed, the heart's action is rapid and tumultuous, there is a feeling as of a band around the head, constriction about the heart and oppressed breathing. It is very useful in relieving the paroxysm, and if the symptoms correspond, it will be found useful at other times.

**Glonoine** or *Nitro glycerine* is a very similar remedy. It has been proved and its action is fairly well known. Its grand characteristic is throbbing all over the body in every vessel, a feeling of fulness in region of heart, and perhaps sharp pains radiating in all directions from heart, labored breathing, and fluttering of the heart, it feels contracted.

*Arsenicum* has also proved useful.

**Cimicifuga** has pains radiating all over the chest and a sensation as if the left arm were bound to the side. The patient may become unconscious, the heart's action suddenly ceases, there is a sense of impending suffocation, and the pulse is weak and feeble.

**Kalmia** has shooting pains above the heart to the scapula, anguish about heart, pressure from epigastrium to heart.

**Kali carbonicum** has stitches from heart to scapula and there is great weakness.

**Aurum** produces a pressure on sternum as from a heavy weight.

**Spigelia** is a useful remedy in anguishing substernal pain which radiates to neck and arms, irregular pulse, tendency to syncope, palpitation and sharp stitches in heart, pulse weak and irregular, or full and bounding.

**Cuprum** has a slow pulse, and clinically it has proved useful in angina, where there is an uneasy feeling about the

heart. In cases of "tobacco heart," or uneasy pains about the heart due to tobacco, *Nux vomica*, *Staphisagra* and *Tabacum* have proved useful. *Tabacum* 3x has cured cases of angina pectoris in patients with arterio-sclerosis. If organic disease of the heart be present as a cause of the angina, *Cactus* may be the remedy when the grasp of the "iron hand" is present. *Arnica* has a sudden pain in the heart as if squeezed and pain in left arm and left chest. If the sore bruised feeling be present the choice is easy. Another remedy to be thought of in tobacco heart is *Kalmia*. A numbness of the right hand and arm should suggest *Lilium*, which is an excellent remedy in heart troubles.

### APOPLEXY.

**Opium.** The remedy undoubtedly most similar to the general symptoms of apoplexy is *Opium*. It has a dark red flushed face, and the darker the better the indication. It has rattling stertorous breathing and unconsciousness, with sometimes a tetanic rigidity of the body and paralysis. The pulse is exceedingly slow and full, and there is dropping of the lower jaw; apoplexy in drunkards suggest this remedy, *Nux vomica* or *Sepia*. Marked venous congestion is a more valuable symptom than profoundness of stupor.

**Arnica** is the remedy where there is soreness and aching all over the body, paralysis, especially of left side, full strong pulse and stertorous breathing. Bed sores form rapidly. It is a remedy to prevent threatened apoplexy. Often attacks of apoplexy can be prevented by restoring the circulation to its equilibrium by means of such remedies as *Aconite*, *Belladonna*, *Glonoine* and *Arnica*. Bayes attributes many cases of apoplexy in old people to the habit of taking medicines to keep their bowels open. This should lead us to treat carefully the constipation, and here *Opium* may perform a double action. Apoplexy due to external violence calls for *Arnica*. It should be administered after acute symptoms have sub-

sided to promote absorption of the clot, and here the 30th potency has acted very promptly.

**Belladonna.** Here we have red face, loss of consciousness, dilated pupils, difficult deglutition, involuntary emission of urine, coma and sopor. *Hyoscyamus* is similar, patients fall suddenly with a shriek and pass into a condition of sopor, with involuntary fæces.

*Glonoine* is indicated by high arterial tension and coexisting kidney disease.

**Laurocerasus.** Hartmann claims that this is one of the most important remedies in treating apoplexy when it occurs suddenly without prodroma; the patient falls suddenly into a comatose state out of which he cannot be aroused; palpitation of heart, cold moist skin, convulsions of the muscles of the face are symptoms which should be present.

## APPENDICITIS.

**Belladonna.** In the early stages of this affection, where there is severe pain in the ileo-cæcal region, where the slightest touch cannot be borne, worse from jar, motion of bed or turning of body, and patient lies on back; this remedy will be found most useful. It comes in after the chill of the *Aconite* stage has passed off and the inflammation has localized itself. Much pain, too, contra-indicates *Aconite*.

*Ferrum phosphoricum* and *Kali muriaticum* have proved themselves clinically in inflammation about the ileo-cæcal region and their indications rest on clinical grounds only. *Belladonna* is especially useful in catarrhal and recurring cases.

**Bryonia.** As in all inflammations about serous membranes, *Bryonia* will here find a place. It has throbbing and sharp stitching pains confined to a limited spot and the patient is constipated. The ileo-cæcal region is very sore and sensitive to touch. Any movement is painful and the patient lies per-

fectly still. The febrile disturbance of the drug will be present.

*Mercurius* being homœopathic to inflammations of the mucous membranes deserves consideration, especially has it hard swellings, fever, flushed face, red, dry tongue, etc.

**Arsenicum.** When the condition points to sepsis *Arsenicum* may be the remedy. There are chills, hectic symptoms, diarrhoea and restlessness, and sudden sinking of strength. It relieves vomiting in these conditions more quickly than any other remedy. Dr. Mitchell finds it more often indicated in appendicitis than *Mercurius corrosivus*, which may also be a useful remedy. *Arnica* is a remedy suiting septic cases and it should be employed after operations.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** This remedy, with its great correspondence to septic troubles, may be required, and may be indicated by its peculiar symptoms; locally, too, it has extensive swelling over the ileo-cæcal region and great pain, causing an incessant restlessness.

*Hepar* has a deep-seated induration and *Dioscorea* has proved a valuable remedy when the pain is constant, the patient never being entirely free from pain. One observer claims *Dioscorea* to be as important a remedy in appendicitis as is *Bryonia* in hepatitis.

**Lachesis.** This is also a valuable remedy; its great characteristics of sensitiveness all over the abdomen, and stitching from the seat of the inflammation backward and downward to the thighs, will indicate it in this disease. The patient lies on the back with knees drawn up, and other general *Lachesis* symptoms present.

*Plumbum* has a tense swelling in the ileo-cæcal region, painful to touch and on movement; the abdominal walls are retracted, there are eructations of gas and vomiting and both have a fæcal odor.

Undoubtedly many cases of simple colic are diagnosed as appendicitis and operated upon. The foregoing remedies

will be found the most commonly indicated and may be used in both operable and non-operable cases as well as in conjunction with the meritorious oil treatment of the disease advocated by Dr. M. A. Terry, of Utica, N. Y.

### ARTHRITIS.

**Colchicum.** This is the great old school remedy for gout ; every case gets it in some form ; and, strange to say, in the homœopathic school it is one of the first remedies thought of, but every case of arthritic trouble does not receive *Colchicum* from the careful homœopathic prescriber. The typical case calling for *Colchicum* is where the swelling is red or pale, with extreme tenderness to touch, a tendency to shift about from joint to joint, and pains which are worse on the slightest motion. If the general symptoms of great prostration of the muscular system and abdominal bloating be present *Colchicum* is the remedy. Gastric symptoms and cardiac complications also characterize. It is more indicated when the smaller joints, fingers, toes, wrist and ankles, are affected ; the pains are very violent, patient cannot bear to have the parts touched or to have anyone come near him. *Arnica* has this fear that the part may be hit by anyone passing ; it has also arthritic pains in the foot, worse towards evening, and a red big toe joint which feels as though it had been sprained, so *Arnica* may be indicated well in gout. The *Colchicum* patient is apt to be exceedingly irritable and the gout is not apt to decrease this irritability. Unless *Colchicum* be given according to these indications it will do no permanent good. The habit of giving *Colchicum* to every case of gout in order to palliate the trouble may cause it to attack the heart or fly to other parts. Indeed in potency it is homœopathic to gout, with metastasis to the heart.

**Ledum.** *Ledum* is a useful remedy in gout as well as in many articular troubles. We have the symptoms that the ball of the great toe is swollen, sore and painful on stepping,

drawing pains worse from warmth, pressure and from motion. It has also gouty nodosities in the joints; it differs from *Bryonia* in having a scanty instead of a profuse effusion; it is, perhaps, better adapted to hot swelling of the hip joint than is *Bryonia*. All the pains of *Ledum* travel upwards. *Ledum* is also useful after abuse of *Colchicum*. It may be the first remedy to use when the patient comes from allopathic hands, having been dosed with large doses of *Colchicum*, which is a very asthenic remedy, producing great muscular weakness, as we have seen.

*Ledum*, it must be remembered, is a cold remedy, and attending all the symptoms is a general chilliness and lack of animal heat. Another drug having gouty nodosities in the joints is *Guaiacum*. This remedy has tearing pains in the extremities and contractions of the muscles. It is also especially useful for gouty inflammation affecting the knee-joint.

**Ammonium phosphoricum.** This is a useful remedy in constitutional gout where there are nodosities in the joints. It is not so much a remedy for the acute symptoms, but for chronic cases where there are deposits of urate of soda concretions in the joints and the hands become twisted out of shape. *Antimonium crudum* has gouty nodes in the joints, but it is easily selected from its gastric symptoms. Urinary symptoms, strong urine, etc., would suggest *Benzoic acid*, and much red sand *Lycopodium*, both of which may be found useful in gout. *Staphisagria* has a similar application to gout when it becomes systematized, as has also *Ammonium phosphoricum*.

*Rhododendron* has enlargements of the joints not due to gouty deposits, worse during rest and on approach of a storm.

### ASTHMA.

**Ipecac.** This remedy is a close homœopathic simile to asthma, especially to the spasmodic variety where the symptoms are great weight and anxiety about the chest; sudden wheezing, dyspncea, threatening suffocation, aggravated by

motion; the cough causes gagging and vomiting. The cough is constant, the chest seems full of phlegm, yet none is expectorated, and the extremities are covered with cold perspiration.

*Lobelia* is a remedy which one usually classifies with *Ipecac*. It has the great oppression of the chest and a weak sensation in the chest which seems to come from the epigastrium, where there is a feeling of a lump; there is nausea, profuse salivation; the attack is preceded by a prickling sensation through the whole system. It is most useful in bronchial and septic asthmas. The breathing is exceedingly difficult, and is relieved by moving about. *Arsenicum* is quite similar to *Ipecac* in asthma, and attacks coming on after midnight lead to the use of this remedy. With *Ipecac* the expiration is especially difficult; vomiting when it occurs is apt to relieve the attack.

**Arsenicum.** As stated above, *Arsenicum* has some similarity to *Ipecac*, but the time of attacks is just after midnight. The patient has a great deal of anguish and restlessness; he cannot lie down for fear of suffocation. It is especially the remedy if the disease be chronic and the dyspnoea habitual. *Apis* has a suffocative feeling, and the patient does not see how he can get another breath, and the *Bromine* patient breathes very deeply as it seems as if he could not get air enough into his lungs, while under *Grindelia robusta* the patient on falling asleep ceases to breathe and awakes with a start. *Grindelia* has been found clinically to benefit humid asthmas and acute catarrhal asthmas. The asthma of *Arsenicum* is accompanied by great debility and burning in the chest, and it follows *Ipecac* well, and is especially useful in anæmic persons. Baehr and Jousset place this remedy at the head of our list for asthma.

**Nux vomica.** *Nux vomica* is a useful remedy when the asthmatic attacks are brought on by gastric disturbances; simple spasmodic asthmas; there is some relief by belching, the patient must loosen the clothing. It must also be

thought of in those who drink much coffee or liquor. Irritable bilious temperaments also correspond to the drug. *Zingiber* is also a remedy for asthma of gastric origin, and the attacks come on toward morning; the patient must sit up; no anxiety. A good symptom calling for *Nux* is a constricted feeling at the lower part of the chest. Where there is much abdominal irritation present with much flatulence, *Lycopodium* and *Carbo vegetabilis* should be thought of. *Carbo vegetabilis* also corresponds to the asthma of the aged who are much debilitated; they are greatly oppressed for breath and are relieved by belching wind.

**Kali bichromicum.** The potashes produce asthmatic conditions, and under *Kali bichromicum* we find the attacks coming on about three or four o'clock in the morning, compelling the patient to sit up to breathe; he sits up and bends forward which relieves somewhat, as does also the expectoration of stringy yellow mucus, which is characteristic of the remedy. It is similar to *Arsenicum* except for this feature of tenacious mucus. *Kali carbonicum* has asthma worse towards morning, with a feeling as if there were no air in the chest. *Kali phosphoricum* has been successfully used in asthma, especially in the nervous variety.

**Natrum sulphuricum.** This remedy has established a record in curing asthma. Its general symptoms are worse on change to damp weather. It was one of Grauvogl's hydrogenoid remedies. Its symptoms are moist asthma, with a great deal of rattling in the chest. The symptoms of looseness of the bowels after each attack has been repeatedly verified; in one case the patient was worse from aerated waters and alcohol. If symptoms indicating a sycotic taint be present, it will be all the more strongly indicated. The attacks generally come on about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning with cough and raising of glairy slime; expectoration greenish and copious. The asthma of hay fever finds one of its remedies in *Natrum sulphuricum*, and another in *Sabadilla*, especially if much sneezing be present. Another

symptom of *Natrum sulphuricum* which is characteristic is that the patient must sit up and hold the chest with the hands during an attack.

*Antimonium tartaricum* is a remedy used largely in some form by the allopathic school in asthma, and it is homœopathic to certain cases. The great keynote for the remedy is the presence of **fine mucous rales** throughout the chest, finer and smaller rales than are found under *Ipecac.* With this remedy the chest seems full of phlegm, with inability to expectorate it. There is great dyspnoea, the patient must sit up, and there are suffocative attacks coming on as in the potash preparations (and this contains potash) about three o'clock in the morning. Like *Ipecac.*, too, there is great difficulty in the expiratory effort. *Antimonium tartaricum* is especially adapted to the extremes of life, suiting the asthmatic attacks of the aged and the dyspnoea of young children when due to pulmonary affections. The sensation that the patient cannot get air enough is characteristic of the remedy.

*Blatta orientalis* has obtained a good clinical record in acute and chronic asthmas, and is well worthy a trial in obstinate cases; precise indications are wanting.

### BACKACHE.

*Rhus toxicodendron.* A violent pain in the back, as if broken, is the greatest characteristic of *Rhus* in backache. It is more characteristic than the symptom "relief from motion," for *Rhus* may be indicated where the patient is worse from motion.

*Rhus* seems to be especially suitable to affections of the deeper muscles of the back. There are great pains, dull, bruised, and aching on attempting to rise, showing, thus, the aggravation on **commencing motion**. It is more suitable to the chronic forms of lumbago, while *Aconite* suits the acute forms, and will oftentimes give prompt relief. Baehr prefers *Tartar emetic* even to *Rhus* and *Arnica* in lumbago.

The backache of *Rhus* is better from pressure, but worse in bed. The *Rhus* patient likes to lie on something hard.

*Natrum muriaticum* has this same symptom—backache relieved by lying on something hard. The *Rhus* pains are relieved by bending backwards.

*Sulphur* has lumbar pains, with sudden loss of power to move; worse before a storm, reminding of *Rhododendron*. *Petroleum* and *Ruta* have pains in the back in the morning before rising. In *Staphisagria* these pains compel the patient to get up early and move about. This symptom is found also under *Kali carbonicum*; it comes on about 3 A. M., and is accompanied by pains shooting down the buttocks.

*Ledum* has a stiffness in the back, similar to that experienced when one sits still for a long time.

*Hypericum* has aching in small of back and stitches, and is especially useful in women who are forced to lift and strain and go up and down stairs frequently.

*Bryonia*. Suits a lumbago of a quiet type, with great aggravation on moving.

**Calcarea fluorica.** This remedy has quite a clinical reputation for curing backache, and especially the backache simulating spinal irritation. It has pain in the lower part of the back, with a fullness or burning pain. Lumbago worse on beginning to move and relieved by continued motion, or lumbago from strains, will find in *Calcarea fluorica* its remedy when *Rhus* fails. The temperament and general constitutional characteristics of *Calcarea* may be present. It also follows *Rhus* well.

*Kali phosphoricum*, another of the tissue remedies, has a rheumatic lameness worse after rest, and on just commencing to move; there is a paralytic tendency, worse on rising from a sitting position. Some remedies have a backache worse from sitting, notably *Cobalt*, *Zincum*, *Sepia*, and *Cannabis Indica*. Lumbago worse when first beginning to move may call for *Anacardium* or *Conium*, as well as for *Rhus*.

**Nux vomica.** Another remedy in backache, especially if

referable to spinal affections, is *Nux vomica*. It is in the lumbar region, is worse at night when lying in bed, of a drawing, lacerating or bruised character, with perhaps sudden stitches in the back, and a characteristic is that the patient must sit up in bed to turn over. It has also a morning backache, and the longer the patient lies in bed the more the back aches. The backache brought on by sexual excesses should lead to the consideration of both *Nux* and *Staphisagria*. Stiff neck and torticollis may also be benefited by *Nux*.

*Phosphorus* has intense burning pains in the spine between the scapulæ, with sensitive dorsal spines, and *Secale* has a sudden catch or kink in the back.

*Lycopodium*. Burning as from coals between the scapulæ ; stiffness and pain in the small of the back corresponds to this remedy.

**Oxalic acid** has an acute pain in the back relieved by change of posture ; back seems too weak to support the body. The pains are worse when thinking of them, accompanied by debility and numb feeling in the limbs, aching pain in lower part of back between shoulders, pain and tenderness, worse from any kind of movement or exertion ; pain in spots.

**Sepia**. *Sepia* is very frequently indicated in the backaches which are due to uterine disease. It is a general weakness in the small of the back when walking, and is worse while sitting. Sudden pain in the back, as if struck by a hammer, relieved by pressing back upon something hard.

*Æsculus* is often a useful remedy in backache which, like *Sepia*'s, is worse when walking. It is a severe, dull aching in the lumbo-sacral region, affecting the sacrum and hips, and the back "gives out" when walking. Backache during pregnancy will often be suggestive of *Æsculus*, when especially worse from walking or stooping.

*Cimicifuga* has violent aching in the back in women, dependent on uterine complaints, especially in rheumatic subjects.

## BOILS.

**Belladonna.** In boils with much swelling and redness *Belladonna* is the remedy to be used in the early stages. Boils recurring in the spring also indicate the remedy. *Arnica* produces a crop of boils all over, beginning with soreness, go on to suppuration, and another crop follows. When the boils partially mature and shrivel up *Arnica* is the remedy indicated.

*Calcarea picrata* has achieved a clinical reputation in boils.

**Silicea.** This is a great boil remedy, and, in conjunction with *Hepar sulphuris*, prescribed for the general indications of abscess will cover many cases. It is a remedy to prevent boils. It produces inflammation of the connective tissue, and following the boil will be a plastic indurated and often inflamed lump, which *Silicea* will remove.

*Calcarea sulphurica* is also a remedy to remove the tumefaction of boils. *Arsenicum* and *Carbo vegetabilis* come in boils of a low adynamic type.

**Sulphur.** This remedy produces a tendency to boils and is applicable to scrofulous persons.

*Phytolacca* is said to be specific in boils.

*Lycopodium.* Evans says the trinity of remedies for boils is *Belladonna*, *Arnica* and *Lycopodium*.

*Berberis vulgaris* hastens suppuration in boils and prevents their recurrence.

*Anthracinum* is recommended by Clarke for a succession of boils, with no other symptoms to guide.

## BONES, DISEASES OF.

**Aurum.** Caries of cranial bones and bones of the palate are especially met by this remedy. It is an antidote to mercury, and has violent pains at night. There is an offensive odor and discharge of small pieces of bone. Pains in the bones of the extremities.

*Platinum muriaticum.* Caries especially of the tarsus.

*Mezereum.* Periostitis before the stage of suppuration, worse from touch, nodes, necrosis and nocturnal bone pains.

*Asafœtida.* Caries of bones with offensive discharges, intolerable soreness around the ulcers; caries of tibia with great soreness, so much so that dressings are intolerant.

*Strontiana carbonica.* Caries of long bones with an exhausting diarrhœa. Ostitis discharging bone.

*Stillingia.* Syphilis of the long bones, periostitis and ostitis worse at night and in damp weather. It is of striking benefit in secondary syphilitic nodes.

*Calcareæ fluorica.* Osseous tumors, enlargement of bones with or without caries.

*Hecla lava.* Osteomata of spongy nature are greatly improved and cured even by this remedy.

*Mercurius.* Ostitis, violent bone pains, swelling.

*Nitric acid.* Mercurial ostitis, drawing pressive pains with sensitiveness.

*Phosphorus.* Non-syphilitic caries of vertebra and caries of lower jaw. In hip disease it is useful after *Silicea*, burning in the spine. The proving of *Phosphorus* gives the essential features of rickets.

*Silicea.* Curvature of bones, rickets; here it is often the clearly indicated remedy; there is present offensive sweat. Hip-joint disease. Caries after inflammation, worse from cold. Potts' disease. It is a slow acting remedy.

*Calcareæ carbonica.* Baehr claims that this remedy is superior to any in caries of the vertebræ. Curvature of spine. Rickets, sour sweat.

*Phosphoric acid.* Hip disease and caries of spine. Sensation in the bones as if scraped with a knife. It is a remedy which corresponds to the extreme debility found in rickets, and is a valuable remedy in that affection.

*Fluoric acid.* Dental fistula; caries of the bone, especially of the long bones, with thin excoriating discharges

relieved by cold applications. Caries of temporal bones and mastoid processes. The pains are burning and intermittent, and the discharge is thin and acrid. Caries from syphilis or mercury. It follows *Silicea* well. *Silicea* is worse from cold, *Fluoric acid* better.

**Calcarea phosphorica.** A great remedy for non-union of fractured bones when due to impaired nutrition. In the lower potencies it stimulates the formation of callus. The remedy for rickets, especially for the fat rachitic infant.

*Symphytum.* An excellent remedy for injuries of bone where there is an irritability at the point of fracture, nervous in origin.

*Sulphur.* Rickets, defective assimilation, great appetite but poorly nourished.

### BRAIN, AFFECTIONS OF.

**Aconite.** *Aconite* suits active cerebral congestion from heat of the sun or due to sudden emotional excitement. It suits the first stage of idiopathic inflammation of the brain, and a full bounding pulse, great restlessness, thirst, delirium and vertigo point to it. Any noise or light will aggravate the condition, and the eyes feel as if starting from their sockets.

**Belladonna.** This remedy has congestion and cerebral irritation with hot head, cold feet, throbbing carotids and headache. There are sharp shooting pains in the head, which make the patient cringe. These pains are stabbing, come suddenly, last indefinitely and cease suddenly, and they may be accompanied with vomiting. It is the prime remedy in the cerebral congestions of childhood. The child will bore the head into the pillow, have strabismus and convulsions. There is also a stupor out of which the patient can hardly be aroused, and when aroused is very violent and delirious.

*Glonoine* is very similar; it has a great rush of blood to the

head and a sensation as if the head were enormously large and crowded with blood. It is aggravated by bending backward, relieved by motion and uncovering the head, while *Belladonna* is relieved by bending backward and by covering the head and is aggravated by motion.

**Hyoscyamus.** *Hyoscyamus* is suitable for cerebral inflammation with pulsating waves through the head, relieved by shaking the head or sitting with the head bent forward, which is the opposite of *Belladonna*.

*Kali bromatum.* This remedy has numb sensations in the head brought on by overwork.

**Stramonium.** This remedy suits inflammatory conditions of the brain with violent delirium or epileptiform seizures. Vertigo is a prominent symptom and also a transient blindness. It is especially useful in brain involvement in epilepsy.

*Veratrum viride* suits the active form of cerebral hyperæmia. There is a full bounding pulse and symptoms of mania and convulsions.

**Ferrum.** A most valuable remedy for cerebral anæmia. There is a disposition to faint, anæmic murmurs in the vessels in the neck; there is an appearance of full bloodedness, but the flesh is flabby and soft, and the patients are really very weak and anæmic.

*Arsenicum* is especially indicated in cerebral anæmia due to malaria or as a result of excessive use of quinine. There is great depression of the vital forces, nausea, bloating of the hands, feet and face and other *Arsenicum* symptoms.

*Cinchona.* Anæmia due to long-continued drains on the system indicate this remedy.

**Nux vomica.** *Nux* suits anæmia of the brain brought on by a long-continued over-stimulation caused by spirituous liquors, mental overwork and dissipation in general. It suits also softening of the brain due to sedentary habits and intemperance. The headache characteristic of the drug is present, the gastric symptoms, the unsteady gait, and the vertigo. The memory is weakened, the patient is sleepless.

*Anacardium.* This drug is especially to be thought of in loss of memory.

*Opium.* This remedy suits a passive cerebral congestion with great heaviness of the head and vertigo on rising. It produces a continual sopor, even insensibility, with dark redness of the face and coldness and paleness of the rest of the body. The pulse is slow and the breathing is stertorous; it suits hyperæmia of the brain dependent upon sedentary life.

*Phosphorus.* *Phosphorus* suits anæmic conditions of the brain, the result of mental work or incident to the development of tuberculosis. It also suits softening of the brain with persistent headache, vertigo, formication and numbness in the limbs; the patients are weak, tired and have a great difficulty in walking.

*Baryta carbonica* corresponds to premature loss of memory and childishness in old people, to sclerotic conditions of the brain with excessive irritation of all the nerves; tumors in the brain may cause symptoms corresponding to *Baryta*.

*Zincum metallicum.* A useful remedy in old chronic cases of cerebral anæmia, especially if brought about by the excessive use of the bromide of potassium. It is also a useful remedy for brain affections in the course of scarlet fever or summer complaints. Paralytic conditions from cerebral softening may need *Zincum*.

*Rhus* corresponds to senile changes in the brain. There is a swashing sensation in the brain when moving the head. It also suits paralytic troubles from brain diseases.

## BRONCHITIS.

*Aconite.* The sphere of *Aconite* in bronchitis is limited to the onset of the affection, and here it must be distinguished carefully from other remedies also suitable to this stage. When, as a result of checked perspiration, exposure to cold, drafts or dry, cold winds, a cold is taken starting in with a

coryza, frequent sneezing, chilliness, restless sleep, full, hard pulse, and the characteristic mental condition, *Aconite* will come in, though its stage is a brief one and is usually over before the physician sees the case. It is of use, therefore, only before the inflammation is localized. Dr. Pope says that *Aconite* will often prevent the development of a thorough bronchitis. If the cases are characterized by lassitude and physical weakness and indisposition with a full flowing pulse and moderate congestion, then *Aconite* is supplanted by *Gelsemium*. Oftentimes it is difficult to determine which of these remedies is indicated, when *Ferrum phosphoricum* must be considered, and more especially so in the bronchitis of children, where it will often check the trouble. It stands, therefore, midway between *Aconite* and *Gelsemium*, with less restlessness and bounding pulse than the former and less flowing pulse and drowsiness than the latter remedy. It corresponds to cases where every little cold adds to the trouble, the cough is short and dry, the lungs are sore, and the breathing is somewhat oppressed.

*Veratrum viride* suits violent cases from the first where there is high temperature, full, hard, rapid pulse, and great heat of the body. It differs from *Aconite* in having no anxiety and no restlessness. When the arterial turgescence is over its period of usefulness is past.

*Belladonna*. *Belladonna* suits cases of bronchitis with a violent fever, dry, continual, distressing cough, where the breathing is irregular and hurried, no expectoration, or, if present, it is apt to be blood-streaked, fulness in chest without any pain, though children will cry when coughing, the skin is hot and inclined to moisture, not dry like *Aconite* or *Veratrum viride*. There is a tendency to drowsiness, the patient does not sleep, but dozes in a semi-unconscious manner and starts frequently. Do not be in too great a hurry to change to another remedy when the cough is spasmodic and the child cries after each paroxysm. *Belladonna* is still the remedy.

**Bryonia.** Probably this remedy is seldom indicated in pure bronchitis, though very frequently given. It is of especial good service when the cough is very severe, **hurting the head and distant parts of the body.** The patient presses the hands on the sides of the chest while coughing to relieve the pain. There is great pressure over the sternum, dyspnoea, and a dry cough, which seems to start from the stomach. It is worse after a meal and there is but little expectoration. The cough is more the result of an irritation in the larger bronchi than in the finer tubes, and the hacking produces sore spots in the trachea and chest. Stitching pains in the sides, of course, further indicate *Bryonia*. The cough is aggravated by coming into a warm room from the cold air. Hughes says that it is the best remedy after *Aconite* for what is known as a cold on the chest. If the expectoration becomes copious, loose, thick and muco-purulent, *Pulsatilla* may be indicated; if accompanied by nausea and vomiting of mucus, then give *Ipecacuanha*, especially in children. If hepatic symptoms be present, especially in a capillary bronchitis following measles and whooping cough, *Chelidonium* is an excellent medicine.

**Phosphorus.** Especially suitable to sub-acute and lingering cases in delicate, tall, slender, overgrown or phthisical subjects. It thus suits non-resistant individuals. There is a cough with pain under the sternum, suffocative pressure in the upper part of the chest with constriction of the larynx, mucous rales, bloody and mucous sputum or purulent, having a salty or sweetish taste; patient better after sleep. The respiration is embarrassed and the tendency is toward pneumonia. *Rumex* has a tickling in the supra-sternal fossa; any change in breathing causes cough; must breathe warm air to avoid coughing. With *Phosphorus* the cough is worse after meals, and a guiding symptom is soreness and rawness of the chest; the cough is also worse going into the open air, being the reverse of *Bryonia*. Talking, or any use of the voice, aggravates the cough.

*Hepar sulphur.* When the cough begins to loosen and becomes rattling, fatiguing and choking, with moist rales, *Hepar* will be the remedy. "Coughing into a choke" is a valuable indication for this remedy. It corresponds more closely to sub-acute cases. It is particularly adapted to dyscrasias, herein differing from *Pulsatilla*.

*Kali carbonicum* is also valuable in capillary bronchitis with dyspnoea, a choking cough, and sharp stitches in the chest.

*Mercurius.* The sovereign remedy in inflammatory bronchial catarrh; there is roughness and soreness from the fauces down through the middle of the chest, a dry, raw concussive cough, which is very exhausting; sputum watery, saliva-like, or yellow and muco-purulent. There is fever and alternation of chills and heat, desire for cold drinks, which aggravate the cough, and pasty sweat without relief.

*Kali bichromicum* has for its indication the tough, tenacious, glutinous character of the expectoration; it can be drawn out in long strings. Hughes considers it useful when bronchitis lingers long in a sub-acute condition. The expectoration may also be of bluish lumps, and the cough is especially troublesome towards morning, the tightness seems to be at the epigastrium.

*Antimonium tartaricum.* This remedy corresponds to two stages of bronchitis, an early one and a late one. In the beginning of capillary bronchitis in young infants, or in old people, this remedy stands most prominent. There are sub-crepitant rales throughout the chest, wheezing breathing, the cough sounds loose, but no phlegm is raised. In children the cough is infrequent, and the child becomes drowsy, the respiration is superficial, requiring labored efforts of the respiratory muscles, and vomiting of food and mucus may be present. In these cases carbon dioxide poisoning threatens, and the patient's own mucous secretions drown him. These are clear indications of *Antimonium tartaricum*.

*Ipecacuanha* is the most similar drug; the rales are louder

and coarser, there is much coughing, but the patient raises little phlegm. It is one of the best remedies in the capillary bronchitis of infants, the prostration not being as marked as with *Antimonium tartaricum*. There is great accumulation of mucus, spasmodic cough, nausea and vomiting, and difficulty in breathing. After its use the expectoration becomes less tenacious, which permits it to be raised more easily. *Baryta carbonica* has loud rattling in the chest, but the patient cannot raise. *Ammonium causticum* has also a copious accumulation of mucus in the lungs with incessant cough. Another preparation of Antimony, namely, *Antimonium iodatum*, is praised by Goodno for a heavy, yellow, muco-purulent expectoration. It often acts promptly in relieving when other remedies fail. *Antimonium arsenicosum* is also a most useful remedy and corresponds to dangerous types of capillary bronchitis.

**Sulphur.** *Sulphur* corresponds well to inveterate cases of chronic bronchitis, and brilliant results are here obtained. Its catarrh of the bronchial mucous membranes is accompanied with loud rales, a persistent, profuse, thick, muco-purulent expectoration and attended by suffocative attacks.

*Balsam Peru.* Bronchial catarrh, with loud rales and profuse expectoration; both this remedy and *Pix liquida* have expectoration of purulent matter.

*Bacillinum* is a remedy highly spoken of by some competent observers; it seems to suit especially individuals who are constantly catching cold, one is hardly gotten rid of before another is contracted. The irritation locates itself in the bronchial mucous membrane leaving a troublesome cough. Arnulphy considers the remedy a most useful one.

**Carbo vegetabilis.** Bronchitis of old people with profuse, yellow, fetid expectoration, dyspnoea, much rattling in the chest, and burning calls for this remedy. Among other remedies suiting bronchial troubles in old people are *Senega* where the cough is irritating and the phlegm is especially adhesive; *Lachesis* where the cough comes on when the

patient is about to drop off to sleep; *Arsenicum*, fatiguing suffocative cough with violent dyspnoea; *Scilla*, obstinate chronic coughs with stitches in the chest, expectoration transparent or muco-purulent, easy at times, hard at others; *Nux vomica*, *Rhus* and *Veratrum album*. *Dulcamara* is a valuable remedy for bronchial catarrhs of old people with a very free greenish expectoration, worse from change of weather to cold and wet.

### CARBUNCLE.

**Arsenicum album.** This is generally regarded as the chief remedy in carbuncle. The great indication is burning as if coals of fire were on the affected part. There are also cutting, lancinating pains with aggravation after midnight, and great irritability of mind and body. *Arsenic* comes in later in the disease than *Rhus*. *Rhus* is an excellent remedy in the beginning of the trouble when the pains are intense and the affected parts are dark red. If *Arsenic* fails resort may be had to *Anthracinum*, which has precisely the same symptom as *Arsenic*, but far more intense. Warm applications relieve the *Arsenic* pains. *Anthracinum* will often promptly relieve the burning, agonizing pains of carbuncle.

**Lachesis** is a very useful remedy when the surface is swollen and pus forms very slowly. The parts are purplish-looking with evidences of blood poisoning; there is great burning, relieved by washing in cold water. Small boils surrounding the main sore is a valuable indication. Carbuncles which slough and are very offensive call for *Lachesis* or, perhaps, *Carbo vegetabilis*.

**Tarentula Cubensis** produces a perfect picture of sloughing carbuncle with great prostration, and it relieves the atrocious pains accompanying it. An indication is an early marked black core center.

**Silicea.** This remedy comes in to favor healthy suppuration and promote healthy granulations. Carbuncles on back

between the shoulders. *Nitric acid* and *Phytolacca* have a disposition to carbuncles. Grauvogl recommends *Arnica*.

### CHOLERA.

**Veratrum album.** This remedy should be given early in the true cholera. It has profuse watery stools with a cold, blue surface and cold sweat on forehead and great prostration. Its characteristics may be summed as follows :

1. Pain in the abdomen preceding stool.
2. Profuseness of stool and forcible evacuation.
3. Great prostration following stool.
4. The sense of inner burning.
5. The cold sweat.
6. Cold surface of the body.

There are sharp, cutting pains in the abdomen and great weakness, almost fainting with stool, at the same time there is vomiting and purging, cramps and rice water discharges. There must be pain for *Veratrum* to be well indicated. Stools are worse at night and the patient emaciates rapidly. It is our first remedy in cholera infantum with greenish stools, sometimes containing flakes like spinach.

*Jatropha.* Cholera, vomiting of ropy, albuminous matters, great prostration, vomiting and purging and rice water stools. Cramps and coldness. It pictures cholera perfectly.

**Camphora.** With this remedy the system seems overwhelmed by the violence of the poisoning even before the vomiting and diarrhoea appear ; there is at once intense prostration, bluish, icy cold face, cold body, weak, squeaky voice, stiffness of muscles, coldness and collapse, burning in stomach and œsophagus. Coldness, dryness and blueness express its characteristics. The discharges are scanty, if present at all, the tongue is actually cold. It is an almost infallible remedy at the onset of cholera, and was so considered by Hahnemann. It corresponds to a dry cholera, where the patient is taken simply with coldness, has not the vitality to vomit and purge.

It suits especially, therefore, the period of invasion. Relief by warmth is a characteristic.

*Hydrocyanic acid.* Marked collapse with sudden cessation of all discharges. Last stage of cholera with fainting spells and tetanic spasms.

*Sulphur.* There are many symptoms of this drug that resemble cholera in its incipiency, and it has been recommended to put flowers of *Sulphur* in the stockings as a prophylactic.

*Cuprum.* Intense spasms and cramps mark this remedy ; there is coldness of the surface of the body, dryness of the mouth, thirst, blueness of the skin, cramps of the muscles of the calves, violent pains in the epigastrium and ineffectual efforts to vomit. It has vomiting and purging nearly as great as *Veratrum*, but not the cold sweat.

*Cramps* are more prominent under *Cuprum* than any other remedy. It has also spasmodic twitchings, and has been used as a prophylactic. Probably the *acetate* is the better preparation to use. Hale recommends *Cuprum arsenicosum*. The evacuations of *Cuprum* are choleraic ; they irritate more than they inflame, thus coming nearer to cholera than *Arsenicum*. Everything is spasmodic, and it is indicated only when vomiting and purging have set in. In the chest the cramps produce dyspnoea ; there are cramps in extremities, even in fingers and thumbs.

*Arsenicum.* Arsenical poisoning has been mistaken for cholera. There is intense vomiting and purging, brownish-yellow, profuse offensive yellow or green stools with thirst, cold body, and burning internally. It has more restlessness and less sweat than *Veratrum*. In cholera infantum with undigested stools, restlessness, and rapid emaciation. Diarrhoea when the child begins to eat and drink. Ptomaine poisoning calls for the remedy. It is distinguished from *Veratrum* by the scantiness of the discharges.

*Lachesis.* Vomiting renewed by the least exertion.

**Carbo vegetabilis.** The remedy where reaction seems extinct; the prostration is so great that the patient lies quiet, too weak to move, cold body, pulse rapid and thread-like and breath cold; when vomiting, diarrhoea and spasm or pain have ceased. Prostration from drain on the system, lips bluish, breathing weak, is an excellent indicating group for *Carbo vegetabilis*.

**Secale.** Suits the stage of collapse with desire to keep cool; cholera infantum with profuse undigested stools, watery and offensive, followed by prostration; the movements are copious and come in spurts; the skin is wrinkled, dry and cold; patient is almost pulseless, cold, but averse to being covered, spasmodic twitching of muscles, spreads fingers apart, eyes sunken, features pinched, are important indicating symptoms of *Secale*.

**Podophyllum.** This remedy pictures cholera morbus; there is a painless watery stool coming out with a gush and a loathing of food; undigested diarrhoea worse mornings may also be present.

**Iris versicolor.** Watery, yellowish-green stools, worse in the morning at 2 or 3 A. M. There is a vomiting of food, sour and bilious matters.

**Elaterium.** Cholera infantum; olive-green watery stools, coming with a gush, indicate *Elaterium*.

**Croton tiglium** has profuse yellow or watery stool provoked by eating or drinking.

**Ipecacuanha.** Vomiting is a predominating symptom with this remedy, and comes on alternately with a watery, yellowish diarrhoea accompanied by colic.

**Calcarea carbonica.** Cholera infantum, craving for eggs; vomiting of milk in curds, diarrhoea, worse in the evening, of greenish, undigested, watery and sour stools are characteristic of this remedy.

**Aconite.** This remedy has chopped spinach stools and inflammatory symptoms. Hempel recommended *Aconite* tincture in cholera where there is a rapid collapse unattended

with copious evacuations. A quiet, subdued, passive condition contraindicates *Aconite*. *Aconite* is one of the most important remedies in the active stage of cholera infantum.

*Argentum nitricum*. Cholera infantum in thin, dried up, mummified children; slimy, noisy stools, stools like finely chopped spinach, especially in children who have eaten too much sugar.

*Aconite*. Stools are like large choppings of grass and discharged like a blast of wind and water.

*Calcarea phosphorica*. Great emaciation, pale face, craving for bacon and ham are characteristics.

*Ferrum phosphoricum* has proved most useful in summer diarrhoea which is undigested; a regular cholera infantum.

*Psorinum*. Patient is nervous, restless; profuse watery stools, worse at night, of offensive putrid odor, clinging to clothing, are keynotes of this remedy.

## CHOREA.

*Agaricus*. For true cerebral chorea *Agaricus* stands at the head of the list. It has in its pathogenesis a long list of symptoms of muscular twitchings, among which are twitchings and spasms of the eyeballs and eyelids; it has angular choreic movements and spasmodic motions of the extremities, which are not confined to one side of the body, but affect the upper half on one side of the body and the lower half on the other. *Tarentula* has chorea affecting the right arm and the right leg. The spine in *Agaricus* cases is apt to be sensitive to pressure, especially in the lumbar region, there is weakness and coldness of the limbs and unsteady gait, and as the disease progresses there is emaciation and an idiotic expression of the face. *Cimicifuga* is applicable to chorea affecting the left side, and when associated with rheumatism or myalgia, or occurring reflexly in uterine affections. The twitchings in *Agaricus* also occur during sleep, but are more severe while awake. With this drug there is considerable congestion to the head, dilated pupils, flushed face, and the twitch-

ing is said to be worse during a thunderstorm. Bartlett, in Goodno's Practice, advises the 2x of *Agaricine* and uses no other drug in this disease; he claims that *Agaricus* is practically useless. In spasmodic twitchings of the eyes and lids, *Agaricus* will most frequently be the proper remedy. If there be itching spots on the skin resembling chilblains, or if the child have an idiotic expression of the face, then *Agaricus* is all the more indicated. *Agaricus* is especially useful in mild cases and in epidemic cases, and is a precise simile to the idiopathic form.

**Tarentula.** When the choreic movements affect the right arm and right leg, and when the movements continue even at night, and are brought on by fright, grief, etc., the *Tarentula Hispana* becomes the remedy. The patient is restless and compelled to keep constantly in motion, the spine is sensitive, and there is trembling. The patient can run better than he can walk, and in chorea major with rigidity it is the remedy when diversion of the mind, especially music, relieves. *Ignatia* is especially the remedy in chorea of young girls when, of emotional origin, the marked impressionability of the nervous system is characteristic. In very stubborn cases *Arsenic* will be found useful; it has much uneasiness in the legs, must change position and walk about for relief, and it corresponds to chorea in debilitated children. *Zizia* has restless choreic movements during sleep. *Sepia*, too, has relieved chorea-like symptoms. *Lawrocerasus* is useful in emotional chorea after fright; there are fearful contortions when awake; sleep restless, can neither sit, stand nor lie down on account of incessant motions. Speech is indistinct.

*Crocus* is also a remedy in chorea with hysterical symptoms, twitching of single muscles. It corresponds well to symptoms of hysteria.

**Zincum.** Constant motions of the feet, which may continue during sleep, and it is especially the remedy when the chorea is brought on by suppressed eruptions or by fright and the general health is involved, right side most affected,

much depression of spirits and irritability, worse from wine. *Zincum* is more adapted to the chronic form, and *Zincum valerianate* has also been successfully used in chorea. *Opium* has emotional chorea with trembling and spasmodic jerking of the flexors; the arms are thrown out at right angles with the body.

**Cimicifuga.** When the movements affect the left side and are associated with myalgic or rheumatic ailments, or when reflex from uterine derangements, then *Cimicifuga* is the remedy. There is sensitiveness of the spine and entire muscular system, and if mental depression be present it is an additional indication. *Cimicifuga* is especially indicated in chorea in young girls, about the age of puberty, with menstrual disorders. Fright chorea and chorea with loss of power of swallowing indicate the remedy.

**Calcareo carbonica.** Choreo is only local in its simplest form; there is always some constitutional dyscrasia underlying established cases, and therefore much reliance must be placed on constitutional remedies in most cases. *Calcareo* is a remedy to correct the malnutrition and is one of the best basic remedies; it often assists materially in securing a recovery. When chorea occurs in *Calcareo* children, and is brought on by fright or onanism, the remedy will be well indicated. *Sulphur* and *Psorinum* are also useful basic remedies in chorea. *Phosphorus* is the remedy for chorea in children who grow too fast; with tuberculosis as the basis of the attack. *China* corresponds to those enfeebled by masturbation or other loss of fluids.

**Cuprum.** Baehr claims that *Cuprum* will cure most cases of chorea, and that the disease will rarely last more than three or four weeks under its administration. It is indicated where the choreic movements start in the muscles of the fingers and toes and extend to the limbs; the patient is better or more quiet during sleep, but when awake the terrible contortions and awkward movements are excessive. Saltatoric spasm may occur. When spasms occur in choreic children,

Allen recommends *Cicuta* 6th dilution, also in acute chorea with fever. *Nux vomica* is the remedy for spinal chorea; there is unsteady gait and dragging of the feet; there are crawling sensations in the parts attacked and constipation. *Cocculus* follows well when paralysis remains.

**Natrum muriaticum.** Chronic cases of chorea due to fright, or to chronic eruptions about the face, will sometimes indicate *Natrum muriaticum*. There are paroxysms of jumping up or of jerking of the right side of the face, worse during the full moon. *Pulsatilla* may come in for chorea due to amenorrhœa or dysmenorrhœa, and *Sticta* is a remedy for chorea complicated with hysteria, and the movements are confined to the lower extremities; the feet and legs jump and dance in spite of all efforts to prevent them.

**Belladonna.** *Belladonna* is useful in what the French term *La Grande Choree*, where there are constrictions, hyperæsthesias, and much bodily inquietude. The patient cannot remain in one position for any length of time; the jerking is predominately backwards, the head is bored into the pillow. It is distinguished from all other remedies by the intensity of its symptoms. *Veratrum viride* is useful in chorea when in addition to twitching there is violent congestion to the nerve centers and excited pulse. *Belladonna* suits also choreas reflex from dentition or pregnancy.

**Stramonium.** *Stramonium* is especially the remedy when the brain is affected. The movements, as in *Belladonna*, are characterized by great violence affecting the whole body; the patient leaps grotesquely—saltatoric spasm—rotates the arm, clasps the hands over the head. Hughes says that it rarely cures cases of any standing without the aid of minerals, such as *Cuprum*, *Zincum*, or *Arsenicum*; indeed, *Arsenicum* is one of our chief remedies in chorea, and often cures intractable cases. Other symptoms of *Stramonium* are, a continual changing of the features—now he laughs, now he appears astonished, protrudes his tongue rapidly, head thrown alternately backwards and forwards, extremities in constant

motion. Stammering may be present, patient easily frightened. *Hyoscyamus* has jerking and angular motions; the patients are weak; they have an abnormal perception of distances. Bartlett claims that *Hyoscyamus* gives better results in twitchings of the eyelids than *Agaricus*.

**Mygale.** It is quite characteristic of the spider poisons to produce spasmodic diseases. *Mygale*, according to Farrington, is one of our best remedies in uncomplicated cases of chorea; the patient is low spirited and depressed, the muscles of the face twitch constantly, the mouth and eyes open and close in rapid succession, the head is jerked to one side, usually the right, control over the muscles seems to be lost. If the patient attempts to put his hand to his head it is jerked backwards violently, and words are jerked out in talking. The legs are in motion while sitting, and dragged while attempting to walk. Dr. Clarence Bartlett speaks of this remedy as especially valuable.

**Causticum.** Jahr, in his "Forty Years' Practice," lauds *Causticum* in chorea. The symptoms calling for its use are these: The right side is more affected than the left, the muscles of the face, tongue, arm, and leg are all involved; words are jerked out when talking, patient continually changes his position, throws himself about until he falls asleep exhausted. During sleep legs and arms are "on the go;" the child is unable to articulate because of excessive nervousness; indisposition to talk because of weakness of the throat and tongue muscles. It is especially adapted to rheumatic cases brought on from cold or exposure.

**Cina.** Chorea produced by a foul stomach, or by irritation from worms, calls for *Cina*. The movements often commence with a shriek. *Asafœtida* has chorea from irritation of abdominal nerves from gastric troubles, worms, etc. *Chamomilla* is useful in those children possessing the characteristic *Chamomilla* fretfulness.

## CLIMACTERIC DISORDERS.

*Lachesis* suits especially women who never get well from the change of life; "have never felt well since that time." It corresponds to many climacteric troubles, such as hemorrhoids, hemorrhages, vertigo, burning on the vertex and headaches. It is the remedy for women worn out by frequent pregnancies, with sudden cessation of the menses, trembling pulse, headache, flushings of heat and rush of blood to the head, cold feet and constriction about the heart.

*Amyl nitrite*. Flushes of heat at change of life. The 30th potency acts well here.

*Strontiana carbonica*. Flushes of heat with head symptoms relieved by wrapping head up warmly.

*Sanguinaria*. Flushes at climaxis; headache with profuse menses.

*Calladium*. Pruritis at menopause.

*Aconite*. Derangements of circulation at menopause. Hughes also praises *Glonoine* for these conditions.

*Veratrum viride*. Perhaps no remedy controls the flushes of heat, so annoying to women at the change of life, as *Veratrum viride*.

*Cimicifuga* is very often the remedy for the sufferings incident to the change of life. There is sinking at the stomach, pain at the vertex and irritability of disposition. Bayes prefers the 6th and 12th potencies to the lower dilutions. It is but just to state that many have been disappointed in the use of this remedy.

*Sepia*. Congestions at the climaxis, in characteristic *Sepia* constitutions are quickly benefited by the remedy.

*Bellis perennis*. Our English confreres use this remedy quite extensively in what is termed a "fagged womb." The patients are very tired, want to lie down, have a backache. There is no real disease, but a marked tiredness all the time.

*Carduus* is of supreme importance for liver troubles at the climaxis.

*Ustilago*. Often rivals *Lachesis* in controlling the flooding during the climaxis. Vertigo is characteristic.

### COLDS AND CATARRHS.

**Aconite.** When the attack comes on suddenly after an exposure to a cold, dry wind, with chilliness, followed by fever, *Aconite* will be the remedy. It suits colds which begin with coughing. It should be administered just as soon as the patient realizes that he has taken cold. There is as yet no discharge, but from the congestion the nose is swollen, hot, dry and stopped up, and this stoppage is apt to change from side to side; there is tingling and burning in the nose and a throbbing frontal headache; there may be sneezing also. These symptoms are all better in the open air.

*Nux vomica* has colds caused by cold weather, with a dry, stuffed up nose and rough, scrapy throat.

In *Belladonna* there is more cerebral excitement and swelling in the throat is a prominent symptom.

*China* has headache with pains, worse in open air, not better, as in *Aconite*.

*Ferrum phosphoricum* is very similar to *Aconite* and may be used when the onset is less sudden and violent and when there is no anxiety and restlessness. It is also, like *Nux* and *Calcarea carbonica*, excellent for predisposition to take cold.

**Arsenicum** is especially useful in winter colds where there is a thin, watery discharge from the nostrils which excoriates the upper lip, yet in spite of this fluent discharge the nose feels stopped up. There is a dull, throbbing frontal headache and sneezing, photophobia, and, contrary to what one would expect, the sneezing does not relieve in the slightest and the irritation continues as before and is worse on going into the open air. It corresponds well to patients who are rarely without a cold. These symptoms of watery discharge

and sneezing place *Arsenic* in the front rank in the treatment of hay fever. Catarrh based upon a malarial miasm in poorly nourished subjects calls for the remedy.

*Arsenic iodide* may be found indicated when burning in nose and throat is marked.

*Allium cepa* has this excoriating nasal discharge also, but, if anything, there is more lachrymation, which, by the way, is bland.

*Sinapis nigra* resembles *Arsenicum* in the heat in the nose, but with *Sinapis* there is dryness and no discharge. The discharge of *Mercurius*, though excoriating and acrid, is thicker. The cold of *Arsenic* always settles in the nose, that of *Phosphorus* in the chest. The *Arsenic* patient is chilly and wants to be near the fire all the time; the nose burns both externally and internally.

*Allium cepa*. One of our best remedies for cold in the head, indeed, is said by some to be *the* best, and probably it is when indicated. The discharge is profuse, thin and acrid, with great smarting in the nose and eyes, and the distinguishing feature between this remedy and *Euphrasia* is the profuse lachrymation which here is bland, and under *Euphrasia* is excoriating, while the opposite condition obtains in the nose. Under *Allium* the edges of the eyelids burn and the eyes are red and sensitive to light. The nasal discharge is thin and flows constantly, excoriates the upper lip, and there is prolonged sneezing. A peculiarity of *Allium* is that the discharge ceases when the patient goes into the open air, but returns when entering a warm room again. It is a drug which should be given early, and if there be a splitting laryngeal cough, causing the patient to wince and crouch with pain, it is all the more indicated. Farrington, however, claims that *Allium* is apt to drive the trouble to the chest, and adds that when it reaches the chest *Phosphorus* is the remedy. *Arsenic*, too, is similar, but *Arsenic* has sneezing in the cool air after leaving a warm room, and it lacks the laryngeal symptoms so common in *Allium*. The *Mercurius* discharge is acrid, and not as thin as that of *Allium*.

**Euphrasia.** Here the upper part only of the respiratory mucous membrane is affected. Like *Allium cepa* it has a copious, fluent discharge from nose, and copious lachrymation, the latter being most acrid, excoriating the cheeks, and being so profuse as to keep them wet all the time. It differs from *Allium*, as we have seen, in the character of the discharge, from the eyes excoriating, from the nose bland. *Euphrasia* is often well indicated in the coryzas which precede measles, when there is a cough, which sounds decidedly measley.

**Arum triphyllum.** Under *Arum* all of the secretions are acrid, and there is a discharge of ichorous fluid from the nose; the nostrils and lips are sore. There may be a discharge from both nose and eyes which is yellow and acrid. There is thirst, but drinking causes pain. The nostrils are sore, and there is constant desire to bore the finger into the nose. The nose may be completely stopped up, and at the same time there is a fluent acrid discharge. Drowsiness and an inclination to sneeze accompanies. *Lycopodium* has complete stoppage of the nose night and day, with some discharge, which may be excoriating. Dryness posteriorly and discharge anteriorly is also characteristic of *Lycopodium*.

**Gelsemium.** This remedy is often underestimated in the early stages of cold in the head. It will break up a cold at the beginning quicker than any other remedy with these indications: Fullness of the head, hot fever and chilliness, as if a cold were coming on. The patient is dull and weak, chills run up and down the back, with a watery, excoriating, or bland discharge from the nose and sneezing. There is also a marked inclination in the patient to hug the fire. Colds brought on by warm relaxing weather especially indicate *Gelsemium*, hence it seems to be most useful in spring and summer weather, and corresponds well to some epidemic colds. There is a predisposition to take cold on any change of the weather. It has been found specially useful in influenzas with fever.

*Lachesis* is often suitable for spring colds and catarrhs, with sensitiveness of throat.

*Quillaya*. In the incipiency of a cold, with very sore throat, this remedy has been found to be of signal use.

*Sepia*. Colds at onset of menstruation.

**Nux vomica.** The first stage of ordinary cold in the head may be met by *Nux vomica*, when it is brought on by damp, cold weather, or from sitting on damp, cold steps; associated with sneezing and stuffed up feeling in the nose. The nose is dry, there is very little discharge, the eyes water, and there is scraping in the throat, and dulness and oppression about the frontal sinuses; the nasal passages are alternately free and obstructed. These symptoms are worse in a warm room and better in the open air.

*Mercurius* is similar, having rawness and soreness in the nose, but it is especially aggravated in damp weather.

*Pulsatilla* is more for a ripe cold, and *Arsenicum* also has heat and burning in the nose, but the coryza is relieved by warmth and aggravated by cold, which is opposite of *Nux*. Another symptom indicating *Nux* is a fluent coryza during the day and a stuffed up sensation at night.

**Mercurius.** There is a profuse coryza which extends to the frontal sinuses, burning in eyes and nose, acrid discharge, violent sneezing, and tendency to perspiration which aggravates. When a cold begins with coryza, *Mercurius* is a valuable remedy.

*Kali iodatum* has great distress in frontal region, worse at 3 A. M.

*Mercurius* is especially aggravated in damp weather. Thin watery discharges belong to *Allium cepa*, *Euphrasia*, *Arum triphyllum* and *Arsenicum*. The Mercury discharge is thin mucus, not thick as in *Pulsatilla*, *Hydrastis*, and some other drugs, or it may be yellowish green in color.

**Pulsatilla.** *Pulsatilla* is more indicated in an advanced stage of cold in the head, what is known as a ripe cold,

hence it should not be given at the beginning of a cold, for it is never indicated. There is no sneezing or excoriating discharge with *Pulsatilla*. The discharge is thick, yellow, muco-purulent, and, above all, bland.

*Penthorum sedoides*. Coryza with raw nose and throat; later it has the thick, yellow discharge of *Pulsatilla*, but the keynote of this remedy is a sensation of wetness in the nose.

*Hydrastis* is also similar to *Pulsatilla*, but there is more burning and rawness and tenacity to the discharge; sensation of a hair in the nostrils; constant desire to blow the nose, which feels raw and excoriated; the cold has settled in the back of the nose and throat. If you have a *Pulsatilla* cold, and in addition to it you have sneezing, give *Cyclamen*.

With the *Pulsatilla* cold there is usually loss of smell and taste, and there is relief in the open air, even though the patient be chilly.

*Drosera* suits the last stage of colds with a cough coming on by fits.

**Camphora.** First stage of cold in the head when nose is stopped up and is dry, and the inspired air feels cooler than usual. It will often check an incipient cold when the chill is first felt, and is a useful remedy in chronic or rather paroxysmal coryzas, which occur upon every change of weather; it may be used by olfaction. The patient feels chilly, frontal sinuses involved, dull headache. Increased secretion of watery mucus from nose, with and without sneezing. It really comes in along with or even before *Aconite*, but it has not the wide range of application that *Aconite* has.

**Kali iodatum.** Thin, excoriating and very profuse, scalding discharges from the nose and coryzas, which involve the frontal sinuses and antra of Highmore in scrofulous or mercurialized individuals, with profuse, watery discharges, call for this remedy. The eyes smart, lachrymate and become puffed. The throat is irritated and the nose is apt to be red.

*Kali bichromicum*. Discharge tough and stringy, sometimes extending to throat, causing choking. It often follows *Aconite* well, catarrhs involving whole respiratory tract.

**Natrum muriaticum.** Colds with watery, transparent discharges, causing vesicular eruptions about mouth and nose, which burst and leave thin crusts and scabs. Running colds with watery, clear, frothy discharge, worse on going into cold air and on exertion; great dryness of posterior nares. There is entire loss of taste. This is the Schüssler remedy for coryzas, the watery exudations being the biochemic indication for its use. Dropping of mucus from naso-pharynx in the morning. It also removes the tendency to take cold.

*Sticta.* Constant desire to blow the nose, though nothing escapes; stuffed feeling at root of nose. Clarke considers *Natrum muriaticum* one of the most valuable remedies we possess for colds. The use of salt baths by the old school and the popular use of salt food would seem to verify this observation.

**Dulcamara.** Dry coryza renewed by slightest exposure, worse after getting wet, in the open air and at night. It suits especially torpid phlegmatic constitutions, those who take cold when the weather changes to a lower temperature, and so it becomes of great use in nasal catarrhs and influenzas of autumn. The *Nux* coryza is worse in the house and better in the open air, which will easily distinguish. Colds which come on from change of weather and gradually involve the whole respiratory tract may indicate *Dulcamara*. "Cold sores" may accompany the colds. Colds which come on suddenly, with a discharge dropping at times like clear water from the nose, should call for *Calcarea* and it will be found of great service.

### COLIC.

**Colocynth.** This remedy is specific in colic in gouty and rheumatic subjects, when the well-known griping pains forcing the patient to bend double or press something hard into the abdomen are present. It is a colic caused by flatus, undigested food or cold, or perhaps some violent emotion such as a fit of anger. There may be present diarrhoea, and the

gripping is with and preceding the same, and emission of flatus or stool will relieve the colic. It is also a most useful remedy in menstrual or vesical colic, but in all the forms of colic to which *Colocynth* is applicable it is necessary that the nervous element predominate over the inflammatory. Indeed, it is of little use in inflammatory colic.

*Aconite*. Inflammatory colic forcing patient to bend double, but no relief therefrom, it is only in the nervous form that pressure relieves.

*Veratrum album*. Pains forcing patient to bend double, must walk about for relief, cold sweat.

*Magnesia carbonica*. Gripping, colicky pains, doubling patient up, but accompanied with green, slimy stools, after eating fruit or vegetables.

*Causticum*. Sometimes of use after *Colocynth* fails.

*Dioscorea*. Pain about umbilical region, continuous and constant, and associated with paroxysms of great intensity, flatulent spasms, so-called, relieved by stretching the body out rather than by bending double. Biliary, rheumatic and neuralgic colics. Pains radiate to chest and back; it is a most valuable remedy in certain forms of dyspepsia which are marked with much colicky pain. *Dioscorea* is most useful in painful enteralgias which are relieved by bending backwards.

*Magnesia phosphorica*. Intermittent pains relieved by bending double, by rubbing, by external warmth and eructations. It is very useful in the flatulent colic of children with drawing up of legs. Dr. J. C. Morgan claimed "absolute, invariable and prompt success in the 30th potency" in the colic of new born infants. Colicky babies who cry half the time may be benefited by this remedy. The relief from warmth is a guiding symptom.

*Nux vomica*. Hemorrhoidal colic or colic from accumulation of flatus, pressing up and down; spasmodic colic from flatulence. Deep seated hypogastric pain, abdomen hard and drawn in, not distended. Colic from dietetic errors or in brandy or coffee drinkers; pains worse on motion, pains pinch-

ing and contractive, griping as if intestines were rubbed between stones.

*Pulsatilla.* Colic with chilliness from pastry or rich food, loud rumbling and gurgling in abdomen.

*Chamomilla.* Suits especially colic in women and children. Colic with hot cheeks, red face and perspiration preceding an attack of intestinal catarrh. Colic from anger worse from warmth, flatulent colic. There is atony of the digestive apparatus and digestion is at a standstill; the neuralgia is peripheral and the abdomen distended like a drum.

*Staphisagria.* Colic from anger or following abdominal operations.

*Belladonna.* Colic of infants is well met by *Belladonna*. The child bends backwards and screams, and the transverse colon protrudes like a pad. There is congestion of the intestines. It is rather an enteritis than an enteralgia.

*Ipecac.* Griping colic like a hand clutching the intestines, cutting pains shooting across abdomen from left to right, after acid or unripe fruit. The colic is worse by motion and better during rest.

*Cocculus.* Nervous colic, worse at night, accompanied by flatulence. Menstrual colic, pain in lower part of abdomen with a disposition to relapses. Hysterical colic.

*Ignatia.* Attacks of colic in hysterical people, waking them out of sleep; colic from grief.

*Plumbum.* Abdominal pain radiating in all directions, walls drawn in; this, however, is not essentially a nervous colic. There are cramps in the legs and obstinate constipation accompanies, but no flatulence. The abdomen is as hard as a stone, sensation as if abdominal wall were drawn to back by string, better from rubbing and hard pressure. Lead produces one of the most violent colics of any drug and this colic is sometimes difficult to cure.

*Opium.* Almost specific for lead colic.

Other remedies in lead colic are *Belladonna*, *Alumina*, *Alum*, *Platina*, and *Nux*.

**Cuprum.** Inflammatory colic, abdomen hard; violent spasms of colic as if a knife were thrust into abdomen. Greatly aggravated by drinking cold water. The pains are violent, intermitting with great uneasiness and screaming.

*Cuprum arsenicum* is a valuable remedy for violent enteralgias.

*Stannum.* Colic in young children relieved by pressure.

### CONSTIPATION.

**Nux vomica.** Perhaps no remedy in the *Materia Medica* is oftener prescribed for anything than is *Nux vomica* for constipation. *Nux vomica* has peculiar and characteristic indications for constipation, and when prescribed upon these indications it will cure every time. Nothing is surer than this. But *Nux vomica* is often prescribed when these indications are not present, and often does much good; in this class of cases there will almost invariably be present one of the great clinical indications of the remedy, and that is, its value in antidoting purgative medicines. In many cases of inveterate constipation calling for this, that, and the other remedy, it will be noticed that expected results are not obtained and will not be obtained until *Nux vomica* has been given to antidote the effects of drastic medicines. Then the case can be prescribed for, the indications followed, and success result. *Hydrastis* is another remedy that is useful sometimes after the abuse of purgatives, laxatives, cathartics and their like. In all these cases, however, the symptoms calling for the respective drug should be present. Hughes claims it to be superior to *Nux* as usually prescribed. *Hydrastis* has a symptom, however, which is quite characteristic, that is a sinking, gone feeling at the epigastrium, which *Nux vomica* does not have to any extent. The constipation of *Nux vomica* is usually of the kind induced by lazy habits, inattention to Nature's calls in the first place, want of exercise, sedentary habits, and a sluggish condition of the whole system. It is due not only to inactivity of the intestines, but

to an irregularity of the peristaltic actions, giving rise to the great characteristic, constant ineffectual urging to stool, and when the stool does occur it is incomplete and unsatisfactory, as if a part remained behind. Absence of desire for defecation contra-indicates *Nux*. *Carbo vegetabilis* has urging but it is due to wind, while *Opium* and *Bryonia* have no urging at all.

*Anacardium* resembles *Nux vomica* in many ways. It has a sensation of a plug in the rectum which cannot be expelled. There is a fitful intestinal activity but withal a powerlessness of the rectum. Even soft stools are expelled with difficulty. Small quantities may be expelled with each attempt. The mental symptoms of *Nux* are important in treating constipation, for the effect that constipation has upon the minds of some people is well known. In cases indicating *Nux vomica* there will be a great crossness, irascibility and objection to all opposition. The *Nux* stool is also apt to be large, and hemorrhoids are a frequent accompaniment. We may sum up *Nux vomica* by calling again the attention to the mental characteristics, the sedentary temperament, the fitful intestinal action and its antidotal relation to purgative drugs.

**Sulphur.** Many of the older homœopaths used to give *Sulphur* and *Nux vomica* in alternation for constipation. They complement each other, follow each other well, but better results will be obtained if each be given singly when indicated; for, surely, both cannot be indicated at once. With *Sulphur* there is an ineffectual urging to stool, with a sensation of heat and discomfort in the rectum, and there is a general uneasy feeling all through the intestinal tract, due to abdominal plethora or passive portal congestion. It is a very useful remedy with which to commence the treatment of constipation, though, unless the symptoms call for it, it should not be given. The stools are hard, dark, dry, and expelled with great straining, the first effort to stool being extremely painful. There is apt to be much twitching and burning of

the anus, the evacuations are often unsatisfactory, and, as in *Nux*, there is often a sensation as if a part remained behind. Another characteristic symptom of *Sulphur* is constipation alternating with diarrhoea. The general temperament of the drug has much to do with its choice; in fact, almost all of the indications for its use will be the general ones. The general venous system is usually at fault in true *Sulphur* cases, and anything that stimulates this system into action, such as exercise and cold, always benefits the *Sulphur* patient.

**Opium.** While the constipation of *Nux* is due to irregularity of intestinal action, that of *Opium* is due to absolute inaction of the intestines, a regular paralysis of the peristaltic movement. There is an absence of desire, absolutely no urging to stool whatever, and so the fæces become impacted in the bowels; and when passed at all come in little, hard, dry, black balls, here resembling the stool of *Plumbum*, but with *Plumbum* there is some activity. Another drug which has no urging to stool is *Bryonia*, but here the lack of urging is rather due to dryness of the mucous membrane than to intestinal inactivity; with *Opium* there is a want of sensibility throughout the intestinal tract, and consequently the constipation is not apt to inconvenience the patient, hence it is apt to go on getting worse until the attention is called to it by the flatus accumulating in the upper part of the intestines. Where the fæces require artificial means for their removal, this remedy should be thought of, though *Selenium*, *Alumina*, *Plumbum* or *Bryonia* may be used in this condition. Diminished secretions are also characteristic of *Opium*, so that dryness, as well as intestinal inactivity, is one of the causes of constipation calling for this drug. It is indicated especially in constipation of old people; the patient is drowsy and dizzy.

**Plumbum.** As we have already seen, with *Plumbum* there is some intestinal action; in fact, at times there is considerable. Lead colic is one of the effects of the drug. So we have urging to stool, and accompanying this urging is a colic

with a marked retraction of the abdominal walls. The stool is passed with the greatest difficulty and consists of little round balls which are black, dry and hard, and there is accompanying, a marked spasm of the sphincter ani which is apt to be painful. The anus feels as if drawn upward. With this drug there is loss of muscular activity and diminished secretion of intestinal glands. Thus we see that the indications for *Plumbum* in constipation are concise and precise.

**Alumina.** Chief among remedies for constipation due to dryness of the intestinal tract stands *Alumina*. There is diminished peristaltic movements and complete inertia of the rectum, so that we have the symptom, soft stool expelled with difficulty, explained. There is little or no urging to stool. The stools may be hard and knotty like sheep dung, or may be soft. It is one of our most useful remedies in constipation of children where the rectum is dry, inflamed and bleeding about the orifice. *Alumina* differs from *Bryonia* chiefly in the state of rectal inactivity. A dry mouth and an irritated looking tongue may lead to the selection of *Alumina*. There is much straining with the remedy and the stool is passed in very small quantities, piece-meal, so to speak.

**Bryonia.** The large-hard-dry-stool-as-if-burnt of *Bryonia* is as "familiar as a household oath." The constipation of the drug is due to dryness and there is no urging. *Alumina* is similar; its constipation is also due to dryness, but it has such complete inactivity of the rectum that even a soft stool is expelled with difficulty. With *Bryonia*, the stools are passed with a great deal of difficulty, owing to an atony of the intestines similar to *Veratrum album* and *Opium*. *Nux*, as we have seen, produces and cures constipation due to fitful, irregular, peristaltic action. *Bryonia* cures constipation where not only the intestinal secretions are diminished, but the muscular action as well. It is said to act better in rheumatic subjects and in summer. The mental condition of irritability and ill-humor will often be present as a concomi-

tant of the *Bryonia* constipation. Older writers alternated *Bryonia* and *Nux vomica* with success in very obstinate cases.

**Natrum muriaticum.** All the muriates have crumbly stools, and so we find that the characteristic constipated stool of *Natrum muriaticum* is a hard and crumbly one; the rectum is dry, the stool is hard to expel and causes bleeding, smarting and soreness in the rectum. There is ineffectual urging to stool, with stitches in the rectum. It sometimes comes in the most obstinate cases, which are accompanied by hypochondriasis. *Magnesia muriatica*, another of the muriates, has characteristically a constipation in which the stools are passed with great difficulty, being composed of hard lumps like sheep dung, which are so dry that they crumble as they pass the anus. *Ammonium muriaticum* has this same symptom of dry and crumbly stools, they may also be coated externally with mucus. In constipation of young people who are subjected to acne and comedos, *Natrum muriaticum* should be thought of.

**Lycopodium.** Like *Nux*, *Lycopodium* has a sensation after stool as if something remained behind. Constipation, due to constriction of the rectum, calls for this remedy, and here it reminds one of *Silicea*. The constipation, too, is apt to be associated with hemorrhoids; the rectum contracts and protrudes with the stool. The stools are dry and hard, or the first part hard, the last soft. In the constipation of children and pregnant women it often finds a place, and it is here praised by Hartmann. A great deal of rumbling in the abdomen following the stool is an additional indication. *Nux* and *Lycopodium* may be easily distinguished, though each have ineffectual urging to stool. In *Nux*, as we have seen, this is due to irregular peristaltic action, while with *Lycopodium* it is due to a constriction of the rectum. The mental symptoms here, too, are of the utmost importance; the depression, the melancholy and the apprehension are characteristic.

**Graphites.** *Graphites* is one of our best remedies in con-

stipation, if Homœopathy can be said to have "best remedies." With this drug there is no urging. The patient sometimes goes days without a stool, and when it does come it is composed of little round balls, knotted together with shreds of mucus and accompanied with great pain when passing owing to the fissure. These fissures, as well as the hæmorrhoids which accompany them, burn, smart and itch intolerably. Excessive soreness of the anus in making the post defecation toilet is an indication for its use. Three or four remedies are usually to be thought of in this condition of fissure of the anus; they are: *Silica*, *Nitric acid*, *Pœonia* and *Ratanhia*; these, with *Graphites*, will remove in most cases the underlying disease leading to the fissure. Aching of the anus after stool is also characteristic of *Graphites*, and sometimes we have with the drug an ineffectual urging. The mucus-coated stool, the extreme soreness of the anus, the general *Graphites* temperament of sadness and obesity, will easily decide for the remedy. *Graphites* suits especially women who suffer from a neglect to attend promptly to nature's call.

**Platina.** With *Platina*, there is torpor of the whole intestinal tract, unsuccessful urging to stool and great dryness of the rectum. The stools seem to adhere to the rectum like glue or putty. There is great weakness in the abdomen and a sensation as if there were a load in the rectum which could not be expelled. It is considered a remedy for the constipation of emigrants and travellers, so it would seem to find an additional indication where the trouble was brought on by change in manner of living. It is also a remedy for the constipation due to lead poisoning. There is frequent urging, scanty dry stool and great abdominal weakness. As under *Ignatia*, there are sharp stitches in the rectum.

**Silicea.** When constipation is due to inefficient expulsive force of the rectum and a spasmodic condition of the sphincter then *Silicea* is our remedy. With this condition and we have the symptom that the stool slips back when

partially expelled. The sphincter suddenly contracts and the partially expelled stool recedes.

*Causticum* has constipation due to powerlessness of the rectum, so that the patient almost stands in order to enable him to get sufficient power to expel the stool, but the spasmodic condition of *Silicea* is absent. As with *Graphites*, *Silicea* has a great deal of soreness about the anus, also an oozing of moisture. There is urging to stool and a sensation as if fæces remained in the rectum.

**Veratrum album.** Though this remedy is one of our greatest diarrhoea remedies, it has a marked effect in the treatment of constipation. The symptoms calling for its use are as follows: There is complete atony of the intestines, as under *Bryonia* and *Opium*. The fæces accumulate in large masses in the rectum, the patient strains and strains, often breaking out into a sweat; but finally has to give it up, and the faeces have to be removed by artificial means. There are extreme cases where the patient is able to force a passage for himself; the stools are large, hard and black. As with the diarrhoea there may be faintness after the stool.

Dunham speaks of the constipation of *Veratrum* as one characterized by a disposition to stool in the upper part of the intestinal canal and an indisposition to stool in the lower part. Dr. Bryce claims that it will "bring stool quickest of any medicine he ever tried." He used 3x. It comes in very well after *Nux vomica*, especially in constipation of children.

*Podophyllum* 12th has proved of use in constipation of children. Of course, the above remedies will not cure every case of constipation, but they will, if studied closely, be found to correspond with the majority of cases.

## COUGHS.

**Phosphorus.** The cough of *Phosphorus* arises from irritation in the trachea. It is a tickling which is lower down than the irritation calling for *Belladonna*. It is made worse by talking or using the voice; in fact, any change in breathing

causes the cough. It is at first dry and then with expectoration of tenacious purulent mucus. It is worse from a **change to cold air**, the chest feels dry and the cough sounds dry, and there is a constriction across the upper part of the chest. It is also a remedy for stomach or hepatic coughs, and in reflex coughs, being here similar to *Ambra grisea*.

*Ignatia* is useful in nervous coughs, in which the more the patient coughs the greater the irritation to cough. *Sticta* has this symptom but it is not nervous in origin.

*Ambra grisea* is useful in nervous coughs followed by eructation of wind. *Phosphorus* follows *Belladonna* well. *Belladonna* relieves the soreness, tenderness and fever, but the hoarse, rough voice yields to *Phosphorus*.

*Rumex crispus*. This remedy has a dry cough from tickling in the supra-sternal fossa. It is a laryngo-tracheal cough, which is teasing and persistent, and is aggravated by cold air. The patient has to cover the head with the bed-clothes and breathe warm air to stop the cough. Deep inspiration aggravates it. It suits incessant fatiguing coughs, with soreness behind the sternum, and much tough mucus in the larynx which cannot be hawked up. It suits the night coughs of consumptives where there are sharp, stitching pains through the lungs in the early stages.

*Silicea* has a similar cough, worse from cold drinks, worse from speaking and worse from lying down at night.

*Bryonia*. The cough of *Bryonia* is generally dry. It seems to come from the region of the stomach, and is preceded by a tickling in the epigastrium. During the cough the patient holds the sides of the chest with his hands, as the cough not only shakes the chest but also hurts distant parts of the body. It is induced also by coming from the open air into a warm room and is accompanied by bursting headache. The expectoration is scanty, tough and sometimes bloody.

*Natrum carbonicum*. Cough worse in a warm room, with a purulent salty and greenish expectoration.

*Asclepias tuberosa.* Loose cough, with stitching pains in the chest, a looser cough than the *Bryonia* cough, and the patient is more "broken up" with the cold.

*Spongia.* This remedy suits a hard, barking, ringing, metallic sounding cough, which is worse from deep breathing and excitement, often arousing the patient out of sleep with a suffocative feeling. There is usually no expectoration; it suits, therefore, oftentimes the dry, racking cough of chronic bronchitis.

*Sambucus.* Useful in suffocative coughs of children where there is rough wheezing with great dyspnoea; patient can only breathe with the mouth wide open.

*Hyoscyamus.* The cough of this remedy is dry, nervous and spasmodic, occurs at night and ceases after sitting up. This is characteristic of the drug; the *Belladonna* cough may compel the patient to sit up, but no relief is obtained. *Hyoscyamus* is a wonderfully calming remedy in the night coughs of consumptives.

*Conium.* This remedy has a tormenting dry cough, worse lying down, worse in the evening and at night.

*Opium* has a difficult cough, especially tormenting at night, with a scanty expectoration. Burt testifies as to its utility in dry spasmodic nightly coughs that prevent sleep, with no expectoration.

*Laurocerasus* is a very beneficial remedy in the dry, teasing cough of consumptives.

*Aralia racemosa* cures a spasmodic cough coming on at night after the first sleep, caused by tickling in the throat and constriction of chest; has to sit up and cough violently.

*Sanguinaria.* This is one of our best remedies in dry and humid coughs following inflammation. It is especially useful in the pre-tubercular stage of phthisis. Brigham says that few remedies have proved equal to *Sanguinaria* for bronchial coughs. It is usually a dry cough excited by tickling in the larynx and upper chest. The expectoration is rust colored and the breath may be offensive. Again, it

may have a loose cough, but the secretion of mucus is expectorated with great difficulty, here being like *Kali bichromicum*. Holcomb says: "It has done me more good in pulmonary diseases than any other single remedy."

Almost any cough with a hectic flush and dryness of the throat will yield to *Sanguinaria*.

**Antimonium tartaricum.** With this remedy the cough sounds loose and the patient feels sure that the next cough will raise the mucus; but it does not, no phlegm is raised. There is drowsiness accompanying the cough and the dyspnœa increases. Bayes says that the 3d and 6th potencies harden the cough, but the 2x loosens it. The characteristics then are the loose cough, the rattling in the chest and the absence of expectoration.

*Ipecac* has a loose, rattling cough occurring with every breath, accompanied by asthma and nausea and vomiting. As with *Antimonium tartaricum*, the chest seems full of mucus, but does not yield to coughing.

*Hepar sulphur.* The cough of *Hepar* is husky and hoarse, never a perfectly dry one; it has a loose edge and the patient coughs into a fit of choking.

*Scilla.* Rattling in chest; patient coughs a long time before a little mucus is raised, which relieves.

**Kali bichromicum.** This remedy has a constant metallic barking and its great characteristic is the presence of a thick tenacious mucus, which is exceedingly difficult to expectorate. It corresponds well to coughs following measles and to wearisome morning coughs where there is the difficult expectoration. These symptoms distinguish the remedy, together with its amelioration at night in bed.

*Kali carbonicum* has a paroxysmal cough, which is violent and long continued, and after a tedious effort a small quantity of tough stringy mucus is dislodged. The cough may cause gagging and vomiting.

*Nitric acid.* The *Nitric acid* cough is essentially chronic, often short and dry on first lying down at night; is accompa-

nied by great physical depression and a stinging and smarting sensation in the larynx; there is little or no expectoration.

*Nux vomica* is sometimes useful in short, dry and fatiguing coughs accompanied by headache and soreness in the epigastric zone.

*Mercurius* is adapted to a dry cough that is passing into a moist stage after *Belladonna*, *Bryonia*, etc.

*Sticta pulmonaria*. Dr. M. D. Youngman, of Atlantic City, thus sums up the indications for *Sticta* in coughs:

1. It is indicated in harsh racking incessant, "unprofitable" cough of spasmodic type.
2. It is particularly adapted to neurotic, rheumatic, and gouty individuals.
3. It is more valuable in sub-acute and chronic cases.
4. It is most suitable to old age.
5. It allays irritation, soothes irritable tissue, removes hyper-sensitive conditions of the respiratory mucous membrane and promotes sleep.
6. He suggests it as being worthy of a trial in whooping cough.

*Lachesis*. The cough of *Lachesis* is dry, spasmodic, in suffocative fits, tickling at night. There is but little secretion and much sensitiveness, worse from pressure on the larynx, after sleep and in the open air. The mucus cannot be brought up, it will stick there.

*Dulcamara* has a spasmodic cough, with profuse secretion of mucus in the larynx and trachea, easy expectoration of tasteless mucus; the coughing spells are long and damp weather aggravates.

*Causticum* has a dry, hollow cough, with tightly adhering mucus in the chest, relieved by a drink of cold water, as in the nervous spasmodic cough of *Cuprum*. It is accompanied oftentimes with pain in the hips and with involuntary spurt- ing of urine. *Scilla* and *Natrum muriaticum* also have this

last symptom. With *Causticum* the patient cannot cough deeply enough to raise the mucus, being similar to *Lachesis* in this sticking of the phlegm.

### CROUP.

**Aconite.** *Aconite* is always the remedy in the beginning of croup, be it spasmodic or membranous in character. The child is suddenly aroused out of sleep gasping for breath. There is a most anxious distressed countenance, hot skin and much restlessness and tossing about. The cough is of the dryest kind, loud and barking, no expectoration. If, however, the remedy be continued a little while a little expectoration will appear and with it relief. Croup brought on by exposure to dry cold winds calls for *Aconite*. The remedy should not be stopped too soon; if so the trouble will return the following night. The breathing is loud, especially the inspiratory effort.

*Ferrum phosphoricum* often acts well in the beginning of croup. It may be distinguished from *Aconite* by the absence of anxiety and restlessness so characteristic of the latter drug. *Aconite* croup comes on very suddenly.

*Veratrum viride* is also a very useful remedy at commencement. The anxiety of *Aconite* is absent.

**Spongia.** *Spongia* is the great homœopathic croup remedy, but it always comes in after *Aconite*. The breathing is harsh, sawing and hard as if the patient were breathing through a sponge. Hard barking ringing cough with scanty expectoration, in fact, it seems to get tighter and tighter every minute and almost threatens suffocation. It is worse before midnight, and it is especially well indicated in light complexioned children with blue eyes. It corresponds more closely to the spasmodic form of croup than to the membranous.

**Hepar sulphur.** This is the third of the great croup trinity, and it follows *Spongia* well. Its indications are cough worse towards morning. It has the same croupy sound, but there is a certain amount of moisture to it; it has a "loose

edge." It comes on after dry cold winds, the breathing is whistling and there is great sensitiveness to the cold air. There must be some looseness of the cough to indicate *Hepar*; in fact, the child is apt to have choking fits with the cough. In the membranous form of croup it is useful when there are pains going from the throat to the ears and expulsion of pieces of false membrane. Boëninghausen treated croup almost exclusively with these three remedies. His method was to give five powders; first, he gave a powder of No. 1 (*Aconite*) in water so as not to make the patient cough; he waited two hours and if necessary gave powder No. 2 (*Aconite*) and followed after two or three hours, if necessary, with No. 3 (*Spongia*). The others, No. 4 (*Spongia*) and No. 5 (*Hepar*), were given if necessary but he always waited two to four hours between the doses. Hardly one in a hundred received all five powders, and he treated, it is said, over 400 cases without losing one. All this emphasizes the value of these remedies in croup.

**Bromine.** Perhaps the next remedy in order is *Bromine*. Its indications are a deep, hoarse voice, and every attempt at inspiration produces coughing; the breathing is hoarse, rasping and whistling, and there is rattling in the larynx, and when the child coughs the larynx sounds full of mucus. With *Bromine* the child is suddenly roused out of sleep as if choking and a drink of water often relieves the spasmodic condition. The sensation as if some of the membrane were loose in the larynx, giving rise to this rattling, is very characteristic of this drug. There is also marked prostration.

*Antimonium tartaricum* has this rattling lower down than *Bromine*.

*Bromine* follows *Hepar* well when *Hepar* is unable to remove the exudation. Great suffocation so that the child wants to be carried from room to room is a good indication. *Bromine* follows *Iodine* well. Preparations of *Bromine* soon decompose, so it becomes necessary to have them made fresh; prepare with distilled water, one drop of pure *Bromine* to six ounces of water.

**Kali muriaticum.** Clinically, *Kali muriaticum* has been found a very useful remedy in croup. It corresponds to croupous exudations, it has expectoration of gray fibrinous slime or phlegm from the mucous membrane. The cough is dry, hard and croupy, harsh and barking. It forms with *Ferrum phosphoricum* the principal tissue remedy treatment of croup.

**Kaolin.** This is a remedy little used or thought of in croup. It has some good symptoms, however. It is useful for membranous croup when it extends downwards, and one of its characteristic symptoms is intense soreness along the trachea and upper part of the chest. The patient does not want anything to touch him because the chest is so sore.

*Ammonium causticum* is considered by some specific in membranous croup.

**Iodine.** *Iodine*, in its provings, not only presents all the symptoms peculiar to croup, such as hoarseness, dry, rough, deep cough, painful larynx, whistling respiration, sensation of obstruction in larynx, but in the record of poisonings we have the formation of a pseudo-membrane on epiglottis, vocal cords and the parts of the larynx beneath them. Experience teaches that its curative action is all the more favorable the firmer the consistency of the morbid product is, hence *Iodine* is less indicated for mucous than for membranous formations. It may be employed in all stages of croup. Given in the beginning, it may cut short the attack, and after the exudation has taken place it diminishes this either directly by absorption, or by rendering it more fluid makes it more easy to expectorate; and when exudation has existed for some time and the patient is exhausted it has the effect of rousing the organism to general reaction.

The special indications for its use are the dry, short, barking cough with wheezing, sawing respiration, dyspnoea and imminent suffocation. The cough may have lost the peculiar metallic tone and become muffled and indistinct. There is constant desire to change position, and it acts especially well

in dark-complexioned children. Use a one per cent. solution, three drops every fifteen minutes. Croup caused by long continued damp weather, with more fever than with *Bromine*, are good indications for *Iodine*. It comes in after *Hepar* when in spite of that remedy the exudation forms itself into membrane. Some practitioners pin their faith to this remedy in the 1x dilution, especially when the case is a severe one.

**Kali bichromicum.** This remedy is suitable to children with short, fat necks, and it is indicated in true membranous croup. The cough is metallic, the fauces and tonsils are red and swollen, breathing is labored and the larynx is sensitive. The child has smothering spells and awakens choking. The formation of a thick membrane takes place, and the tendency of the disease is to extend downward, becoming croupous bronchitis. There is violent wheezing, and the expectoration is of tough and stringy mucus. It offers the most hope of removing the false membrane.

When the spasm of the throat is very severe, *Lachesis* will sometimes be indicated.

*Mercurius proto-iodide* has been successful in certain cases.

**Sanguinaria.** This remedy may be useful in croup. There is the formation of a false membrane with dryness, burning and swollen feeling in the throat and a wheezing, whistling, croupy cough. Dryness and burning are the key-notes of *Sanguinaria*.

## DEBILITY.

**Carbo vegetabilis.** This remedy is especially suitable for weak and delicate old people who are old dyspeptics; especially that form of debility from lactation or organic causes. Defective reaction, particularly in abdominal affections with rapid pulse and great coldness of the body, make the choice of the remedy clear.

**Phosphoric acid** suits debility of nervous or functional origin, with burning in spine or limbs. It is characterized by indifference and torpidity of body and mind, a total lack

of erethism. There is failure in memory. It suits especially debility arising from sexual excesses or losses of semen. A debility that sets in after mental emotions, grief, sorrow, homesickness or disappointments, with emaciation, night sweats, drowsiness, etc., will call for *Phosphoric acid*.

*Ambra*. A lack of reaction from nervous weakness calls for *Ambra*.

*Psorinum*. Lack of reaction from a psoric taint. The patient is greatly prostrated after acute or violent diseases.

*Laurocerasus*. Lack of reaction in diseases of the lungs.

**Muriatic acid.** There is the greatest general debility with this remedy; the patient is too weak to maintain his position in bed, and so slips down to the foot of the bed all in a heap and must be lifted into position frequently; inability to void the urine unless the bowels move is present thus, showing the prostration.

*Veratrum album*. Debility with blue veins, cold and blue hands and feet.

*Sulphuric acid*. All acids have a debility; that of *Sulphuric acid* is shown by a tremor, a general weakness and tremulousness.

**Cinchona.** Functional debility from loss of fluids, sexual excesses, etc., or debility when convalescing from acute diseases with much sinking at epigastrium. It is the great remedy for exhaustion and suits anæmic debility from long-lasting drains on the system.

*Arsenicum*. Debility from overtaxing the muscles; exertion such as mountain climbing will indicate it.

*Phosphorus*. Sudden prostration. The nervous system is exhausted. It corresponds to a nervous debility especially.

**Cocculus.** Debility of cerebro-spinal system following loss of sleep. Loss of sleep causes languid and exhausted feeling. It especially suits those who are debilitated from long watching of the sick, thus combining anxiety and loss of sleep.

*Colchicum*. Debility from loss of sleep, with involvement of digestion.

*Selenium.* Easy fatigue, exhaustion, inability to perform any mental or physical labor, sexual debility. The strength suddenly leaves.

*Anacardium.* Sexual debility, nervous debility from over-study. Patient trembles from every motion, wants to lie or sit continually, can scarcely move a hand.

*Picrid acid.* Debility from diminished nutrition; there is a lame and tired sensation all over the body; the slightest exertion brings on speedy exhaustion.

*Aletris.* Debility, especially of females, from protracted illness or defective nutrition.

*Acetic acid.* Debility from impaired nutrition with a diarrhoea and profuse sweat; the countenance is pale and waxen and emaciated. A profound debility with a tendency deathward is often met by this remedy with its general, waxy skin, etc.

## DELIRIUM.

*Belladonna.* *Belladonna* comes to mind first in delirium. It has a violent delirium with loud laughing—screaming out, and grinding of the teeth, and, as in all narcotics, a desire to hide or escape. The patient is full of fears and imaginings, and the delirium manifests itself by the most positive ebullitions of rage and fury. Its general character is one of great activity with great excitement, a hot face and head and oftentimes there is present a sensation as if falling and the patient clutches the air. Sometimes there is a stupor, and when aroused they strike people, bark and bite like a dog and are most violent.

*Hyoscyamus.* This remedy has not the intensely high degree of maniacal excitement that we find under *Stramonium*, nor has it the cerebral congestion that characterizes *Belladonna*. With *Hyoscyamus* there is an aversion to light, and the patient fears being poisoned; he will sit up in bed, talk and mutter all the time, and look wildly about him. There is a great deal of nervousness, whining, crying and

twitching; he tries to escape from imaginary foes; a constant picking at the bedclothes and objects in the air is most characteristic. It is the remedy for that curious condition of delirium known as "coma vigil."

**Stramonium.** With this remedy the delirium is more furious, the mania more acute and the sensorium more perverted and excited than under *Belladonna* or *Hyoscyamus*. The patient desires light and company, is very loquacious, garrulous, laughs, sings, swears, prays, curses and makes rhymes. He sees ghosts, talks with spirits and hears voices. The head is raised frequently from the pillow, the face is bright red, and he has a terrified expression; in fact, he seems to see objects rising from every corner to frighten him. Sometimes a silly delirium is present.

*Lachesis* is characterized by great talkativeness in delirium. It has also the fear of being poisoned; but the *Lachesis* delirium is of a low form accompanied by dropping of the lower jaw, and a characteristic is that they imagine themselves under some super-human control.

*Cimicifuga*. This remedy has loquacity, with a continual changing of the subject when talking, imaginings of rats, mice, etc. It is usually dependent upon uterine disease.

**Veratrum album.** *Veratrum* has restlessness, and a desire to cut and tear the clothing as in *Belladonna*; but with this remedy there is a coldness of the surface of the body and a cold sweat. The patient is loquacious, talks very loud and is frightened at imaginary things. It also has a state of frenzy or excitement, during which he indulges in shrieks, in expressions of fright and in violent cursings of those around him.

**Phosphorus.** The delirium of *Phosphorus* is of a low typhoid type, with tendency to hemorrhage and an apathetic, sluggish, stupid state, where the patient is unwilling to talk and answers questions slowly. It has also an ecstatic state, in which he sees all sorts of faces grinning at him. He has

also imaginâry notions, such as imagining that his body is in fragments.

*Baptisia.* The patient imagines his body in pieces or double and scattered about, and he has to move constantly to keep the pieces together.

*Thuja.* Here the patient imagines that he is made of glass and moves carefully for fear of breaking.

*Absinthium.* Has a delirium with a constant desire to move about.

*Agaricus.* Dr. Bayes praises this remedy highly in the delirium of typhoid fever, where there are constant attempts to get out of bed and tremor of the whole body.

### DENTITION.

*Chamomilla.* This remedy is almost specific for the lesser ailments of dentition. Many physicians, however, express themselves as finding it of doubtful value. It is, however, a most useful remedy, and those who use it in the lower potencies are the only ones who are disappointed in its use. It is a remedy which acts far better in the 6th or 12th potencies than in strengths below these. Its symptoms are well known; child is peevish and fretful, one cheek is red, the other pale. The head and scalp are bathed in sweat, and a greenish, offensive diarrhoea is present. The mental condition of the child will invariably indicate the drug. The gums are red and tender.

*Ferrum phosphoricum* is especially useful when the respiratory tract becomes involved, with rapid breathing, hoarseness, cough dry and hard and patient very restless. Persistent diarrhoea, as a result of teething, may indicate *Ferrum* in some of its forms.

*Agaricus* 1x and 2x is a most useful remedy for simple irritability, fretfulness and restlessness of teething children; itching is an additional symptom.

*Belladonna.* This remedy suits both the febrile condition of *Aconite* and the nervous erethism of *Chamomilla*. It is

especially indicated by its cerebral hyperæmia, high fever and tendency to convulsions, violent startings and jumpings, red face and other *Belladonna* symptoms.

*Terebinth.* Raue, quoting from Cooper, recommends this remedy for teething, with restlessness at night, distension of the gums and symptoms of irritation. It acts promptly.

*Calcarea carbonica.* Slowness in teething, with convulsions, or the opposite state, where children teeth too rapidly, may indicate it. In backward dentition, where the gums are pale and shiny and teeth a long time in coming through, it is indicated in those children who present *Calcarea* characteristics. *Calcarea phosphorica* suits especially emaciated, rachitic children with open fontanelles, who are slow in teething and whose teeth decay rapidly. A windy diarrhœa is also an accompaniment.

*Kreosote.* An excellent teething remedy; dentition is very painful and difficult, the gums are spongy and painful, the child worries and tosses all night and the teeth, when erupted, show marks of decay on them. There is either constipation or undigested diarrhœic stools.

*Zincum.* The child is drowsy, has a pale face and brain symptoms occur during the process of dentition.

## DIABETES.

*Uranium nitrate.* This remedy is praised highly by Hughes and others in diabetes originating in dyspepsia. Dr. Laning said that no remedy gives such universal good results; it lessens the sugar and quantity of the urine; he recommended the 3x trituration. It is when the disease is due to assimilating derangements that *Uranium* is the remedy, and symptoms such as defective digestion, languor, debility and much sugar in the urine, enormous appetite and thirst, yet the patient continues to emaciate.

*Sisymbrium jambolanum* is a remedy capable of diminishing the amount of sugar in the urine, especially when used in

the tincture and lower triturations, and some cases have been reported cured, but it cannot be considered a reliable drug.

**Phosphoric acid** corresponds to diabetes of nervous origin ; the urine is increased, perhaps milky in color and containing much sugar. It suits cases due to grief, worryment and anxiety, those who are indifferent and apathetic, poor in mental and physical force. There will be loss of appetite, sometimes unquenchable thirst and perhaps the patient will be troubled with boils. When patients pass large quantities of pale colorless urine or where there is much phosphatic deposit in the urine it is the remedy. It thus may be a remedy in the form known as diabetes insipidus. Hering considered *Plumbum* one of the most important remedies in diabetes mellitus.

*Causticum*, *Scilla* and *Strophanthus* may be of use in diabetes insipidus.

**Phosphorus.** Useful in diabetes and pancreatic diseases, especially in those of a tuberculous or gouty diathesis. The pancreatic involvement will call attention to *Phosphorus*. *Natrum sulphuricum* corresponds to the hydrogenoid constitution, with dry mouth and throat, and *Arsenicum* must be studied in diabetic gangrene, thirst and emaciation.

**Lactic acid.** An exceedingly good remedy in the gastro-hepatic variety of diabetes and good results often follow its use. It has a fine clinical record. The symptoms are : urinates copiously and freely, urine light yellow and saccharine, thirst, nausea, debility, voracious appetite and costive bowels.

*Acetic acid* is also a valuable diabetic remedy, and it has passing of large quantities of pale urine, intense thirst, hot, dry skin and marked debility.

**Bryonia.** Should not be neglected in this disease. No remedy has dryness of the lips as a symptom of hepatic disorder more marked than *Bryonia*, and this is often one of the first symptoms of diabetes. There is a persistent bitter taste, the patient is languid, morose and dispirited, thirst may not

be extreme nor the appetite voracious, the patient may lose strength through inability to eat.

*Podophyllum* has a bitter taste, but the tongue is flabby. It may be of use in the disease.

*Argentum metallicum*. Hahnemann suggests the use of this remedy in diuresis, it is of decided use in diabetes insipidus. The urine is profuse, turbid and of sweet odor. Micturition is frequent and copious.

### DIARRHŒA.

**Arsenicum.** That excellent and truly homœopathic work on diarrhœa by Bell and Laird contains the indications for some one hundred and forty remedies in this complaint. The following are perhaps the more often indicated :

*Arsenicum*, it may be said, is always thought of in diarrhœa. Given a case of diarrhœa, and two remedies always come to mind, namely, *Arsenicum* and *Veratrum*, and immediately the distinguishing features of these are gone over much in this way :

<i>Arsenicum.</i>	<i>Veratrum album.</i>
Stools in small quantities.	Profuse stools.
Restlessness, anguish, and intolerance of pain.	No restlessness, anguish or intolerance of pain.
Great thirst, but for small quantities and often.	Great thirst for large quantities of cold water.
The prostration and weakness are out of all proportion to stool.	Great prostration follows the stool, not more, however, than the profuseness warrants.

The two remedies are easily distinguished, and it would seem to be the height of imbecility to alternate them.

The grand characteristics of *Arsenicum* in diarrhœa, therefore, are :

1. The small quantity.
2. The dark color.
3. The offensive odor.
4. The great prostration following.

This makes a pretty solid stool—that is, this four-legged one. Another grand feature is the burning in the rectum, which almost amounts to a tenesmus. The stools of *Arsenicum* are dark yellow, undigested, slimy or bloody; they are often dark green and very offensive; they are worse at night and after eating or drinking. *China*, *Ferrum* and *Arsenicum* all have undigested stools coming on after eating. Among the principal causes of the diarrhoea calling for *Arsenicum*, and one which would be an additional indication, is chilling of the stomach by cold food, ice water or ice cream. It is also the remedy for diarrhoea from tainted food and so-called ptomaine poisoning. It hardly seems possible that *Arsenicum* with these characteristics could be misprescribed.

**Veratrum album.** The characteristics of *Veratrum album* are no less well marked than are those of *Arsenicum*. They are as follows :

1. A profuse watery stool, forcibly evacuated.
2. Pain in the abdomen preceding stool.
3. Great prostration following stool.
4. Cold sweat, coldness and blueness of the body generally.

The stools of *Veratrum* are watery, containing therein flakes, and are commonly called rice-water discharges. Preceding the stool is a severe pinching colic in the abdomen, and this pain is apt to continue during the stool. Nausea, too, is often an accompaniment. Cramps in the feet and legs may also be present. *Jatropha* has a profuse watery discharge, evacuated with great force, and the patient is often cold as under *Veratrum*; but with *Jatropha* a great quantity of wind escapes. *Cuprum* is also similar in many respects to *Veratrum*. Here the cramps are very severe and extend to the chest; it has the vomiting and purging of *Veratrum*, but not the cold sweat. Among the prominent general symptoms of *Veratrum* is the great thirst for very cold water in large draughts. From personal experience I believe *Veratrum* acts better in the higher potencies in diarrhoea; in the lower potencies it may produce unfavorable results from too sudden

stoppage of the discharges, while in the higher potencies, 12th, 30th, etc., it acts *tuto, cito et jocunde*.

*Cinchona officinalis*. *Arsenicum* and *Veratrum* in a certain case having been excluded, perhaps the next remedy coming to mind is *Cinchona*. Indeed, it may come to mind at once if the diarrhoea be a painless one. *Cinchona*, *Podophyllum* and *Phosphoric acid* have painless stools. Or, if the stool be undigested, it will come promptly to mind along with *Podophyllum* and *Ferrum*. The characteristic *Cinchona* diarrhoea is a painless one, of a cadaverous odor. It is slimy, bilious, blackish and mixed with undigested food; it is worse at night and after eating, with a rapid exhaustion and emaciation, and this exhaustion, emaciation and debility at once distinguish the remedy from *Phosphoric acid*, which is very similar, lacking the debility, but having the following:

1. Rumbling in abdomen.
2. Perspiration of the whole body.
3. Thin watery painless stools.
4. Much thirst.

The *Cinchona* diarrhoea is worse after eating, here resembling *Ferrum* and *Arsenicum*. If it be caused or made worse by fruit, it is an additional characteristic indication for its use. It is a great favorite in summer diarrhoeas, also *Iris versicolor*, when there is much sour vomiting. *Cinchona* has a similar thirst to *Arsenicum*, the patient drinks little and often, but it lacks the burning of *Arsenicum*. Diarrhoeas coming on after attacks of acute illness are often met by *Cinchona*.

**Sulphur.** The diarrhoea of *Sulphur* is very characteristic. It has changeable stools, yellow, watery, slimy, and in scrofulous children may contain undigested food. It is worse in the morning about four or five o'clock, when it wakens the patient and drives him out of bed in great haste. For these early morning diarrhoeas we have a number of remedies. *Bryonia* is one, but the stool of *Bryonia* comes on after the patient has been up awhile and has moved about, here presenting the worse-from-motion symptom of that drug. *Natrum sulphur-*

*icum* is another ; it has morning stool associated with a great deal of flatus, and it comes on sometime during the forenoon. *Rumex crispus* is another and it has exactly the same symptom as *Sulphur*, but it is usually associated with cough. *Podophyllum* is another and perhaps the most similar to *Sulphur* in this respect. It hurries the patient out of bed and it has changeable stools, but it is more apt to continue throughout the day and is associated with soreness in the liver. There is with *Sulphur* a tendency to rectal soreness, there is itching and soreness at the anus, the stools being acrid and excoriating. *Phosphorus* has a morning painless stool and so has *Dioscorea*, but the colicky pains of this remedy starting from the umbilicus and radiating to all parts of the body should easily distinguish. *Petroleum* has early morning stools associated with emaciation. They differ from *Sulphur* in occurring also throughout the day. *Kali bichromicum* has also a watery gushing stool coming on in the morning and followed by tenesmus. The stools of *Sulphur* are offensive and the odor of the stool follows the patient about as if he had soiled himself. The stools often alternate between constipation and diarrhœa, and if hemorrhoids be present it is an additional good indication for *Sulphur*. A diarrhœa of mucus streaked with blood, preceded by colic, is also often found under the remedy.

**Aloes.** *Aloes* is a remedy whose chief action is on the rectum. It produces a constant desire to stool, and the passages are accompanied with a great deal of flatus. The great characteristic of the drug is the feeling of uneasiness, weakness, and uncertainty about the rectum ; there is a constant feeling as if stool would escape, the patient dares not pass flatus for fear of the escape of fæces. This condition is met with in children sometimes, they pass fæces when passing flatus. *Aloes* resembles *Sulphur*, *Thuja* and *Bryonia* in having an early morning stool ; like *Sulphur* it wakens the patient and hurries him out of bed to the toilet. It is worse from eating, but it seldom continues during the day. The

weakness of the sphincter ani is also found under *Phosphoric acid*, where we have also stools escaping with the flatus. The *Aloes* patient will also pass stool when urinating. Hemorrhoids which are characteristically swollen and sore accompany the *Aloes* stool. The stools themselves are yellow and pasty or lumpy and watery, and before the stool there are griping pains across the lower part of the abdomen and around the navel. These pains also continue during the stool and the passage usually relieves them.

**Croton tiglium.** *Croton tiglium* is one of the great homœopathic remedies for diarrhœa, which might readily be imagined from the prompt action of the drug in the minutest doses of the crude substance on the intestinal canal. Its characteristics are a yellowish, watery stool pouring out like water from a hydrant, and especially associated with nausea and vomiting and aggravated by eating and drinking. There are a number of drugs which are very similar to *Croton tiglium* and they may be mentioned here. The first is *Elaterium*. This is a remedy for frothy, copious, forcible diarrhœas preceded by cutting in abdomen, chilliness, prostration and colic. They are always gushing and may be olive-green in color. The second is *Gratiola*; this has a gushing watery diarrhœa coming out like water from a hydrant; the stools are yellowish green and frothy and there is associated with them a cold feeling in the abdomen. The third is *Jatropha*. This has a profuse, gushing, watery diarrhœa; but here there is much wind and flatulence and great prostration. The fourth is *Gamboge*. This has a stool expelled "all at once," with much relief following. Stools thin and watery. The great characteristics of the stool of *Croton tiglium* are:

1. The yellow, watery stool.
2. The sudden expulsion.
3. The aggravation from drink and food; and to this we may add the quite common accompaniment of nausea, preceded by a little pain in the abdomen.

**Rheum.** One symptom always leads to the thought of this drug, and that is sourness of stools and sourness of the whole body, though *Rheum* is not the only remedy for sour stools nor are sour stools the only indication for *Rheum*; indeed, they may be wanting in sourness and *Rheum* still be the remedy. For sour stools, besides *Rheum*, we have notably *Calcareo carbonica*, *Magnesia carbonica* and *Hepar*. *Magnesia carbonica* is said to follow *Rheum* well, and, besides sourness, it has the frothy, green, frog-pond scum stool. Debility is also characteristic of the remedy. Characteristic among the symptoms of *Rheum*, besides the sourness, is a gripping colic often followed by tenesmus. In color, the stools are brown and frothy, and usually sour; they are worse from motion and after eating. Chilliness during stool is also characteristic. The continuance of the colic after the stool also suggests the remedy.

**Podophyllum.** *Podophyllum*, as we have seen, has an early morning diarrhœa. The stools are watery, yellow, profuse, forcible and occur without pain any time from three o'clock to nine in the morning, and a natural stool is apt to follow later in the day. It occurs, too, immediately after eating, resembling *Cinchona* and *Colocynth*, and it has still another resemblance to *Colocynth* in its colic, which is relieved by warmth and bending forward. Following the diarrhœa of *Podophyllum* is a sensation of great weakness in the abdomen and rectum, this weakness of the rectum being a great characteristic of the remedy. The rectum prolapses before the fæces are evacuated; here it differs from the prolapsus which would call for *Ignatia*, *Carbo vegetabilis* and *Hamamelis*.

*Podophyllum* has proved useful in the diarrhœa of dentition when cerebral symptoms are present. Sometimes a headache will alternate with the diarrhœa. This also occurs with *Aloes*. The stools of *Podophyllum* are often undigested; and here the remedy touches *China* and *Ferrum*, which are the great remedies for undigested stools. A deposit of mealy

sediment further indicates the remedy in diarrhoeas of children.

*Podophyllum* and *Mercurius* have some symptoms in common ; both affect the liver, both have a tongue taking the imprint of the teeth, but the stool of *Mercurius* is accompanied by straining. The great characteristics of *Podophyllum* may be thus summed up :

1. Early morning stools.
2. Watery, pasty, yellow or undigested stools, forcibly expelled.
3. Painless.
4. Weakness in the rectum following stool.

*Podophyllum* also resembles *Calcarea carbonica* and *Phosphoric acid* in many respects ; the rapid debility and exhaustion distinguish it from the acid, and the absence of general *Calcarea* symptoms from *Calcarea*. It is especially useful in the diarrhoeas of infants.

**Mercurius.** Straining at stool is the great characteristic of *Mercurius*, and this is more marked under *Mercurius corrosivus* than under the *solubilis*. The former is the great homœopathic remedy for dysentery. It may be remarked, in passing, that the allopaths have recently discovered this application of *Mercurius corrosivus*. The stools of mercury are slimy and bloody, accompanied by a straining and tenesmus which does not seem to let up ; so we have what is characteristically described as a never-get-done-feeling. There is accompanying, much hepatic soreness, flabby tongue taking imprint of the teeth, and before the stool there is violent urging and perhaps chilliness. Bayes praises *Mercurius* in a diarrhoea of yellow or clay-colored stool. A sickly smell from the mouth is characteristic of the remedy, and if the ready perspiration so characteristic of *Mercurius* be present the choice is easy. Prolapsus of the rectum may follow the stool.

**Calcarea.** *Calcarea* should never be overlooked in any intestinal trouble ; as we have seen, it is one of the great

remedies for sour stools, and for undigested stools. It is one of our best remedies for chronic diarrhœa, its symptoms produced by the provers are very few, yet prescribed on its general symptoms it has proved very useful, for it is just in a genuine *Calcarea* patient that one usually finds diarrhœa. Diarrhœas occurring during dentition in infants with open fontanelles call for *Calcarea*. *Calcarea phosphorica*, too, is a very useful remedy in these diarrhœas, but the diarrhœa of *Calcarea phosphorica* is distinguished by being a spluttering diarrhœa, forcibly expelled, but watery, greenish, or undigested, and with a great deal of offensive flatus. *Calcarea carbonica* is more suited to fat children. *Calcarea phosphorica* to those who are old and wrinkled. Both of these remedies, as well as *Silicea* and *Sulphur*, come in most frequently in the diarrhœas of scrofulous and rachitic children. In the *Calcarea carbonica* patient there is usually a ravenous appetite, and, as in *Phosphoric acid*, the stools do not seem to weaken. This is especially true of another of the *Calcareas*, *Calcarea acetica*. Prescribe for the patient instead of the diarrhœa at all times, but more especially if *Calcarea* be given.

**Phosphorus.** *Phosphorus* is especially a remedy for chronic forms of diarrhœa. It has green mucous stools worse in the morning, often undigested and painless. The stools pass as soon as they enter the rectum, and contain white particles like rice or tallow. *Apis* has a sensation as if the anus stood open, and the involuntary escape of fæces in *Phosphorus* reminds also of *Aloes*. Chronic, painless diarrhœa of undigested food calls sometimes for *Phosphorus*. It is profuse and forcible and aggravated by warm food, and the patient often vomits; in fact, one of the characteristics of *Phosphorus* is the vomiting of what has been drunk as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach. With the diarrhœa there is a weak, gone feeling in the stomach, and perhaps burning between the shoulders. The frog spawn, or sago, or grain of tallow stool is most characteristic of the remedy.

**Argentum nitricum** *Argentum nitricum* is quite similar to *Arsenic* in many ways. The stools are green, slimy and bloody, like chopped spinach in flakes. *Aconite* has a green stool like spinach. With the stool there is a discharge of flatus and much spluttering, as in *Calcarea phosphorica*. The stools are worse from any candy, sugar, or from drinking. The sudden attacks of cholera infantum in children who have eaten too much candy will often be removed by *Argentum nitricum*. The children are thin, dried up looking, and it seems as if the child had but one bowel and that extended from the mouth to the anus. Another characteristic of *Argentum nitricum* is its use in diarrhœa brought on by great mental excitement, emotional disturbances, etc.

*Gelsemium* is one of the most prominent remedies for diarrhœa produced by fright or fear ; it appears suddenly and the stools are yellow and papescent.

*Opium* has diarrhœa from fright and so has *Veratrum album*.

*Pulsatilla*, too, may be indicated in diarrhœa from fright ; the stools are greenish yellow and changeable.

*Dulcamara* has diarrhœa from changes in the weather or in temperature, as in those employed in packing houses who change frequently from hot to cold, or diarrhœa in the mountains where the midday is hot and the nights excessively cool.

There are a number of minor remedies for diarrhœa, but these very minor remedies become of major importance when they are closely indicated.

## DIPHTHERIA.

**Mercurius cyanatus.** The mercurial preparations generally have very little, if any, relation to the diphtheritic process, and their efficacy in the disease is a matter of doubt. They may be indicated, however, by bilious, glandular or other symptoms. *Mercurius* does not produce the sudden and intense prostration of diphtheria. *Mercurius vivus* and *Mercurius solubilis* are never indicated in this disease. The

iodides of mercury are sometimes of use, the *Mercurius biniodide* with its left side indications, inflammation, febrile excitement, headache, etc., and the *Mercurius protoiodide* with the right side indications, yellow tongue, glandular swellings, etc.; but there is a preparation of mercury which is one of the best remedies in diphtheria that we have, and that is *Mercurius cyanatus*. It seems to get most of its symptoms from the hydrocyanic acid of its composition. Thus we have, as indications, great and sudden prostration and very high pulse. The weakness is extreme, collapse symptoms showing themselves even at the commencement of the disease. There is an exudation in the throat; at first it is white, but it may turn dark and threaten to become gangrenous. The tongue is brownish and blackish, with fetid breath, nose bleed, loss of appetite, profuse flow of saliva, etc. It is especially a remedy in the malignant type of diphtheria and when the disease invades the nostrils. The great prostration will serve to distinguish it from *Kali bichromicum*, which has the thick, tenacious exudation, also found under *Mercurius cyanatus*. Clinical experience with this remedy has proved that preparations below the 6th are less effective than the higher, and not as safe, since it produces a tendency to heart failure. The 30th potency seems to have been a favorite one.

**Kali bichromicum.** This remedy, which is perhaps more useful in the croupoid form of the disease, has marked symptoms. There is apt to be deep ulceration and a thick, tenacious exudation, often streaked with blood; the membrane is yellow looking and the cough is croupy and accompanied with pain in the chest. There is also swelling of the glands. The indications for *Kali bichromicum* may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The yellow-coated or dry, red tongue.
2. The tough, tenacious exudation.
3. Pain, extending to neck and shoulders.

These, and the fact that it is most useful in the later stage

of the disease, when the line of demarcation has formed and the slough has commenced to separate, make the indications for the drug certain.

**Kali muriaticum.** The indications for this remedy rest on a clinical basis, and it is one of the legacies of Schüssler to Homœopathy. That it is a most excellent remedy and deserving of a high place in the treatment of diphtheria cannot be doubted by anyone who has ever tried it. The only indications we have are pain on swallowing, and white deposit in throat; but numerous well-marked cases of the disease have been treated with the remedy and symptoms like prostration, thick exudation over the tonsils, and entire soft palate, fetid breath, etc., have entirely disappeared. Perhaps like *Kali bichromicum*, it will be found to be better adapted to the croupoid form.

*Kali chloratum* or the chlorate of potash is useful in diphtheria when gangrenous spots appear; ulcers with foul secretions and offensive discharges. It is one of the best remedies to prevent extension to the nasal mucous membrane.

**Kali permanganicum.** This is another of the potashes which has achieved some reputation in diphtheria, where there is ulceration, gangrenous suppuration and fetid odor. It has also been used as a local application, but like all local applications in constitutional diseases it has done little, if any, good. The indications for its use are, throat swollen both inside and outside. The throat is œdematous and the membrane is horribly offensive; there is a thin discharge from the nose and a *Lachesis* difficulty of swallowing and regurgitation. In many respects it resembles *Apis*, but the extreme fetor will distinguish. Dr. Van Lennep considers it almost a specific.

**Apis mellifica.** Œdema stands first among the indications for this remedy. Stinging pains, and sore, blistered tongue are also characteristic. The throat has a glossy-red appearance as if varnished. Membrane forms on either tonsil and is grayish, dirty-looking and tough. Swallowing

is most difficult owing to the œdema. The throat is swollen externally and there is much prostration, dry, hot skin and restlessness. Suppression of the urine is a complication that will call for *Apis*.

*Lac caninum* has achieved some reputation in diphtheria ; it has throat swollen both internally and outside as under *Apis*, and it has a restlessness something like *Arsenic* and *Rhus*, not a nervous fidgetiness as under *Apis*. Scanty urine in diphtheria is a symptom found under *Apis* as well as under *Cantharis* and *Lac caninum*.

**Lachesis.** Dr. J. E. Gilman thinks no remedy is so frequently indicated in diphtheria as *Lachesis* and it is well-known that animal poisons in general are suitable to low forms of disease, so *Lachesis* is a wonderfully good remedy in diphtheria. Great sensitiveness of the throat will always bring it into mind. Further indications are the appearance of the disease first on the left side of the throat, spreading to the right. Extremely painful and difficult swallowing, violent prostration and great fetor, the patient sleeping into an aggravation of all symptoms. The dyspnoea is so marked that the patient must sit up to breathe. Gangrenous tendency and septic condition. There is a purplish throat and much swelling and infiltration externally, here resembling *Apis*. Very similar symptoms obtain under two other of the snake poisons, namely, *Crotalus* and *Naja*. A characteristic symptom of *Lachesis* is that the throat feels worse from empty swallowing.

**Carbolic acid.** Low fever, no pain, great accumulation of exudate, fetid odor, prostration, violent fever, headache, thready pulse, nausea and weakness. The septicæmia of the disease is met by this remedy. The secret of antitoxin success in diphtheria may be due to this remedy.

**Baptisia** is a powerful agent to counteract septic poisoning, fetid, feverish breath, dark red fauces, swelling of glands, aching of back, body and limbs as if pounded, face dark,

flushed like the intoxication of a poison, tongue dry and red, typhoid conditions.

*Rhus*. Putrid as in *Baptisia*, swelling glands, tongue dry or cracked.

*Lycopodium*. *Lycopodium* bears the same relation to the right side of the throat that *Lachesis* does to the left. There is stoppage of the nose, with inability to breathe through it; the disease begins on the right side, or is worse on that side. Like *Lachesis*, the patient is worse after sleep and after swallowing drinks, especially cold ones. Especially is to be remembered the *Lycopodium* aggravation of from 4 to 8 P. M. Fan-like motions of the wings of the nose is also an indication. The symptoms of *Lycopodium* are quite clear, but the remedy is less often indicated than some of the others.

**Bromine.** Bromine produces a pseudo-membrane, but it has little effect in gangrenous conditions. It is especially a remedy in the laryngeal form, and much rattling of mucus in the larynx is a characteristic indication. There is a suffocating, hoarse whistling cough, having a croupy sound. *Bromine* is decidedly a remedy for the croupoid form of diphtheria.

**Muriatic acid.** Perhaps the most characteristic symptom calling for this remedy is the extreme weakness; nose bleed of dark and putrid blood is also a prominent symptom. There is a fetid breath and œdematous uvula, a yellowish-gray deposit on fauces, tonsils, uvula and posterior pharyngeal wall; excoriating thin discharge from nose; pulse intermittent and patient weak; tongue dry, lips dry and cracked. It is a remedy decidedly applicable to low, poisoned states of the blood, such as are found in diphtheritic conditions. Albuminuria is present.

**Nitric acid.** Excoriating discharges are characteristic of this remedy. In diphtheria, however, there is a peculiar symptom; there is much distress and uneasiness at the stomach and vomiting of all food; withal, there is prostration and a membrane in the nose and throat. Especially is *Nitric acid* a remedy in nasal diphtheria, with a white deposit in the

nose and ulcerative conditions which are *sensitive*, thus differing from the potashes; there is fetid odor and sticking pains in throat; the pulse is intermittent; swallowing is difficult and painful.

**Phytolacca.** Pain in the back and limbs, a general aching all over with great prostration are general characteristics of this remedy, and if we get, in addition to these, a highly-inflamed throat which is much swollen, so sore and sensitive that deglutition is almost impossible, pain shooting to ears, thick coated tongue, fetid breath, swollen glands, high, rapid and weak pulse and a grayish membrane, we have a picture of diphtheria that *Phytolacca* will cure. Great burning in the throat is also an indication, and chilliness as the disease commences.

Drs. Burt and Bayes recommend the tincture and also the use of a gargle. Other observers also consider the remedy as specific, and it probably is with the foregoing indications.

**Arsenicum.** Last, but not least, we have *Arsenicum*, and it may save when no other remedy will. It is mainly a remedy indicated by its general symptoms alone, such as low fever, prostration, restlessness, thirst, fetid breath, etc., hence it is not a true diphtheria remedy. It is most useful in the later stage of the disease when indicated by these very symptoms, and when, perhaps, in spite of other remedies, the patient has been constantly going down hill, until the very adynamic condition, met so well by *Arsenicum*, has been reached.

The throat will be much swollen inside and out, the membrane will be dark, and there will be much fetor, and there will be present considerable œdema. It may correspond to the prodromal stage also, with the tired-out feeling, thirst and feverish flush.

*Arsenic iodide* may prove curative for the septic conditions and hoarseness which sometimes remain after diphtheria.

### DROPSICAL AFFECTIONS.

**Apis mellifica.** In post scarlatinal dropsy and in acute febrile dropsy *Apis* is the remedy when the patient is thirstless; this seems to be the characteristic. The skin is pale and waxy, transparent, the urine is scanty and *Apis* speedily brings about an increase; there may be nettle-rash on the skin. If the dropsy be of cardiac origin there will be swelling of the feet; if hydrothorax, there will be dyspnoea and a feeling as if death were approaching, but no fear thereof as in *Arsenicum* and *Aconite*. Another characteristic indication is puffiness under the eyes, another is a bruised, sore sensation all over the body. *Apis*, after serous inflammation where the effusion is not absorbed, is a most useful remedy, hence its use in ascites, hydrothorax, hydrocephalus, etc. Dropsy of the knee, also *Iodine*. *Apis* is better given in trituration in these cases.

**Arsenicum.** This remedy is suitable in all forms of dropsy, particularly in those depending on disorders of the heart and lungs. In dropsy of renal origin it also stands prominent. There is puffiness of the face with œdema about the eyelids, waxy transparent skin, thirst, vomiting, etc. Ulcers forming on the legs. In dropsy oozing of a serum is also an indication. This is found also under *Rhus* and *Lycopodium*. *Arsenicum* is an important diuretic.

**Acetic acid.** Here we have the waxy, emaciated, alabaster skin and dropsies especially about the lower limbs and abdomen. There is thirst, sour belching, water brash and diarrhoea, a broken down constitution. It stands between *Apis* and *Arsenicum*, but it has great thirst, and the prominent gastric symptoms will separate it from *Arsenicum*. Profuse sweating is a prominent symptom.

**Apocynum cannabinum.** This drug is useful for swelling anywhere of dropsical origin, ascites, hydrothorax, etc., where there is no organic disease. It seldom does more than

palliate, though in renal dropsy it may do more. The special symptoms calling for it are a gone feeling at the pit of the stomach, cannot tolerate food, great thirst, but drinking causes distress, irregular heart, torpidity and slow pulse. It seems to act better when given in substantial doses, but it does not seem to be a diuretic in small doses.

**Digitalis.** Cardiac dropsies ; feeble irregular heart, feeling as if it stood still with desire to take a deep breath ; scanty, dark, albuminous urine, slow pulse, scrotum and penis swollen. Hydropericardium, hydrothorax. Cold sweat. Dropsies of brain. Post scarlatinal dropsy, anasarca with a bluish cyanotic color. In dropsies of the chest *Mercurius sulphuratus* should be remembered.

*Muriatic acid.* Dropsy from cirrhotic liver.

**Helleborus.** This is a very useful remedy in many forms of dropsy. There is a jelly-like diarrhoea, urine dark and scanty. It may be used in general anasarca, ascites, post scarlatinal dropsies, and here it has proved a marvelous remedy. Sudden dropsies, acute dropsies accompanied by great debility. Hydrocephalus.

**Lachesis.** Dropsy, urine dark and albuminous, dark skin or bluish white. Hydrothorax with suffocative fits after scarlet fever may indicate the remedy.

*Terebinth.* Dropsy from congestion of the kidney, dull aching in renal region and dark, smoky urine.

*Colchicum.* Dropsy with dark urine, especially as a complication of rheumatism may indicate this remedy.

*Lycopodium.* Dropsy from liver disease ; lower half of body and abdomen distended. Ulcers form on lower extremities.

## DYSENTERY.

**Mercurius corrosivus.** All the preparations of mercury act on the intestines, producing bloody stools with tenesmus, and, of course, all may be indicated in dysentery. *Mercurius corrosivus* is the one usually thought of in this affection, as

its symptoms correspond to many severe cases. In the first place we have severe and extreme tenesmus; this is the great characteristic of the remedy; it is something more than the never-get-done feeling of *Mercurius solubilis*, it is an intense, painful tenesmus, and at the same time there is much tenesmus of the bladder, the stools are scanty, of mucus and blood and there is great burning at the anus.

*Capsicum* has frequent small stools attended with tenesmus and burning in the rectum, but to have *Capsicum* well indicated the symptom of shivering when the patient drinks should be present.

**Arsenicum.** *Arsenicum* is a valuable remedy in dysentery. There are scanty stools, burning in the rectum, thirst, and after the stool there is great prostration, but there is not the tympanitic distension of the abdomen found under *Lycopodium* and *Carbo vegetabilis*; though the patient is restless and thirsty, water is borne badly. Stools which are undigested, slimy and bloody, indicate *Arsenicum*. Blackish brown, horribly offensive stools also indicate well the remedy. The tenesmus and burning of the anus and rectum continue after stool. If *Arsenicum* be well indicated its characteristic thirst and restlessness must be present.

**Cantharis.** This remedy, which produces such an intense vesical tenesmus, also produces a like condition in the rectum. Its characteristics are bloody and slimy discharges which look like the scrapings of the intestines, which are nothing but the fibrous exudations from the disease. Tenesmus is marked, and always with *Cantharis* there is a painful urination, and there is present a colic-like pain doubling the patient up, being here similar to *Colocynth*, which has a number of the same symptoms. Thus both have the above symptom of being doubled up by pain, both have slimy and bloody stools, worse from eating or drinking; but under *Colocynth* the pains cease after stool and the patient is relieved by bending double. *Cantharis* has more inflammation, *Colocynth* more nervous symptoms. *Colchicum* is also similar, the tenesmus and con-

striction of anus following stool is more tormenting than the urging during stool; tympany also strongly indicates *Colchicum*. *Kali bichromicum* follows *Cantharis* when the scrapings become jelly-like. The thirst with *Cantharis* is unquenchable.

**Aconite.** In the first stages of dysentery *Aconite* has proved a useful remedy, and it comes in especially well when the days are warm and the nights are cold. The stools are frequent and scanty with tenesmus, the skin is hot and dry and general *Aconite* symptoms are present. *Ferrum phosphoricum* comes in in cases less acute than *Aconite*; there is more blood with the stool, but tenesmus contra-indicates the remedy. *Mercurius* follows both well.

**Sulphur.** For persistent or chronic cases of dysentery *Sulphur* is the remedy; the tenesmus continues, in fact there is a sort of tenesmus all the time, the stools are slimy and there is frequent sudden urging to stool. Sometimes this condition is present without the tenesmus. In *Nux* the tenesmus ceases after stool and the pains are relieved for a short time; it is similar to *Sulphur* in its frequent urging, the stools are bloody, slimy, scanty and watery, and the patient is worse in the morning. Tearing pains down the thighs as an accompaniment of dysentery would indicate *Rhus toxicodendron*. Great offensiveness of stools and constriction of the anus would suggest *Lachesis*. *Baptisia* is useful where there is tenesmus but no pain which indicates vital depression, offensive discharges are also present. *Aloes* is also a useful remedy in dysentery. The stools are of a jelly-like mucus, and covered with blood and accompanied by griping in the epigastric region, the amount of mucus expelled is large, and, like *Sulphur*, it is useful in chronic cases. *Ipecac* may be useful in cases where large quantities of mucus are expelled. In hemorrhoidal dysentery, which is really a phlebitis of the hemorrhoidal veins, *Aloes* and *Hamamelis* are the remedies.

### DYSMENORRHŒA.

**Cimicifuga.** The characteristic indication for this remedy in dysmenorrhœa is pain flying across the pelvic region from one side to the other. It is especially useful in rheumatic and neuralgic cases, and in congestive cases it may also be thought of along with *Belladonna* and *Veratrum viride*. Headache preceding menses; during menses sharp pains across abdomen, has to double up, labor-like pains, and during menstrual interval debility and perhaps a scanty flow. The resin *Macrotin* is preferred by many practitioners. The pains of *Cimicifuga* are not so severe and intense nor felt with such acuteness as are those of *Chamomilla*.

**Caulophyllum.** The dysmenorrhœa of *Caulophyllum* is essentially spasmodic in character; the pains are bearing down in character. It produces a continued spasm of the uterus simulating first stage of labor; the flow is mostly normal in quantity. The spasmodic intermittent pains which call for *Caulophyllum* are in the groins, broad ligaments or even chest and limbs. It is a useful remedy in these spasmodic cases if given between the periods. Hysterical convulsions with dysmenorrhœa, pains shoot to various parts of the body.

*Magnesia muriatica* is also a remedy which may be studied in uterine spasm.

*Gelsemium* is similar in many respects to *Caulophyllum*. It is a very useful remedy in neuralgic and congestive dysmenorrhœa when there is much bearing down. The pains are spasmodic and labor-like, with passages of large quantities of pale urine.

**Belladonna.** The congestive forms of dysmenorrhœa would call for *Belladonna*. There is pain preceding the flow and a sensation of heaviness as if everything would protrude from the vulva, relieved by sitting up straight. The pains come on suddenly and cease suddenly; the flow is offensive and

clotted. The dysmenorrhœa is intensely painful, the vagina is hot and dry and the pains are cutting through the pelvis in a horizontal direction, not around the body, as in *Platinum* and *Sepia*. *Veratrum viride* has also been used with benefit in congestive dysmenorrhœa, in plethoric women, accompanied by strangury and preceded by intense cerebral congestion, also spasmodic dysmenorrhœa at or near the climacteric.

These are conditions in which the old school knows only *Opium*, yet these remedies are far superior to that drug, often curing permanently while *Opium* is only palliative.

**Viburnum opulus.** This remedy produces a sudden pain in the region of the uterus before menstruation and much backache during menses. In neuralgic and spasmodic dysmenorrhœa it has achieved a considerable reputation. Dr. Hale considers it specific in this form of painful menstruation. Its chief indications seem to be in the character of the pains, which are spasmodic. Spasmodic dysuria in hysterical subjects also calls for *Viburnum*. Its key-notes, therefore, are bearing down, aching in sacral and pubic region, excruciating, crampy, colicky pains in hypogastrium, much nervousness, and occasional shooting pains in the ovaries. Like *Sepia*, *Viburnum* has pains going around the pelvis and also the empty, gone feeling in the stomach; but the bearing down is more violent, culminating in an intense uterine cramp. More indicated by clinical experience than by its pathogenesis.

**Xanthoxylum.** This remedy has about only one use in homœopathic medicine, and that is in dysmenorrhœa and uterine pains. It is useful where the pains are agonizing, burning, extending down thighs along the crural nerves with a feeling as if the limb were paralyzed, the menstruation is usually profuse and with it agonizing bearing down pains; chiefly left-sided are the pains of *Xanthoxylum*, though it also affects the right ovary. It corresponds closely to the neuralgic form of dysmenorrhœa. Hale says that the neuralgic ele-

ment must predominate to have the remedy efficacious. Some further symptoms may be headache over the left eye the day before the menses, and it seems to correspond to women of spare habits and of a delicate, nervous temperament.

**Magnesia phosphorica.** Perhaps no remedy has achieved a greater clinical reputation in dysmenorrhœa than has *Magnesia phosphorica*. The pains calling for it are neuralgic and crampy preceding the flow, and the great indication for the use of this remedy is the relief from warmth and the aggravation from motion. In neuralgia of the uterus *Magnesia phosphorica* vies with *Cimicifuga*. Uterine engorgements with the characteristic crampy pains will indicate the remedy. It has also been used successfully in membranous dysmenorrhœa. We have very few remedies for this affection. *Borax* is one, but it is often unsuccessful, there seems to be no very special characteristic for it, unless it be the fear of downward motion which might exist in some cases. Hale mentions *Viburnum*, *Guaiacum* and *Ustillago*, besides *Borax*, for membranous dysmenorrhœa. Their indications are chiefly empirical. *Colocynth*, a useful remedy in dysmenorrhœa, may be compared with *Magnesia phosphorica*. The symptoms of *Colocynth* are severe left-sided ovarian pains, causing patient to double up; pains extend from umbilicus to genitals.

**Pulsatilla.** Dysmenorrhœa calls for *Pulsatilla* when the menses are dark in color and delayed; the flow will be fitful and the more severe the pains are the more chilly the patient will get. The pains gripe and double the patient up. It is perhaps more useful when given between the periods, and in congestive dysmenorrhœa, from wetting of the feet, it may be compared with *Aconite*, but in *Aconite* the discharge is bright red instead of dark. *Chamomilla* and *Cocculus* are two remedies which run along side by side with *Pulsatilla* in dysmenorrhœa, and all need careful individualization. *Chamomilla* has also a dark flow, but it has such characteristic mental symptoms of crossness and incivility that it cannot be mistaken. It will relieve many cases. (12x.) *Cocculus* also has dark

flow. It has a pain as if sharp stones were rubbing against each other in the abdomen and distension of the abdomen from accumulation of flatus; the pains are worse at night, awaken the patient and make her irritable. Menses come too early, sometimes nausea is an accompaniment. It also is said to be more efficacious given between the periods. The mental condition of *Pulsatilla*, if present, will always indicate the remedy. Further, if the pains shift about the indications of *Pulsatilla* are still stronger.

**Cocculus.** A most useful remedy in dysmenorrhœa and scanty, irregular menstruation. Uterine cramps. Profuse discharge of clotted blood and severe headache accompanied by nausea; a heaving up and down of the stomach as in seasickness. It suits cases on the borderland between the neuralgic and congestive types of dysmenorrhœa. *Gelsemium*  $\text{ix}$  has also proved useful in the spasmodic form. *Ignatia* has dysmenorrhœa with menstrual colic or bearing-down in the hypogastric region, hysterical labor-like pains relieved by pressure.

### EAR, AFFECTIONS OF.

**Belladonna.** The remedy in acute otitis, with digging, boring, tearing pains which come suddenly and are most violent; the membrana tympani is covered with injected blood vessels. It is the remedy in earache where the symptoms are too violent for *Pulsatilla*. The pains come and go suddenly. All the symptoms are worse at night and are relieved by warmth.

**Aconite.** Bayes recommends *Aconite*  $\text{ix}$  in the maddening pains of otitis, claiming it to be far superior to *Chamomilla* or *Pulsatilla*. There is dark redness of the parts, stinging, lancinating or throbbing pains and great sensitiveness. It suits earache from sudden change of temperature; it is worse at night and is aggravated by warmth. Its influence is restricted to a brief period immediately following exposure.

In this respect Copeland says: "It differs from *Ferrum phosphoricum*, which has a much longer period of usefulness."

**Pulsatilla.** A great ear remedy. It exerts a specific curative power in otitis externa; the ear is hot, red and swollen, and there are very severe darting, tearing, pulsating pains in it which are worse at night. It, too, occupies the highest place for acute inflammation of the middle ear. It is indicated also by profuse thick, yellowish green discharge from the ear, deafness and a feeling as if the ears were stopped up, or as if something were being forced out; there are also roaring noises synchronous with the pulse. It suits especially subacute cases.

**Plantago.** Earache associated with toothache; also, excellent locally.

**Tellurium.** A most excellent remedy in otitis media with thin, acrid, offensive discharge, very profuse and long-lasting; canal sensitive to touch.

**Hydrastis** is a remedy not to be overlooked in catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear with accompanying nasopharyngeal catarrh, tinnitus aurium and thick tenacious discharges.

**Ferrum phosphoricum.** This remedy is a most useful one in ear affections, suiting congestive and inflammatory stages of most troubles, more especially in anæmic subjects. It is a reliable remedy in acute earache; it has tinnitus like *Pulsatilla*, but no special deafness, and like *Borax* it has sensitiveness to sound. The pain is throbbing or sharp stitching and occurs in paroxysms. The following is Dr. Wanstall's practical resumé:

1. A tendency of the inflammatory process to be diffused instead of circumscribed.
2. Dark beefy redness of the parts.
3. A muco-purulent discharge with tendency to hemorrhage.
4. The establishment of the discharge does not relieve the pain.



5. The pain is in paroxysms.

Copeland claims that for earache after exposure to wet there is no better remedy.

*Kali muriaticum* is one of the most useful remedies in tubal catarrh and catarrhal conditions of the middle ear, it seems to clear the Eustachian tube, which is closed in these cases, causing deafness, subjective sounds and retracted membrana tympani. It is useful in chronic suppurative conditions reducing the proliferation, checking the granulation and hastening repair. Slowly progressing deafness will often yield to the remedy. It is also a remedy for obstinate eczemas about the auricle, especially if accompanied with the gastric disturbances of the remedy.

*Magnesia phosphorica* has a purely nervous otalgia, worse in cold air and relieved by warmth.

*Kali phosphoricum* may also be a remedy in chronic suppurations of the middle ear.

**Chamomilla.** Almost specific in infantile earache; the pains are violent, worse from warmth, the cheeks are red, the patient is restless, fretful and there is great hyperæsthesia and much suffering. Patient worse at night and from slightest cold.

**Borax.** Child starts up nervously with the pain; mucopurulent otorrhœa.

**Dulcamara.** Earache returning with every change of weather, worse at night. Relieved by application of dry heat.

**Sanguinaria.** Climacteric earache.

**Capsicum** corresponds to otitis media, with rupture of the membrana tympani, and great soreness of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. It suits also chronic suppurations of the ear with bursting headache and chilliness; the ears are hot, and the pain goes to the throat, the drum is perforated and there is a yellow purulent discharge. It is to be differentiated from *Hepar* in that the area of sensitiveness is greater than with *Hepar*, and it lacks the nocturnal aggra-

vation of *Mercurius*. Sub-acute inflammation of the Eustachian tube with great pain and a sense of dryness and heat in the throat indicate *Capsicum*.

*Calcarea carbonica* corresponds to chronic ear troubles in scrofulous children. There is itching of the membrana tympani, defective hearing, humming and roaring in the ears, purulent otorrhœas with perforation of the drum, polypi, etc. Deafness from working in water.

*Nitric acid* may prove useful in mastoid abscesses and syphilitic ear troubles.

*Kali bichromicum*. Inflammation of middle ear; ulceration of membrana tympani with tenacious, stringy and purulent discharges; pains sharp stitching in character. Also a valuable remedy in the later stages, when, on account of pharyngeal involvement, the Eustachian tube is hard to inflate.

*Aurum* has a congestive roaring in ears, sensitiveness to noise, fetid otorrhœa, boring pains in mastoid, caries and perforation of drum.

*Baryta carbonica* is to be thought of in deafness associated with swelling of the tonsils.

*Mercurius*. Very valuable in suppurative middle ear diseases, with swellings of parotid glands and offensive breath. It suits especially scrofulous and syphilitic ear conditions. It is especially valuable in proliferous middle ear diseases, hardness of hearing due to swollen tonsils. The discharges are thin and acrid, the ears, teeth and face ache, symptoms worse at night, and characteristic is a feeling of stoppage and of internal soreness as if raw, and also roaring in ears.

*Mercurius dulcis*. Chronic inflammation of the middle ear, with deep toned roaring. The membrana tympani is thickened, retracted and immovable by inflation. It suits especially Eustachian catarrhal deafness.

*Graphites* has catarrh of Eustachian tube and hardness of hearing, which is better riding in a carriage. Gluey discharge will indicate as well as eczematous manifestations.

*Carbo vegetabilis*. Otorrhœa following exanthematous diseases; ears dry.

*Carbo animalis.* Cannot tell whence sound comes.

*Iodine* cured for Dr. Hughes a case of catarrhal deafness.

*Silicea.* Very valuable in suppurative middle ear troubles, especially in cases complicated with caries or necrosis of the bones and attended with a thin, ichorous and offensive discharge containing little pieces of bone. Perforations of the membrana tympani heal rapidly under *Silicea*. A peculiar symptom leading to the remedy is an itching and tingling in the locality of the Eustachian tube. There are also shooting pains through the ear and profuse perspiration, sudden snuffing, cracking sound in the ear like the explosion of a percussion cap.

*Hepar sulphur.* Also valuable in suppurative otitis media, and is useful in earache when suppuration impends. There is great soreness and sensitiveness to the slightest touch, acute exacerbations of the trouble with increased discharge, which is thick, creamy and somewhat offensive. Patients requiring *Hepar* are irritable and sensitive to the slightest draft of air.

*Lachesis.* Roaring and singing in the ears, relieved by putting finger in ear and shaking it, therefore catarrhal.

*Crotalus.* Stuffed feeling in ear and a sensation as if wax were trickling out.

*Conium.* Increased quantity of dark wax.

*Hepar* suits especially otorrhœas dating from scarlatina.

*Causticum.* This remedy is useful in roaring and buzzing in the ears, words and sounds re-echo unpleasantly. It suits a catarrh of the Eustachian tube.

*Chenopodium* has deafness to low tones, while the higher ones are heard distinctly. Its special field of action is in affections of the auditory nerves.

*Sanguinaria* has humming and roaring in the ears, and painful sensitiveness to sounds.

*Salicylic acid.* Meniere's disease and simple deafness with tinnitus. *Arnica* has proved of benefit in Meniere's disease.

Pain in the cartilages of the ears, as if bruised, is another indication.

*Bryonia* is highly spoken of by Dr. Dudley Wright, of London, in Meniere's disease, as suiting those cases where the vertigo comes on from any sudden motion, as on rising from a seat.

*Sulphur* is useful for a most offensive discharge from the ears and syringing does no good, the ears are red, raw, and the discharge excoriates.

*Psorinum* is even better than *Sulphur* in cases of offensive discharges from the ears; there is with this remedy a general unhealthy condition of the patient, pustules appear on the face, around the nose, mouth and ears, the blood is impure and the system run down. It is a remedy not to be despised in ear affections, and is especially to be considered in cases of chronic otitis media, probably of tubercular origin, in which other remedies and methods of treatment have been tried unsuccessfully.

### EPILEPSY.

*Calcarea carbonica*. The treatment of epilepsy should be directed to the underlying dyscrasia, as this is at fault in most, if not all, cases. *Calcarea carbonica*, with its rickety, tuberculous, scrofulous and flabby symptoms, its characteristic deficiency of lime assimilation, as shown in children by the open fontanelles and backward dentition, will frequently be the remedy with which to commence the treatment. The characteristic relaxation on falling asleep and the sweating of the head and neck are fine indications for its use. It has an excellent clinical record. An epileptic suffering continually from the dread of an attack will withdraw himself as much as possible from the outside world, brood over his affliction and become melancholic, and there is no other remedy so well adapted to this condition as *Calcarea*. Its anxiety, palpitation, apprehensive mood, despondency, fretfulness and irritability, its weakness of memory, its loss of consciousness, its

vertigo and convulsions are prominent and characteristic indications for its use in epilepsy. If epilepsy be caused by fright, suppression of some long standing eruption, onanism or venereal excess it will probably be one of the remedies to use in the course of the treatment, and here it would follow *Sulphur* well. The aura may begin in the solar plexus and pass upwards like a wave, or go from the epigastric region down to the uterus and limbs. Like *Sulphur* it has a sensation as if a mouse were running up the arm previous to the attacks. *Causticum*, too, is closely allied to *Calcarea*, and is indicated in epilepsy connected with menstrual irregularities and also in epilepsy occurring at the age of puberty.

**Bufo rana.** Epilepsy arising from fright, or self-abuse, or sexual excesses, will often find its remedy in *Bufo rana*. The aura preceding the attacks starts from the genital organs; even during coitus the patient may be seized with violent convulsions. In another form for which *Bufo* is suitable the aura starts from the solar plexus. Previous to the attacks, the patient is very irritable, often talks incoherently and is easily angered. It is especially in the sexual form, that brought on by masturbation, that *Bufo* is signally useful. It has also proved useful in severe cases in children where the head in the convulsion is drawn backwards.

*Indigo* has epileptiform convulsions from the irritation of worms, but the patient must be low-spirited and sad—"blue as indigo." It is the "bluest remedy in the materia medica." *Bufo*, like *Nux vomica*, is vehement and irritable. These two remedies and *Silicea* and *Calcarea* have the aura starting from the solar plexus. *Stannum* is also a remedy for epilepsy arising from reflex irritation, as from worms and also from sexual complications.

**Cuprum metallicum.** *Cuprum* is a very deep-acting remedy, its well-known power of producing convulsions and spasms and its excellent clinical record make it a valuable remedy in epilepsy. We know positively that poisonous doses of *Cuprum* cause epileptic paroxysms, and it is among

the most curative remedies for epilepsy in child life. The convulsions start from the brain, though the aura, which is one of long duration, seems to center in the epigastrium. Owing to this long duration of the aura consciousness is not immediately lost, and the patient will often notice the contractions in the fingers and toes before they become unconscious. The face and lips are very blue, the eyeballs are rotated, there is frothing at the mouth and violent contractions of the flexors. The attack is usually ushered in by a shrill cry and the cases are most violent and continued. It is also a remedy for nocturnal epilepsy when the fits occur at regular intervals, such as the menstrual periods. Epileptiform spasms during dentition or from retrocessed exanthema may indicate *Cuprum*. Dr. Halbert remarks that *Cuprum* will stop the frequency of the attacks more satisfactorily than any other remedy, it is his sheet anchor in old and obstinate cases.

*Argentum nitricum* is also a remedy for epilepsy, the strong indicating features being the dilated pupils four or five days before the attack, and the restlessness and trembling of the hands after the attack. Menstrual and fright epilepsies often call for this remedy the characteristic being the aura, which lasts a number of hours before the attack. Moral causes may lead to an attack. Patient is low spirited, easily discouraged and frightened.

*Enanthe crocata*. Perhaps no remedy in the materia medica more closely pictures epilepsy than *Enanthe*. Its use in the disease has been mainly from clinical data, but there is ample proof from studying toxic cases that it is homœopathic to many cases of epilepsy. The reliable and practical symptoms calling for its use may be summed up as follows: Sudden and complete loss of consciousness; swollen livid face; frothing at the mouth; dilated or irregular pupils; convulsions with locked jaws and cold extremities.

Dr. S. H. Talcott, of the Middletown State Hospital sums up his experience with the remedy as follows:

1. The fits decrease in number 40 to 50 per cent.
2. The convulsions are less severe than formerly.
3. There is less maniacal excitement before the fits.
4. Less sleeplessness, stupor and apathy after the fits and the debilitating effects of the attacks are more quickly recovered from.
5. The patients treated with *Ænanthe* are less irritable, less suspicious and less fault finding.
6. The patients are more easily cared for.

The writer can add his testimony to the effect of *Ænanthe* in controlling attacks of epilepsy. It seems to act better in the 3x or 6x potency than in the tincture. Cases of cure of the disease are becoming more and more numerous. *Artemisia vulgaris* is another remedy which has been successfully used for epilepsy from fright or some mental emotion, where the attacks occur in rapid succession, and also in petit mal, where the patient is unconscious only for a few seconds and then resumes his occupation as if nothing had happened. *Artemisia absinthium* and *Solanum Carolinense* are also remedies which in some cases have wrought cures, the latter according to Dr. N. Emmons Paine remarkably reduces the attacks. Dr. Halbert, of Chicago, also praises it. Melancholia seems to be an indication.

*Verbena hastata* is also recommended, but no special indications are to be found.

*Indigo*. Dr. Colby, of Boston, highly recommends *Indigo* in epilepsy.

**Kali bromatum.** This remedy should have no place in the homœopathic treatment of epilepsy; it is given here because it is the principal drug employed by the allopathic school, and because nearly all cases coming to us for treatment from old school hands are liable to be complicated by a previous treatment with the bromides, notably the Bromide of Potash. It is not a curative remedy, but a palliative one; it strikes at the attack and not the disease. It will often modify the attacks, and used as a prophylactic may avert the seizure, but its

prolonged use works inevitable harm. It weakens the mental faculties and hastens imbecility. *Camphora* is useful to prevent the attacks, shorten the duration and lessen the intensity. It is indicated by all the characteristics of epilepsy and hence is a safer prophylactic than the Bromide of Potash. *Camphora*, *Nux vomica* and *Zincum* are mentioned as antidotes for the abuse of the Bromide of Potash.

**Silicea.** *Silicea* is one of our most valuable remedies in epilepsy. It suits especially scrofulous and rickety subjects. The aura starts from the solar plexus, as in *Bufo* and *Nux vomica*. Certain phases of the moon are said to affect the attacks, which are brought on by any overstrain of the mind or emotions. Nocturnal epilepsy, feeling of coldness before an attack is also characteristic of the drug, and the fit is followed by warm perspiration. When *Silicea* is required there is an exalted susceptibility of the upper spinal cord and the medulla and an exhausted condition of the nerves. The attacks, occur about the time of the new moon. It comes in after *Calcarea* in inveterate chronic cases, and coldness of the left side of the body preceding the attack is very characteristic.

**Nux vomica.** The characterizing feature of epilepsy is loss of consciousness, therefore, *Nux vomica* is not often a remedy in the idiopathic form. It suits cases arising from an excess of the reflex action caused, for instance, by indigestion. The aura in a case calling for *Nux* starts in the solar plexus, and among the most characteristic symptoms is a sensation of ants crawling over the face. The middle and higher potencies will be found more useful in the spinal form of epilepsy, and this is the form most suitable to *Nux*. *Plumbum* has caused epilepsy, and we may use it for these symptoms: the attack is preceded by a heaviness of the legs and is followed by paralysis; epileptic seizures from sclerosis, or from tumors of the brain, consciousness returning slowly after an attack is another indication and it is more suitable to the chronic forms of the disease. Constipation and abdominal pains further indicate. *Secale* is recommended for sudden and

rapidly recurring convulsions, with rapid sinking of strength and paralysis of the spinal nerves.

**Cicuta virosa.** The indications for *Cicuta* are sudden rigidity followed by jerks and violent distortions, and these followed by utter prostration. The prostration is characteristic, being equalled only by that of *Chininum arsenicosum*. There is a tonic spasm renewed by touch simulating *Strychnia*; but in *Cicuta* there is loss of consciousness, thus resembling more the epileptiform. There is great oppression of breathing, lockjaw, face dark red, frothing at the mouth and opisthotonos. The reflex excitability under *Cicuta* is much less than under *Strychnia*. Another characteristic of *Cicuta* is fixed staring eyes; others are trembling before and after the spasm and strange feeling in the head preceding the attack. Bayes, however, regards muscular convulsions as a specially prominent symptom for *Cuprum*.

**Sulphur.** Like *Calcarea*, *Sulphur* is a constitutional or basic remedy and it will act well where there is a scrofulous taint. It is useful for the same class of cases as is *Calcarea*; namely, those brought on by sexual excesses or the suppression of some eruption. The convulsions are attended with great exhaustion and it is suitable to the chronic form of epilepsy in children who are typical *Sulphur* patients. There is perhaps a tendency to fall to the left side. *Sulphur* is also a useful intercurrent remedy in the course of the treatment of an epilepsy. *Psorinum* may also be needed as an intercurrent.

**Hyoscyamus.** In epileptic convulsions *Hyoscyamus* is a most valuable remedy. There is much twitching and jerking and hunger previous to the attack, there is frothing at the mouth and biting of the tongue. A violent fright will produce an attack that will call for *Hyoscyamus*. The convulsions seem to have more of a hysterical nature, and there are illusions of sight and hearing.

*Stramonium* has epilepsy from fright, sudden loss of consciousness and jerking of the head to the right, with rotary

motion of the left arm. *Stramonium* is the opposite of *Belladonna*, for whereas the *Belladonna* patient shuns light, fears noises and is sensitive in the highest degree, the *Stramonium* patient fears darkness and hates to be alone; he acts like a coward and trembles and shakes.

**Belladonna.** *Belladonna* is especially a remedy for acute epilepsies, when the cerebral symptoms are prominent, where the face is flushed and the whole trouble seems to picture cerebral irritation, and more especially if the patient be young. There is an aura as if a mouse were running over an extremity, or of heat rising from the stomach. There are illusions of sight and hearing, and the convulsions are apt to commence in an upper extremity and extend to the mouth, face and eyes. The great irritability of the nervous system, the easily disturbed sleep, the startings, the tremors and twitchings and the general *Belladonna* symptoms will render the choice easy. *Atropine*, the alkaloid of *Belladonna*, has also been used successfully in the treatment of epilepsy. Another remedy in recent cases is *Hydrocyanic acid*, to which Hughes ascribes specific powers in the disease. The cases calling for it will be characterized by loss of consciousness, clenched hands, set jaws, frothing at the mouth, inability to swallow, and the attack is followed by great drowsiness and prostration. Children are disinclined to play and take but little interest in anything. It is one of our mainstays in epilepsy and its clinical record ranks it high.

**Causticum.** *Causticum* is useful in *Petit mal*, also when the patient falls while walking in the open air but soon recovers. It is said to be useful when the attacks occur at new moon. In menstrual epilepsy and that occurring at puberty *Causticum* is the remedy. Kafka recommends *Hepar* in nocturnal epilepsy. *Causticum* is perhaps better suited to recent and light cases. Another preparation of potash, *Kali muriaticum*, is a most useful remedy in epilepsy; it has an affinity for the nerve centers and it is a slow acting remedy.

## ERYSIPELAS.

**Belladonna.** *Belladonna* is perhaps more frequently indicated in commencing erysipelas than any other remedy and it, is often specific. True, *Aconite* should rather be the remedy, but the *Aconite* stage is passed when the physician is called, for this remedy corresponds only to the marked febrile symptoms of sthenic cases. The erysipelas corresponding to *Belladonna* is of the smooth variety; the skin is shining and tense and dark red or bright red, the swelling is rapid and there are sharp, lancinating pains or throbbing in the parts. Accompanying this condition there is throbbing headache, fever, perhaps delirium, swollen glands and tenseness of the parts. It may occur on the scalp, face, or, in fact, anywhere, and there is great heat of the parts.

*Atropine* 3 is recommended by Kafka if *Belladonna* fails in this condition.

**Stramonium.** Adynamia with brain symptoms.

**Rhus tox.** This remedy corresponds to the vesicular variety; the skin is dark, covered with vesicles. It is especially adapted to erysipelas attacking the scalp, skin of face, or genital organs. It has shivering followed by high fever; there is intense headache. The cause of the trouble calling for *Rhus* may be exposure to cold or getting wet. It is also a remedy for the graver forms which show a typhoid tendency and go on to suppuration, the pus being thin, ill conditioned and offensive.

A further indication for *Rhus* is the aching in the limbs accompanying an attack, as well as the intense itching and burning.

**Arnica.** Phlegmonous erysipelas, with tenderness and pain on pressure, and lameness. This condition is sometimes produced by lotions of *Arnica*, when *Camphor* will be the antidote.

*Calendula* is a valuable topical application in phlegmonous erysipelas.

*Apis mellifica*. The erysipelas of this remedy is of a rosy pink hue at first, later becoming livid and purple as the œdema which is characteristic of the drug appears. The œdema appears quickly and the parts feels sore and bruised. It is especially indicated where the disease spreads from a hard centre. It stands between *Belladonna* and *Rhus*, but it does not control the intense inflammation as well as *Belladonna* or the tendency to form vesicles as *Rhus*. Bojanus recommended it in traumatic erysipelas. Umbilical erysipelas in children, stinging pains, urine suppressed and no thirst. There is a tendency for the *Apis* erysipelas to extend into the tissues, but the remedy requires the presence of œdema to be well indicated. It has even more swelling than *Rhus*.

*Cantharis*. Erysipelas with formation of large vesicles; these break and discharge an excoriating fluid. Erysipelas beginning on dorsum of the nose and spreading. There are fine stinging burning pains and thirst. The urinary symptoms of the drug may or may not be present.

*Euphorbium*. Large yellow vesicles form; the fever is violent. It is excellent in erysipelas of the head and face, with boring and digging pains and these large vesicles.

*Lachesis*. Erysipelas commencing on the left side and spreading to the right, at first bright red, then dark bluish or purplish. The cellular tissues are especially involved and infiltrated. The patient is drowsy, has a delirium which is perhaps loquacious and the parts affected threaten gangrene.

*Stramonium*. Useful in the brain complications with violent delirium.

*Arsenicum*. Useful in sudden attacks, rapid course and profound constitutional symptoms, œdema, restlessness, vomiting, diarrhoea. Migrating erysipelas.

*Sulphur*. Protracted migrating erysipelas. "Boiled lobster

appearance." It is a very useful remedy to interpolate in many cases.

*Veratrum viride.* A fine remedy in the first stage of phlegmonous erysipelas for the intense inflammation.

*Graphites.* Goodno lauds *Graphites* as the best remedy in erysipelas. It seems to correspond, however, to the repeated and chronic form occurring about the nose and face and is especially useful after *Iodine* has been applied externally to the detriment of the case, as it always is. Another indication for *Graphites* is found in the ease with which an attack is brought on; the slightest irritation to the skin brings on an attack. Recurring cases. No local applications are ever necessary in treating erysipelas.

### EYES, AFFECTIONS OF.

*Belladonna.* *Belladonna* is, perhaps, the most frequently indicated remedy in eye troubles. It is suitable to ophthalmias where there is great inflammation, dry, injected eyes, a total absence of lachrymation; in fact, the intensity and violence of its symptoms are its leading indications. In the early stage of acute conjunctivitis, iritis or retinitis, with sudden violent spasms and great intolerance of light it is indicated. Ophthalmia, with intolerance of light and iritis, will call for *Belladonna*, and here its photophobia will distinguish it from *Aconite*. It is also useful in affections of the eyes from overuse or from use in poor light. It corresponds to iritis of traumatic origin, retinal congestion and retinitis, recent and acute, with bright sparks before the eyes. It is a remedy, along with *Lachesis* and *Crotalus*, in retinal hemorrhage.

*Aconite* is to be preferred in the beginning of a conjunctivitis, or in fact any acute inflammation of the eye, when of traumatic origin, as from a foreign body, the eyes feel full of sand, there is photophobia and painful inflammation of the eyes from exposure to cold, or from the action of acrid sub-

stances in the eyes, as from wounds or burns. It is also the first remedy in other forms of conjunctivitis.

Glaucoma ; here also *Opium* should be consulted in this affection, as it gives us a very suggestive picture of glaucoma, as does also *Cocaine muriate*.

*Spigelia* has violent, sharp-cutting eye pains, but it lacks the congestion of *Belladonna*. It has a sensation that the eye-balls feel too large, which is also found under *Paris quadrifolia*, which is a valuable remedy in certain forms of asthenopia with inability to fix the eyes on anything steadily ; it has, too, the peculiar symptom of a sensation as if a string were drawing the eye back into the head, as if the optic nerve were too short. It is of more use than any other remedy for the sharp shooting and sticking pains accompanying glaucoma. They are worse at night and on motion.

*Glonoine* has protrusion of the eyes, and troubles from exposure to bright light, heat, argand burners, etc., producing a retinal congestion.

The elements of *Belladonna* are :

1. Suddenness and acuteness of symptoms.
2. Great intolerance of light.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** One of our most important ophthalmic remedies, and oedematous swellings, redness and acrid discharges mark the drug. It corresponds to chemosis and produces a great tendency to the formation of pus. It is of great use in scrofulous ophthalmias and is almost specific in orbital cellulitis with great intolerance of light, so much so that the eyes cannot be opened even at night. The tears are hot and scalding and cause pimples on the parts bathed in them. A gush of tears on separating the lids is a trustworthy indication. The secretion is rather scanty and there is much pain in the eyes, and often spasmodic closure of the lids. It corresponds to conjunctivitis from getting wet, rheumatic iritis, with pains shooting from eyes into head, worse at night and in damp weather. Rheumatic ptosis calls for *Rhus*.

*Causticum*, *Gelsemium* and *Kalmia* have stiffness of the lids.

*Rhus* is of marked use in suppurative iritis and is often beneficial after cataract extraction to control threatened iritis and formation of pus.

*Apis* has œdema of the conjunctiva, and may be a useful remedy in asthenopia, staphyloma and in strumous ophthalmias.

*Nux* and *Sepia* have drooping lids and *Terebinth* and *Thuja* have a use in iritis.

**Mercurius.** The various preparations of mercury are of a paramount use in eye affections. *Mercurius* is of use where the general catarrhal symptoms are prominent. Blepharitis and conjunctivitis from cold or in those who work about fires as in foundry men; the pains are worse at night, the lids are thickened, the eyes discharge a thin muco-pus, making the cheeks sore and pimply; superficial ulcers appear on the cornea with a tendency to spread. It is one of our most important remedies in ophthalmia neonatorum, especially if due to syphilis. No form of iritis has been noticed in workers of mercury, and though the drug has been prescribed with success in syphilitic iritis, another preparation of mercury, *Mercurius corrosivus* is almost specific. Therefore, do not give *Mercurius* in iritis; it is an allopathic legacy of no value.

*Mercurius* has also been found useful in styes, glandular affections and rheumatic troubles of the eyes. Where the glandular swellings are excessive *Mercurius biniodide* may be chosen; *Mercurius protoiodide* is especially of use in corneal ulcers. Deady regards this remedy as our best in this affection; the ulcerated surface looks as if it had been chipped out by the finger nail, and there is accompanying a yellow-coated tongue and a tendency to a rapid extension of the ulceration.

*Mercurius dulcis* is also a remedy for eye troubles in scrofulous children.

*Mercurius corrosivus.* This remedy is marked by violent

symptoms, burning, agonizing pains, profuse excoriating lachrymation, which takes the skin off from cheeks, tearing pains in the bones of the orbit, ulcers of cornea with tendency to perforation.

If there is any "best remedy" for iritis it is *Mercurius corrosivus*. It is almost a specific for simple and syphilitic iritis, accompanied with pains in the eyes, extending over the top of the head. The exudation is rather serous than plastic.

Retinitis albuminurica also finds a remedy in *Mercurius corrosivus*.

*Cinnabaris* has inflammation and pain in the eyes and its indicating symptom is pain going from one canthus around the eyebrow to the other.

*Kali bichromicum* is a prominent remedy for ulceration of the cornea where there is a tendency to perforate, especially in the circumscribed ulcer with clear cut edges, as if cut out with a punch. It is indicated by indolent inflammation, swollen and agglutinated lids in the morning, little photophobia, the indolence is marked, eyes not very red; in fact, there is with this remedy an absence of inflammatory redness and proportionate absence of photophobia. It is of use in catarrhal and strumous ophthalmias with tendency to granulation.

*Clematis* follows *Mercurius corrosivus* well in iritis, and Hughes speaks highly of it in the syphilitic variety. Great sensitiveness to cold is one of its leading indications. It should, therefore, be remembered in inflammations of the iris from cold, with pressing pain, great photophobia, lachrymation and heat in the eyes, with the sensitiveness to cold air. The eyes are so sensitive to the air that the patient covers them. It is closely allied to *Rhus toxicodendron* in its action. Buffum claims *Gelsemium* to be the most valuable remedy for the serous variety of iritis.

**Ferrum phosphoricum.** The tissue remedies have taken an important place in the therapeutics of eye affections. Two or three of them have proved themselves almost indispensable,

thus, *Ferrum phosphoricum* is especially useful in acute catarhal troubles in their early stages accompanied by burning sensation, aggravated by motion, and red, congested, inflamed appearance. There is no secretion of mucus or pus. It is especially adapted to conjunctivitis with great relaxation of that membrane, and surpasses *Aconite* in the majority of acute superficial inflammations about the eye.

*Kali muriaticum* is another tissue remedy that has proved itself useful in eye affections. It corresponds especially to corneal troubles, inflammation and ulceration, and especially in the ulcers of an asthenic type, tedious cases with no special redness of the conjunctiva, lachrymation, pain or photophobia. It is suitable to the non-vascular variety of parenchymatous inflammation of the cornea.

*Kali sulphuricum* is sometimes most useful in ophthalmia neonatorum, in gonorrhœal ophthalmias and in abscess of the cornea, also *Calcarea sulphurica*. *Calcarea fluorica* has a noticeable influence in diminishing opacities of the lens, partial blindness from cataract; it is worthy of extensive experimentation in cataract.

**Gelsemium.** A most valuable remedy in eye troubles. It has an abundance of paralytic symptoms, diplopia, double vision and ptosis. These symptoms are associated with soreness of the eyeballs, dark-red face and general symptoms of the drug. Double vision is very characteristic, and giddiness and pains in the eyeballs are sure indications for the remedy. Intra-ocular inflammations, where serous exudations occur, dull pains, double vision and vertigo will indicate *Gelsemium*. In serous iritis, choroiditis where there is a gradual impairment of vision and heavy lids, it is the remedy. It produces also an inability to accommodate quickly. It has been used for detachment of the retina and some forms of asthenopia and in astigmatism with considerable success. Strabismus from weakening of the muscles is also characteristic and therapeutically it has been found useful in strabismus and ptosis following diphtheria.

*Gelsemium* is one of the most valuable remedies in glaucoma, often palliating the severe pains and improving the neurotic symptom of the disease. *Gelsemium* dilates the pupil through its paralyzing effect on the third nerve.

**Bryonia.** *Bryonia* may be thought of in rheumatism of the eyes, with violent pains shooting through the eyeball into the back of the head or up towards the vertex; worse by moving the eyes.

In rheumatic iritis it is the first remedy to be thought of; the pains are sharp shooting in character, extending into the head and face, moving or exciting the eye aggravates the pain. A sensation as if the eyes were being forced out of the socket is also found under *Bryonia*. It comes in after *Aconite* or *Ferrum phosphoricum*, which are the remedies for the first stage, especially for the sudden variety with burning and dryness. *Terebinth* has rheumatic iritis with intense pains in the eyes and head, and the urinary symptoms are perhaps present. *Arnica* is a useful remedy in rheumatic iritis, but it corresponds especially to the traumatic form; here *Hamamelis* should be thought of, especially if there be hemorrhage into the iris or anterior chamber.

*Bryonia* may be found useful in glaucoma. There is an increased tension of the eyeballs, lachrymation and photophobia. The eyeballs are sore; it is not so useful when the external coats of the eyes are involved.

*Phosphorus* has hyperæmia of the choroid and retina, hence is useful in retinitis pigmentosa and albuminurica; the symptom that objects look red lead to its consideration; also amblyopia and asthenopia are benefited by *Phosphorus*. Cataract; also *Silicea*, *Conium*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Magnesia carbonica* and *Causticum* are used here. It is useful in glaucoma beginning with recurrent neuralgic attacks; it will diminish the pain and check the degeneration.

**Conium.** The characteristic of this remedy in scrofulous ophthalmias is the intense photophobia, which is all out of proportion to the degree of inflammation, for little or no red-

ness is present. Tears gush out on opening eyes. Dr. Talbot, of Boston, reports success with this remedy in cataract. It has many symptoms similar to acute cataract. Dr. Dudgeon thinks it useful in premature presbyopia, but of little use in adult presbyopia.

*Zincum* has proved of service in pterygium with smarting, stinging at the inner canthus and in opacities of the cornea following long-lasting attacks of inflammation.

*Ratanhia* has also cured pterygium.

*Cauticum* has a well-established reputation of checking acute cataract. Dr. A. B. Norton finds it the most useful remedy.

**Pulsatilla.** The general symptoms of the drug will guide to *Pulsatilla* as much as the local. As a remedy for styes it has no equal; it causes them to abort before pus has formed.

*Pulsatilla* has a special affinity for the lids, inflaming them and increasing the Meibomian secretion agglutinates them. Twitching of the eyelids with dazzling sight. Conjunctivitis from cold or accompanying measles. Catarrhal ophthalmia, especially of the lids, with agglutination in the morning, profuse lachrymation and secretion of mucus worse evenings, especially call for this remedy. The mucus is thick, bland, profuse, yellow or yellowish green and more abundant in the open air. Ophthalmia neonatorum; too exclusive a reliance should not be placed on it here. In its action on the eye it resembles *Argentum nitricum*; it reinforces the action of this remedy, stirs it up, spurs it on. *Pulsatilla* is especially serviceable for the mild, passive, lymphatic temperament and locally profuse, thick, bland discharges and not much pain or photophobia.

*Argentum nitricum* also has the profuse purulent discharge and swollen lids, swollen from being distended by a collection of pus in the eye. It corresponds well to very old cases of blepharitis with thick crusts, worse from heat of fire; after measles also. Granular conjunctivitis, with profuse muco-

purulent discharge. Asthenopia from want of accommodation. Purulent ophthalmias.

*Aurum metallicum.* Vilas states that care should be taken not to give this remedy too low. Opacities and ulcers on the cornea with great congestion. It is more useful in the trachomatous form of conjunctivitis than is *Pulsatilla*. Glaucoma. Scrofulous ophthalmias; great vascularity is characteristic, profuse lachrymation, sensitive eyes. Syphilitic iritis with soreness of the bones; also *Asafetida*, which has burning pains above the eyebrows. There is much retinal congestion, with relief from heat and half sightedness, the upper half of objects being visible. *Muriatic acid* has one lateral half cut off; also, *Lithium carbonicum* and *Lycopodium*. The pains of *Asafetida* are relieved by pressure on the eye; they are throbbing and burning.

*Lycopodium* has ulceration, redness and styes, nocturnal agglutination and lachrymation by day. Blindness of right half of visual field is also a symptom of the remedy.

*Staphisagria* has styes and nodosities on the lids; they do not suppurate but become hard, and there is great itching of the margins of the lids.

**Sulphur.** This remedy will be found especially useful in conjunctivitis from a foreign body, after *Aconite* or *Ferrum phosphoricum*; in scrofulous inflammation of the eyes, with tendency to congestion; the eyes are red and injected and there are splinter-like pains in them, worse in hot weather; it suits old chronic cases. Keratitis, sub-acute conjunctivitis, particularly scrofulous cases with acrid discharge, hot tears flow out on opening eyes, also *Rhus toxicodendron*.

*Calcarea carbonica.* Our best remedy for scrofulous ophthalmia, corresponding to the worst cases; no remedy excels it in opacities and ulcerations of the cornea; the general symptoms will indicate the remedy. Discharge bland, cornea opaque and lids thickened. Conjunctivitis from getting wet, here resembling *Rhus toxicodendron*. The eyes are so sensitive to the light that patient insists on thick covering, and

lachrymation is constant. There are phlyctenules and pustules on the cornea and the lids are glued together. *Fistula lachrymalis*. Its effects are speedy and permanent in the characteristic *Calcareo* child.

*Hepar sulphur* has red, thick margins of lids with little points of pus appearing at the roots of the cilia; excessive soreness and sensitiveness of the lids is an indicating symptom. Vilas states that it will cure more cases of keratitis than any other remedy. It is invaluable in the suppurative form. It speedily absorbs hypopyon, and abscesses of the cornea require no other remedy.

Boyle prefers *Ipecac* to *Conium* in phlyctenular keratitis in children, with redness, photophobia and lachrymation.

**Euphrasia.** One of our best remedies in eye affections; it has an inflammation of the lids, which appear red and injected, or perhaps ulcerated, with a profuse excoriating discharge, photophobia, cannot bear artificial light. Pustules near the border of the cornea. Reading or writing brings on pain in the eyes. Conjunctivitis, blisters and phlyctenules on the conjunctiva, blurred sight, acrid purulent discharge. Traumatic conjunctivitis. Rheumatic iritis, burning, stinging, shooting pains worse at night. Phlyctenular ophthalmias with excoriating discharge. It is especially useful in acute exacerbations of granular ophthalmia. *Euphrasia* and *Ruta* are very old remedies in eye affections.

“Purge with *Euphrasy* and *Rue*  
The visual nerve, for he had much to see.”

MILTON.

Blurring of vision, relieved by winking thus wiping the eye is especially characteristic of *Euphrasia*.

*Kreosote* has a blepharitis with a discharge of hot tears.

*Arsenicum*. Here the great characteristic is burning, as if from fire, burning discharges relieved by warmth, intermittent pains, ulcerations of cornea, running a rapid course with a high degree of inflammation, are greatly benefited by this remedy according to Bayes. It is also useful in obstinate

cases of ophthalmia of the strumous variety when other remedies fail.

*Nitric acid* is often indispensable in ophthalmia neonatorum, but its main use is in superficial ulcers of the cornea with splinter-like pains. It is also considered to be one of our best remedies in corneal opacities; also *Cannabis sativa* must not be forgotten.

*Digitalis*, according to Copeland, must not be forgotten in blepharitis, and Hahnemann mentions it in Meibomian inflammation.

*Scipa*. In asthenopic conditions we have a number of remedies and among them is *Sepia*, which especially suits asthenopia from uterine disease and sluggish, scrofulous, sub-acute cases. There is dryness of the eyes in the evening, the lids may be scaly and there will be drooping of the lids, worse in the morning and evening and in hot weather, relieved by cold bathing. There is blurring of sight and asthenopia from seminal losses, sudden vanishing of sight. It has also been used in trachoma and cataract. It is, perhaps, the chief remedy in vernal conjunctivitis; the morning and evening aggravation is its great characteristic.

*Natrum muriaticum*. A fine remedy in asthenopia, there is weakness of the internal recti, the eyes feel stiff while moving them, letters run together. It is also a valuable remedy in scrofulous ophthalmia with acrid tears and spasmodic closure of lids, in ulcers with inflamed eyes agglutinated in the morning, and in fistula lachrymalis. It suits scrofulous children having eruptions on border of hairy scalp.

*Artemesia*. Asthenopia due to muscular defects and errors of accommodation. Colored light produces dizziness.

*Cina*. Asthenopia, on attempting to read, letters become blurred and a cloud comes over the eye.

*Ruta*. Is also a most valuable remedy for affections of the eyes from overwork, where every tissue of the eye is irritable.

*Santonine*. Hyperæmic conditions from continuous fine

work, as in seamstresses. Also to be remembered in cataract. Objects look yellow.

*Ammoniac gummi* stands between *Belladonna* and *Ruta* in asthenopia ; the eyes smart and burn, especially when used at night by light.

*Agaricus*. Asthenopia from prolonged strain with great twitching of the palpebral and ocular muscles.

**Graphites.** Phlyctenular ophthalmia. It is one of our best remedies in vesicles on the cornea and ulceration in scrofulous children ; there is intense burning, lachrymation ; the canthi crack and bleed. Scrofulous ophthalmia with tendency to wild hairs.

*Borax*, also, with soreness along lids. *Graphites* is the great remedy in "gummed up, photophobic eyes," and it is most useful in blepharitis, especially in eczematous subjects or following measles.

*Petroleum* is also a remedy in blepharitis when the lids are red, raw and moist.

*Hepar sulphur* has especially throbbing in and about the eye, formation of pus, hypopyon, styes, cannot bear the eyes to be touched, pimples, great photophobia and relief of pain by warmth.

*Hepar* is one of our most important remedies for conjunctivitis, especially in cases that do not yield to *Aconite* or *Belladonna*, following these remedies well.

*Alumina*. Asthenopia from irritated conjunctiva, granular lids, loss of power of the internal rectus ; also *Conium*, *Ruta* and *Natrum muriaticum*. Dryness of the eyes also, *Crocus*, *Berberis*, *Natrum carbonicum* and *Natrum sulphuricum*. *Alumina* is a remedy for ophthalmia senilis ; its well-known power of producing dryness of the mucous membranes is seen here.

#### After Operations on the Eyes.

*Aconite*. Principal remedy.

*Ignatia*. Violent pains in temples.

*Rhus tox*. Pains shooting into head.

*Bryonia.* Pains in head accompanied by vomiting.

*Asarum.* Jerking pains with vomiting and diarrhœa.

*Crocus.* Hammering and jerking in eye.

*Thuja.* Stinging pains in temples.

*Senega.* Promotes the absorption of lens debris.

*Strontium.* Objects appear as if tinged with blood.

## FEVER.

(See also Intermittent and Typhoid Fever.)

**Aconite.** This remedy typifies a synochal sthenic fever, and corresponds to hyperæmia congestion and chill preceding inflammatory fever. The mental symptoms are all important; there is anxiety, and restlessness from the violent circulatory storm; there is dry skin, violent thirst, full bounding frequent pulse and sweating relieves. If it is brought on by exposure to dry cold winds or chilling of the body after over-heating, especially when warm and sweaty it is well indicated. It suits the young and robust and has no relation to the weak and sickly. The never failing characteristics of mental anguish must be present. The attack of fever often terminates with a critical sweat.

*Veratrum viride.* This remedy suits cases similar to *Aconite*, but it has more arterial excitement and no anxiety.

**Gelsemium.** This remedy suits dull, stupid, apathetic conditions. The patient is dizzy, and drowsy, the chill is partial; there is a full flowing pulse with an element of weakness in it. It corresponds especially to remittent types of fever and to fevers brought on by warm, relaxing weather. The fever is accompanied by languor, muscular weakness and a desire for absolute rest and is unaccompanied by thirst.

*Ferrum phosphoricum.* This remedy stands midway between *Aconite* and *Gelsemium* in febrile conditions, and it may be differentiated from its neighbors by the pulse, which, under *Aconite*, is full and bounding and under *Gelsemium* soft and flowing, and by the mental symptoms, *Aconite* being

marked by anxiety and *Gelsemium* by drowsiness and dullness.

*Pulsatilla* has a thirstless fever, hot head, dry lips and chilliness all over, especially in the evening. Chilliness predominates with the remedy, there being but little heat.

**Sulphur.** An excellent fever remedy, it comes in after *Aconite* when the skin is dry and hot and there is no sweat; the fever seems to burn the patient up, the tongue is dry and red and the patient at first is sleepless and restless but soon becomes drowsy. There are no blood changes; it is a chronic *Aconite* or a passive *Aconite*, holding the same relation to the veins that *Aconite* does to the arteries.

**Belladonna.** This remedy is marked by erethism, violent delirium, headache, throbbing carotids and cerebral symptoms; the skin is hot and burning, the heat seems to steam out from the body; it may be followed by a profuse sweat which brings no relief.

The characteristics are briefly: General dry heat with chills, little or no thirst, in fact, the patient may have a dread of water, cool extremities and throbbing headache. The fever is worse at night.

The *Nux vomica* fever is characterized by great heat; the whole body is burning hot, the face is especially red and hot, yet the patient feels chilly when uncovering.

**Bryonia.** Suits especially a quiet form of fever; true, the patient may be restless and toss about, but is always made worse thereby. There is intense headache, sharp pains over the eyes, faintness on rising up, dry mouth and a tongue coated white in the middle. Cold, chilly sensations predominate in fevers calling for *Bryonia*, and there is much thirst for large drinks of water at rather frequent intervals.

The fever of *Bryonia* is unmarked by the violence, acuteness and general storm of *Aconite* or the decomposition and great debility of the acids. It is neither synochal nor so markedly asthenic in character, it is between the two and is

dependent upon local affections, state of stomach, liver, chest, etc.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** A form of catarrhal fever, so-called, which is met with frequently calls for *Rhus* more than for any other remedy. It commences with weakness of the whole body with desire, to lie down, soreness or bruised sensations in the limbs, aching of limbs and bones, great pain in back, restlessness, worse when lying still, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, repugnance for food, great thirst, dry tongue and mouth. It is useful on that borderland where febrile cases merge into a typhoid condition.

**Mercurius.** Here the fever is characterized by weariness, prostration and trembling. It is a slow, lingering fever, generally a gastric or a bilious, remittent fever. It is characterized by the following combination of symptoms which no other drug has: Profuse salivation, dry throat and great thirst for cold water.

### FISSURE OF ANUS.

**Graphites.** In eczematous subjects where the anus is extremely sore and the stools are covered with mucus, with no tenesmus or constriction, *Graphites* is the remedy. There is no special irritability of the parts, but the fissures are usually brought on by large fæces. The parts are sore and smart.

**Nitric acid.** From its affinity to the outlets of the body this remedy becomes an important one in fissure where there is a sensation as if splinters or sticks were in the anus. There is much tenesmus and constriction, and a constant oozing of the fetid matter from the parts, with burning, rawness and smarting.

**Ratanhia** has much constriction about the anus. It aches and burns for hours after stool, there are cutting and lancinating pains in the rectum, and dryness of the anus with sudden stitches in it. The temper is irritable. It is also useful for thread worms.

*Sanguinaria nitrate* has an irritable itching and burning in the rectum.

*Pæonia* has fissures with much oozing. The anus is offensively moist and sore, smarts all the time. Burning and biting, lasting several hours after stool, may also be present; must walk the floor all night.

*Silicea*. Here the irritable sphincter comes to mind and the slipping back of the partially expelled stool. It also has great pain, coming on half an hour after stool and lasting several hours.

*Platina* has fissure of the anus, with crawling and itching every evening.

### GANGRENE.

**Arsenicum:** Dry gangrene in old people, soreness and burning relieved by warmth, restlessness. It is often indicated in gangrene of the lungs.

*Secale* is aggravated by warmth, thus differing from *Arsenicum*.

*Arsenicum* has a fetid diarrhœa, great weakness, emaciation, and coldness and heat alternately.

*Lachesis*. Traumatic gangrene. Franklin recommends this remedy highly in gangrene following wounds, saying that it is eminently curative of gangrenous affections.

*Crotalus* has hot, bluish, moist gangrene, the limb being covered with black blisters and much swollen, emitting a foul odor.

**Secale** corresponds to senile gangrene with tingling and formication. Dry gangrene of toes; a number of cases of cure of this condition by *Secale* are on record. The skin is wrinkled and dry, shrivelled and cold, no sensibility, black and free from fetor. Large ecchymoses and blood blisters, which become gangrenous, will indicate the remedy.

**Carbo vegetabilis**. Carbuncles and boils, becoming gangrenous. There is no restlessness, as in *Arsenicum*, but the

parts have a livid purple look, and they are icy cold. It also suits moist gangrene in cachectic persons whose vitality is weak. The secretions are foul and there is great prostration.

*Arnica* may be useful in gangrene following contusions.

### GASTRIC DERANGEMENTS.

*Nux vomica* is a remedy influencing both the glandular secretion and muscular tone of the digestive organs. Among causes of dyspepsia are mental overwork, sedentary occupations, high living and dissipation, and these are all keynote symptoms of *Nux vomica*.

This drug will be thought of when the patient is "cranky" and irascible, when he is drowsy and stupid in the evening, feels miserable in the morning and has a dull frontal headache. This headache is a constant element in *Nux* disease. With *Nux* the food and drink taste normal, and the gastric and abdominal disturbances do not commence immediately after eating, as under *Lycopodium* and *Nux moschata*, but come on half an hour or so after meals, especially the dinner. There is often nausea, empty retching, scanty, sour or bilious vomiting, water brash, sour, bitter, metallic or putrid taste, and there is vertigo. All these symptoms are aggravated in the morning, and there is also an after dinner aggravation. Headache usually attends the gastric disturbances of *Nux*. In the flatulent and pituitous dyspepsia of drunkards *Nux* usually precedes *Carbo vegetabilis* and *Sulphur*. *Kali bichromicum* is more often indicated in the dyspepsia of beer drinkers.

The appetite is impaired, the patient does not want even his accustomed stimuli, or there may be an abnormal hunger, and this abnormal hunger usually precedes an attack of dyspepsia, which attack may sometimes be avoided by attention to diet as soon as this symptom of abnormal hunger appears, which it usually does some twenty-four to thirty-six hours previous. The eructations of *Nux* are painful, bitter or sour.

The nausea is especially after a meal. The stomach is sensitive to pressure and to tight clothing, and the patient will say: "If I could only vomit I would feel much better." In the distress after eating we must compare *Nux* with *Abies nigra*, which has a pain coming on immediately after eating, and with *Kreosote*, which has the symptom that three or four hours after eating the patient vomits. *Nux* has also gastric irritability with pains radiating in various directions from the epigastrium and which are worse in the morning. *Bismuth* has burning and lancinating pains of a purely nervous character, a pure gastralgia, with spasmodic vomiting. *Nux* has an abnormal thirst, and there is distension even after a light meal and a very characteristic sensation of a lump or a load in the stomach. This oppresses the brain and soon develops flatulence.

*Mercurius* has a deathly faintness at the pit of the stomach.

*Calcarea carbonica* has a tenderness at the pit of the stomach.

*Lycopodium* has a pain in the pit of the stomach when the hypochondria are pressed and a pain in the hypochondria when the pit of the stomach is pressed; there is fulness even after a light meal, but *Lycopodium* does not have the intestinal irritability of *Nux*.

*Sepia*, *Sulphur* and *Natrum carbonicum* have an all gone sensation at the pit of the stomach worse at 11 A. M. The pains of *Arsenic* are burning, and the dyspepsia of *Pulsatilla* is especially after rich and fat food. Waterbrash is more characteristic of *Nux*, while heartburn is more characteristic of *Pulsatilla*. Atonic dyspepsia with a putrid taste in the mouth in the morning compelling the patient to rinse out the mouth, with a desire for beer and bitters, and an aversion to coffee will strongly indicate *Nux*, and when *Nux* fails to act perhaps the next best remedy is *Carbo vegetabilis*. The tongue of *Nux* is coated, white usually, and this coating is more on the posterior part; the front half of the tongue may be clean.

Dr. Dyce Brown finds that when the gastric symptoms are prominent the lower dilutions act better, but if constipation be present the higher ones are to be preferred. It acts better when given in the evening.

**Carbo vegetabilis.** This is a putrid remedy, and will be found most useful in the putrid variety of dyspepsia. *Carbo* is putrid and *Sulphuric acid* is sour. When *Carbo* is indicated the patient will be below par, the digestion will be slow and imperfect, there will be a weight in the stomach and intestines and a faint, gone sensation in the stomach not relieved by eating, but after a few mouthfuls there is a sense of repletion. There is a **burning** in the stomach extending to the back and along the spine to the interscapular region. There is great distension of the stomach and bowels, which is temporarily relieved by belching. The flatulence of *Carbo vegetabilis* is more in the stomach, and that of *Lycopodium* more in the intestines. The eructations are rancid, sour or putrid. There is heaviness, fulness and sleepiness after eating, but not so much as in *Nux moschata* and *Lycopodium*. The symptoms are worse from fat, fish, oysters, ice cream, vinegar or cabbage. Coffee disagrees, and milk increases the flatulence. There is violent **burning** in the stomach, chest and abdomen, with paroxysmal and crampy pains which force the patient to bend double; the stomach feels heavy.

*Carbo* is a valuable remedy in chronic gastric catarrh and conditions based upon degeneration and induration.

Flatulence gives rise to asthmatic breathing and dyspnoea, which is worse by motion and the erect position and from 4 to 6 P. M., just the time of the aggravation of *Lycopodium*.

We may find here the symptom that the patient wants to be fanned. There is frontal headache worse in the morning and in a warm room, crossness, irritability. *Carbo*, being a putrid remedy, is especially useful for the effects of over-eating, high living or from eating tainted meats, where, digestion being slow, the food putrefies before it digests. There is great craving for salt and other things that always make him

sick. Remember that *Carbo* has a more upward pressure of gas on the diaphragm, causing distress of breathing, than *China* has, and not so much pressing down on the intestines as *Nux vomica* has, and that it is more applicable to putrid dyspepsias and the chronic dyspepsias of old people. It has more burning and flatulence than *Nux vomica*, though, like *Nux*, it is suitable for the bad effects of debauchery and high living, and hemorrhoids worse after a spree. It comes in after *Nux*. Another distinguishing feature between *Carbo* and *Lycopodium* is, that in *Carbo* the tendency is more to diarrhoea, while in *Lycopodium* it is more to constipation.

**China officinalis.** *China* is useful in cases where, like *Carbo vegetabilis*, there is depression of vital power, but here it seems to be especially limited to the loss of animal fluids. Like *Lycopodium* and *Colchicum* it has tympanites, and is still further like the former in the sensation of satiety after a few mouthfuls of food. The distension calling for *China* is painful and only momentarily relieved by belching. There are sour or bitter eructations and the flatus is offensive; there is slow digestion and the patients faint easily, as in *Nux moschata*, and they are worse after late suppers. There is also a sensation as if the food had lodged in the œsophagus behind the sternum. *Pulsatilla* has this, but in a less degree than *China*. The boiled-egg sensation of *Abies nigra* is lower down. Many times these symptoms of *China* are caused by drinking tea to excess. When *China* is well indicated there will be a yellow diarrhoea, which is worse at night and after meals. *China* does not have the rancid belching with burning, which will distinguish it from *Carbo vegetabilis*. In cases where the food does not digest, but lies a long time in the stomach, causing eructations and finally is vomited undigested, *China* is the remedy.

**Lycopodium** is especially suitable for chronic congestion and catarrhal conditions of the stomach in patients with liver and gouty troubles; hypochondriacal patients. A grand characteristic of *Lycopodium* is this: the patient goes to meals

with a vigorous appetite, but after eating a small quantity of food he feels so full and bloated that he has to force himself to swallow another mouthful, and he leaves the table with his hunger only momentarily satisfied. Here it is seen that the distress is immediately upon eating, not a half hour after, as in *Pulsatilla* and *Anacardium*. *Nux moschata* also has distress immediately upon eating. There is intolerance of pressure about the waist after meals, not all the time as in *Lachesis*. Now this sensation of satiety is found under *Arsenicum*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *China*, *Sepia* and *Sulphur*, but it is especially characteristic of *Lycopodium*, digestion is slow and difficult, and the *Lycopodium* patient is almost unconquerably sleepy after eating. There is a great accumulation of flatus in the stomach and intestines—rather more in the intestines, especially the colon—and this presses upwards and causes difficulty of breathing just as we found under *Carbo vegetabilis*. We may also have attacks of ravenous hunger under *Lycopodium*, which, if not satisfied, will cause a headache as in *Cactus grandiflorus*. The patient is worse after late dinners, the distension lasting into the night, making him restless and wakeful. *Lycopodium* is especially useful in the atonic and acid forms of dyspepsia, for it has also sour taste, sour belching, and vomiting when it does occur is sour, which is not common, however; there is also painful swelling at the pit of the stomach and intolerance of tight clothing; the patient prefers hot drinks. Belching of gas in *Lycopodium* does not relieve. *Lycopodium* is, after all, quite similar to *Nux vomica*, but the immediate distress after eating belongs to *Lycopodium*. In *Nux*, the flatus presses rather downwards. Both have constipation with ineffectual urging to stool. *Nux* from fitful intestinal action, *Lycopodium* from contraction of the sphincter ani. *Sepia* is also similar in some respects to *Lycopodium*, but *Sepia* has a sensation of emptiness in the epigastrium while that of *Lycopodium* is repletion. The urine is high colored, over acid and loaded with lithates or uric acid crystals and it is not so offensive as that of *Sepia*.

*Lycopodium* has also as an important stomach symptom : desire for sweets, which is similar to *Argentum nitricum*. *Lachesis* desires oysters.

**Pulsatilla.** No remedy in the old school corresponds to *Pulsatilla*. Dryness of the mouth, putrid taste in the morning on awaking and a sensation as if food had lodged under the sternum are characteristics of this remedy. The tongue is coated with a thick, rough, white fur, there is acidity and heart burn, food tastes bitter, sour or putrid, there is water-brash and eructations tasting of food and absence of thirst—only a desire to moisten the mouth. There is often a constant taste of food in the mouth as if it had laid in the stomach a long time after eating it. A bad taste is a special indication for *Pulsatilla*. There is craving for lemonade and aversion to fats which aggravate. About one, or more often, two hours after eating there is a feeling of fulness and weight in the epigastrium which is relieved for a short time by eating, being here similar to *Anacardium*. The characteristic of the flatulence of *Pulsatilla* is that it moves about and often causes painful sensations about the chest, and which are relieved by eructations or the passage of flatus. *Pulsatilla*, as remarked by Hahnemann, is especially useful for the dyspepsias arising from fatty foods, pork, pastry or mixed diets, being here like *Ipecac*, or from chilling the stomach with ice cream or ice water, being here like *Arsenic* and *Carbo vegetabilis*. The circulation is disturbed and the patient is always chilly and, strange to say, worse from heat. After meals there is violent palpitation ; the action of the heart is apt to be irregular and it is difficult to convince such patients sometimes that they have not heart disease. Remember its power of acting on mucous membranes and increasing the quantity of mucus formed by them. This mucus in the stomach easily undergoes decomposition and acts as a ferment upon the food ; hence nausea, acidity, foul eructations, and the pain arises from the irritating nature of the contents of the stomach rather than from mere bulk and weight which produces the *Nux* pain.

Nearly always in dyspeptic troubles calling for *Pulsatilla* there will be headaches which are supraorbital and worse in the evening and from warmth. The patient is mentally active and this keeps him awake for hours after retiring; the sleep is dreamy and the patient awakes tired and listless. To distinguish between *Nux* and *Pulsatilla* is rather easy; firstly, the mental conditions are not at all similar; the patient in *Pulsatilla* with digestive troubles is despondent, apprehensive, and lachrymose. *Nux* is despondent, but at the same time irascible and domineering.

*Pulsatilla* is worse in the evening. *Nux* is worse in the morning and after dinner. *Pulsatilla* has more heartburn and *Nux* more waterbrash. From other drugs *Pulsatilla* is easily distinguished. The clean tongue and intense nausea of *Ipecac* will separate that remedy. *Antimonium crudum* is especially indicated in those who have overloaded the stomach and have eructations tasting of food, vomiting, and especially a tongue thickly coated white, which should distinguish. It pictures atonic, gastric catarrh, vomiting predominates, after pickles, sour things, etc.

**Anacardium.** With this remedy there is a sinking feeling, which comes on about two hours after eating, and a dull pain in the stomach extending to the spine, and there are often tasteless or occasional sour eructations. The great characteristic of the remedy is the **great relief after eating**, the symptoms returning, however, and increasing in intensity until the patient is forced to eat again for relief. Such patients become true "lunch fiends." There are three other drugs that have prominent relief from eating. They are *Petroleum*, *Chelidonium* and *Graphites*. *Petroleum* has among its prominent symptoms ravenous hunger and gastralgia relieved by eating, and it is especially called for in long-lingering gastric troubles with a great deal of nausea. *Chelidonium* is indicated by its prominent liver symptoms. *Anacardium* has violent gastralgia, especially at night, and a great urging to stool as in *Nux*, but, unlike *Nux*, on going to stool the

desire passes away ; then, too, here we have the characteristic symptom of a plug in the rectum, which *Nux* does not have. The gastralgia of *Anacardium* is relieved by eating, that of *Argentum nitricum* is worse from eating. Mentally *Anacardium* has a great deal of hypochondriasis, confusion of mind and loss of memory. The patient is hungry most of the time, and although eating relieves it is only a temporary relief, for really after eating he is worse. Another distinguishing feature between *Nux* and *Anacardium*, is the parietic state of the rectum in *Anacardium*, which *Nux* lacks. *Anacardium* also has some flatulence, and the symptom that the patient has to pound his back to start the gas is sometimes met with.

**Sepia.** *Sepia* is more often found useful in women, but the symptoms agreeing it may, of course, be used in men. It is a remedy which has the vehemence and irascibility of *Nux* and the tearful despondency of *Pulsatilla*, and also the aversion to household affairs more marked than in *Natrum muriaticum*. Then, too, there are hot flashes as in *Sulphur*, with hot hands and cold feet, but in *Sepia* the face is apt to have the characteristic yellow saddle across the nose. There is a white-coated tongue and a sour or putrid taste in the mouth. The most characteristic symptom, however, is a feeling of gone-ness in the pit of the stomach, which is not relieved by eating. This is similar only to *Carbo animalis*, for in *Anacardium*, *Natrum carbonicum*, *Phosphorus* and *Sulphur* this gone sensation is always better after meals. There is nausea at the smell or sight of food, and *Colchicum* has nausea at the thought of food ; even mention food and he vomits. The abdomen of *Sepia* is flatulent and the liver is sore and has sharp pains in it ; but here again *Sepia* is different from all others, for it is relieved by lying on the right side. The urine of *Sepia* may help to decide between it and *Lycopodium* and *Kali carbonicum*, in that while it always deposits a lithic acid sediment it adheres tenaciously to the sides and bottom of the vessel and is offensive. The *Sepia* patient is worse in

the forenoon and evening, and there is great longing for acids and pickles. It may be useful in dyspepsias from the over-use of tobacco.

**Sulphur.** *Sulphur* is a wonderful remedy in dyspepsia, but its value is seldom appreciated. It has bitter or sour taste and putrid eructations, sour vomiting, congested liver, and, like *Nux*, constipation. It is useful in the flatulent dyspepsia of those who drink heavily, and it has a feeling of satiety after eating a small quantity of food, being in the former symptom like *Carbo vegetabilis* and in the latter like *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Lycopodium* and *Sepia*. It is aggravated from starchy food like both *Natrum carbonicum* and *Natrum sulphuricum*. There is a ravenous desire for sweets which make him sick; only one other remedy has this, and that is *Argentum nitricum*, which has a diarrhoea caused by it, while under *Sulphur* sweets cause a sour stomach and heartburn. The *Sulphur* patient also craves alcohol, and milk, contrary to custom, increases the acidity of the stomach and causes vomiting; he also has aversion to meat. There is canine hunger; the patient can hardly wait for meals and is forced to get up at night to eat, which is like *Phosphorus*, and when he eats he feels puffed up; or else there is loss of appetite. If we have the general characteristics of *Sulphur* present, the hot flashes, the hot head and cold feet, the early morning diarrhoea, the "cat nap" like sleep, the aversion to washing, etc., the choice will be easy.

"Drinks much, eats little," is a good *Sulphur* indication.

**Phosphorus.** *Phosphorus* corresponds to rumination and regurgitation. Craving for cold food and cold drink is characteristic of *Phosphorus*, and they relieve momentarily, but are vomited as soon as they become warm in the stomach; spitting up of blood without nausea is also common. The gone, weak feeling in the stomach at 11 A. M., which we find under *Sepia*, *Sulphur* and *Natrum carbonicum*, is also present under *Phosphorus*, and here it also extends to the bowels. There are sour eructations, and as a concomitant

we have sometimes the characteristic burning of this remedy, between the scapulæ. The tongue is white more along the middle, as in *Bryonia*. As in *Sulphur*, the patient is hungry at night and lies awake until he gets something to eat. It is a useful remedy in the vomiting of chronic dyspepsia; the patient vomits as soon as the food strikes the stomach. *Bismuth* also has the symptom that the patient vomits as soon as the food strikes the stomach; with this remedy, too, there is much pain and burning. It has a special relation to destructive and disintegrating processes, and hence is one of the remedies for cancers, indurations, erosions, etc.; a burning, gnawing, circumscribed pain is characteristic. Rapid loss of flesh and anæmia are also symptoms.

**Natrum carbonicum.** *Natrum carbonicum* stands between *Nux* and *Sepia*; it has the hypochondriasis of *Nux*, as well as the morning nausea and empty retching; and it has the aversion to household affairs and the sour eructations and the fetid flatulence of *Sepia*, weak digestion, acid dyspepsia. It has a weak, hungry feeling in the epigastrium at 11 A. M., the same as *Sepia*, *Phosphorus* and *Sulphur*. The *Natrum carbonicum* patient is especially low spirited and hypochondriacal after a meal, and the patient is worse after vegetable and starchy foods. There is distension of the abdomen with hardness and fulness as in all the alkalies. Dyspepsia from eating soda biscuits.

**Kali carbonicum.** *Kali carbonicum* is indicated where the system is broken down by loss of fluids or protracted illness, as in *China* or *Carbo vegetabilis*. Dyspepsia of the aged or weak, anæmic and easily exhausted patients with tired feelings and backache is met by *Kali carbonicum*. Before eating there is a faint sinking feeling in the epigastrium out of proportion to the feeling of vacuity caused by hunger, with sour eructations, heartburn and a peculiar weak nervous sensation. The patient is sleepy while eating. After meals there is an undue flatulent distension of the abdomen. Everything which he eats seems to turn into gas, which is

the same as under *Argentum nitricum* and *Iodine*. The belching is putrid and is similar to *Carbo vegetabilis*, in that it relieves; there may also be intense pains in the spine. All the stomach symptoms of *Kali carbonicum* are aggravated by soup or by coffee. There is a desire for sugar and sweets.

**Graphites.** This remedy has tympanitic distension of the stomach and bowels, the patient being obliged to loosen the clothing as in *Lycopodium*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Nux* and *China*. There are burning cramps in the epigastrium and putrid eructations as in *Carbo vegetabilis*. It has aversion to meat, chilliness, mental symptoms and chlorosis similar to *Pulsatilla*. It has gastralgia, which is a burning, crampy, colicky pain, and is relieved by eating as in *Anacardium*, *Petroleum* and *Chelidonium*. Sweets nauseate and disgust, hot drinks disagree, and there is a rush of blood to the head after eating. The *Graphites* patient is inclined to obesity and flabbiness, always chilly, and eruptions on the skin characteristic of the drug may be present. There is a disagreeable taste in the morning, as though he had eaten eggs. The aversion to meat is found in all chlorotic remedies, such as *Ferrum* and *China*. The flatus of *Graphites* is rancid or putrid, which will distinguish it from *Lycopodium*.

*Graphites* is a remedy which should not be neglected in stomach disorders. Dr. Jousset, the celebrated French homœopathist, recommends the alternation of *Nux* and *Graphites* in most cases of dyspepsia; he gives *Nux* 12 one hour before meals and *Graphites* 12 one hour after meals, and claims that this is all-sufficient in most cases of dyspepsia; but this routine method of prescribing cannot be recommended.

**Arsenicum.** A grand medicine in gastric disorders, suiting especially "irritative" dyspepsias and acute inflammation. It corresponds to the stomach irritation, the pains, the sickness, inability to digest food and the want of appetite so often met with in persons of a weakly state. Here, then, will be abdominal pain and diarrhœa. The pains are of a burn-

ing character, accompanied with nausea and vomiting. The stomach is sensitive and sore, patient prostrated.

*Bryonia* has pains soon after food ; it seems to lie like a stone in the stomach, but the pains are sharp and cutting and extend to shoulders and back ; the complexion is yellow, mouth rather dry and a bitter taste is present ; constipation and frontal headaches are accompaniments ; gastro-hepatic symptoms and the rheumatic diathesis will decide.

The pain of *Arsenicum* is immediately after taking food, and the irritation is shown throughout the intestinal tract ; the tongue is clean, red, and looks irritated, pointed. *Arsenicum* is the remedy for so-called ptomaine poisoning from tainted foods.

*Hydrastis* causes a decided amount of catarrh of the stomach with mucous, sour risings and loss of appetite ; the tongue is clean at sides and tip, with a yellow coating down the center. This is considered by Dr. Dyce Brown as an almost certain indication for the remedy. The liver is involved.

1. Lassitude, malaise, depression of spirits.
2. The special tongue symptom.
3. The gastric uneasiness.
4. The loss of appetite.
5. The involvement of the liver.
6. Constipation.

These will clearly indicate *Hydrastis*, and it is a wonderful remedy in gastric complaints.

**Argentum nitricum.** *Argentum nitricum* must be remembered in stomach affections. (1) Its flatulence ; it has lots of it, hence violent belching and great relief therefrom. The patient for a long time may not be able to belch, but when he does succeed in so doing the flatus comes in enormous volume. (2) Pain. It is a gnawing, ulcerative pain referred to the pit of the stomach. From this spot pains radiate in every direction. The least plain food makes the pain worse. Gastralgia, especially in delicate and nervous women ; it may

be indicated when caused by any emotion, loss of sleep or menstrual trouble. Feeling of a lump in the stomach. Intense spasm of the muscles of the chest. Vomiting of glairy mucus, which can be drawn into strings. **Longing for sugar** and aggravation from sweets, producing diarrhœa, etc. Gastric ulcer, the characteristic gnawing pain circumscribed to a small spot, worse from pressure and eating, with vomiting of mucus, blood, etc., indicate it.

*Dioscorea*, besides its influence in colic, may be called for in stomach troubles; it is useful in the pyrosis of pregnant women.

*Ignatia* corresponds to sour stomach, nausea and vomiting. Hunger and vomiting may exist at the same time. It is the remedy in the irritable stomachs of hysteria. It is the principal remedy in gastralgia coming on at night or after eating, worse from motion or pressure, excessive flatulence, especially in hysterical subjects. In fact, hysterical symptoms distinguish *Ignatia* from *Nux vomica*.

### GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS.

**Belladonna.** The remedy in all glandular swellings of an inflammatory character with rapid swelling threatening suppuration. Swollen glands in the axillary region, especially at the climaxis, or swellings of the mammæ, which are heavy, red and sensitive. Red shining streaks radiating from the glands with great heat and stitching pains indicate *Belladonna*. Swelling, suppuration and induration of the inguinal or cervical glands are well met by the remedy when the attack is acute and very painful. The glands, though swollen, are never purple or gangrenous; the inflammation involves the substance of a gland, *Apis* more the surface.

**Iodine.** This remedy corresponds to indolent swellings, those that are torpid and sluggish, which are large, hard and usually painless, and especially about the neck, or they may be anywhere. It has been used with some success in the

parenchymatous form of goitre with obstructed breathing, but Bayes thinks it will rarely cure alone. Enlarged bronchial and mesenteric glands. Scrofulous or arthritic enlargement of the glands. The various combinations of *Iodine* are prominent and trustworthy remedies in glandular affections. *Baryta iodide* for tonsillar enlargements. *Arsenic iodide* when accompanied by anæmic conditions, also *Ferrum iodide* and *Calcarea iodide* have many times removed glandular enlargements, engorgements and hypertrophies.

**Spongia.** Goitre hard and large with suffocative attacks; swelling in cervical region with tension and painful to touch.

**Graphites.** Enlargement of glands of neck and axilla and mesenteric glands, patient debilitated; the swelling is painful and sensitive and is usually associated with some skin affection. There is great tendency in such patients to take cold.

**Silicea.** Suppurating glands. Inflammation of the breast. Suppurative inflammations of the sebaceous glands also call for the remedy. Fistulous openings leading down to the glands is a specially useful indication.

**Calcarea fluorica.** Long lasting and indolent glandular enlargements of the cervical lymphatic glands where the hardness is pronounced. Also enlargements of the bronchial and mesenteric glands, worse in damp weather, better from hot fomentations and rubbing, the 6x works well. Solidified indurations.

**Cistus.** Glandular enlargement, especially of sub-maxillary glands with caries of the jaw. Scrofulous glandular swellings; an impure breath is an indication. The glands become inflamed, indurated and ulcerated.

**Lapis albus.** Enlargement of mesenteric glands and chronic glandular swellings in scrofulous children. The swollen glands have a certain amount of plasticity rather than stony hardness. Goitre, diarrhœa, etc. It tends to break down enlarged glands and bring on speedy suppuration, enlarged indurated cervical glands; goitre with anæmic

symptoms and increased appetite has been cured by the remedy.

**Bromine.** Enlargement of glands scrofulous in nature, parotids swollen; it suits light complexioned, blue-eyed children who suffer from enlarged tonsils. Goitre. Hard swelling of external cervical glands. It softens indurations of submaxillary and parotid gland after scarlet fever; the swellings are hard, elastic.

**Carbo animalis.** Indurated buboes, indurated axillary glands; they are hard as a stone in the inguinal region and the surrounding tissues even are hard. **Induration** is the key-note.

*Carbo vegetabilis.* Induration of mammæ, burning pains and tendency to suppuration.

*Badiaga.* Enlargement of glands with indurations, indurated buboes, also *Alumina*.

**Conium.** In the 30th potency this remedy has a distinct, positive and marvellous power over certain glandular enlargements; possibly the 200th may do the same, but the 30th I know will do it. It will absorb hard glandular tumors, growths that can be outlined and felt. Enlargements of glands with little or no pain; it is useful for the beginning of scirrhus, and especially is it indicated after injuries to glands, where stony hardness is present. Adenoma. Debilitated subjects with marked tendency to induration, extending to cellular tissue, swollen glands after burns, painless or sharp knife-like pains, especially of mammary glands, but not confined to any special region.

**Sulphur.** The great remedy for scrofulous glandular enlargements; the inguinal, axillary, sub-maxillary and sub-cutaneous glands are affected and the patient is of the typical *Sulphur* temperament.

*Baryta muriate* and *iodide* have a special power over the absorbants; the *muriate* is especially for stony hardness.

**Calcarea carbonica.** Scrofulous enlargement of the lym-

phatic glands of the neck and axilla, which are firm and hard. Helmuth has seen adenoma disappear after this remedy, and it is especially useful after *Sulphur*. The remedy has also been used successfully in goitre.

*Silicea* and *Apis* are both credited with cures of cystic goitres.

**Mercurius.** This remedy follows *Belladonna* well, and it is the first specific in scrofulous subjects where the swelling in the parotid and sub-maxillary glands develops rapidly with great pain. Induration of the glands of the throat and neck. It is more useful in these disorders used in the higher potencies.

*Hepar* suits the stage of suppuration, buboes and enlarged glands after the abuse of mercury.

The glandular swellings of *Mercurius* are not especially sensitive and are apt to appear whenever the patient takes cold.

### GLEET.

**Sulphur.** Gleet in catarrhal subjects will scarcely get well without this remedy. It is especially useful in maltreated cases where there is much irritation, soreness and burning of the parts. There is always a general depressed state of the health when this remedy is well indicated.

**Sepia.** This remedy is useful in intractable cases where the discharge is milky and greenish and especially scanty, perhaps appearing only in the morning. *Sepia* is highly recommended by Jahr in this affection.

*Mercurius* has greenish-yellow discharges, worse at night.

**Pulsatilla.** This remedy suits gleet in phlegmatic and scrofulous constitutions, with a thick yellow or yellowish-green and bland discharge.

**Hydrastis.** This remedy is required when there is a want of tone or debility of the mucous membrane with persistent discharge and no pain. The discharge is thick and somewhat tenacious.

**Natrum muriaticum.** Chronic gonorrhœa or gleet, brought on by the abuse of nitrate of silver injections; the discharge is clear; this is a common condition and the remedy is most useful. One last persisting drop and cutting pain on urination are good symptoms.

*Kali iodatum.* Franklin recommends this remedy in gleet, advising the 3x potency.

*Thuja* corresponds especially to lingering cases of prostatic gleet with a thin yellow or greenish discharge.

*Nitric acid* follows *Thuja* in these cases, especially where there are darting pains and condylomata.

*Nux vomica.* Gleet in the characteristic *Nux* constitution, or where the complaint has been aggravated by excesses in diet and drink.

### GONORRHŒA.

**Aconite.** Corresponds to the acute stage where the urine is hot and burning, scanty and passed with difficulty. In this stage it is very efficacious in allaying the first symptoms of inflammation and discharge, such as dryness, crawling sensation in the urethra, meatus red and swollen and the mental anxiety often present in this disease. The discharge has as yet no color. It is also a most useful remedy in chordee. The writer has successfully used *Aconitine* in the inflammatory stages of urethritis, but cannot recommend it as being superior to *Aconite*.

*Gelsemium* is another remedy to be used in the beginning or the inflammatory stage of gonorrhœa. It is almost the opposite of *Aconite*. With this remedy there is great urethral soreness burning along the urethra and slight discharge. It is also a useful remedy in epididymitis and gonorrhœal rheumatism.

*Atropine* 6x has been recommended as one of the best remedies for the acute symptoms of gonorrhœal urethritis.

An extensive experience has convinced the writer that the homœopathic remedy in the initial stage of gonorrhœa is far

more potent as a modifying and curative measure than a chase after the gonococci with alleged germicidal injections.

**Cannabis sativa.** This is the favorite remedy of the homœopathic school, though there is much difference of opinion as to its real value. It comes in after *Aconite* when the disease has localized itself as is shown in the purulent discharge, the great burning and tenderness on urinating. The glans penis is dark red and swollen, chordee is most likely present and what is still more painful, a spasmodic contraction of the sphincter vesicæ on urinating. Berjeau considered this remedy valueless in gonorrhœa, but later authorities have found it to be a most useful and important remedy when properly prescribed. Formerly it was the custom to prescribe the remedy in the tincture, and it will be found that those who condemn the remedy and become disgusted with the homœopathic treatment of gonorrhœa are those who do not treat the disease homœopathically. The dose here has a great deal to do with the homœopathicity of the treatment, it not being the physiological action of the remedy that we seek but the homœopathic action. Therefore as the remedy in the tincture has produced symptoms similar to urethritis, to get a curative effect it must be given in a much smaller dose. Frost recommends this remedy in the 3 to 6 potencies and many others have verified the correctness of his observation. Given in these doses when properly indicated, it will be found to greatly modify the pain and discharge. It must be borne in mind that cases requiring this remedy have less profuse discharge than those requiring *Argentum nitricum*.

**Petroselinum.** Useful in cases where there is a sudden desire to urinate and the pain is referable to the root of the penis. There is intense itching in the urethra as if it must be rubbed.

**Cannabis Indica** is a most useful remedy where the chordee is marked and there are painful erections and priapism.

**Pulsatilla.** Ripe gonorrhœas without much pain, but

with a thick muco-purulent discharge which is yellow or yellowish green, call for *Pulsatilla*. There is some pain in the loins going from side to side. It is a valuable remedy when the discharge becomes suppressed and orchitis results; here it will often establish the flow and reduce the swelling of the testicle.

*Argentum nitricum*. This remedy has thick yellow purulent discharge, soreness and swelling of the urethra and sexual dreams with emissions. It is also useful for chordee when the urethra seems drawn up into knots, worse at night.

**Mercurius.** Bayes states that for the first stage of an uncomplicated gonorrhœa there is no better simile, no better or more efficient remedy than *Mercurius solubilis*. It is a most useful remedy for inflammatory symptoms such as chordee, and especially paraphymosis, phymosis and inflamed prepuce. The discharge is greenish. *Mercurius corrosivus* is similar here; the discharge is green and purulent, worse at night, the meatus is red and there is violent tenesmus of the bladder.

**Cantharis.** Intense sexual excitement marks this remedy; an intense irritation with persistent erections which prevent urination; the pains are burning and excoriating, the discharge is purulent and especially bloody. It is our best remedy when the disease has been sent to the bladder by injections. Violent and persistent tenesmus is a keynote.

*Capsicum*. Gonorrhœa in fat persons who are indolent and lax in fibre, with fine stinging pains in the meatus urinaris.

**Copaiba.** Burning in the neck of the bladder and urethra, great dysuria, constant desire to urinate, and the urine smells of violets. Hæmaturia. Discharge yellowish, purulent, corrosive and milky. If the trouble be accompanied by nettle rash the remedy is well indicated.

*Cubeba*. Cutting and constricting after urination; the patient urinates every ten or fifteen minutes. Smarting ten-

esmus, ropy discharge, inflamed prostate and violet smelling urine are also symptoms of *Cubeba*.

**Thuja.** This is a most valuable remedy in lingering cases with prostatic complications; and in cases of continued or oft repeated attacks of gonorrhœa, or in cases of gonorrhœa suppressed by injections. Here the trouble becomes complicated with orchitis or rheumatism, and there are apt to be fig warts or condylomata showing the sycotic dyscrasia to which *Thuja* is particularly applicable. There is with this remedy a constant desire to urinate and the urine scalds; there is also a thin greenish discharge.

*Digitalis.* Burning in the urethra, purulent bright yellow discharge and inflammation of the glans penis.

*Natrum sulphuricum* is also a remedy for sycosis, condylomata, etc.

**Sepia.** Hughes find this remedy the best one for gonorrhœa in women after the acute symptoms have subsided, and Raue finds it very frequently indicated.

*Tussilago* has a brilliant clinical record in gonorrhœa, but there are no characteristic indications.

*Agnus castus.* Also of use after the acute symptoms have subsided; it is marked, in contra-distinction to *Cantharis*, by absence of sexual desire and a yellow purulent discharge.

**Sulphur.** This remedy will generally have to be used in cases of a scrofulous or psoric taint; here again the patient must be prescribed for, though the remedy has some local symptoms, such as burning and smarting during urination and phymosis which might lead to its use. Kafka recommends it at once, claiming that when used the disease never reaches a high degree of violence.

## HAY FEVER.

**Arsenicum.** Many symptoms of this remedy correspond to hay fever; it has a thin watery discharge from the nose which excoriates the upper lip, but still the nose is stuffed

up. There is much sneezing from irritation in the nose but not a particle of relief therefrom ; the coryza is worse after midnight or from a change of weather.

*Arsenicum iodatum* is mentioned by Hale as a prophylactic and the nearest specific. Malarial cachexia, glandular enlargements, burning in the nose and throat, excessive sneezing and fluent coryza with a thin acrid discharge are its indications.

Dr. Blackley highly lauds this remedy in the asthmatic breathing of hay fever, using the 3x or 4x potencies.

*Sinapis nigra* has been used successfully in hay fever ; the membrane of the nose is hot and dry, no discharge, worse afternoon and evening.

*Chininum arsenicosum* has also been highly praised in hay fever ; the 2x trituration is recommended.

**Sabadilla.** Of great use in hay fever with watery discharge, profuse coryza and frontal pains. There is spasmodic and continual sneezing with only slight catarrhal discharge. It will often cut short an attack, but it will not always cure permanently as it is not deep acting enough. It should be used to this end in the higher potencies.

*Aralia racemosa* has been recommended, but on somewhat insufficient testimony, likewise *Benzoic acid*.

*Kali iodatum.* Sneezing, "crying colds;" the sneezing is incessant, the lachrymation is profuse and the coryza is acrid.

*Ipecac.* Sometimes useful in the sneezing stage but more frequently in the asthmatic stage where the chest symptoms will indicate.

**Naphthalin.** Lippencott claims this remedy to be applicable to more cases of hay fever, and that better results are obtained from it than from any other drug, and he claims also prophylactic power from its use in the 3x or 2x triturations. A large number of observers bear out this idea. Dr. Laird, of Utica, N. Y., says: "It almost never fails." Its indications seem to be excoriating lachrymation and coryza, swell-

ing of eyelids and nose ; it is more pronounced in its action on the left side, and especially is it useful in those experiencing asthmatic symptoms.

*Sanguinaria* has frequent sneezing and is worse on the right side ; it suits periodic coryzas.

*Sanguinaria nitrate* is also valuable and by some is considered first on the list.

*Natrum muriaticum*. Hay fever from suppressed intermittents ; craving for salt may be an indicating symptom.

*Ranunculus bulbosus*. Among the less frequently used remedies is *Ranunculus*, it has smarting in the eyes, pressure at the root, with tingling and crawling within its cavity, hoarseness and muscular soreness.

*Silicea* has itching and tingling in the nose and posteriorly at orifice of Eustachian tubes, with violent sneezing and ex-coriating discharge, also *Rosa Damascena*.

*Arum triphyllum*. Hay fever with terrific pain over root of nose, nose and throat raw with frequent sneezing.

*Mercurius protoiodide* is very often suitable to the conditions that predispose to hay fever.

*Psorinum* 30, says Clarke, will cure a large number of cases where there is great sensitiveness to cold.

## HEADACHE.

**Belladonna.** *Belladonna* is the first remedy that comes to mind in headache ; its symptoms are clear and sharply defined. Of course **throbbing** is the great keynote, but violent shooting pains in the head, so severe as to drive the patient almost wild, are scarcely less characteristic. The patient cannot lie down, must sit up, nor can he bear light, a draft of air, noise or jarring ; this last is most characteristic. The location of the ache is mostly in the frontal region or right side, flushed face, dilated pupils accompany. *Glonoine* is the only remedy having throbbing as characteristic as *Belladonna*. *Glonoine*, however, does not have such a lasting effect as

*Belladonna*; it is more relieved by motion, the face is not so deeply flushed, and there is aggravation from bending the head backwards, all of which will serve to distinguish the two remedies; it has the feeling of a tight band across the forehead. Its curative action is rapid.

*Cinchona* also has throbbing, but here it is due to anæmia. *Belladonna* has also a symptom common to *Nux vomica* and *Bryonia*, namely, a feeling as if the head would burst. The headaches of *Belladonna* are usually worse in the afternoon, the whites of eyes are red, and the cornea is glassy, and moving eyes aggravates. The face is puffed and red.

**Nux vomica.** It is quite safe to assert that *Nux vomica* is more often indicated in headache than any other remedy; this is presumably due in the main to the causes of headache calling for *Nux vomica*; thus, we have the headache from the excessive use of alcohol, the morning "big head," tobacco, coffee, headache from digestive troubles, constipation, bilious derangement. These are all common causes of the *Nux vomica* headache. It suits the gouty and hæmorrhoidal, which make up four-fifths of all migraines. The ache is situated over one or the other eye, usually the left, or else in the occiput. It is apt to begin in the morning with giddiness on first rising, and last all day until night, and is accompanied with sour taste or perhaps nausea and violent retching. The dull, wooden, bursting feeling of the head following a debauch is most characteristic of *Nux vomica*. Headaches of high livers call for *Nux*. The complexion looks muddy and the whites of the eyes are yellow, and the urine is scanty and high colored. Jousset recommends the 12x or 30x between attacks.

There are some modalities of the *Nux vomica* headache that should be carefully noted, as this point will sometimes aid greatly in making a selection; for instance: Stooping and coughing aggravate the headache; it is worse in the morning; moving the eyes and motion in general makes the head feel worse. What relieves the *Nux vomica* headache is not

so clear ; certain headaches calling for *Nux* will be better by wrapping the head up warm and by rest, but these conditions are rare ones calling for the drug. In general, nothing relieves the *Nux vomica* headache ; but it will often disappear by rising and being about for a few hours. This is a characteristic point in those headaches due to alcoholic excesses. A headache "all over the head" is also characteristic of *Nux*.

*Ptelea trifoliata*. Dr. Kopp holds this remedy without a rival in frontal headaches, and it will often cure after other remedies have failed.

*Sanguinaria*. Genuine sick headache calls for this drug, and the symptoms in brief are these : The pain begins in the morning and in the occiput ; it comes up over the head and settles in the right eye. The pain increases in severity until there is vomiting of food and bile, then oftentimes the ache is relieved. Noise and light are unbearable, and sleep relieves. The pain will be so intense at times that the patient will frantically bore her head into the pillow for relief. It is especially suitable to women who menstruate too freely.

*Belladonna* may easily be differentiated by the following points : It has hot head, more throbbing, flushed face and cold feet, and the pain coming up from the occiput is not so marked as under *Sanguinaria*. The *Sanguinaria* headache is relieved by lying down, *Belladonna* by being propped up in bed, and *Sanguinaria* is more useful in the gastric form of headache. There may be also profuse micturition with *Sanguinaria* relieving the headache, as we find under *Gelsemium*, *Ignatia* and in a less degree under some other drugs.

*Iris versicolor*. The *Iris* headache characteristically commences with a partial blindness, or blurring of vision, being similar here to *Gelsemium*, and it is especially a remedy for gastric or bilious headaches. It is a useful remedy for Sunday headaches, not, however, in that form which sometimes occurs as a convenient excuse for non-church attendance (which is incurable), but that form which occurs in teachers, scholars, professors, etc., in whom a relief of the strain of the

preceding six days produces the headache. The pains are mostly located over the eyes in the supra-orbital ridges, usually in one side at a time, mostly the right. The pains are throbbing or sharp, and when at their acme vomiting occurs, which is apt to be copious, bitter or sour. Especially characteristic is vomiting of matters so sour that the teeth are set on edge. The headache of *Iris* is aggravated by motion, cold air and coughing; moderate exercise in the open air relieves. In sick headache with continuous nausea it is one of our most useful remedies, and if indicated closely by the above symptoms it will not fail.

*Paullinia* is also a useful remedy in sick headaches involving the whole head, with nausea, even vomiting.

**Gelsemium.** *Gelsemium* is another remedy which has a headache commencing with blindness, and especially is it a remedy for headaches due to eye strain. *Onosmodium* is another; here we have dull aching extending down back of neck or over on one side, generally the left; there is a strained stiff sensation in the corresponding eye. The ache under *Gelsemium* commences in the occiput or nape of the neck, comes up over the head and settles in the eye as in *Sanguinaria*. There is a feeling as if a band were about the head, the patient is dull and apathetic, and there is great soreness in the eyes when moving them. Occipital headaches, which are dull and dragging, often find their remedy in *Gelsemium*. *Cocculus* is another remedy for these conditions.

Remember the copious urination which relieves the headache, and that the headaches are accompanied with visual troubles, such as double vision, squinting and dim sight, and *Gelsemium* will be easily recognized. *Gelsemium* headaches are also relieved by sleep, and dizziness may accompany.

A characteristic of *Gelsemium* is a sensation of a band around the head just above the ears. It also suits "tobacco headaches."

*Kali bichromicum* has a headache commencing with blind-

ness ; the pain settles in a small spot, is very intense, then the blindness disappears.

**Cocculus.** Another remedy for occipital headache is *Cocculus*, and it is a most excellent one ; the symptoms are these: the ache occurs in the lower part of the occiput and extends to the nape, and it is intense and nearly always associated with vertigo; the head feels numb, empty and stupefied, and with this vertigo there is constant nausea. Among the causes of headache calling for *Cocculus* may be mentioned riding in the cars or a carriage. A peculiar symptom of *Cocculus* is the sensation as if the occiput were opening and shutting. This is also one of the most characteristic symptoms of *Cannabis*; another is a tendency to constant headache, it has also pain in left orbit and frontal protuberance. The headaches of *Cocculus* in general are worse from mental effort, and are better indoors and during rest, and there is a constant tendency to stretch the head backwards.

**Spigelia.** This remedy holds about the same relation to the left side of the head that *Sanguinaria* does to the right side. The pains are neuralgic in character, settle over the left eye, and they are apt to follow the course of the sun, beginning in the morning, reaching the acme at noon and subsiding at sunset. There is often a sensation as if the head were open along the vertex. Noise and jarring of the bed, as under *Belladonna*, aggravate the pain; stooping and change of weather also make the pain worse. The pure neuralgic character of the pain, and its left side preference, should lead to the remedy.

**Cimicifuga.** This is another remedy for the neuralgic form of headache, and it has some valuable symptoms. It corresponds to headache of students and those exhausted by fatigue. There is first a sensation as if the top of the head would fly off. There are sharp, lancinating pains in and over the eyes, shooting to the top of the head. The brain seems to move in waves, and there may be the symptoms of

a sharp pain extending from the occiput to the frontal region, as if a bolt were driven through the head. Headaches which are reflex or dependent on some uterine irritation are met by this remedy. When there is a feeling as if the patient would go crazy it is especially indicated. Many of the pains begin in the occiput and shoot down the spine; there is a tendency to bend the head forward, which relieves somewhat.

*Sepia*. Migraine, which has existed for years in women with profuse leucorrhœa, is often cured by *Sepia*. It corresponds to the left eye and the left temple and the pain extends backward.

*Silicea*. *Silicea* is a very useful remedy in headache, but one not very often used. When a patient with a headache has her head tied up with a towel or handkerchief it will probably indicate one of two remedies.

*Argentum nitricum* if the head be tied up tightly; here we have relief from pressure; and *Silicea* if the head is tied up simply to keep it warm. The headache of *Silicea* is nervous and caused by excessive mental exertion. The face is pale at the commencement of the headache but gets flushed as the pain becomes intense; body is chilly. It is supra-orbital and worse over the right eye, the pains coming up from the back of the head. Noise, motion and jarring aggravate. Warmth relieves.

*Menyanthes* is similar in some respects to *Silicea*, but pressure rather than warmth relieves; and on going up stairs there is a sensation of a heavy weight on the vertex. The headache of *Silicea*, like that of *Ignatia* and *Gelsemium*, is relieved by copious urination. An additional indication for *Silicea* is an extreme sensitiveness of the scalp.

*Strontium carbonicum*. This is most similar to *Silicea*, but the pains increase gradually to their greatest intensity and then decline.

*Argentum nitricum*. A characteristic of this drug is that the head seems enormously large. There is much boring pain in the left frontal eminence. *Thuja* has a sensation as if a

nail were driven into the frontal eminence. *Ignatia* and *Coffea* also have these sharp, nail-like pains. The pains under *Argentum nitricum* increase to such a degree that the patient seems as if she would lose her senses. Tying the head up tightly relieves the headache of this drug, it being the pressure that relieves.

**Melilotus alba.** A remedy often overlooked in the treatment of congestive forms of headache is *Melilotus*. With this remedy there is a sensation of bursting, it seems as if the brain would burst through the forehead, the pains are intense and throbbing and almost drive the patient frantic. The eyes are bloodshot and the headache tends to recur every afternoon. Sometimes the headache culminates in nosebleed, which relieves. There is with this drug, which reminds of *Cimicifuga*, an undulating sensation in the brain.

*Bryonia* has a splitting headache; and it is especially suitable to rheumatic cases; it is seldom indicated in sick headache; the bursting sensation is characteristic.

**Natrum muriaticum.** The headache of *Natrum muriaticum* is as if there were little hammers beating in the skull, worse from moving the head or eyeballs. It comes on in the morning, is worse about 10 A. M. and is preceded by partial blindness, as we found under *Iris* and *Gelsemium*. The little hammer sensation is also found under *Psorinum*. *Natrum muriaticum*, as well as *Calcarea phosphorica*, is an excellent remedy for certain headaches in school girls during menses. A malarial basis for a headache will sometimes suggest this remedy.

*Calcarea phosphorica.* Headache in school children and especially in those who are maturing and anæmic; headache on top of head.

*Ignatia* suits highly nervous and sensitive temperaments and those whose nervous system has given away to anxiety, grief or mental worry. The headache generally centers around the region of the ear and runs up to the parietal bone or occiput, leaving a stiffness of the nape of the neck, profuse

urination relieving. It has also, as before stated, the *clavus hystericus*.

### HEART AFFECTIONS.

**Digitalis.** *Digitalis* is known chiefly for its action on the heart, and it is rare that a patient suffering from an affection of that organ does not get *Digitalis* in some form. There is no doubt but that it is a much abused drug. Its symptoms are, however, clear, and briefly stated, as follows :

The pulse is slow but primarily strong, there is great weakness of the cardiac tissue, and secondarily the pulse becomes weak. Extra exertion increases its rapidity, but diminishes its force, so that the quick pulse becomes irregular and intermittent. The heart feels as if the blood stood still. There is weakness and numbness of the left arm, and often blueness of the surface of the body, or cyanosis. The patient fears that the heart will stop beating if he should make any motion.

*Gelsemium* has the opposite symptom to this. The patient is roused out of sleep feeling that the heart will stop beating, and he is impelled to move about to keep it going.

A number of drugs have numbness of the left arm in heart affections, notably *Aconite*, *Kalmia*, *Rhus* and *Pulsatilla*.

The *Digitalis* patient has a doughy look to the skin ; there is often a sick feeling at the stomach after eating.

*Apis* has a symptom that will lead to its use in heart affections, namely : "He does not see how he can get another breath."

Like *Arsenic* and *Lachesis*, the tendency of *Digitalis* is downwards, and it must be used cautiously and only when indicated homœopathically. There are numerous other symptoms that will indicate *Digitalis*. Disturbed sleep, apprehensiveness, deep sighing, slow respiration, dry cough, suffocative spells ; in fact, such symptoms as may be caused by an irregular distribution of the blood. *Digitalis* is also indicated in dropsical conditions dependent on heart trouble ;

anasarca, cardiac dropsy associated with slow pulse, urine suppressed or scanty. *Apocynum* is similar in this relation.

**Cactus grandiflorus.** Perhaps the next most important remedy in heart affections, from the homœopathist's standpoint, is *Cactus*. Its well known characteristic symptom, "Sensation as if the heart were grasped with an iron hand," which clutches and relaxes alternately, is ever present to the mind. It has, however, other symptoms. It is similar to *Arnica* in chest soreness and constriction; it has pains shooting into the left arm, œdema and a quick, throbbing, tense, hard pulse, which may or may not intermit. Carditis and pericarditis may call for *Cactus*.

There is great irritation of the cardiac nerves, and *Cactus* may be found to be the remedy for angina pectoris. It is a remedy adapted to hypertrophy of the heart in young people. It is also very useful in intense palpitation and fluttering sensations about the heart; it is indicated for such symptoms in young girls about the age of puberty and at menstrual epochs.

**Kalmia latifolia.** *Kalmia* is a remedy for cardiac hypertrophy, especially after rheumatism, and has the symptom so common in heart affections, namely, "numbness of the left arm." There is with *Kalmia* much pain and anguish about the heart, some dyspnoea, palpitation, and pressure from the epigastrium towards the heart. The heart is irregular and intermits every third or fourth beat. There are shooting pains through the chest to the scapula.

*Kalmia* is an excellent remedy for cardiac troubles when they have been caused by the suppression of rheumatism by external applications. The pulse of *Kalmia* is slow, but not as slow as that of *Digitalis*.

*Phytolacca* has tingling and numbness of the right arm, but the three chief remedies having this symptom in the left arm are *Kalmia*, *Rhus* and *Aconite*.

Acute pericarditis depending upon rheumatism will call for *Kalmia*; the sharp pains taking away the breath will call at-

tention to it. Hering says *Kalmia* has a most beneficial action in diminishing too rapid pulsations of the heart.

**Spigelia.** *Spigelia* is another remedy for the painful affections about the heart. It stands at the head of the list for acute carditis and pericarditis. There are sharp pains shooting from the heart to the back, and radiating from the heart down the arm, over the chest, and down the spine. There is palpitation worse from any movement of the arm or body. There is a purring sensation felt over the cardiac region when placing the hand thereon. The pulse is intermittent, not synchronous with the heart beat, and the slightest motion of the arm or hands makes the patient worse. Heart symptoms accompanying neuralgia call for *Spigelia*. Irregular and tumultuous action of the heart are well met by *Spigelia*. At times the heart beat is even audible. We sometimes find this symptom under *Arsenicum*, which is useful in hypertrophy of the heart from climbing high places, mountains, etc., but *Spigelia* comes in earlier in heart troubles than does *Arsenicum*.

Rheumatic endocarditis will often find its curative remedy in *Spigelia*, and it has a most beneficial action in angina pectoris. In cardiac inflammations it comes in after *Aconite*. It corresponds well to chronic affections of the heart, particularly valvular disease and hypertrophy.

**Aconite.** Among the remedies having a marked influence on the heart is *Aconite*. It has, as has been seen, numbness of the left arm; it also has tingling in the fingers, associated with heart disease. *Aconite* produces a cardiac congestion, with anxiety, oppression and palpitation, worse when walking; lancinating stitches occur, and also attacks of intense pain. It is the remedy in uncomplicated hypertrophy of the heart.

*Glonoine* has a fulness in the region of the heart, with some sharp pains, fluttering of the heart with violent beatings, as if the chest would burst open.

*Amyl nitrite* has oppressed breathing and constriction

about the heart. Both of these latter remedies are useful in angina pectoris.

*Veratrum viride* has a condition simply of intense arterial excitement and is recommended as a remedy to be used continuously in hypertrophy with dilatation. It is an important remedy in all inflammatory affections of the heart and its membranes.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** Rheumatic hypertrophy calls for *Rhus*. It is a palpitation of the heart from over-exertion, with numbness and lameness of the left arm and shoulder. Pericarditis or endocarditis from exposure to rain, getting wet, etc. The symptoms are worse on every change of the weather. Uncomplicated hypertrophy of the heart, such as comes in athletes, machinists, etc., calls for *Rhus*; and among other remedies for this condition may be mentioned *Arnica* and *Bromine*.

Pericarditis due to septic conditions will call for *Rhus*, and in heart troubles, as in all others, it follows *Bryonia* well; and *Bryonia* may be an early remedy in pericarditis. The rheumatic basis of nearly all the heart symptoms and the general condition of the remedy will decide.

**Bryonia.** In affections about the membranes of the heart, of course, *Bryonia* is one of the most prominent remedies. It corresponds to the first or second stage of pericarditis when of rheumatic origin, and especially if pleuritic symptoms be present. There are intense fever, frontal or occipital headache, and acute stitching pains which are aggravated by movement, and the friction murmur is always present. It does not usually correspond to pericarditis from Bright's disease or pyæmia.

*Asclepias tuberosa* is similar to *Bryonia*, but the symptoms are not so acute, the fever is not intense, the pain is pricking and extends to the left shoulder; there is a dry spasmodic cough and the pain is relieved by bending forward.

A valuable group of symptoms calling for *Bryonia* is the following: Cramp in region of the heart, aggravated by

walking, raising one's self or using the slightest exertion, even raising the arm. Heart beats violently and rapidly.

*Convallaria*. There is quite a large class of remedies affecting the heart which might be termed the newer remedies. Among these is *Convallaria*. It is useful in valvular diseases of the heart with scanty urine, dropsy and great dyspnoea. It has so relieved the œdema in a number of cases that the patient could lie down. Dyspnoea, palpitation and œdema due to mitral disease have been relieved by it. The provings of the remedy show a feeble heart sound, anæmic murmurs over the jugular vein, pain in region of heart, and an uneasy fluttering; a sensation when exercising as if the heart stopped beating and then started up again, causing a faint, sick feeling. This uneasiness about the heart should suggest its use in the condition known as cigarette or tobacco heart.

Another of the new remedies is *Adonis vernalis*. It increases arterial tension, regulates the heart beats by lessening the frequency of the pulse and increasing the force of the cardiac contraction. The remedy is well tolerated, increases diuresis and acts with rapidity. Otherwise it is similar to *Digitalis*. It is seen, however, from the above that its use is physiological rather than homœopathic.

*Lycopus Virginicus* is still another heart remedy of this class. It is useful in cardiac irritability with depressed force, after abuse of cardiac depressants or cardiac stimulants, excessive hypertrophy, muscular weakness, etc. Its use has been limited, chiefly confined to the condition known as cardiac asthma, where it works well.

Another remedy useful in irritable heart is *Collinsonia*, and like *Digitalis* and *Lycopus* it is secondarily homœopathic. Irritability of the heart due to suppression of hæmorrhoidal flow especially indicates *Collinsonia*.

*Strophanthus* is one of our recent accessions to the line of cardiac remedies. It has been found useful in weak, hypertrophied, irritable heart, with tense arteries and a free dis-

charge of urine. It probably suits better heart troubles dependent on kidney disease.

*Cratægus oxyacantha.* This is a new remedy, and useful when the heart's action is feeble and irregular and the pulse small and intermittent; sensation as if heart would stop.

*Sparteine sulphate* has also been used in feeble heart and nervous and hysterical persons, and at the climacteric; but as most of these remedies are used for their physiological effect, they, as yet, should find no place in homœopathic therapeutics.

*Lachesis.* The snake poisons exercise a very marked effect on the heart and circulation, as well as on the blood itself. *Lachesis* produces a palpitation of the heart and a constrictive feeling in the cardiac region. There is a smothering sensation about the heart, waking the patient out of sleep. He can bear no pressure on the chest. Pulse small and weak.

*Kali hydriodicum* has this same smothering sensation about the heart, waking him out of sleep and compelling him to get out of bed.

*Graphites* has a similar symptom, and also a cold feeling about the heart, found under *Petroleum* and *Natrum muriaticum* as well.

*Naja tripudians*, another of the snake poisons, has been used with good effect in valvular affections of the heart with a dry, teasing cough; there is also a tremulous action. It is a remedy that should not be overlooked.

*Lachesis* has also the symptom that the heart feels too large for the chest. Atheromatous conditions of the heart and blood vessels call for *Lachesis*, especially in old people when symptoms of dropsy are present.

*Lilium tigrinum.* *Lilium* has some important heart symptoms. It has a pain in the heart as if grasped in a vise, which awakens the patient suddenly. There is much fluttering about the heart, and faintness. It is a sensation as if the heart were grasped and then released. *Lilium* will be found useful in purely functional affections, independent of organic lesion. There is much cardiac irritability, nervous palpita-

tion, and the symptoms are ameliorated by lying on the left side. Motion aggravates.

*Sulphur* may be the remedy when it seems as if there were almost too much blood sent to the heart, producing palpitation, gasping for breath, and sensation as if the heart were too large for the chest.

*Lilium* is useful in conditions of nervous palpitation, and in functional cardiac disorders in women with uterine disease.

**Arsenicum.** *Arsenicum* is a remedy often thought of in heart affections and often useful. Like *Lachesis*, it is more adapted to later stages of heart trouble, when the course is downwards. *Arsenic* produces great irregularity of the heart, or the pulse may be quick and weak. It is especially useful in pericarditis or endocarditis after suppression of measles or scarlatina. A grand remedy in diseases of the heart depending upon constitutional causes like sepsis, also in affections of the heart depending upon fatty degeneration of the blood vessels. Restlessness will be present, and œdema, puffiness of the eyes and swelling of the feet. Great dyspnœa, spells of suffocation at night on lying down and particularly after midnight.

*Phosphorus* affects rather the right heart, producing a venous stagnation, and it is exceedingly useful in fatty degeneration of this organ.

*Arsenic* rather affects the left heart, has more oppression of the chest in breathing, more orthopnœa and more anasarca. The patient cannot lie down or go upstairs.

Two other remedies useful in fatty degeneration of the heart are *Cuprum aceticum* and *Phytolacca decandra*.

**Collinsonia.** In functional disorders of the heart, *Collinsonia* is an excellent remedy, especially when they are reflex from hemorrhoidal troubles or alternate with them. Although the provings do not indicate a specific action on the heart, it has been found useful where there is much cardiac irritability, traceable to suppressed hemorrhoidal bleeding, the cardiac nerves seem irritated, and there is great sensitiveness

about the heart, fulness and oppression about the chest, with difficult breathing and faintness. It cured for the writer a case of severe constrictive pain about the heart in a man who habitually passed blood with his stools; upon the disappearance of the blood from the stools the heart symptoms commenced and when the flow of blood became re-established the heart symptoms disappeared. *Collinsonia* entirely cured both conditions. A characterizing indication is a persistent, rapid, but weak pulse; the action is excessive, but the force is deficient. Hale thinks *Collinsonia* acts on the heart by removing obstructions or irritations in the liver, portal system, or kidneys, and by increasing muscular tonicity.

### HEMORRHAGES.

**Secale.** This remedy corresponds to passive, dark offensive hemorrhages in thin scrawny women with fornication and tingling in the limbs, surface of body cold and desire to be uncovered. It is characterized by slow oozing, dark, thin and persistent and worse from motion.

*Carbo vegetabilis* has continuous passive hemorrhages; the skin is cold and bluish, pulse rapid and weak; the patient wants to be fanned, burning pains across sacrum and lower spine; persistent nosebleed with sunken face. Death seems near and its close proximity indicates *Carbo*.

*Arsenicum.* Persistent hemorrhages of low types, burning pains and irritability, a very useful remedy in habitual epistaxis, also *China*.

**Trillium.** There is no better remedy in active and passive hemorrhages than *Trillium*. Drs. Hale and Burt believe that it excels *Sabina*, *Secale* and *Hamamelis*. It is especially suitable for bright red or dark and clotted flow in women who flow after every labor. There is a faint feeling at the epigastrium, coldness of the extremities and feeble pulse. Acute hemorrhages, hemorrhages from fibroids or after violent exertions. The tincture on cotton applied to

the part is most useful to arrest bleeding from the teeth, or for epistaxis. The characteristic in uterine hemorrhages is a sensation as if the thighs would separate, relieved by a tight bandage around the body.

*Cinnamomum*. Hemorrhages from slight causes, as from a misstep.

*Sabina*. Bright red clotted flow, worse from motion, is characteristic of *Sabina*, with pains extending from the pubes to the sacrum and down the thighs. It is especially useful in protracted uterine hemorrhages and after abortion or parturition. There are painful labor-like drawing pains in the abdomen.

*Erigeron* is similar, but associated with irritation of the bladder and rectum, the flow comes in fits and starts, a sudden gush, then a stop; a lumpy dark flow. Some physicians consider *Erigeron* almost specific in all forms of hemorrhage.

*Crocus* corresponds to a passive congestion and suits especially nervous hysterical women. The hemorrhages are of dark, tenacious, black, tar-like blood, worse from any motion, and especially profuse.

*Ipecac*. One of our best remedies in the hæmorrhages of incipient phthisis, and here Bayes recommends the 1 to 3 dilutions; the blood is bright red from any part, and is accompanied by nausea. Hæmatemesis. The surface of body may be cold and covered with cold sweat.

*Acalypha Indica*. According to Dr. Arthur Clifton, of England, no remedy equals *Acalypha* in hæmoptysis; it comes with a gush after a fit of dry coughing; the breathing is hurried, and the blood is bright.

*Sanguinaria*. Metrorrhagia at climaxis, bright red, clotted, offensive flow.

*Vinca minor* is also a useful remedy in post climacteric hæmorrhages.

*Hamamelis*. Dr. Dyce Brown considers *Hamamelis* one of the best remedies for uterine hæmorrhages generally, and clinical experience has abundantly verified its use, not only

here, but in hæmorrhages from any part of the body, especially from the lungs, where it is of great value. It corresponds best to a passive venous hæmorrhage, when the parts feel sore and bruised, and the patient is greatly exhausted by the flow, to purpura, and to hæmaturia, being here certainly one of our most efficacious remedies. It is useful in epistaxis, with tension and pressure in the glabella. The blood is usually dark.

*Pulsatilla.* Passive epistaxis and epistaxis substituting the menses.

*Mercurius.* Nose bleed; blood coagulates, dark, clotted, and profuse.

*Arnica.* Besides its use in traumatic hæmorrhages it is very useful in nose bleed of growing children.

*Cinchona.* Farrington says one can hardly do without *Cinchona* in hæmorrhages. The blood is dark and clotted from any orifice of the body; the flow is profuse, so profuse as to exsanguinate and cause fainting and ringing in the ears; and a characteristic is that the patient wants to be fanned. It is especially useful in ante- and post-partum hæmorrhages.

*Ferrum metallicum* suits anæmic, prostrated patients, but the hæmorrhage is bright red mixed with coagula, and gushing. It thus stands between *Cinchona* and *Ipecac.* With *Ferrum* there is much flushing of the face.

*Aconite.* Acute hæmorrhages call for *Aconite* when there is anxiety and fever, and a profuse bright red flow. *Millefolium* has the same bright red flow, but no anxiety or fever, and this remedy is most useful in active hæmorrhages from the nose, lungs or bowels of mechanical origin; epistaxis. It is a more active hæmorrhage than that requiring *Hamamelis.* It also corresponds to hæmorrhages in typhoid fever with tympanitis.

*Cactus.* Hæmorrhages with strong throbbing of the heart.

*Ledum* and *Opium.* Hæmorrhages of drunkards; red, foamy blood. Ivens mentions *Bryonia* as almost specific in passive epistaxis of young persons.

**Bovista.** *Bovista* produces a relaxation of the entire capillary system which, of course, favors hæmorrhage. It is, therefore, useful in epistaxis, and in uterine hæmorrhage when the uterus is engorged; it flows between the menstrual periods from any little over-exertion. Farrington gives as characteristic that the flow occurs chiefly or only at night or early in the morning. The surface of the body is puffy.

*Ustilago* is another hæmorrhagic remedy; the flow is bright red, partly fluid and partly clotted; slight manipulations, such as a digital examination, cause the hæmorrhage. The 6th potency is recommended.

*Thlaspi bursa pastoris* has been successfully used in uterine hæmorrhages.

*Mitchella.* Uterine hæmorrhages of bright red blood accompanied by dysuria.

*Platinum* has dark, painless hæmorrhage; clots hard and dark, mixed with fluid blood, passing away in a thick tarry mass. It may be accompanied by a sensation as if the body were growing larger.

## HEMORRHOIDS.

**Æsculus.** This remedy is especially suitable to the form of hemorrhoids arising from portal congestion, abdominal plethora. They may or may not bleed, but there is a feeling in the rectum as of splinters or sticks. This remedy actually produced hemorrhoids in the provers. Other indicating symptoms are aching in the lumbar region, protruding purple piles with severe pains in the sacrum and small of the back and fullness in the region of the liver. Hughes prefers *Nux vomica* and *Sulphur* in hemorrhoids dependent on congestion of the portal system.

*Pulsatilla* is one of the best remedies in hemorrhoids after *Æsculus*. Passive congestion and dyspeptic troubles are the keynotes; blind hemorrhoids. It acts best in the higher potencies.

Hemorrhoids from chronic constipation may be cured with *Æsculus*.

**Collinsonia.** Burt says that no remedy can equal *Collinsonia* in obstinate cases of hemorrhoids; he recommends the tincture. It is of special use in females with inertia of the rectum and a congestive tendency to the pelvic organs. It suits pregnant women who suffer from piles, and pruritus may be a marked symptom. The indicating symptoms are chiefly a sensation of sticks in the rectum, with constipation from inertia of the lower bowel. It is especially applicable to heart pains resulting from a suppression of a habitual hemorrhoidal flow.

**Hamamelis.** Hughes esteems this remedy as one of the best in hemorrhoids, and clinical testimony is decidedly with him. It has bleeding hemorrhoids, and the flow of blood is quite copious, and the great characterizing indication is excessive soreness. Hughes recommends the second dilution, and experience shows that an external application either hot or cold of *Hamamelis* extract will promptly reduce the inflammation and soreness.

*Sulphur* has constipation and itching about the anus, worse at night, which may be considered as keynotes for its use.

**Aloes.** This is also a most useful hemorrhoidal remedy. It is indicated where the piles protrude like a bunch of grapes, bleeding often and profusely, and are greatly relieved by the application of cold water. There is a very marked burning in the anus, the bowels feel as if scraped. There is a tendency to diarrhoea, with the well known uncertain feeling in the lower bowel. This tendency to diarrhoea will distinguish from *Collinsonia*, which has tendency to constipation.

*Ratanhia* has burning in the anus, and protrusion of varices after a hard stool. The characteristics of this remedy are burning and fissure of the anus, great painfulness and sensitiveness of rectum.

*Capsicum.* Bleeding piles with burning pain, itching, smarting and stinging in anus during stool are characteristic of *Capsicum*.

**Nux vomica.** If the hemorrhoids be large and blind, with

a burning, stinging and constricted feeling in the rectum and a bruised pain in the small of the back, and especially if excited by sedentary habits or abuse of stimulants, then *Nux* may be prescribed with confidence. Itching hemorrhoids, keeping the sufferer awake at night, relieved by cold water, or bleeding piles with constant urging to stool, and a feeling as if the bowel would not empty itself are further indications.

*Arsenicum*. Indicated in bluish piles with burning pain, prostration and debility.

*Muriatic acid*. Great sensitiveness of the anus, cannot make use of the softest toilet paper; the piles are so sore and sensitive that the slightest touch is unbearable. Hemorrhoids in the aged.

*Graphites*. Hemorrhoids which burn and sting, anus sore, worse sitting. The rectum seems to have lost its contractile power, and the varices protrude.

*Lycopodium*. A very useful remedy for piles which do not mature, but remain as hard bluish lumps, and also for bleeding piles containing large quantities of blood.

*Sepia*. Hemorrhoids from retarded portal circulation; bleeding hemorrhoids with fulness in the rectum; oozing of moisture with great soreness.

*Sulphur*. This remedy corresponds to ailments producing hemorrhoids and to troubles resulting from piles which have stopped bleeding, and as a result fulness in the head and uneasiness in the liver; constipation is present; a desire for stool and itching of the anus.

Jousset asserts that *Nux* and *Sulphur* dominate the therapeutics of hemorrhoids.

*Sulphuric acid*. Piles burn and fill up the rectum.

*Verbascum thapsus*. Dr. S. A. Jones gives the following indications as trustworthy: Inflamed and very painful piles, scanty evacuation of fæces in small, hard bits, like sheep's dung, with pressing; frequent or copious urination.

*Petroselinum* is mentioned by Gilchrist as being of value when intense itching is present.

## HYDROCEPHALUS.

**Calcarea phosphorica.** Indicated in children with a pale or sallow face; the ears and nose are cold, there is retarded dentition, the stools are loose, green and slimy and there is a constant desire to nurse; children crave potatoes and starchy food, or salt meat.

*Calcarea carbonica* finds its place in the early stage of acute hydrocephalus when *Belladonna* does not act; the abdomen is distended, the limbs wasted; there is sweating of the head during sleep; weak memory. It suits best lively, precocious, large-headed children, whose bowels are inclined to looseness; frequent screaming without cause.

*Belladonna.* This is the chief remedy in the acute form, with the fever and symptoms which will be found detailed under meningitis.

**Helleborus.** This remedy suits apathetic cases when torpor predominates, unconscious, with the cephalic cry; the urine is suppressed and the eyes do not react to light. There is an automatic motion of one-half of the body; the forehead muscles are corrugated and there is a constant chewing motion of the mouth; the patient is thirsty, but drinks with avidity when drink is offered.

*Helleborus* corresponds to the stage of serous effusion; the sleep is soporous and interrupted by screaming spells. Sensorial apathy or the period of beginning paralysis marks the remedy.

*Digitalis* has scanty albuminous urine, slow pulse and cold sweat.

**Apis mellifica.** In the tubercular form of meningitis, when the child bores the head into the pillow and rolls it from side to side *Apis* will be the remedy. Every little while he arouses with a shrill, piercing cry; this is due to the pain; one-half of the body is convulsed, the other half paralyzed; there is strabismus, rapid and weak pulse and scanty urine.

It is a slow acting remedy and its favorable action is shown by an increase of urine. The child is very drowsy and the accumulation of fluid in the brain is very rapid.

**Zincum.** The indications for this remedy are the following: The patient rolls head and wakes from sleep as if frightened; the occiput is hot, the forehead cool; there is grinding of the teeth; the eyes are sensitive to light, fixed and staring; the nose is dry; there is jerking of muscles during sleep, and a fidgety motion of the feet; the head is enlarged, with a sense of great outward pressure; the child is weak and cold, bores head into pillow, cries out. It is the great remedy for the non-development of a disease.

**Sulphur.** First the diathesis, the scrofulous *Sulphur* child. Then symptoms of stupor, cold sweat, jerking of limbs, spasms of the big toes, suppressed urine. If from retrocessed eruptions it becomes all the more indicated. The eyes are half open and the head falls backwards. It is most suitable to the hereditary form.

*Tuberculinum.* Burnett recommends this remedy highly, and it appears to have wrought much benefit; exact indications are wanting.

**Apocynum** corresponds to the stage of exudation; the head is large and there is bulging of frontal bones; the fontanelles are open; there is squinting, paralysis, but no cephalic cry as in *Apis*. It is most useful in the simple form with suppressed urine. Constant involuntary motion of one leg and arm.

**Iodine** suits glandular subjects, tubercular form.

*Kali iodatum.* Kafka's specific. Darting pains in head, redness of face; dry, hacking cough, worse at night; scrofulous constitutions are the special indications.

**Silicea.** Head large, sweat on whole head rather than on scalp alone, sudden startings in sleep, sour eructations, redness of face, cold hands and feet will well indicate *Silicea*.

*Baryta carbonica.* Large head, thin, scrawny neck, scrofu-

lous diathesis, child does not want to play, tendency to glandular enlargements, hacking cough, emaciations are the special indicating symptoms of this remedy.

### HYSTERIA.

**Ignatia.** *Ignatia* is the great homœopathic remedy for *La grande neurose*. In its provings it is a hysterical remedy. Briefly, its symptoms are great sensitiveness to external impressions. Patients laugh and cry alternately; the face flushes on the slightest emotion; spasmodic laughter which oftentimes ends in screaming; the *globus hystericus* is present and so is the *clavus hystericus* which shows itself as a sharp pain, as if a nail were being driven into the top of the head. *Thuja* has the same pain in the frontal eminence. Both *Thuja* and *Coffea* have the same pain in the occiput. In *Ignatia* there is an emission of a profuse, pale urine and this oftentimes relieves the headache. There are present in the *Ignatia* patient flatulent conditions and contortion of the muscles. The *globus hystericus* is found under a number of drugs, but *Ignatia* and *Asafœtida* have it the most prominent. The convulsive symptoms of *Ignatia* are as varied as the moods of the drug; there may be only a slight convulsive movement about the throat in drinking, or there may be severe spasms with clenched hands and blue face greatly resembling those of *Cuprum*. The return to consciousness is always accompanied by a sigh and a deep inspiration. Fear and grief are prominent symptoms of the hysteria of *Ignatia*; it is a long suffering grief and the patient is aggravated by the constant nursing of it. Another interesting and, one may say, hysterical point about *Ignatia* is the numerous contradictory items found in its pathogenesis. Thus we have headache relieved by stooping, soreness of the teeth better by eating, sore throat better from swallowing, fever without thirst and chilliness relieved by uncovering; the cough is even contradictory, for the more the patient coughs the more he wants

to cough, and it is only stopped by an effort of the will. In fact, the *Ignatia* patient is very much like what Sir James Paget described hysteria to be, namely: "It says 'I cannot.' It looks like 'I will not;,' but it really is 'I cannot will.'"

**Asafœtida.** One of the characterizing features of hysteria is the *globus hystericus*, or the sensation of a ball in the throat. *Asafœtida* has this symptom very prominently. It seems with this drug to be a sort of reversed peristalsis, and it is especially the remedy if the nervous symptoms be in any way due to the checking of habitual discharges. Another important symptom of *Asafœtida* is the accumulation of flatus in the abdomen; it passes upwards and causes oppressed breathing. Owing to this the symptom is found that this ball-like sensation, above referred to, starts from the stomach and rises to the throat, and it is naturally made worse by overeating and by motion. It is a bursting feeling, as if everything would come out of the mouth. Hysterical colic is, therefore, well met by *Asafœtida*.

*Magnesia muriatica* has some of these symptoms; flatus collects and rises like a ball in the throat, almost preventing breathing; relieved by eructations. With *Asafœtida* the patient swallows continually to keep the lump down, and this gulping adds to the difficulty in breathing. There is a great deal of restlessness and anxiety with *Asafœtida* and a changeable mental condition. The muscles jerk and twitch. The entire system is over-sensitive. Hysterical convulsions due to suppression of discharges will often indicate *Asafœtida*. Pre-eminence of the throat symptoms should lead one to think always of *Asafœtida*.

**Moschus.** Fainting is the great keynote of *Moschus*. When hysterical attacks are found with fainting, other drugs may be indicated. *Asafœtida* may be indicated, *Cocculus*, *Ignatia* or *Nux moschata*, but in most cases *Moschus* will be the similitimum. It is especially the remedy for the paroxysm. The simulation of tetanic spasms, the unconsciousness or frequent swooning will point to *Moschus*. Hughes says no

remedy is as good as *Moschus* for this condition, and Dr. J. Heber Smith termed it an indispensable remedy in hysteria. Muscular twitchings are present and violent spasm or constriction of the chest. She may even turn blue in the face, foam at the mouth and be chilly. *Moschus* too has a profuse discharge of pale urine, the *globus hystericus*, headache and flatulent symptoms. Oftentimes the fainting and loss of consciousness will apparently be due to the pressure of gas on the solar plexus of the sympathetic; violent eructations of gas occur in these cases and relieve. Uncontrollable laughter is also a symptom of *Moschus*, also the alternate moods of joyfulness and sadness. Sexual desire is increased and symptoms of **Nymphomania** or **Satyriasis** may be present. Hysterical attacks or hiccough may be met by *Moschus*, and in the loud eructations in nervous hysterical people it is said to be our best remedy. A mental condition of *Moschus* is a tendency to scold and the patient scolds himself into a fit. *Palladium* is another remedy for strong language and scolding. To sum up, *Moschus* is indicated by the fainting, by the suffocative attacks, by the crying and laughing, *globus hystericus*, profuse pale urine, and by the sudden attacks of unconsciousness. Another remedy of an animal origin similar to *Moschus* is *Castoreum*, and this remedy also presents a long line of nervous symptoms. It suits in many instances the symptoms which precede hysteria such as an irritable weakness. Those who are on the borderland of hysteria may be benefited by *Castoreum*.

**Tarentula.** Among the animal remedies—and they are all great producers of nervous symptoms—the spider poisons stand first in the production of symptoms simulating hysteria. Perhaps the most marked of these is the *Tarentula Hispana*, not the *Tarentula Cubensis*, which is the carbuncle remedy, but the Spanish spider. This remedy is useful in hysteria; the paroxysms are apt to be feigned, and the patient has immoderate attacks of uncontrollable laughter. The most prominent symptom of the drug, however, is restlessness and

trembling of the limbs; the patient is compelled to keep continually on the move. There is excessive hyperæsthesia, the spine is sensitive, the ovaries are sensitive, and there is apt to be nymphomania. It has been found useful in hysterolepilepsy, which, by the way, is quite a rare affection. *Theridion* and *Mygale* are two of the spider poisons which may be found useful in hysterical conditions; the great predominating sensitiveness to noise will call *Theridion* to mind, and the chorea-like twitchings will suggest *Mygale*. *Tarentula* will be easily recognized by the constant motion of the extremities, perhaps by the fact that music soothes, by a constrictive headache, and by the feigned fits of uncontrollable laughter. For great fidgetiness of the feet, think always of *Zincum valerianate*; it is our best remedy for this condition. It is a common symptom in hysterical conditions where chronic uterine disease is present.

**Platinum.** *Platinum* has an altogether different form of hysteria than any of the animal poisons, and it is quickly and easily characterized by its **haughty mental condition**. One might say, as an English girl put it: "She walks about with the h'air of h'an h'empress." Self-esteem is prominent, and she looks down on every one. No other drug in the *Materia Medica* has this symptom as prominent as *Platinum*. There are also paroxysms of laughter, which are very loud and boisterous; in fact, oftentimes the condition borders on the maniacal. The genital organs are very sensitive; there is apt to be titillation, even nymphomania. Hysterical spasms will call for *Platinum* when caused by nervous excitement; there is present constriction of the œsophagus and a suffocative feeling. *Platinum* may be easily distinguished from *Ignatia* by the mental condition above referred to. *Ignatia* is decidedly undemonstrative, while *Platinum* is absurdly supercilious. Melancholic conditions are also found under *Platinum*; the patient is morose and discontented, and has a disposition to weep. The extreme nervous condition makes her sleepless. *Hyoscyamus* must be compared with *Platinum*. It has

nymphomania, but with more desire to uncover one's self. The proud mental condition of the drug will always distinguish it. *Palladium* is very similar to *Platinum*; in many respects it may be distinguished by lacking the haughtiness of *Platinum* and having a tendency to be continually "slighted."

**Valeriana.** *Valeriana* is a remedy largely used in the allopathic school for hysteria, and forms one of the main props of their treatment. As a remedy for hysteria in the homœopathic sense it has some useful symptoms. As under *Tarentula*, the patient must keep continually on the move; but exertion causes headache, and the slightest pain causes fainting. There is a sensation as if something warm were rising from the stomach; this causes a difficulty of breathing; there is also present fear, tremulousness, and palpitation. With *Valeriana* there is a general state of nervous excitement; the patient is apt to be joyous, lively, and talkative. A tendency to flushes of heat is often present. It has also the *globus hystericus*, and there are many pains simulating rheumatism. Nervous agitation is its most marked symptom, and this together with warm sensation rising from the stomach should distinguish. The alternations of mood which are prominent with the remedy should not be overlooked. It seems to be the remedy for the hysterical habit.

**Nux moschata.** This is also one of our good remedies in hysteria. It is especially adapted to nervous hysterical people who change rapidly from grave to gay, but its great distinguishing features are its **sleepiness**, its **bloating**, and its **dryness of the mouth**. It has also attacks of fainting, the patient is exhausted from the least effort. The symptoms of bloating, which usually occur after eating, will call to mind *Lycopodium* and *Carbo vegetabilis*, but both of these remedies lack the hysterical element of the *Nux moschata* bloat. *Nux moschata* also has a dry, nervous, hysterical cough, oppression of the chest and fainting fits. Inclination to faint is quite common with the drug. Bayes says: "In hysteria,

particularly the *globus hystericus*, few medicines act more promptly." He recommends the 3 to 6 decimal dilutions. He also says: "In violent hysteric attacks a drop of Rubini's *Camphor* on a little lump of sugar every five or ten minutes is invaluable." This is probably palliative, as *Camphor* has no special hysterical symptoms.

**Gelsemium.** This remedy has a few marked symptoms which indicate its usefulness in hysteria. It is especially the remedy in hysterical convulsions with spasms of the glottis. There is excessive irritability of the mind and body with vascular excitement, semi-stupor with languor and prostration. There is a feeling of a lump in the throat which cannot be swallowed, and there is a copious flow of pale nervous urine. *Gelsemium* is adapted to both male and female onanists, and corresponds especially to the hysteria of the latter class. The rigid os so characteristic of *Gelsemium* is usually found in hysterical women who suffer from great nervous excitement, hence the usefulness of that remedy in this condition. Great numbness of the extremities, also fear and apprehension; however, languor and *malaise* are nearly always present. *Sulphur* has copious discharge of watery urine at the termination of her spasms. This, however, is a common hysterical symptom, and little reliance can be placed on it as a guide to the remedy. Vesical irritability with constant desire to urinate in hysterical patients is well met by *Gelsemium*.

**Pulsatilla.** The hysterical symptoms of *Pulsatilla* are quite prominent. It has a constriction in the throat, something there seems to impede speech. There is a constant change in the feelings and symptoms of the patient, and here we have again the profuse watery urine. Like *Ignatia*, there is melancholia, sadness, and weeping; but the *Ignatia* patient weeps in solitude, while the *Pulsatilla* patient gushes out her grief anywhere, and seeks sympathy and consolation and seems to be made better by it. The open air, of course, relieves the *Pulsatilla* patient. Menses are scanty, and the patient complains of constant chilliness. Hysterical attacks

at puberty may indicate *Pulsatilla*. Fainting fits are common, and there is apt to be suppression of menses as leading up to the nervous attacks. *Sepia*, too, is a prominent remedy for hysteria associated with uterine symptoms, but it is easily distinguished by the general symptoms. *Apis* has hysteria at puberty, with amenorrhœa and awkwardness; patient drops things, is clumsy.

**Belladonna.** *Belladonna* may be a remedy in hysteria when there is much boisterous excitement, red flushed face, dilated pupils, and the general symptoms of the drug. There is a rush of blood to the head during the spasmodic attacks and a wild look. *Hyoscyamus* has the desire to uncover and go naked, due perhaps to hyperæsthesia of the skin, the silly laughter and the muscular jerkings; and *Stramonium* may, have its turn when the patient is full of absurd fancies, loquacity, etc., but these remedies are among the infrequent ones in the treatment of hysteria.

**Kali phosphoricum.** This remedy, one of the tissue remedies, has been found clinically to be one of our good remedies in hysteria. It is called for in attacks from sudden or intense emotions, or passion in highly nervous and excitable patients; the *globus hystericus* is present; there are fits of crying and laughter and yawning. There may be spasms, with unconsciousness. Abdomen tympanitic and sensitive to slightest pressure. *Kali phosphoricum* may be borne in mind for these symptoms: Nervous dread without any cause, looks on the dark side of everything, sighs and is despondent; fidgetiness and trembling.

**Other remedies.** *Agnus castus* may come in where there is lasciviousness.

*Anacardium*, where two wills, one contradicting the other, are present.

*Cactus* has a few hysterical symptoms, as sadness, crying without reason, consolation aggravates, love of solitude, fear of death, whole body feels caged in wires.

*Cocculus*, hyperæsthesia and faintness.

*Arsenicum*, hysterical asthma.

*Caulophyllum*, hysteria and dysmenorrhœa.

*Sticta*, hysteria after loss of blood, and *Cannabis Indica*.

“This remedy,” says Hall, “is more closely allied to the hysterical malady than any drug in our *Materia Medica*.” Isolated symptoms may call for isolated remedies, and more can be done by treating hysteria and its manifold phases homœopathically than by all the nervines known.

### INFLUENZA.

**Gelsemium.** This remedy often corresponds to the commencement of the trouble, when the patient is weak, tired and aching throughout the body. It removes speedily the intense aching and muscular soreness. There is constant chilliness and the patient hugs the fire; the fever is less acute than that of *Aconite*, and the cough is hard and painful. There are paroxysms of sneezing with excoriating discharge.

*Aconite* will sometimes prove the better remedy for children, but the drug will never be a prominent one in influenza. Still it may be prescribed when indicated; it will, perhaps, soothe and moderate the subsequent attack.

*Baptisia.* The gastro-intestinal form of grippe may need this remedy, especially when there are present putrid diarrhœic stools. Clarke considers this remedy the nearest specific for the disease; he prefers the 30th potency.

**Eupatorium perfoliatum.** This remedy has much soreness and aching of the entire body; hoarseness and cough, with great soreness of the larynx and upper respiratory tract. Coryza with thirst, and drinking causes vomiting. The cough is a very shattering one, hurts the head and chest, and, as in *Drosera*, the patient holds the chest with the hands. The break-bone pains are characteristic of the remedy. Added to these symptoms acute bilious derangements, and it is

all the more indicated. Many physicians rely on this remedy in la grippe almost exclusively in the early stages.

**Sabadilla.** Sneezing is the great keynote of this remedy. Sneezing and lachrymation on going into the open air. The throat is swollen and the pain is worse on empty swallowing; the sneezing is excessive, shaking the whole body. Shudderings, with gooseflesh chills creeping upwards, are also prominent symptoms. Frontal headache, dryness of mouth, without thirst and cough, worse on lying down, are additional symptoms. It suits well many cases of the catarrhal form of grippe; other remedies having sneezing are *Cyclamen* and *Euphorbia*.

**Arsenicum.** This remedy corresponds to the typical form of influenza. It covers more phases of grippe than perhaps any other remedy. Hughes believes that it will cut short an attack, especially when there is a copious flow, prostration and paroxysmal coryza. Its periodicity makes it suitable to epidemics, and it suits the early symptoms when the affection is in the upper portion of the respiratory tract. The burning dryness and copious watery excoriating secretion and the involvement of the conjunctiva are unmistakable indications. Languor and prostration are prominent symptoms.

*Arsenicum iodide.* Chills, flushes of heat and severe fluent coryza, discharge irritating and corrosive, sneezing and prostration. It corresponds to true influenza and is highly recommended by Hale.

*Sanguinaria nitrate* is especially valuable when the trachea and larynx are affected.

*Phytolacca.* Specific when the throat is inflamed and spotty, with great hardness and tenderness of the glands.

**Dulcamara.** This is one of our best remedies in the acute form; the eyes are suffused, the throat is sore and the cough hurts because of the muscular soreness. If brought on by damp, cold changes in the weather, so much the surer is *Dulcamara* indicated.

*Bryonia.* The trouble here is largely bronchial and going down.

*Phosphorus* may be indicated, especially when the trouble moves toward the chest.

*Rhus toxicodendron.* Influenza, with severe aching in all the bones, sneezing and coughing. The cough is worse evenings and is caused by a tickling behind the upper part of the sternum. Especially is it useful in cases brought on by exposure to dampness. There is much prostration and depression, and the patient may have some symptoms which are suspicious as pointing towards typhoid fever, such as burning tongue, stupor and delirium.

*Causticum*, like both *Rhus* and *Eupatorium*, has a tired, sore, bruised sensation all over the body and soreness in the chest when coughing, but it has in addition involuntary urination when coughing.

*Allium cepa.* Profuse catarrhal coryza; the nose runs freely, there is sneezing, irritable cough, the face is swollen and looks inflamed.

*Camphora.* This remedy is often sufficient at the outset to cut short an attack, or at least modify the severity.

*Sticta.* Nasal catarrh; headache, thirst, nightly expectoration, great watering of eyes, running at nose, hoarseness of voice, frontal headache and depression of whole system. Tuberculous subjects attacked by grippe. "There is no better remedy," says Dr. Fornias, "for the incessant wearing, racking cough of this class of patients."

## INJURIES.

*Arnica.* *Arnica* is our great vulnerary, and it is a well-established one in Homœopathy. It suits particularly injuries to soft parts, such as accompany fractures, dislocations, bruises, ecchymoses, etc. Grauvogl recommended a few doses of *Arnica* 3 before and after every bloody operation, whether

in the domain of surgery, ophthalmology or obstetrics. Indeed its use in obstetrical practice is hardly to be estimated; if given before and after delivery, it will almost infallibly prevent puerperal fever. It has a great power of delaying and preventing suppuration, and it is of special use after operations about the eyes, more particularly after cataract operations. It prevents extension and mortification of carbuncle. It is of use in injuries of long standing. It prevents pyæmia. In concussion of the brain or spinal cord, in wrenches, and hemorrhages from injuries it is our most useful remedy. It should also be given after fractures where the limbs start continually, as it corresponds to the sensitiveness. Its use in crushed finger applied according to the method of Bolle, which consists of wrapping up the finger in the pure tincture and practically sealing it, has been of great use.

Von Grauvogl considered *Arnica* as a pyæmic prophylactic, and R. T. Cooper says that it exerts a specific effect upon septic poisoning.

**Calendula.** This remedy corresponds to ragged wounds with or without loss of substance, accompanied with soreness and pain. It reduces the inflammation and promotes healthy granulations. It is of special use in such injuries as gun-shot wounds. It is an invaluable remedy in gynæcological practice. Dr. Ludlam praises it in lacerations about the pelvic organs and in the perinæum; no suppuration seems able to live in its presence, but to get its best effect it should be applied externally and given internally at the same time; for external use the aqueous solution diluted, one to four or six at least, is to be preferred. There is no better remedy for lacerated wounds.

**Rhus toxicodendron** corresponds especially to injuries of the ligaments; it is probably our best remedy in sprains due to over-exertion. Sprains of single muscles or groups of muscles, from lifting weights, stretching arms up high to reach things call for *Rhus*.

*Conium.* Injuries and bruises of glands, especially of the mammary glands.

*Sulphuric acid.* Long-lasting black and blue spots with soreness, occurring in weakened cachetic individuals.

*Lachesis.* Poisoned wounds.

*Aranea diadema.* Hemorrhage after gunshot wounds.

Even injuries and strains of the voice in singers and speakers will find an excellent help in *Rhus*.

*Hypericum.* This remedy holds the same relation to lacerations that *Arnica* does to contusions; it is called the *Arnica* of the nerves. In injuries to nerves and parts rich in nerves, as the ends of the fingers and toes, or in open wounds that are **exceedingly painful**, it is eminently suited. Great nervous depression and loss of blood from lacerated wounds. It may also be applied locally in a lotion one to twenty parts of water. Nails or splinters in feet, slivers under nails, mashing of fingers by hammer, or crushing of toes by letting things fall on them are conditions benefitted by *Hypericum*. It modifies or arrests sloughing, and it is far more valuable than morphia after operations.

*Ledum.* Punctured wounds, also wounds of parts where the cellular tissue is wanting. It has proved useful in mosquito bites, bites of insects and stings. It seems to supply the gap left by *Arnica*, *Calendula*, *Staphisagria*, and *Hypericum*. Thus *Arnica* for contused wounds, *Hypericum* and *Calendula* for lacerated wounds, and *Staphisagria* for incised wounds, while *Ledum* is most useful for the punctured variety, as from nails, awls, etc. Thus a wound in the head produced by a stab from scissors, and causing convulsions, was cured by *Ledum*. Coldness during the fever may be a characterizing indication. It has proved useful in severe felons caused by a prick of a needle, and in bites of small animals as rats.

Nash remarks that for a "black eye from a blow of the fist no remedy equals *Ledum* in the 200th potency."

*Ruta.* Old sprains, bruised pains in bones, joints and

cartilages, bruised feeling. One of the best remedies both locally and internally in sprains of the ankles and wrists. It is to tendons, bursæ and joints what *Arnica* is to muscles and soft parts. Inflamed ganglia on wrist, strains of tendons with weakness, loss of motion, and aggravation by change of weather, and by damp weather are additional indications.

**Symphytum.** Injuries to bone, such as bruises of bones or fractures indicate this remedy. It greatly favors the formation of callus, and always allays the irritability often found at the point of fracture preventing the knitting of the bones. It is also useful in irritable stump after amputation.

Periosteal pains. Injuries of globe of eye from snowballs.

Injuries from blunt articles thrust into eye. Traumatic injuries to bone and periosteum about orbit call for *Symphytum*.

**Staphysagria.** This remedy suits clean cut wounds and symptoms traceable to surgical operations, especially about the abdomen when colic is a troublesome condition following. Also after lithotomy, wounds from glass, etc., where the pains are excruciating, rending and tearing causing great agony.

### INTERMITTENT FEVER.

**Cinchona.** This remedy is most suitable in epidemic and endemic form of chills and fever, being of little use in the general malarial cachexia. The paroxysms are irregular and it corresponds more to the tertian type, if to any. The precursory symptoms to the chill are nervous excitement, anxiety, headache, nausea and irritability. The chill is of short duration and it soon becomes mingled with the heat, and the remedy may be said to be one of the thirstless remedies in fever, as there is very little, if any, thirst during the chill and no real thirst during the heat, it being from a desire to moisten the mouth, rather than to quench the thirst, that the patient may desire water. During the fever the veins appear

enlarged and there is congestion to the head, redness and heat of face, even though other parts of the body be chilly. During the chill the patient sits near the fire and wraps himself up, but the warmth obtained does no good. During the sweat, however, which is long and profuse, there is much thirst.

*Cinchona* is seldom of use in inveterate cases, where the liver and spleen is hypertrophied or where much quinine has been taken, though a swollen spleen does not contra-indicate the remedy. The pyrexia is marked with debility, restlessness, loss of appetite or great hunger, anæmia, gray complexion, congestions, backache and œdema, scanty urine with brickdust sediment.

**Nux vomica.** *Nux* is another remedy not so much indicated in inveterate cases, but it corresponds to cases where the gastro-bilious symptoms are prominent, and accompanied by nervous symptoms proceeding from the spinal cord. The chill is perhaps more commonly quotidian, coming on in the afternoon and evening. The chill is predominant and starts with blueness of the fingernails, preceded by aching of the body, gaping and yawning, there being no special thirst, but a dull frontal headache and vertigo and nausea, disordered stomach and weakness of the limbs. There is no relief from covering or from external heat, and another condition may be an alternation of chills and heat.

*Eucalyptus globulus.* Also useful in some forms. There are no characteristic indications.

*Pulsatilla.* Long chill, little heat and no thirst.

*Menyanthes.* Chill predominates without thirst; icy coldness of finger tips.

*Ignatia.* Warmth from stove relieves; thirst only during chill.

*Lachesis.* Desires heat, but no relief therefrom. A most important remedy after abuse of quinine.

*Carbo vegetabilis.* Old cases, with coldness of feet.

**Arsenicum.** This is one of our most important remedies,

and, next to *Cinchona*, it is more frequently indicated than any other. The characteristics are intensity and long duration of paroxysms, especially of the burning heat, the unquenchable thirst, anxiety and restlessness, a small, quick pulse and a clean tongue. The cleaner the tongue in violent paroxysms the more is it indicated. After the attack there is pallor and exhaustion. It is the sovereign remedy for the malarial cachexia ; it antidotes quinine and its attacks are accompanied with a high grade of gastric irritability. Hughes and Kippax, however, do not consider, *Arsenic* as being suited to the typical forms of intermittent fever, but rather to those types known as typho-malarial fevers. Other characteristics of *Arsenicum* are the illy defined paroxysms with, perhaps, one of the stages wanting, the collapse of vital power and the marked prostration.

The longer the disease has lasted the more likely will *Arsenicum* be indicated.

**Natrum muriaticum.** This is a remedy seldom of use in recent cases, corresponding more to inveterate and badly treated cases. The stages are very unequal, the chill perhaps being continuous, heat moderate with violent headache, and perspiration wanting or excessive and debilitating and relieving the headache. The complexion is yellowish-gray and the spleen and liver are enlarged. Perhaps the most typical case calling for this remedy would have a chill commencing about ten o'clock in the morning, beginning in the back and feet with great thirst, pains in the bones, pains in the back, headache, debility, accompanied with shortness of breath ; and especially if fever blisters or hydroa form on the lips, this is most characteristic. Such patients during the apyrexia are dejected and apprehensive, have a sallow complexion and white coated tongue, sleepy in the daytime and sleepless at night. It especially corresponds to cases where there is a psoric taint.

*Capsicum.* Chill prevails, intense thirst, drinking causes

an aggravation ; the chill begins in the back ; heat applied relieves. Thirst is wanting during the hot stage.

*Eupatorium perfoliatum.* The bone pains and the vomiting as the chill passes off are the chief characteristics of this remedy. There are gastric symptoms similar to *Ipecac* ; there is muscular soreness all over the body, and the chill is apt to occur on the morning of one day and in the evening of the next ; it is preceded by thirst and bitter vomiting. The patient knows the chill is coming on because he cannot drink enough, the chill commences in the small of the back and is accompanied with a sense of pressure over the skull cap. Bayes considers this pressure and weight over the forehead the surest indication for the remedy. With the heat, the aching increases and the sweat is inconsiderable or absent. The paroxysms calling for *Eupatorium* are irregular in their development. The liver is at fault and there is a yellow tinge to the complexion.

*Cedron.* Great regularity marks this remedy, also violent symptoms ; headache. It is useful in masked agues, and the agues of warm and damp, low, marshy regions. Congestion to the head is a marked symptom, during apyrexia malaise and debility.

*Apis.* No thirst, with sweat. According to Wolf, one of the most important remedies ; chill with thirst at 3 or 4 P. M., protracted cases, nettle rash.

*Rhus.* Chill begins in the thigh and is usually attended with a dry cough.

*Ipecac.* In the milder epidemics where the tertian form predominates, *Ipecac* may prove useful. The chill is most marked and the fever is accompanied with the gastric symptoms, loss of appetite, loathing of food, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. It is often the remedy in the beginning of intermittents, suiting especially sensitive young patients. The thirst is wanting or slight during the chill and the chill predominates ; the heat is trifling and the sweat is usually missing, or there may be a short chill and long

fever, and during the paroxysms there may be a suffocative cough and spasmodic dyspnoea. During the apyrexia there are many gastric symptoms, sallow skin, headache, nausea and vomiting. It is the remedy when the case seems all mixed up; a few doses will often clear the case and lead to the proper remedy.

**Gelsemium.** This remedy has no special hepatic, gastric or intestinal disturbances and it suits especially malarial conditions in children. The chill runs up the back or starts from the feet. There is a bruised feeling all over and a characteristic is that the patient wants to be held during the chill to prevent his shaking. The characteristic time for the chill is about the middle of the day. The heat is attended with red face. Drowsiness, dizziness and dulness are characteristic symptoms. Thirst is not marked.

**Chininum sulphuricum.** This remedy has great periodicity; chill towards evening with slight or violent thirst and after the sweat there is much prostration, great weakness at the epigastrium and debility. It has been found that the lower potencies act better, such as two-grain doses of the *rx* trituration every two hours. During the paroxysm a pain in the dorsal vertebræ on pressure is a good indication.

### KIDNEYS, AFFECTIONS OF.

**Arsenicum.** This remedy corresponds to all stages of Bright's disease, bearing a closer resemblance than any other remedy. It comes in later in the disease where there is dropsy, pale skin, waxy appearance, watery diarrhoea and great thirst. The urine is dark, casts are abundant, and it contains much albumen. There are attacks of dyspnoea when lying down in the evening and after midnight, relieved by an expectoration of mucus. It may come in immediately after *Aconite* in many cases. Dr. Pope found *Arsenicum* 3x efficient in acute nephritis. "Blood boils" make a special indication for this remedy. Baehr, Millard and Hale question the usefulness of *Arsenicum* in kidney affections. However

it seems a simile to the large white kidney ; in fact, one could hardly wish for a closer correspondence. Hughes considers it a favorite remedy in post scarlatinal nephritis. Uræmic conditions with anxiety and sinking of vital forces will call for *Arsenicum*.

*Calcarea arsenica* has been used in the anæmia, progressive emaciation and debility of this disease with success.

**Apis mellifica.** *Apis* is not so much a remedy for chronic Bright's disease as for the acuter forms. There are œdematous swellings of the face and extremities, paleness, ascites, œdema pulmonum, pains in the head, back and limbs. Albuminuria following scarlatina. It may be of use in any form of Bright's disease when there are dull pains in the kidneys, scanty urine and frequent micturition. The urine is heavily charged with albumen and contains blood corpuscles. The œdema appears quickly, there is general dropsy and suppression of urine and perhaps an eruption of the skin like a nettle rash. The patient is drowsy, apathetic and has a bruised feeling all over. *Apis* in such cases acts best in triturations ; do not depend on the tincture or dilutions. *Hepar* is recommended by Kafka in Bright's disease following scarlatina. A valuable symptom for *Apis* is the feeling of suffocation. He does not see how he is to get another breath.

**Mercurius corrosivus.** This remedy corresponds to the large white kidney. There is an albuminous, scanty and red urine ; pale waxen color of the body ; there are lumbar pains, great dyspnœa and excessive strangury. It takes the first rank among all the mercurials for nephritis, and it comes in in the later stages. Syphilitic complications further indicate it. There is an expression of uneasiness on the face. Dr. Ludlam considers it our best remedy for the albuminous nephritis of pregnancy and Baehr lauds it in suppurative nephritis.

**Kali chloricum.** This remedy is said to be the most homœopathic of all remedies in Bright's disease. It has scanty, dark, albuminous urine containing casts. It excites a violent nephritis.

**Terebinth.** One of our most reliable and most frequently indicated remedies in the early stages of renal diseases when congestion is prominent, when there is much pain in the back of a dull character extending along the ureters. The great characteristic of dark smoky urine will be present. There is anasarca, and of course the urine is bloody and albuminous. It is recommended in post scarlatinal renal affections. The prostration is not accompanied by the restlessness of *Arsenicum*.

**Cantharis.** This remedy pictures nephritis with cutting pains in the lumbar region; the urine is passed in drops and is mixed with blood, with much urging. Post scarlatinal Bright's disease with dropsy may indicate *Cantharis*. If renal congestions arise from Spanish fly blisters, give *Camphor* as an antidote. The prostration of *Terebinth* lacks the restless anguish of *Arsenicum*.

**Digitalis.** This remedy has an irritant action on the kidneys. It is homœopathic to granular degeneration. Heart symptoms, feeble pulse, scanty, dark, turbid urine, faintness at the stomach, rheumatic pains will indicate it. It is especially useful when the circulation is weak. Rheumatic pains, pulmonary catarrh with profuse expectoration are marked symptoms.

*Glonoine* has albuminous urine and will sometimes be found useful in acute and hemorrhagic nephritis.

**Plumbum.** Granular degenerations of the kidneys, with tendency to uræmic convulsions. Dropsy, sallow face, emaciation, œdema about the ankles. It seems to correspond to the contracted or cirrhotic form of nephritis, holding the same relation here that *Arsenic* and *Mercury* do in chronic nephritis. *Cuprum arsenicum* is also useful in uræmic conditions and is praised highly by Goodno.

*Cuprum* is a valuable remedy for uræmic eclampsia.

**Aurum.** Morbus Brightii from gout, suppurations or syphilis.

**Phosphorus.** *Phosphorus* produces as marked a nephritis as any drug. It is one of the most important remedies in

Bright's disease ; the characteristic symptoms are : lassitude of the whole body, hands and feet icy cold, sleepiness. The fatigue is greatest in the morning, and there is heat in the body without thirst, especially in the evening. The patient is indisposed to work, is giddy, forgetful and has a heavy headache, particularly in the forehead ; there is œdema of the upper eyelids, a mist before the eyes, a yellowish gray complexion, a sickly œdema of the face, want of appetite, pressure and burning in the stomach, and a light colored painless diarrhœa which is very weakening. It suits well fatty or amyloid degeneration of the kidneys ; the urine contains fatty or waxy casts, is dark brown, scanty and albuminous, or covered with an iridescent film. Pulmonary complications will call for *Phosphorus* ; and inability to lie on the left side is a prominent symptom in these cases. Vomiting and gastric symptoms are usually present. A small dose of *Phosphorus* will act much better in eclampsia than a large dose of *Morphine*.

**Belladonna.** Simple albuminuria, here it seems to occupy a place midway between *Aconite* and *Arsenicum*.

**Aconite.** Incipient stage of post scarlatinal nephritis, pain in loins, scanty urine without blood.

**Convallaria.** Nephritis from heart disorders. It affords relief when there is extreme rapid and irregular action of the heart, and in general anasarca and ascites from mitral insufficiency.

**Apocynum.** Palliative in dropsical conditions where the urine is scanty. Also useful for coma and convulsions in the nephritis of pregnancy.

## LABOR.

**Cimicifuga.** In threatened miscarriage or labor when the pains fly across the abdomen from side to side, seeming to double the patient up and so severe as to cause fainting, yet doing no good, this remedy will be found most useful. The os does not dilate properly. Pains in the abdominal walls dur-

ing the early months of pregnancy. False labor pains, "uterine rheumatism." It facilitates labor if taken previously, also *Caulophyllum*. It is also useful for severe after pains.

*Hamamelis* applied locally in such conditions is also a useful adjunct.

*Aconite*. Pains unbearable, violent and frequent, associated with restlessness and anxiety, the patient dreading death from the labor. There is a dry, tender, undilatable generative tract.

*Caulophyllum*. Intermittency of pains and tediousness is characteristic of this remedy; they are sharp and crampy and appear in the bladder, groin and lower extremities. Extreme uterine atony with no expulsive effort, and it is particularly suitable to nervous women where the pains are intolerable. Spasmodic pains fly about from place to place, exhausting the patient so that she can hardly speak. False labor pains during the last weeks of pregnancy; here it is almost specific.

*Gelsemium*. A very useful remedy after labor has been in progress for hours and the os dilates tardily, feels hard and rigid. There is complete muscular atony, the uterus does not contract at all, hence no dilatation of the os. This remedy may be used with great benefit in women who have habitually painful labors, here acting as a prophylactic. The pains go upward to back or chest and are useless. Dr. George Royal cautions against indiscriminate use of this remedy as causing tedious labors, use of forceps and lacerations.

*Belladonna*. No remedy equals *Belladonna* for common spasm of the os. The labor pains come and go suddenly; they are violent but ineffectual, owing to the spasmodic condition of the os. The face gets red and the heart throbs with every pain. Marked *heat* calls for *Belladonna*. There is present also great hypersensitiveness; the patient is sensitive to noise, light and jarring of the bed.

*Chamomilla*. The pains begin in the back and pass down the inner part of the thighs, and there is great nervous ex-

citement. The labor seems particularly painful ; she will be cross and declare that she won't stand the pain. The after pains are severe and the lochial flow is dark, often scanty and sometimes suppressed.

*Coffea.* Also to be thought of in nervous sensitive patients who cannot bear pains. The pains are severe, but not efficacious.

*Nux vomica.* Labor pains spasmodic and severe and accompanied with constant inclination to stool and to urinate, not so much from pressure, but from a reflex cause. Fainting during the pains. The *Nux* temperament will be present when the remedy is well indicated, and the patient will be oversensitive, intolerant of odors and constipated. There is apt to be also much retching.

*Pulsatilla.* Slow, weak, ineffectual pains which are spasmodic and irregular and excite fainting. It will often restore recreant pains as surely as ergot. The patient feels as if smothering and must have the windows open. Scanty lochia. It is one of our most useful remedies in the lying in chamber. Retained placenta may also need *Pulsatilla*.

*Cuprum.* Severe after pains, violent spasmodic pains with cramps in the lower limbs.

*Secale.* Prolonged and ineffectual labor pains, hour glass contractions in feeble cachetic women. Fainting fits, small and suppressed pulse may accompany the pains.

*Arnica* has severe after pains, a bruised soreness. There is great fatigue of the uterus, the pains are violent and to little purpose.

### LARYNGEAL AFFECTIONS.

*Causticum.* Hughes says that there is no better remedy in catarrhal aphonia than *Causticum*. It has dryness of the larynx and sensitiveness extending to the chest. There is hoarseness with rawness and scraping in the chest under the middle of the sternum, with a dry, hollow and unsatisfactory

cough. It finds a curative sphere in the hoarseness of speakers and singers, which is worse mornings and much aggravated in cold weather. It is a paretic hoarseness accompanied by a cough which does not seem sufficient to bring up the phlegm, and in these cases the 12th or 30th potencies act well. In chronic hoarseness *Sulphur* will sometimes act when *Causticum* fails. *Arnica* has hoarseness from fatigue of the pharyngeal muscles, and a gargle of arnicated water will often refresh and strengthen the throat after long speaking and relieve the sense of thirst. The *Causticum* patient will have such a complete loss of voice that he cannot speak aloud.

**Phosphorus.** Evening hoarseness with great sensitiveness and dryness in the larynx is characteristic of *Phosphorus*. It tires and hurts the patient to talk; the voice is rough and hoarse, and the expectoration is scanty; using the voice brings on the cough. The soreness of *Phosphorus* is in the larynx, with *Causticum* it is under the sternum. In paralytic aphonia secondary to laryngeal catarrhs *Phosphorus* and *Rumex* stand pre-eminent.

Farrington gives *Ammonium causticum* a first place in hoarseness associated with burning and rawness in the larynx and pharynx.

**Aconite.** In the beginning of a laryngitis in children there is no better remedy than *Aconite*; there is fever, chilliness, dry skin and hoarseness and the patient will awaken at night with a croupy cough. *Belladonna* has dryness, constriction, and soreness in the larynx, talking is painful and the voice is husky and hoarse. Ivins claims that *Ferrum phosphoricum*, if given early, is the only remedy needed; it certainly seems to control the inflammatory condition and hold in check the progress of the disease. Meyhoffer mentions *Æsculus* as a very useful remedy in catarrhal inflammation of the larynx and pharynx. Houghton considers *Ferrum phosphoricum* as one of the greatest of temporary

voice toners ; he says that it enables singers to control the voice in its entire compass when suffering from hoarseness.

**Hepar sulphur.** Laryngitis in children after exposure to dry, cold winds ; there is a croupy cough and hoarseness, worse mornings, the patient is very sensitive to the slightest draft, the larynx is painful and dry. It is also a remedy especially adapted to laryngeal troubles of professional singers, and brilliant cures have been made with it. *Sulphur* corresponds to chronic cases, with morning loss of voice following suppression of eruptions ; voice is hoarse, rough and deep. *Kali bichromicum* has dryness of the larynx ; the voice is rough and hollow and the expectoration stringy. Ivin recommends the 12x. *Arsenicum* corresponds to laryngeal tuberculosis, with ulceration and burning. Dr. Mitchell considers *Hepar* the most effective of all remedies in chronic laryngitis. Its action is prompt in the hoarseness of professional singers.

**Spongia.** Besides the dry, harsh, barking, croupy cough and suffocative spells of this remedy it is useful in laryngeal phthisis with burning and stinging in the larynx and a sensation as if a plug were there, with great sensitiveness.

*Sambucus* is useful for a spasm of the larynx occurring with laryngitis, and when œdema is present with difficult almost impossible respiration *Apis* will prove useful. *Chlorine* is, however, the specific for that dangerous condition known as œdema of the glottis.

*Drosera* suits laryngeal phthisis with great hoarseness, excretion of tough mucus, paroxysmal cough after midnight.

**Arum triphyllum.** For the hoarseness of singers and orators there are a few remedies of great importance ; among them is *Arum triphyllum*. It is useful when the voice suddenly gives out and goes to a higher key. A cracked voice from overuse and hoarseness. *Selenium* is a remedy frequently necessary to clear the voice ; it has hoarseness appearing as soon as the patient commences to sing, or even after

long use of the voice; a characteristic is expectoration of much transparent mucus from the larynx in the morning.

*Graphites* has inability to control the vocal cords, the patient gets hoarse and the voice cracks on beginning to sing.

*Argentum metallicum* has burning and rawness in the larynx, worse from talking and using the voice, it is useful for an alteration in the timbre of the voice in singers and speakers. It has copious exudation in the larynx looking like boiled starch, which is easily hawked up.

*Baryta carbonica* has hoarseness, with great relaxation of the muscular structures of the throat.

*Carbo vegetabilis*. This remedy suits a painless hoarseness, particularly that which is brought on by exposure to damp evening air. It is, of course, worse evenings. *Eupatorium perfoliatum* has hoarseness in the morning, with chest soreness and aching of the body; a soreness in the larynx rather than a rawness.

*Senega* is another useful remedy for hoarseness; the throat is so dry that it hurts the patient to talk. It suits sudden aphonia and those accompanied by accumulation of mucus on the chest which is difficult to raise.

*Gelsemium* has aphonia from paresis, loss of voice during menses, hysterical hoarseness and *Nux moschata* has aphonia from hysteria or changing emotions. *Opium* has aphonia from fright and *Platinum* should be considered in hysterical aphonia as well as in any other hysterical condition.

*Gelsemium* is, by the way, of great value in laryngismus stridulus.

## LEUCORRHŒA.

*Calcarea carbonica*. Indicated by its general symptoms, and these are always the more important in this affection. It corresponds especially to scrofulous persons with enlarged cervical glands. The leucorrhœa is profuse, milky, persistent or yellow and accompanied by itching and burning. It suits

leucorrhœa in infants and young girls often recurring before puberty, leucorrhœa before menses or in recurring attacks between the menses.

*Calcarea phosphorica* is a fine remedy in the scrofulous diathesis ; it has a profuse milky bland leucorrhœa.

*Sulphur* is another remedy suitable to scrofulous subjects ; it has a leucorrhœa which makes the parts sore.

*Caulophyllum* has leucorrhœa in little girls which is very profuse and weakens the child very much.

*Cimicifuga*. Dr. Dyce Brown praises this remedy in leucorrhœa, especially in nervous, neuralgic and hyperæsthetic patients.

*Pulsatilla* produces and cures a milky leucorrhœa which becomes watery, acrid and burning from being retained in the vagina. It is a mucous, thick, creamy, white leucorrhœa sometimes replacing menses, with chilliness, disposition to lie down and lowness of spirits. It corresponds to a disposition to leucorrhœa and suits leucorrhœas in chlorotic subjects.

*Helonin*. Southwick recommends this remedy in the 1x or 2x trituration for profuse, yellow, thick leucorrhœa with some irritation and itching. In anæmic sallow patients with much prostration and general debility, worse from slight colds and exertion, it is a most useful remedy.

*Sepia*. Cures a leucorrhœa which is of yellowish green color, somewhat offensive and often excoriating, due to pelvic congestion of a passive type. It is milky, worse before menses with bearing down ; there are pains in the abdomen and pruritus. The patient has a sallow, pimply face, and it is most suitable to those of dark complexions who are feeble and debilitated and who have a sensation of emptiness at the pit of the stomach. It leads all other remedies in leucorrhœa of little girls, though *Mercurius proto-iodide* should not be forgotten if the discharge be yellow.

*Lilium tigrinum* has an excoriating, watery, yellowish or yellowish brown leucorrhœa, which is profuse and is accom-

panied by a depression of spirits and bearing down in pelvic region.

*Hydrastis* suits a tenacious, thick, ropy leucorrhœa with erosion of the cervix; a mucous leucorrhœa which is profuse and debilitating corresponds to *Hydrastis*.

*Kali bichromicum* has a yellow, ropy, stringy leucorrhœa. It is suitable to fat, light-haired persons.

**Kreasote.** Few medicines have the same power in leucorrhœa as *Kreasote*. It cures a profuse watery, sometimes a yellowish leucorrhœa. The acidity is marked; it causes excoriation of the parts which come in contact with it, causes soreness and smarting and red spots and itching on the vulva, always with great debility; leucorrhœa preceding menses. It is so acrid that it causes the pudenda and thighs to swell and itch.

*Nitric acid.* Highly recommended by Jahr in a corrosive leucorrhœa; it being one of our best remedies, and one too often neglected. In fact, all of our remedies are prone to be neglected in leucorrhœa, and their place taken by far less efficient local applications. *Nitric acid* suits a greenish, fetid, obstinate leucorrhœa; the presence of fig warts and condylomata will further indicate the remedy.

*Platinum.* Periodical, thin, watery leucorrhœa with very sensitive genital organs. Albuminous leucorrhœa in the daytime.

*Iodine* has an acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa accompanied by right ovarian inflammation.

**Borax** suits a clear, copious and albuminous leucorrhœa having an unnatural heat to it. Leucorrhœa midway between menses with great nervousness, white as starch, perfectly bland without pain.

*Graphites* cures a leucorrhœa associated with pains in the lower abdomen and weakness of back in pale young girls. It is profuse, very thin, white mucus, occurs in gushes; the menses are delayed, scanty and pale. Leucorrhœa more profuse in morning when rising, especially indicates *Graphites*.

**Alumina.** Leucorrhœa in chlorotic girls which is transparent or of yellow mucus, which is very profuse and ropy, and greatly exhausting, as it is very rich in albumen. It occurs chiefly in the daytime; the great profuseness is its characteristic. It is apt to be acrid.

*Causticum.* Leucorrhœa occurring chiefly at night.

**Mercurius.** Acrid excoriating leucorrhœa smarting and burning, swelling of external genital organs. Purulent greenish yellow leucorrhœa worse at night; heat, tenderness and pain involving nabothian glands, form good indications for *Mercurius*. Scrofulous and syphilitic subjects with yellow and thick leucorrhœas also indicate the remedy.

**Belladonna** corresponds to recent or acute attacks of leucorrhœa dependent upon pelvic inflammation and congestion; oftentimes bearing down in pelvis. Thin, odorless, bland leucorrhœa. Sensitive cervix and bearing down pains.

*Stannum.* Profuse bland leucorrhœa, yellowish, with great debility, backache; patients are weakened and sallow.

**Arsenicum.** Leucorrhœa from exhausting diseases, cancer, etc. It is best suited to weak persons, old women, especially the chronic form with much weakness; the discharge is acrid, corrosive and yellow.

*Dictamnus* was one of Hahnemann's remedies for leucorrhœa. It is of tenacious mucus, attended with painful erosions of the pudendum and itching of the anus.

*Secale.* Brownish and offensive leucorrhœa, with metrorrhagia, especially in thin scrawny women who suffer from excessive menstruation and prolapsus.

### LITHÆMIA.

**Berberis vulgaris.** The urine of this remedy corresponds to many cases of lithæmia, yet it will be rarely indicated unless the characteristic tearing cutting pains are present. These pains are in the renal region and extend down the ureters to the bladder or into pelvis and hips. The urine is hot, dark or bright yellow or blood red, with white, grayish

or bright red mealy sediment, or red granules, or yellowish red crystals.

**Lycopodium.** When red sand appears in the urine our first thought is for *Lycopodium*, and indeed it will clear up many cases of lithæmia. Its general digestive disturbances, flatulent conditions are often met with in lithæmia. Particularly is it indicated by its scanty, high-colored urine depositing a red or yellowish red sandy sediment. It has severe backache relieved by passing urine. Burning between scapulæ, and the 4 to 8 P. M. aggravations are useful characteristics to decide the choice of this remedy.

**Coccus cacti.** This remedy is similar to *Lycopodium* in many respects. It will undoubtedly be found useful in the gouty diathesis.

**Sepia.** This remedy must not be neglected in lithæmia. It has a deposit of urates in the urine and of uric acid. Then, too, the general symptoms of venous stagnation, liver troubles, manifested by such symptoms as yellow spots on the face or over dorsum of nose, are important indications.

**Cantharis.** Dr. W. P. Laird says that the great remedy for lithæmia, the one which most accurately corresponds to the totality of the morbid phenomena, and which we may prescribe with confidence in at least two cases out of three, is *Cantharis*. The special symptoms are soreness in the region of the kidneys, cutting, contracting pains in the ureters extending to bladder and urethra and down spermatic cord, with retraction of testicles. Urination painful and difficult, passes in drops; cutting before and after urination; urine scanty, dark colored, with oftentimes a sediment looking like old mortar or a reddish brickdust sediment.

### LIVER AFFECTIONS.

**Bryonia.** When there are stitching pains in the right hypochondriac region, *Bryonia* is the first remedy to be thought of, though for these pains we have other remedies, such as *Chelidonium* and *Kali carbonicum*. Under *Bryonia* the liver

is swollen, congested and inflamed; the pains in the hypochondriac region are worse from any motion, and better from lying on the right side, which lessens the motion of the parts when breathing. It is one of the chief remedies for jaundice brought on by a fit of anger. *Chamomilla* has this symptom, but the *Chamomilla* patient gets hot and sweats, while the *Bryonia* patient is apt to be chilly, though he appears hot. There is a bitter taste in the mouth and the stools are hard and dry, or, if loose, papaceous and profuse and associated with a colic. *Berberis* has stitching pains from the liver to the umbilicus. *Chelidonium* is distinguished by the character of the stools.

*Bryonia* is pre-eminently a gastro-hepatic remedy, and has pain in right shoulder, giddiness, skin and eyes slightly yellow. Hughes says it hardly reaches true hepatitis.

**Mercurius.** This remedy has much sensitiveness and dull pain in the region of the liver; the patient cannot lie on the right side. The liver is enlarged. The skin and conjunctiva are jaundiced. The stools are either clay-colored from absence of bile, or yellowish-green bilious stools passed with a great deal of tenesmus. There is a yellowish white coated tongue which takes the imprint of the teeth and there is a fetid breath, loss of appetite and depression of spirits. *Leptandra* has aching and soreness in the region of the liver and is especially indicated in the lazy livers of city men; but is distinguished from *Mercurius* in the stools, which are pitch-like and black, accompanied with no tenesmus, but rather a griping and the pains of *Leptandra* are dull, aching and burning in the posterior part of the liver. The character of the diarrhoea will also distinguish *Mercurius* from *Magnesia muriatica*, which is useful in the enlarged livers of puny and rachitic children. *Mercurius* is the remedy for jaundice arising from abuse of quinine when fever is present. It is a splendid remedy for "torpid liver." It suits well simple jaundice in children.

**Podophyllum.** The principal use of *Podophyllum* is in

liver affections. Primarily, it induces a large flow of bile, and, secondarily, great torpidity followed by jaundice. It is indicated in torpid or chronically congested liver, when diarrhoea is present. The liver is swollen and sensitive, the face and eyes are yellow and there is a bad taste in the mouth. The tongue is coated white or yellow and the bile may form gall stones. There is a loose watery diarrhoea, or if constipation be present the stools are clay-colored. It somewhat resembles *Mercurius*; it is sometimes called "vegetable mercury." There are a number of other drugs having the symptom that the tongue takes the imprint of the teeth, namely: *Mercurius*, *Podophyllum*, *Yucca*, *Stramonium*, *Rhus* and *Arsenic*.

Another symptom of *Podophyllum* is that the patient constantly rubs the region of the liver with the hand. Functional torpor of the portal system and the organs connected therewith indicates *Podophyllum*. There is constipation, clay-colored stool, jaundice and languor.

**Chelidonium.** The liver symptoms of *Chelidonium* are very prominent. There is soreness and stitching pains in the region of the liver, but the keynote for this drug in hepatic diseases is a pain under the angle of the right shoulder blade; there is swelling of the liver, chilliness, fever, jaundice, yellow coated tongue, bitter taste and a craving for acids and sour things, such as pickles and vinegar. The stools are profuse, bright yellow and diarrhoeic; they may be clayey in color. It is a remedy to be used in simple biliousness and jaundice, and in hepatic congestion or inflammation the character of the stools will distinguish *Bryonia*. Taken altogether, *Chelidonium* is perhaps our greatest liver remedy; it causes the liver to secrete thinner and more profuse bile than any other remedy; it is a useful remedy to promote the expulsion of gall stones. In simple catarrhal jaundice it is often all sufficient. It affects the left lobe of the liver much less than does *Carduus Marianus*.

**Digitalis.** When jaundice arises from cardiac diseases,

*Digitalis* may be the remedy. There is no retention of bile, nor obstruction of the ducts, but the jaundice is due to the fact that the liver does not take from the blood the elements which go to form bile. There is present drowsiness, bitter taste, soreness, enlargement and bruised feeling in the region of the liver. *Sepia* has the yellow sallow face with the yellow saddle across the nose, with stools of bright yellow or ashly color. *Digitalis* is useful in the worst forms of jaundice if the pulse be irregular and intermittent, and if there be rapid prostration of the strength.

**Myrica cerifera.** *Myrica* is an important liver remedy. There is first despondency and also jaundice due to imperfect formation of bile in the liver, and not to any obstruction, comparing here with *Digitalis*. There is dull headache, worse in the morning, the eyes have a dingy, dirty, yellowish hue, the tongue is coated yellow. The headache is worse in the morning. The patient is weak and complains of muscular soreness and aching in the limbs; there is slow pulse and dark urine. It is more superficial in action than *Digitalis*. The jaundice calling for its use is catarrhal and this is the form produced by the drug. The throat and nasal organs are filled with an offensive, tenacious mucus. Dull pain in right side below the ribs, no appetite, and desire for acids; unrefreshing sleep.

**Nux vomica.** In liver affections occurring in those who have indulged to excess in alcoholic liquors, highly seasoned food, quinine, or in those who have abused themselves with purgatives, *Nux* is the first remedy to be thought of. The liver is swollen hard and sensitive to the touch and pressure of clothing is uncomfortable. Colic may be present. Jaundice induced by anger also calls for *Nux*, also jaundice from abuse of quinine, in the former cases reminding of *Chamomilla*, which is an excellent remedy for biliousness of nervous, irritable women. In the enlarged livers of drunkards, *Sulphur*, *Lachesis*, *Fluoric acid*, *Arsenic* and *Ammonium muriaticum* must also be borne in mind, together with *Nux*.

*Juglans cinerea* causes a jaundice like *Nux vomica*, with stitching pains about the liver and under the right scapula, bilious stools and occipital headache. *Nux* must be compared with *China*, *Iris* and *Pulsatilla* in liver affections from over-eating. *Aloes* has biliousness from torpor of the portal system, distension of the liver, bitter taste and jaundice.

**Lycopodium.** *Lycopodium* acts powerfully on the liver. The region of the liver is sensitive to the touch, and there is a feeling of tension in it, a feeling as if a cord were tied about the waist. Cirrhosis. The pains are dull and aching instead of sharp and lancinating, as under *Chelidonium*. Fulness in the stomach after eating a small quantity. There are no real icteric symptoms, but there is a peculiar sallow complexion. *Natrum sulphuricum* is useful when the patient has a bad, slimy taste in the mouth and "thinks he is bilious." There is apt to be weight and aching in the liver; he can lie on that side, but on turning to the left side the liver seems to pull and draw. *Natrum sulphuricum* is the great Schuessler specific for liver affections, and clinically it has often worked well. Dr. Alfred Pope claims that *Lycopodium* is more useful than any other remedy in old hepatic congestions. Pain in back and right side from congestion will often yield to the remedy.

**Carduus marianus.** This remedy is indicated in jaundice with dull headache, bitter taste, white tongue with red edges, nausea and vomiting of a greenish fluid. There is an uncomfortable fulness in the region of the liver, the stools are bilious and the urine golden yellow; there is sensitiveness in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium. Burnett regards a dark brownish patch over the lower part of the sternum as a useful hint for *Carduus*, and in such cases he observes that both the liver and heart are at fault. The presence of "liver spots" seems to be a special indication for the remedy. Biliousness following la grippe has been cured with *Carduus*. *Hydrastis* has a bitter taste and chronic torpor of the bowels, lack of appetite, coated tongue and yellow urine. *Carduus*

resembles *Aloes*. Hale says that it stands between *Aloes* and *Hamamelis* in its action on the veins.

**Sulphur.** *Sulphur* is suitable to chronic affections of the liver ; it increases the flow of bile, and there is much pain and soreness in the liver. *Sulphur* often completes the cure commenced by *Nux*. Liver complaints from abuse of mercury will oftentimes call for *Sulphur*. If the stools are colorless and if much jaundice or ascites be present *Sulphur* is contra-indicated. *Lachesis*, however, has jaundice, as do all snake poisons, and is useful in the enlarged livers of drunkards, with tenderness on pressure and throbbing in the right side. Jaundice from sexual excesses call for *Cinchona*. Dr. Thayer, of Boston, recommended *Cinchona* in biliary calculi, and Dr. Williams, of Augusta, Me., has had success with *Ipecac* in this connection.

Burnett claims that *Hydrastis* is the best remedy in gallstone colic.

*Berberis vulgaris* is also an important remedy in gallstone affections.

**Phosphorus.** *Phosphorus* is homœopathic to fatty degeneration of the liver, with well marked soreness and jaundice. The stools are grayish white. Cirrhosis and atrophy may also call for *Phosphorus*. The jaundice is indicative of organic diseases, and the remedy is a useful one in malignant diseases of the liver.

*Digitalis* has also been recommended in acute yellow atrophy. Jaundice accompanying pneumonia may also call for *Phosphorus*.

**Taraxacum.** This is a decided liver remedy, and the indications are a mapped tongue and a bitter taste in the mouth, chilliness after eating, pain and soreness in the region of the liver and bilious diarrhœa. *Kali bichromicum* also has a mapped tongue.

*Yucca filamentosa* has a pain going from the upper region of the liver to the back and a bad taste in the mouth. The stools are loose and bilious, accompanied with much flatus.

The face is yellow and sallow and the tongue takes the imprint of the teeth. Another remedy used in bilious troubles is *Euonymus*; it has intense heavy, wearing occipital headache, the stools are deficient in bile, and it is useful in cardiac disturbances from inaction of the liver. *Chionanthus* has biliousness, sick headache, coated tongue, nausea and complete anorexia.

*Ptelea* has sharp pains in right hypochondria, distress in liver and constipation.

### LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

**Argentum nitricum.** This remedy, perhaps, presents more symptoms of a typical case of locomotor ataxia than any other, yet, according to Hughes, it is rarely homœopathic thereto, as it rather causes a paralysis. It produces an imperfect co-ordination of muscles in the first place, and we have symptoms like these: unable to stand in the dark or with the eyes closed; legs weak and calves feel bruised; there is loss of the pupillary reflexes, and perhaps incontinence of urine. It is the great remedy for inco-ordination. The legs feel as if they were made of wood or padded. Sexual desire is destroyed, sensation is disordered. For the fulgurating pains without any sense of inco-ordination or exhaustion *Ammonium muriaticum* is our chief remedy, since it has rending, tearing, painful jerks in the thighs, lower limbs and joints, with a sense of soreness. *Argentum nitricum* has a feeling of soreness in the small of the back, which is worse on rising; it has trembling of the hands; the patient is nervous. It is a remedy used largely by the old school in large doses for this affection, but it works harm rather than good when indiscriminately used, both as to indications and as to dose. Atrophy of the optic nerve is also a symptom. The fulgurating pains are present but inco-ordination is the main characteristic, hence the remedy comes in not so much in the incipient stage as when the disease is further advanced.

**Alumina.** *Alumina* is a remedy which has a number of important symptoms corresponding to this disease, and it stands with *Argentum nitricum* and *Secale*, near the head of the list. It has impairment of co-ordination and symptoms like these :

Soles of feet feel swollen and too soft, numbness of heels.

Heaviness of limbs—can scarcely lift them.

Inability to walk, except with eyes open and in the day-time.

Pain in the back, as if a hot iron were thrust through the vertebræ.

Lightning-like pains shooting to and fro in the back and abdomen.

Sensation as if ants were crawling on his legs ; extremities go to sleep.

Thus it is seen that *Alumina* must be a very important remedy. It has the ataxia, and the fulgurating pains, the weakness and the formication. It was recommended first by Bœnninghausen, and has been repeatedly verified since his time. Another prominent symptom is a sensation as if a cobweb were on the face, or as if the white of egg had dried on it. Paralytic phenomena are marked and even extend to the genito-urinary organs and rectum.

**Secale cornutum.** This remedy produces a condition very similar to locomotor ataxia. It has in the first place three of the principal symptoms of the disease, namely :

1. Absence of knee jerk.
2. Fulgurating pains.
3. Ataxia.

Cases of poisoning by ergot have proved that changes in the spinal cord, wonderfully similar to those found in locomotor ataxia, are produced by the remedy, and also that the symptoms of the two conditions bear a strong similarity. The prominent symptoms are these :

Difficult, staggering gait, even complete inability to walk,

not from want of power, but on account of a peculiar unfitness to perform light movement with the hands and limbs.

Contraction of lower limbs, on account of which the patient staggers. Inability to govern the movements.

Trembling of limbs, sometimes with pains.

Formication of hands and feet. Numbness of extremities.

Excessive sensation of heat with aversion to being covered.

These are all symptoms found in tabes, and *Secale* will be the remedy when these are present, and will stop the sclerotic tendency.

**Silicea.** This remedy has a tendency to over-nutrition, an overgrowth of neuroglia, with its resultant contraction and sclerosis. It is to be prescribed for these symptoms :

Fulgurating pains, inco-ordination, weakness of the lower extremities, with a tendency towards destruction of tissues, particularly ulceration of the feet and about the toe nails.

It has great nervous irritability and debility.

It may be advisable to give it for a long time—for months—with any other as an intercurrent. It is especially useful for the obstinate constipation dependent on spinal diseases.

**Plumbum.** *Plumbum*, too, perhaps is a near pathological simillimum to locomotor ataxia. It produces paralysis with atrophy, loss of co-ordination, anæsthesia and impotence. The fulgurating pains of this remedy are worse at night and sometimes so severe as to make the patient cry out.

Dr. James E. Lilienthal suggested the use of *Plumbum phosphoricum* in this disease, reporting favorable results from its use.

**Belladonna.** In the incipient stage *Belladonna* is often indicated. There is inco-ordination of the upper and lower extremities; the patient raises the foot slowly and puts it down with great force. When walking he raises his legs as if he had to pass over an obstacle; fulgurating pains which are lightning like. It has the diplopia, amaurosis, trembling of limbs, and tottering gait is also found in its rich symp-

tomatology. For the fulgurating pains besides those mentioned we have a number of other remedies.

*Pilocarpine 2x* has been found to be of use, also *Angustura*, and when confined to the feet, *Sabadilla*.

*Zincum* is also a remedy useful at the beginning. With this remedy the fulgurating pains are marked and intense; there are twitchings and the whole body jerks during sleep.

*Physostigma* is also a remedy for these severe pains.

*Belladonna* is also a useful remedy in the last stage of the disease when gastric crises are present.

*Digitalis*. Dr. Dudgeon has found this remedy to act well in the lightning-like pains, this shows the great importance of selecting a remedy according to the totality of the symptoms.

**Picric acid.** Sometimes in the earlier stages of the disease there is much painful sexual excitement. *Picric acid* will subdue this. This drug also produces great weakness of the legs, with numbness and crawling, and pricking as from needles. The patient is easily exhausted. This is a keynote of *Picric acid*. "Easy exhaustion from slight exertion." The limbs are very heavy—feel as if encased in elastic stockings.

**Phosphorus.** Among the symptoms calling for *Phosphorus* are atrophy of the optic nerve, with flashes of light; trembling of the hands while writing; great nervous prostration; fulgurating pains in different parts of the body; excited by the slightest chill; great sexual excitement.

*Nux vomica* may be the remedy when the disease is brought on by sexual excesses.

**Nitric acid.** This remedy produces a sclerotic contraction of the nerve cells and this corresponds to syphilitic degeneration; hence in the higher potencies it becomes a valuable remedy in locomotor ataxia when of syphilitic origin. The cerebral action of *Nitric acid* corresponds closely to tabes. Among special symptoms calling for it we have severe headache, with tension; imperfect vision; mental depression and

irritability; weakness of the memory; sharp pains in the lower extremities, reminding of the fulgurating pains, as they appear and disappear suddenly.

*Kali hydriodicum* is another remedy specially adapted to the syphilitic form of tabes. It should be used in the homœopathic potencies, not in crude doses.

Dr. Halbert, of Chicago, after an extended experience with this remedy, speaks highly of it.

### MAMMARY GLANDS, AFFECTIONS OF.

**Conium.** This remedy has a specific action on the female breast, dissipating its engorgements and tumors and relieving its pains. Tumors of a suspicious nature in the mammæ have been caused to disappear by the use of *Conium*. They are the seat of a piercing pain, worse at night, and the rest of the gland is tender. The 30th potency is one that can be relied on in these cases. *Conium* corresponds also to injuries of the breast from a blow or pressure; the characteristics are the hardness and the extreme sensitiveness; the breasts are painful even to the touch of the clothes or the jar of walking. The remedy suits cases where the gland becomes inflamed after every little cold. Pruritus is a confirming symptom.

**Bryonia.** Breasts become hard and painful. Mastitis commencing with a chill, stitching pains, tense swelling, headache and other general *Bryonia* symptoms.

**Phytolacca.** This remedy is suitable to irritable mammary tumors; the breasts are very sensitive during nursing, with an excessive flow of milk. There is a tendency of the breast to cake and suppurate; here no remedy is so useful; the pains seem to radiate from the nipple all over the body; sore and fissured nipples, also *Graphites* and *Hepar*. Great aching all over the body with any of these conditions is greatly characteristic.

**Croton tiglium.** Pains shoot from nipple to the shoulders.

**Phellandrium.** Stitching pain in nipples and pain along the milk ducts.

*Murex*. Dr. Jousset has successfully used this remedy to quiet the pains of mammary tumors, especially when these pains are increased during menses.

*Calcarea fluorica*. This remedy corresponds to hard indurated swellings in the female breast. It has an excellent clinical record in dissipating these growths.

*Silicea* suits chronic cases of mastitis with fistulous openings and callous edges. It will often disperse hard lumps in the breast.

*Aconite*. This should be used in the initial chill of acute mastitis, and it may be followed by *Belladonna* when red streaks radiate from a central point accompanied by pulsating pains, headache and a hardness of the breasts. *Mercurius* may be used when throbbing or transient chills indicate the beginning of suppuration.

*Sulphur* may also be needed.

*Pulsatilla* is also an excellent remedy in scanty flow or absence of milk, the patient being gloomy or tearful. It is useful where mechanical irritation excites the flow of milk in young girls.

*Urtica urens*. Non-appearance of milk, with no special symptoms, may be corrected by this remedy.

### MARASMUS.

*Calcarea phosphorica*. This is our chief remedy, and corresponds to thin, emaciated children who are predisposed to glandular and osseous diseases, who have large heads and defective bony development, as shown in the open fontanelles and tardy development of the teeth, the spine is so weak that it cannot support the body, and it becomes curved, the neck is very thin, the complexion is sallow, the child is emaciated and poorly developed, vomits persistently and has a diarrhoea of green, slimy and undigested stools, accompanied with much offensive flatus.

*Calcarea iodata* may also prove useful where there are en-

gorged glands, enlarged tonsils and decided scrofulous tendencies.

**Calcareo carbonica.** The *Calcareas* are all valuable in marasmus. The carbonate has the defective nutrition and suits cases where the acidity predominates; there are sour stools and vomiting of milk, there is sweat on scalp, head and face, the feet are damp and cold, enlargement of the glands and voracious appetite. The body dwindles, yet the abdomen remains prominent. The appetite may be morbid, craving undigestible articles. The mesenteric glands are engorged and the fat of the body wastes. It is very valuable in those of scrofulous tendencies.

*Arsenicum* has undigested stools and a diarrhoea on beginning to eat or drink; rapid emaciation with a harsh and dry skin. The debility, weariness and irritable restlessness will indicate the remedy.

*Phosphorus* is also a nutrition remedy, and is indicated by the chest oppression, feeble heart, dyspnoea and tendency to diarrhoea, which is copious and exhausting. It suits delicate, refined children. The nervous centers seem to suffer most; exhausting sweats and great nervous debility mark the remedy.

**Iodine.** A grand remedy in marasmus. It has the symptoms of extreme hunger, yet, in spite of this, the patient emaciates rapidly. It seems to suit acute cases with more or less febrile action. The action of the glands is interfered with, and there is great sluggishness and torpor of the system; the face is yellow and shrunken.

**Natrum muriaticum.** This remedy suits marasmus from defective nourishment; the neck is thin as under *Calcareo carbonica*, and the appetite is ravenous, though the patient grows thin. There is much thirst and water is craved all the time, as if the patient were possessed of an inward fever. The mouth and throat are dry and there is constipation. The emaciation is all out of proportion to the fever or diarrhoea;

the skin is scurfy and may develop oozing eruptions. Craving for salt may also be present, and it is a useful indication.

**Magnesia carbonica.** Like its relative, *Calcarea*, this remedy is valuable in marasmus. It suits particularly puny children in whom milk is not borne well, causing pain when taken into the stomach, and is vomited undigested; there are griping, colicky pains; the stools are sour and are green as grass. The child has the appearance of being improperly nourished; its mouth is full of ulcers, the glands are swollen and the abdomen is bloated.

*Mercurius* is valuable oftentimes and is indicated by such symptoms as emaciation, swollen and suppurating glands, a jaundiced appearance and a green, sour or watery stool accompanied by straining; the sweat is offensive and the gums are unhealthy.

**Sulphur.** Suits old looking children who have much heat about the head and cold feet, a hard, distended abdomen and a dirty, sallow, shrivelled skin; it hangs in folds; the fingers are emaciated, almost resembling knitting needles. The stools are acrid, making the anus sore, and the child has an offensive fæcal odor about it. There is excessive hunger at 11 A. M., and the skin is apt to be covered with various eruptions, eczema predominating. Particularly are the cervical, axillary and inguinal glands swollen and the voracious appetite is present. Dentition is slow and the muscles are tardily developed.

*Psorinum* resembles *Sulphur* somewhat; it has the symptom that the patient has a filthy smell, not removed by washing. The stools are fœtid, there is great debility, dirty looking eruptions and boils. It will sometimes rouse the system when *Sulphur* fails.

**Hepar sulphur.** This remedy stands between *Sulphur* and *Calcarea carbonica*. There is weakness of digestion, diarrhœa worse during the daytime, stools are greenish, slimy, undigested and sour, the whole body emitting a sour odor. The child apparently looks plump, but the flesh is

flabby and the muscles withered. There is a tendency to unhealthy skin and suppurative conditions. Tendency to catarrhs from least draught of cold air.

**Baryta carbonica.** Corresponds to dwarfish sluggish children who are weak in memory, whose cervical glands are swollen, who are lazy, pot-bellied, and who suffer from great physical and mental debility. The child wants to eat all the time, does not like sweet things or fruit and a little food satisfies.

*Artemesia abrotanum* is also a remedy for marasmus. It has enormous appetite, pain in the stomach and abdomen, bloating and large frequent stools.

### MEASLES.

**Aconite.** *Aconite* is one of the first remedies for measles; that is, while the case is presumed to be one of measles, and symptoms as fever, restlessness, photophobia, coryza, and a hard croupy cough are present.

*Ferrum phosphoricum* in many respects is similar to *Aconite*, and will take its place where restlessness and anxiety are wanting. It is somewhat questionable whether *Aconite* will ever be strictly indicated in any disease depending on a poisoned or infected condition of the blood, since in its pathogenesis it does not show any evidences of such conditions; however, it may be indicated in the catarrhal irritation, sneezing, etc., before the case can be fully determined to be measles. In catarrhal conditions *Aconite* ceases to be of use after exudation has taken place, and so in measles; it would cease to be of use after it modified the fever, and the eruption appears, and the disease is diagnosed as measles.

*Ferrum phosphoricum* will perhaps be the better remedy if there be chest involvement together with the catarrhal symptoms.

**Gelsemium.** *Gelsemium* is, on the whole, a more useful remedy in commencing measles than *Aconite*; that is, it is oftener indicated; there is much chilliness, the fever is a

prominent symptom, the child is dumpish, apathetic, does not want to be disturbed; there is a watery coryza which excoriates the upper lip and nose, and there is a harsh, barking, croupy cough, with chest soreness and hoarseness. *Gelsemium*, too, has an action on the skin and may be continued with benefit after the eruption has appeared; there is an itching and redness of the skin, and a decidedly measly eruption produced by it. It has some aching in the limbs, and may be compared with *Dulcamara*, but seldom be mistaken for that remedy. *Gelsemium* has more coryza, *Dulcamara* more aching. Both may be useful in an undeveloped eruption; *Gelsemium* when there is pain at the base of the brain, high fever and passive brain symptoms; *Dulcamara* when occurring from damp, cool air, rainy weather or sudden changes.

*Belladonna* may be indicated in measles when sore throat is present and the cerebral excitement indicating that remedy, together with moisture and heat; but it corresponds more closely to scarlet fever.

**Euphrasia.** When the catarrhal symptoms greatly predominate *Euphrasia* may be used. Acrid tears stream out of the eyes, with a red and swollen conjunctiva. The cough is dry and very hoarse, and there is an intense throbbing headache which is relieved on the appearance of the eruption. The excoriating discharge from the eyes will distinguish from *Allium cepa*. The photophobia of *Euphrasia* is worse in artificial light, and a brightness of the eyes despite the catarrhal condition is characteristic.

**Pulsatilla.** A little later in the disease *Pulsatilla* symptoms may make their appearance. The fever has subsided or entirely disappeared. There is coryza and profuse lachrymation. The cough is still dry at night, but loosens a little in the daytime. The child sits up to cough. There is much predisposition to earache and sometimes sickness at the stomach. The eyes agglutinate and the discharge is purulent.

*Kali bichromicum* is so similar to *Pulsatilla* in many re-

spects that it may be mentioned here, as the two remedies seem to differ in intensity only. *Kali bichromicum* has pustules developing on the cornea. The throat is swollen and there is catarrhal deafness. It produces an eruption which closely resembles measles. It comes in very well after *Pulsatilla* when the patient develops more intense symptoms. Measles associated with ear symptoms and swollen glands especially call for *Kali bichromicum*, and it is one of our best remedies for laryngeal affections, with a hoarse, dry, croupy cough.

*Sulphur* is a great measles remedy. It is useful where the skin is dusky and the rash does not come out, or is purplish when it does appear.

*Arsenicum*. In measles which do not run a favorable course, in malignant types or black or hemorrhagic measles we have two or three important remedies. The first of these is *Arsenicum*. There will be sinking of strength, diarrhœa, delirium, restlessness and debility, petechiæ and general typhoid symptoms. The stools are particularly offensive and exhausting. *Arsenicum* may save the patient in these conditions. Dr. Gaudy, of Brussels, considers *Arsenicum* almost specific in measles. He says that its action is little short of marvellous. It is prophylactic and curative. It corresponds to the insidious phenomena of severe epidemics of measles.

*Crotalus* may also be indicated in the form known as black measles.

*Lachesis* is the third remedy for these conditions. The individual symptom of each remedy will differentiate them, but all three should be studied carefully in these low conditions of measles.

*Stramonium*. When the eruption does not come out properly, or when it disappears suddenly and grave symptoms appear, there are a few remedies which play a most important role. *Stramonium* is one of these. In a case calling for it you will find these symptoms: non-appearance of the rash; the child is hot, restless, and on falling asleep cries out as if

frightened ; there are convulsive movements and the face is red.

*Cuprum* is indicated in convulsions due to recession of the eruption. It has the same terror on awakening, but its symptoms are more violent than those of *Stramonium* and the face instead of being red is more apt to be bluish.

*Zincum* has the same awakening from sleep as if terrified, but with *Zincum* there is much weakness, the child seems too weak to develop the eruption.

*Bryonia* is useful when chest symptoms appear upon a retardation or a recession of the eruption. Too slow development of the eruption with chest symptoms calls for it.

*Antimonium tartaricum* is another remedy for retarded or repelled eruption. There will be great difficulty in breathing, rattling of mucus, bluish or purplish face, drowsiness and twitching.

**Bryonia.** This remedy comes in well when the rash appears late, or runs an irregular course, and when inflammatory diseases of the chest accompany. The cough is dry and painful, there is soreness of the limbs and body, stitches in the chest, etc.

For the chest complications a number of remedies may come into use.

*Sticta*, if there be present an incessant dry and spasmodic cough, worse when lying down and at night ; it is a teasing, titillating cough.

*Phosphorus* with its dry, exhausting cough with oppressed breathing.

*Rumex* with its short tickling bronchial cough worse from cold air.

*Drosera* with its whooping-like cough. All these may be indicated in measles.

*Sabadilla* is the remedy when among the catarrhal symptoms there is violent sneezing attended with a frontal headache. It will correspond to some epidemics and should not be overlooked.

**MENINGITIS.**

**Belladonna** corresponds to the initial stages, where there is intense heat of body, strong pulse, bright red face and delirium, where the cerebral irritation is marked by intense pain in the head, startings out of sleep crying out, and grinding teeth. For simple meningitis, not the tubercular form, when everything is acute and intense; when effusion commences, however, it ceases to be the remedy.

*Aconite.* Meningitis from heat of the sun's rays after long exposure thereto, or cerebral congestions from anger. It is only useful at the onset.

*Veratrum viride.* Intense cerebral congestion, rapid pulse, tendency to convulsions, followed by prostration. Elliot considers *Veratrum viride* in the lower potencies our best remedy in acute meningitis.

**Bryonia.** Suits well cerebral effusions with a benumbed sensorium. The following will be useful indications upon which to prescribe *Bryonia*. Constant chewing motion with the mouth; when moved screams with pain; child stupid, abdomen distended; tongue white, pains are most sharp and stitching, and the patient drinks greedily; there is a livid flushed face high temperature, copious sweats. Thus it is seen that *Bryonia* produces a characteristic image of meningitis and suits especially cases caused by suppressed eruptions.

**Apis mellifica.** Here nervous agitation predominates; there are shrill cries, stabbing pains; the child puts its hands to its head and screams. There is an œdematous face, scanty urine, and the patient is thirstless, it suits especially infantile cases and especially the tubercular form due to an undeveloped eruption.

*Cicuta* is useful in the irritative stage when there are general convulsions, twitching in fingers and unconsciousness. It also markedly controls the effusion.

**Helleborus.** Mental torpor marks this drug; a sensorial

apathy, there is want of reaction. It corresponds to a later stage of the disease, when effusion has taken place; then symptoms such as wrinkling the forehead, dilated pupils and automatic movements of one arm and one leg are indicative of *Helleborus*. There are shooting pains in the head, sudden crying out, screaming, boring head into the pillow. The cries have a most pitiful sound.

*Iodoform* 6x has proved useful in O'Connor's hands, and some remarkable cures were reported in the North American Journal of Homœopathy a few years ago as having been cured by inunctions of *Iodoform cerate* into the scalp. Some very hopeless cases were thus cured.

*Zincum metallicum*. This remedy corresponds to the sub-acute form, especially if tubercular and due to suppressed eruptions. Febrile disturbance is absent or slight, there are marked twitchings, jerkings and hyperæsthesia of all the senses and skin, and tremulousness of the feet. At the beginning there are sharp lancinating pains and great exhaustion of nerve force. The 6x trituration is recommended.

*Sulphur* is useful in tubercular meningitis; the child lies in a stupor, with cold sweat on forehead, jerking of limbs, spasms, and suppressed urine. Retrocessed eruptions may be the cause.

*Tuberculinum* and *Calcarea carbonica* may prove useful remedies. They correspond to a basic or psoric taint which favors the development of the disease.

*Cuprum* suits cases marked with violent convulsions, thumbs clenched, loud screaming, face pale with blue lips. No remedy equals it in these conditions, but it is of more use in the later stages.

### MENTAL CONDITIONS AND DERANGEMENTS.

*Belladonna*. The three great remedies of the Solanaceæ family have an important action on the mental state, and are possibly more often thought of and indicated in mental affections than other remedies. *Belladonna* is a remedy for

delirious states, and must be given where there is wildness, restlessness, and a desire to cut or tear the clothing. The patient springs out of bed and strikes those around him. He appears frightened and sees objects when he closes his eyes. Speech and actions are hasty. It thus becomes a valuable remedy in acute mania, in fact, the highest form of mania, with great determination of blood to the head, hyperæsthesia of the senses, wild eyes and dilated pupils. Such patients may even bark like dogs and are most violent and pugnacious. Violence is characteristic, great noisiness, the patient sings, screams and curses. Delusions of every conceivable variety may be present, in fact, it suits well a buffoonish insanity with ridiculous actions.

*Opium* has also a fantastical insanity.

*Hyoscyamus*. This is also a remedy in acute mania with extreme excitation of the sensorium and abnormal impulses. Talcott says that *Hyoscyamus* "paints the mental town of its victim a brilliant and luminous red and stimulates him to sing in merriest and most vociferous tones the songs of Venus and Bacchus combined." The *Hyoscyamus* patient will perhaps imagine he is pursued by some demon or that some one is trying to take his life; and he runs away from an imaginary foe. He is talkative and, like *Lachesis*, constantly jumping from one subject to another. The face is only slightly flushed, not the violent congestion of *Belladonna*. He may see ghosts and demons, but the mania of *Hyoscyamus* is rather an acute non-inflammatory mania.

*Kali bromatum* suits the acute mania of children where patient thinks he will be murdered or that people intend to strike him.

The *Hyoscyamus* patient acts silly and idiotic; is lascivious and lewd; throws the bed-clothes off and makes lewd and ridiculous gestures. Persists in stripping herself and uncovering the genitals. Nymphomania. It is a good remedy for the bad effects of extreme jealousy, fright, disappointed love, etc.

There is also a condition of depression found under *Hyoscyamus* with debility and prostration where questions are answered slowly or irrelevantly; there is a quick pulse, accumulation of sordes on the teeth, snoring breathing and dropping of the lower jaw. There is a great characteristic of the remedy usually present in these cases, namely, a constant picking at the bed-clothes or objects in the air. There is also the great and characteristic symptom of constant fear of being poisoned by the attendants, which *Rhus* also has.

*Cantharis*. Here we have terrific outbursts of rage, the patient barks, and bites those around him. Such conditions are curable by *Cantharis* when reflex from sexual or bladder troubles.

*Stramonium*. This remedy, like the two preceding members of the same family, has mania, and it is wild and most terrifying, filled with hallucinations: he sees rats, mice, snakes and other animals approaching him and he retires in terror. He is also loquacious; he becomes religious, prays, laughs, talks foolishly and tries to escape; again he becomes Satanic, and has outbursts of violence with ideas of persecution. It corresponds well to many phases of erotic mania, nymphomania, and the mania of masturbation. The keynote of its symptomatology is terror. There is also a mania for light and company.

*Veratrum album* might properly be compared with *Stramonium*. Here the patient may be restless and wild looking, and be violent; but with this remedy there is much physical prostration indicated by the cold surface of body, cold sweat, blue rings under eyes, etc. *Veratrum* may also be well indicated in melancholia; the patient sits brooding all the time, distrusts every one. In religious melancholia, where the patient prays a great deal, is anxious about recovery, and despairs of salvation, it also has a curative action. Lilienthal says the *Veratrum* patient combines the wildest vagaries of the religious enthusiast, the amorous frenzies of the nymphomaniac and the execrative passions of the infuriated demon, each

struggling for the ascendancy, and causing him to writhe and struggle with his mental and physical agonies.

The following is a practical resumé: *Aconite*, fear. *Stramonium*, terror. *Belladonna*, violence. *Cantharides*, madness. To this also add *Veratrum*, frenzy.

**Aurum metallicum.** Our great remedy for melancholia where there is an actual disgust for life, a longing for death and a tendency to suicide; this tendency is only mental, the patient rarely, yet sometimes, attempting it. Dr. Talcott believes that *Arsenicum* oftener relieves suicidal tendencies than *Aurum*.

*Arsenicum* also relieves tendency to self mutilation found in such patients. There is a feeling of worthlessness and despair; she thinks she has lost the affection of friends and that she is doomed to complete damnation. The memory is weak; anger or dispute makes the patient furious; there is a tendency to rush of blood to the head with these melancholic states.

*Argentum nitricum.* Impulsive, always busy, errors in perception, dreads to pass a certain corner, makes mistakes as to distances.

*Glonoine.* Well known streets seem strange.

**Sulphur.** The typical *Sulphur* patient is irritable, a chronic, constitutional grumbler or else a "ragged philosopher," life having been a failure. Its usefulness in mental conditions is extensive and it corresponds closely to religious mania or melancholia; he becomes most anxious about his own salvation, but indifferent to that of others, an egotistic condition often seen in our asylums and sometimes out of them. These patients will dress themselves up in rags and imagine that they are clad in gorgeous attire; they will wear paper crowns with the majesty of a king, prince or potentate.

*Sulphur* also has a forgetfulness and patients will stop a long time to think how words are spelled.

*Aconite* being an acute *Sulphur* is most useful in mania and melancholia where there is a nervous excitement, fear

of death, predicting the day thereof, and restlessness due to mental anxiety. It is particularly useful in sudden, violent and acute cases, which are worse in the evening. Convulsions of paresis may suggest *Aconite*.

*Pulsatilla*. Religious melancholia, despair of salvation, constant prayer, folds the hands and sits like a statue; sleepless, restless, and changeable mania.

*Anacardium orientale*. A most valuable remedy in mental disease, and its guiding characteristic is the well-known sensation of having two wills, one urging him on to do what the other forbids. It is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde remedy. Another characteristic is the irritability of the patient, with an irresistible desire to swear and curse; this is not from a low moral or religious education, but from mental disease.

*Anacardium* has loss of memory, a condition for which the drug was used long before Homœopathy established its scientific basis; again, the patient will imagine that he hears voices afar off talking to him, or he has a fixed idea that he is possessed of a devil, that he is double, or a woman will fancy that her child is not her own.

*Nitric acid*. With this remedy there is a disposition to swear, the patient often imagining that she has a devil within her, that her mind and body are separate, or that her child is not her own. This remedy has also an inclination to commit suicide by shooting.

*Anacardium* is a remedy much used in low melancholic conditions, and its clinical record is a brilliant one. It is an excellent palliative in the dementia of old age.

*Cimicifuga*. In depressed states this is one of our best remedies. The patient is weak, depressed, "shrouded in a dark, heavy, mental atmosphere;" suspicious people and objects appear strange and unnatural, the brain feels too large. This sensation of a pall of gloom, or horrible sadness, settling over her is characteristic of the remedy. It is often expressed as a feeling as if something were about to happen, or as if they were going crazy. It thus becomes an important remedy

in suicidal melancholia and especially in puerperal mania. Visions of rats and mice are sometimes seen, and the remedy has been successfully used in delirium tremens.

*Calcarea carbonica.* The patient sees objects on closing the eyes which vanish when they are opened; like *Cimicifuga*, it has an apprehensive state of the mind, the patient fearing she will go crazy, and that people will observe her.

*Alumina.* Low spirited, apprehensive, fear of going crazy.

*Iodine.* Fear of going crazy, shuns the doctor, has a dread of people, fears every occurrence will end seriously.

*Calcarea phosphorica.* Dementia from masturbation in the young and senile dementia are often benefited by this remedy.

Delirium from drink or uterine troubles in rheumatic subjects will often suggest *Cimicifuga*.

*Natrum muriaticum.* The patient requiring this remedy is melancholic, hypochondriacal, sad and hopeless about the future, easily angered, in fact, consolation aggravates. With this remedy there is a persistent recalling of past unpleasantnesses and grievances. It has awkwardness, like *Bovista*, *Lachesis*, *Æthusa*, *Apis*, *Ignatia*, and *Nux vomica*.

*Pulsatilla.* Mild, gentle and tearful, seeks consolation; not introspective like *Ignatia*.

*Natrum carbonicum.* Hypochondriacal, dependent on gastric disturbances. The patient for whom *Natrum muriaticum* is suitable is apt to have unjustifiable antipathy against certain people.

*Sepia.* Another melancholic remedy is *Sepia*, which has dark forebodings about her disease, weak memory, sense of helplessness and great susceptibility to excitement, and still more to terror; despair; she dreads to be alone, wants company, but has an aversion to her own friends and is indifferent to her household affairs.

*Stannum.* Low spirited in lung affections—an uncommon state; tearful disposition; fears he will go into a decline.

*Thuja.* Patient hurried; trifles make him angry; fixed

idea of being brittle and will not permit anyone to approach, or that she is under the influence of mesmerists or spiritualists. Soul and body separated. Music causes weeping and trembling of feet.

**Ignatia.** Most cases of melancholia at some period of their treatment require *Ignatia*; it suits women better, while *Arsenicum* and *Nux vomica* are more suitable to men. The *Ignatia* patient is melancholic, given to sighing, with a tendency to weep. She hides her grief, is introspective, changeable and silent. It is a remedy full of disappointments, and jealousy, and is most suitable to complaints arising from fear or grief. The patient has a disposition to brood over her sorrows, has remorse about imaginary crimes, is intolerant to noise and tends to fixed ideas.

**Phosphoric acid.** This remedy suits conditions of long continued disquiet of the affections; the chronic and long lasting effects of grief rather than the acute forms. A great characteristic is indifference, homesickness; is not irritable, but slow of comprehension; shows no interest in anything, a don't care condition. Another characteristic is failure of memory.

*Picric acid* is a rival of *Phosphoric acid* in acute dementia, with utter prostration, burning in spine, weakness of legs, pains in back and occiput. Desire to sit still without taking interest in surrounding things.

**Nux vomica.** This remedy suits overworked, fidgety business men of sedentary habits; they cannot bear to be opposed, are irritable and irascible, easily put out, quick to act; those of a fitful temper and where there is a great disinclination to mental work.

In conditions of resistive melancholia where the patient resists everything done for her, with no interest in anything, offensive breath, etc., it is often productive of beneficial results. The most disagreeable of maniacs with "pure cussedness," difficult to manage, opposed to everything, is the *Nux*

*vomica* patient. Hypochondriasis in the sedentary is met well by the remedy.

*Lycopodium* has a torpor of the mind ; the patient is melancholic and hypochondriacal, dependent mostly on digestive and hepatic troubles.

The *Nux* patient is oversensitive ; every harmless word offends and every little noise frightens. They are anxious and "beside themselves."

**Cannabis Indica.** This remedy produces marvellous kaleidoscopic visions and illusions as to time and space ; a minute seems thousands of years, and a thing a short distance off seems yards away. He imagines he is swelling and his body is becoming large, that he hears numberless bells ringing ; a multitude of images crowd the brain and he feels as if he were somebody else. Voices come from a great distance and seem to enchant him.

**Lachesis.** The snake poisons all have poisoned minds. With *Lachesis* there is great loquacity, the patient jumping from one subject to another ; jealous, fear of being poisoned and refuses both medicine and food. Has to think how words are spelled. Muttering delirium, with dropping of the lower jaw and illusions, such as imagining that he is under some superhuman control or that he is dead. Melancholia at change of life. Delusion that he is persecuted, worse after sleeping. Neurasthenia.

**Platinum.** The proud, egotistical mental state of this remedy is too well known for comment. The patient has illusions, everything is inferior to her in body and mind, and she looks down on everybody with contempt. Objects look smaller or strange, there is indifference, everything seems too narrow. There is a great dread of death which seems near. It is a useful remedy in hysterical mania, where things seem horrible, and all serious thoughts are displeasing.

*Palladium.* Music excites, constantly getting slighted, is easily offended and scolds continually.

Women with tendency to nymphomania and excitement of the genitalia indicate well *Platinum*.

**Baptisia.** This remedy is seldom used in mental affections, its field being confined to typhoid conditions, where it is indicated by a wandering of the mind; he is restless and disturbed; he cannot sleep, and he thinks he is double and scattered about, and he must move to get his pieces together again. These are the mental characteristics of *Baptisia*, and together with the weakness and other symptoms of typhoid indicate it in that disease.

**Chamomilla.** This remedy is of great use in diseases of the mind where there is over-sensitiveness and a snappish irritability. Children and adults also, that are especially sensitive to pain, snappish, short and cannot be civil, consequences of anger.

*Staphisagria.* Troubles from anger, pride and envy.

*Colocynth.* Colic from anger.

*Bryonia.* Gastro-enteric symptoms from anger, apathetic, irritable, obstinate and passionate.

**Arsenicum.** Useful for the depressed delirious, fear of death, fear of being alone, with strong suicidal tendencies. Sees ghosts and vermin. It relieves the tendency in the insane to the mutilation of the body, picking at the skin until sore, chewing finger nails, etc. Exhaustive insanity and acute delirious mania with typhoid symptoms and rapid exhaustion. Restlessness, thirst, physical exhaustion and midnight aggravation.

*Silicea.* With this remedy there is an erethism combined with the exhaustion.

### MISCARRIAGE.

**Sabina.** This is a remedy useful to prevent impending abortion occurring about the third month, ushered in by the appearance of blood, which is oftentimes the first symptom; then follows pain in the small of the back, going around and

through the pubes; there are forcing and dragging pains from the sacrum to the pubes. The flow is bright red and clotted. It is also useful for metritis accompanied by flooding from miscarriage.

*Cinamomum.* Useful for abortion from a strain or misstep with profuse hemorrhage and slight pain.

*Arnica.* Threatened miscarriage from traumatism.

**Secale.** For miscarriage in the early months of pregnancy *Secale* may be the remedy, especially in feeble and cachectic women. It is also useful for checking the tendency to miscarriage in the later months, when the muscular tissue of the womb is largely developed. It is indicated by frequent labor-like pains, a copious hemorrhage of black fluid blood, a wan sunken countenance, tingling and formication of the extremities and a desire for air.

**Viburnum opulus.** Threatening miscarriage when the pains come from the back around to the lower part of the abdomen and go into the thighs. It will often stop these spasmodic pains. It is a remedy to be used in frequent and early miscarriages.

*Sepia* is one of our most important remedies as a preventive of miscarriage. It is indicated by nervous irritability, laxness of tissues and a sense of weight in the anus.

*Belladonna.* Threatened miscarriage with profuse hot hemorrhage, backache, headache and the peculiar uterine tenesmus of the remedy and violent aching of the body. The least jar is painful.

**Cimicifuga.** One of our most powerful restraints of abortion; the pains indicating the threatened miscarriage fly across the abdomen from side to side doubling the patient up. It suits habitual abortion in women of a rheumatic diathesis.

*Aconite.* Impending abortion from anger, also *Chamomilla*; the mental conditions, however, will be different with *Chamomilla*; great nervous excitement will accompany the pains.

*Caulophyllum.* A very useful remedy in false labor pains and also as a preventive of abortion. There is severe pain in

the back and sides of the abdomen, feeble uterine contractions and scanty flow. Dr. Madden finds it a most successful remedy.

### MOUTH, AFFECTIONS OF.

**Borax.** This is the great remedy in mouth affections. It has aphthous inflammation of the mouth; the mouth is very hot and dry, mucous membrane bleeds easily; the thrush is more often located on the inner surface of the cheeks, although also on tongue and fauces. Child starts up in a fright, throws its arms about, is pale and livid and looks shriveled up; offensive breath, puffy, indented tongue. The mother will notice the hot-mouth of the child when it nurses.

**Bryonia.** Nursing sore mouth, child refuses to nurse until its mouth has been moistened; dryness.

**Mercurius.** Sore mouth with salivation; tendency to ulcerations of all forms, especially flat and superficial ulcers. There should be an accompanying diarrhoea. The gums are white, spongy and swollen; the saliva is profuse and ropy and the glands about the neck are swollen.

**Arum.** Violent inflammation of the mouth, with soreness and scabs around nostrils, pain and sensitiveness, acute catarrhal stomatitis.

**Kali chloratum.** Hughes recommends this drug highly in simple stomatitis, and seldom requires any other remedy. It corresponds to aphthous and ulcerative stomatitis, with coated white tongue and a tough, stringy, acid saliva.

**Baptisia.** Produces a low adynamic condition, in which the blood oozes from the gums, which are dark red and offensive; great fetor, salivation. Gums ulcerated, the tongue is cracked and the mouth is exceedingly offensive. It is also useful in mercurial stomatitis. Mercurial stomatitis in nursing women, or with exhausting diseases, phthisis, Bright's, etc. The more offensive the breath, the more indicated; the mucous membrane is in a most unhealthy condition.

**Hydrastis.** One of the best remedies for aphthous stoma-

titis in the poorly nourished ; the membrane is studded with ulcers and the tongue is coated ; gangrenous sore mouth.

*Kreasote* is quite homœopathic to some cases of stomatitis, according to Hughes.

**Nitric acid.** Acrid saliva, pricking, splinter-like pains, aphthæ and whitish gums, raw places in the mouth, corners of the mouth excoriated, the gums are unhealthy, bleed easily and have a foul odor. Its mouth symptoms are closely allied to those of *Mercurius*.

*Muriatic acid.* This remedy has deep bluish ulcers in the mouth having dark edges ; the mucous membrane is denuded. The salivary glands are swollen and tender.

**Arsenicum.** Gangrena oris ; heat in mouth or black sloughing ulcers. The aphthæ become livid or bluish and the gums livid or bleeding. It corresponds especially to severe forms of sloughing ulcers and aphthous sore mouth when occurring in exhausting diseases.

*Salicylic acid.* Common canker sores.

*Lycopodium.* Common canker sores near the frænum.

*Lachesis*, *Nitric acid*, *Phytolacca* and *Natrum hypochlorosum* all have canker sores.

*Helleborus.* Canker with yellowish raised edges.

*Sulphuric acid.* Aphthous sore mouth, with soreness ; mouth and tongue covered with blisters, breath offensive and gums are white.

*Chlorine.* Putrid smelling aphthous patches and ulcers, yellowish white in color.

*Argentum nitricum.* Nervous, dyspeptic flatulent persons where there is considerable ulceration.

## MUMPS.

**Belladonna.** This is unquestionably the most important remedy, corresponding to vascular engorgement, fever and nervous irritability so common in this disease. The glands are swollen, hot and red and sensitive to pressure, worse on

the right side. The pains are flying and lancinating and extend to the ear. It is also useful when the swelling suddenly subsides, and is followed by throbbing headache and delirium.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** *Rhus* corresponds to dark red swellings, with tendency to erysipelatous inflammation and typhoid conditions. There is much aching in the limbs, the patient is restless and the symptoms are worse at night. It is our best remedy in secondary parotitis. The left side is more apt to be affected.

*Lachesis* corresponds to left-sided mumps, with purplish swellings and aggravation after sleep.

**Mercurius.** This is one of our best remedies in mumps, as it has a specific action on the salivary glands. There is slight fever and it is useful in the later stages. The special symptoms are tenderness, salivation, offensive breath and threatening suppuration.

*Pilocarpine muriate* 3x is what Burnett terms his "big shot in mumps." It seems to affect especially the parotid gland.

**Pulsatilla.** Especially useful in orchitic and mammary complications. The tongue is thickly coated, the mouth is dry and the pain is worse evenings and after lying down. For metastasis to the ovaries *Pulsatilla* may be the remedy.

*Conium* is indicated by excessive hardness of the swelling.

*Clematis* and *Aurum* may be useful in orchitic complications.

### NEURÆSTHENIA.

**Phosphoric acid.** This remedy is to nervous debility what iron is to anæmia, and it corresponds to that debility arising from continued grief, over-exertion of the mind, sexual excesses or any nervous strain on the body or mind. The remedy is characterized by indifference, apathy, and torpidity of body and mind. There is burning in the spine and limbs

and the patient is inclined to be drowsy and listless. Any attempt to study causes heaviness in the head and limbs. It suits also young, rapidly growing people, and especially cases of nervous depression from spermatorrhœa.

**Silicea.** Corresponds to nervous exhaustion when the patient dreads any mental or bodily exertion. He must get warmed up to his work to do anything. He is debilitated, yet hyperæsthetic. There is numbness in the toes, fingers and back, and the constipation peculiar to the drug is present. It suits cases that become exhausted after excitement; as long as the excitement lasts they feel well, when the excitement is over the wretched feeling re-appears.

**Picric acid** corresponds well to the brain fag of business men who become depressed and wearied from slight fatigue. It is a mental inactivity, with a desire to lie down and rest. The great characteristic is that slight exertion brings on exhaustion and headache, incapacitating for work, and extinguishes that quality which we call grit. Even the slightest mental exertion causes heavy feelings and sensation of heat. The headache may be frontal or occipital and extend down the spine. In the morning there is a tired aching in the lumbar region, the legs are heavy and weak with soreness of the muscles and joints. It is one of our best remedies in neuræsthenia.

**Zincum metallicum.** When in consequence of exhausting diseases the recuperative powers are weakened, and the nervous weakness shows itself in backache about the region of the last dorsal vertebra, and excessive fidgetiness of the feet, *Zincum* may be prescribed. There is burning in the spine, formication in the calves and weak limbs. A combination of this and the previous remedy called *Zincum picratum* has been found useful when the spinal symptoms and exhaustion are prominent.

*Zincum phosphide* is also a suitable remedy for brain fag of business men who become haggard, pale and sleepless and

suffer from depression of spirits and worry. It is well recommended by Hale.

**Phosphorus.** This remedy suits cases which stand on the border line between neuræsthenia and organic spinal disease, and Hart considers it essential to cure in most cases. It is indicated by irritability and weakness, oversensitiveness to all impressions; the head is weak and the patient cannot think; there is burning in small spots, better from rubbing; the legs are weak with numbness and coldness and the sphincters are weak. There is a feeling as if the back would break on any motion. It is a splendid deep-acting remedy and noises in the ears offers an additional indication.

*Coca* is useful in mental depression, disinclination to work, and general debility; the least exertion is attended with fatigue.

*Phosphorus* suits best those cases where the prostration is very sudden and the nervous system becomes exhausted.

**Nux vomica.** Useful in irritable, excited, oversensitive patients with defective memories, loss of energy, patients with whom everything goes wrong, trifling ailments are unbearable; there is intellectual incapacity and insomnia, nightmares, and if all these conditions are associated with dyspeptic troubles the remedy is all the better indicated.

*Anacardium* has weakness of memory and general feebleness of brain power; the mental incapacity of this remedy is very pronounced. It suits "borderlanders" between neuræsthenia and insanity.

*Pulsatilla* vies with *Nux* in the neuræsthenia of men and is often neglected. It has sensations in the back as if tightly bandaged, the weary feeling in the morning. There is a general fatigue, heavy tired aching, not relieved by repose. Its general symptoms of venous stagnation will be present. *Sepia*, too, should not be overlooked; its general tired paralytic state corresponds to neuræsthenic conditions.

**Natrum muriaticum.** Suitable for spinal neuræsthenia; the small of the back feels paralyzed, especially in the morn-

ing on rising, the feet are heavy, there is a troublesome dribbling of urine, dryness of the mouth, sticky secretions and the skin is dry and mummified.

*Selenium* has neuræsthenia from sexual excesses, dribbling of prostatic fluid.

*Helonias*. Neuræsthenia with weak lumbo-sacral region; feels tired all over.

### NEURALGIA.

**Aconite.** While in Hering's Guiding Symptoms over seventy remedies are mentioned as applicable in various neuralgias, yet there are a few that come to mind and use much more frequently than others. *Aconite* is one of these. It is almost a specific for facial neuralgias of congestive form. It seems to have an elective action on the trigeminus nerve, producing painful sensations. It corresponds to recent cases in young subjects traceable to cold drafts, exposure to dry, cold winds, etc. The special features are the continuous pain, not only in the nerve, but in the surrounding parts; the red, swollen face, tingling, great excitement and intolerance of the pains; patient declares that something must be done. According to Baehr and other observers, it acts better in the higher potencies in neuralgia. It is also applicable to rheumatic prosopalgia, with swelling of the face.

*Plantago major* is especially applicable to sharp neuralgic pains plying between the teeth and ears. Otagia finds a valuable remedy in *Plantago*.

*Chamomilla*. Neuralgia with great nervousness; pains utterly intolerable, worse at night and from warmth, accompanied with heat of face, thirst, redness, hot sweat, very impatient, can hardly answer a civil question.

**Colocynth.** This is also a remedy for recent cases traceable to emotions, catarrh, or exposure, the characteristic being tearing pressive pains worse from motion and touch and relieved by rest and external warmth. The attacks are paroxysmal, mostly on left side, though the sciatica is right-sided.

Abdominal neuralgias of a pure nervous type, not inflammatory. Ovarian neuralgias are often greatly benefited by *Colocynth*. The pains of *Colocynth* are better from rest and pressure, but return as soon as pressure is removed.

*Nux vomica* has also proved useful in many cases. Jousset places great reliance on it in high dilutions. Neuralgias about the abdomen, worse on left side.

*Stannum* pains gradually increase and gradually decrease. "Sun neuralgias." Of great use in neuralgias of the supra-orbital nerve following intermittent fever and abuse of quinine.

*Rhus*. Neuralgia from eating.

*Spigelia*. Baehr claims first place for this remedy in the treatment of prosopalgia. The pains are rheumatic, jerking, tearing, worse from dampness, contact, motion, touch sending a shudder through the frame, are periodical and attended with anxiety at the heart and restlessness or preceded by palpitation. The location of the pain is in the nerves of the forehead, orbit and teeth of upper jaw. There is often a sensation as if the eye were too large. Ciliary neuralgias or left-sided prosopalgias where the pain comes up over the head from the occiput; burning, sticking pains, worse from change of weather, call for the remedy. It is not so often indicated in chronic cases.

*Colchicum* also has left-sided pains, a kind of paralytic weakness, lacking the severity of *Spigelia*.

*Cimicifuga* has supra-orbital neuralgia, but it is usually reflex, dependent upon uterine disturbances. This remedy produces a picture of myalgia, worse at night; prosopalgia in nervous women, coming on afternoons and going off at night. Left infra-mammary pains, which often indicate ovarian troubles, will suggest *Cimicifuga*.

*Belladonna*. Hartmann lays special emphasis on *Belladonna* for infra-orbital neuralgia, accompanied with increase of tears and saliva. There are violent cutting pains coming on towards evening, most violent about midnight; the paroxysms are of long duration and there are symptoms of vas-

cular excitement; the pains radiate to temples, ears and nape; are worse from noise, motion, jar, chewing, cold air, etc., and are relieved by absolute rest and warmth. In prosopalgia the face is swollen bright red and the pain is particularly severe; the pains come and go suddenly and hyperæsthesia marks the remedy.

*Atropine sulphuricum* 3 is recommended by Kafka in case *Belladonna* fails. Hale also speaks highly of *Atropine* in neuralgias. Jerking and twitching of the muscles mark the remedy.

*China* has neuralgic pains which are aggravated by touching the parts, or by a draft of cold air. A malarial basis or complication is an additional indication. *Belladonna* has a plethoric habit which strongly contrasts with *China*.

**Arsenicum.** The more purely nervous the affection the more effective is *Arsenicum*. It has the well-known intermitting burning, stinging, hot needle-like pain, the distressed countenance, the restlessness and the periodicity. It holds the first place in miasmatic neuralgias, especially of malarial origin, neuralgias from influenza or simple debility with great aggravation at approach of night, and relief from external heat. The pains are severe and drive the patient from place to place. Its effect is rapid, and sometimes rivals a powerful dose of *Opium*. Among other remedies for malarial neuralgias are:

*Natrum muriaticum*. Neuralgias worse at seashore; ciliary neuralgias worse at midday, affections from abuse of quinine.

*Cedron*. Periodicity, appearing every evening with clock-like regularity. Supra-orbital pains worse on left side with burning in eyes. It especially suits the trigeminal form due to malarial poisoning.

*Sulphur*, *China* and *Chininum sulphuricum* are also useful remedies in malarial neuralgias.

*Capsicum* has fine burning neuralgic pains in the right malar bone, worse by contact and by a draft of air.

In prescribing *Arsenicum* in neuralgia one must be careful

not to give too low a potency, even the 6th will often aggravate, as the nerves are apt to be specially irritable. Baehr says *Arsenicum* quiets nervous pain better than any other medicine.

**Platinum.** A useful remedy where there is a constrictive pain, numbness, profuse lachrymation, worse at night and at rest. The pains are cramping, causing numbness and tingling; pain at the root of the nose or in other parts of the body as if squeezed in a vise. The pains also increase gradually and decrease gradually, as in *Stannum*.

*Mercurius.* Neuralgias from amalgam fillings in teeth, worse at night.

*Staphisagria.* Neuralgias from hollow teeth, especially suitable to old people with a mouthful of hollow stumps, which pain violently at times.

*Platinum* suits especially hysterical subjects who have profuse, thick, black exhausting menses.

**Mezereum.** This remedy is indicated by the spreading character of the pains, and the aggravation from warmth; they are accompanied with chilliness and sensitiveness. There is a stupefying pressure and the pains are worse at the midnight hours. Especially useful in mercurial and syphilitic subjects. After the attack there is a numbness remaining. It is the chief remedy in intercostal neuralgia setting in with zona or shingles.

*Ranunculus bulbosus* is the remedy for intercostal neuralgia with sharp stitching pains following the course of the nerves; stitches in chest on every change of weather, sore spot in chest. Among other remedies having chest pains are: *Gaultheria*, pains in anterior mediastinum; *Arnica*, sore, bruised feeling; *Rhus radicans*, pains shoot to shoulder blade; *Senega*, pain and soreness; *Cimicifuga*, etc.

*Mezereum* is most useful in ciliary neuralgia when there is a cold feeling in the eye, and it is one of the best remedies for neuralgias which are reflex from decayed teeth.

**Verbascum.** Pressing, tensive pain in the zygomatic bones

worse from pressure, mastication and cold air. The parts feel crushed, as if squeezed between tongs; aggravated by talking and sneezing.

*Kalmia* has a neuralgia brought on by exposure to cold, involving the teeth of the upper jaw, rending pains, worse from worry or mental excitement, worse on right side.

**Magnesia phosphorica.** This remedy has an excellent clinical record in neuralgias. It is curative in a typical facial neuralgia where the pains are intermitting, darting and are relieved by warmth, this relief from warmth being the guiding symptom; neuralgias involving whole of side of head and neck.

*Pulsatilla* is one of the best remedies for acute facial neuralgias of rheumatic origin.

*Allium cepa.* Neuralgias of stumps after amputation, also *Hypericum*.

**Calcarea carbonica** is especially adapted to neuralgias in those of a leuco-phlegmatic temperament. It has pain from right mental foramen along jaw to ear, attended with frequent urination, and relieved by warm applications. Scrofulous constitutions, disposition to grow fat, flabby muscles, aversion to cold air, the least cold air goes through and through, feet are always damp and cold. These are valuable symptoms.

## ORCHITIS.

**Pulsatilla.** Orchitis and epididymitis from suppressed gonorrhoea calls for this remedy. The testicle is retracted, enlarged, sensitive and dark red, there are dragging pains along the spermatic cord, and shooting down into the thigh.

*Hamamelis.* The keynote for this remedy is exquisite soreness. There is a dull aching pain in the testes and spermatic cords. Franklin thought highly of this remedy in orchitis.

*Oxalic acid.* Neuralgic pains in the spermatic cords.

*Belladonna.* Great sensitiveness, intolerance of pain and reflex neuralgias indicate this remedy.

**Clematis.** Gonorrhœal orchitis, or that brought on from cold, where the testicle is as hard as a stone and very painful, calls for this remedy. It especially reduces the swelling and sensitiveness. The testicles are retracted, drawn up, with sensitiveness and pressive pains in the spermatic cords, especially the right. There is much urethral irritation, and the pains are generally aggravated at night by warmth of the bed.

*Gelsemium* "is a superior remedy," says Helmuth, "when the disease arises from a suppressed gonorrhœal discharge or from exposure to sudden cold and wet."

**Rhododendron.** Chronic orchitis, indurated testicles which tend to atrophy; a characteristic sensation is a feeling in the testicle as if crushed.

*Aurum.* Chronic orchitis, worse on right side with neuralgia of the cord.

*Staphisagria* has a burning and stinging pain in the right spermatic cord, with drawing in the right testicle.

**Spongia** produces a hardness and swelling of the testicle, and it is suitable for mal-treated orchitis when there is a squeezing pain in the testicles. It suits chronic orchitis and epididymitis. The spermatic cords are swollen and painful shooting pains course up the spermatic cord. In orchitis it follows *Pulsatilla* and *Hamamelis*.

### OVARIAN AFFECTIONS.

**Apis mellifica.** Few remedies cause as many ovarian symptoms as *Apis*. It has an active congestion of the right ovary going on to ovaritis, with soreness in the inguinal region, burning, stinging and tumefaction. Ovarian cysts in their incipency have been arrested by this remedy; here one of the indicating features is numbness down the thigh. It has also proved useful in affections of the left ovary. Tightness of the chest may also be present, with the occurrence of a reflex cough and urging to urinate.

*Mercurius corrosivus.* Hughes prefers this remedy in ovarian neuralgia. Peritoneal complications also indicate it.

*Bovista* has also cured ovarian tumors.

*Belladonna.* As this remedy is one particularly adapted to glandular growths it is especially useful in acute ovaritis, and more so if the peritoneum be involved. The pains are clutching and throbbing, worse on the right side, the slightest jar is painful, and the patient is extremely sensitive. The symptoms appear suddenly; flushed face and other *Belladonna* symptoms are present.

*Platinum.* Ovaries sensitive, burning pains in them, bearing down, chronic ovarian irritation with sexual excitement. Much ovarian induration is present.

*Palladium.* Swelling and induration of right ovary. It lacks the mental symptoms of *Platinum*, such as mental egotism and excitement.

*Aurum.* Ovarian induration.

*Lilium.* Ovarian neuralgias. Burning pains from ovary up into abdomen and down into thighs, shooting pains from left ovary across the pubes.

*Staphisagria.* Very useful in ovarian irritation in nervous, irritable women. Hypochondriacal moods.

*Lachesis.* Pain in left ovary relieved by a discharge from the uterus; can bear nothing heavy on region. Hughes and Guernsey seem to think that *Lachesis* acts even more prominently on the right ovary; others believe the opposite, the tendency of affections being, however, to move from the left toward the right side. Suppuration and chronic enlargements of ovary may call for *Lachesis*.

*Zincum.* Boring in the left ovary relieved by the flow, somewhat better from pressure; fidgety feet.

*Graphites.* Swelling and induration of the left ovary; also pains in right ovarian region with delayed scanty menses.

*Argentum metallicum.* Bruised pain in left ovary and sensation as if ovary were growing large.

*Naja.* Violent crampy pain in left ovary.

**Arsenicum.** Burning tensive pains in the ovaries, especially in the right. Ovaritis relieved by hot applications. Patient thirsty, irritable and restless.

**Colocynth.** Ovarian colic; griping pains, relieved by bending double; stitching pains deep in right ovarian region. It is also a useful remedy, according to Southwick, in ovaritis of left ovary with colicky pains. A dropsical condition may be present.

**Hamamelis.** Ovaritis and ovarian neuralgia. Ludlam praises this remedy in the sub-acute form of gonorrhœal ovaritis; it allays the pain and averts the menstrual derangement. Ovaritis after a blow. There is agonizing soreness all over the abdomen. An external application of hot extract of *Hamamelis* acts marvelously in subduing the distress and pain consequent to ovaritis.

**Iodine.** Congestion or dropsy of the right ovary. Dwindling of the mammæ; dull, pressing, wedge-like pain, extending from right ovary to uterus like a plug, worse during menstruation.

**Thuja.** Left-sided ovaritis, with suspicion of venereal taint, calls for *Thuja*. Grumbling pains in the ovaries all the time, with mental irritability, call for *Thuja*.

**Podophyllum** has a pain in the right ovary, running down the thigh of that side. Numbness may be an attending symptom.

### PANCREAS, DISEASES OF.

**Iris versicolor.** This remedy has a positive effect upon the pancreas, and Dr. Farrington gives the following symptoms as indicative of the remedy: Burning distress in the region of the pancreas, with vomiting of a sweetish water; the saliva has a greasy taste; there is a watery diarrhœa which contains undigested fat, worse in the morning; sick headaches may accompany.

**Iodine.** This remedy causes in its action upon the salivary glands an increased secretion of watery saliva. It also

has violent copious vomiting of a watery or sour substance, has a diarrhoea of copious soft, watery, foamy stools, which contain fat, and there is a violent pain in the epigastrium and back. There is great emaciation; the patient is hungry, eats enormously and yet grows thin; there is a soapy taste in the mouth and general enlargement of the glands.

**Phosphorus.** This remedy will prove valuable in tuberculous patients, where there are evidences of fatty degeneration of the various organs, especially of the heart, liver or kidneys. The stools are undigested, containing particles of fat, the face is pale, yellow, and the patient anæmic. It is useful, in atrophy of the pancreas with diabetes. Oily looking stool with particles in it looking like frog spawn or sago, is characteristic.

**Belladonna.** Reil and Buechner class *Belladonna* among remedies for pancreatic affections. The latter says: "Catarrh of the pancreatic duct is best met by *Belladonna* followed by *Mercurius*." Baehr recommends *Atropine sulphate* in pancreatic diseases.

## PARALYSIS.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** Hahnemann commented on the power of *Rhus* in curing paralysis of the lower extremities, and here it has proved exceedingly useful. It is especially adapted to all forms of paralysis which are of a rheumatic origin or brought on by getting wet or exposure to dampness in any form. Also in paralysis caused by nervous fevers and typhus. There is much stiffness in the limbs, a dragging gait, and it suits particularly chronic cases, though it may be of great use in such forms as acute infantile paralysis. In this latter affection *Sulphur* should not be forgotten.

*Rhus* vies with *Causticum* in paralysis of the muscles, eye and facial, from damp cold, especially in those of a rheumatic diathesis.

*Dulcamara* is in many respects similar to *Rhus*. It has simple paralysis of the lower extremities, or a beginning

paralysis worse from damp weather, or caused by lying on the damp ground. Not so suitable to chronic cases.

*Cocculus* has paralysis of the lower extremities from cold, recent cases with pain in the paralyzed part. Hysterical paralysis.

*Natrum muriaticum* is also valuable in paralysis from cold.

**Causticum.** This remedy also has paralysis from exposure to the cold of winter. Facial paralysis from exposure to dry cold weather. Cowperthwaite published a large number of cases of facial paralysis cured with *Causticum* 30, and its value in this affection seems established. It has also paralysis of single parts, face, tongue, pharynx, etc. In paralysis which is remote from apoplexy, the paralysis remaining after the patient has recovered otherwise, inability to select the proper word is an important indication. Other evidences of its paretic conditions are found in the aphonia and the weakness of the sphincter vesicæ. It is also a great remedy in ptosis of rheumatic origin.

*Kalmia* also has this, while the ptosis of *Sepia* is dependent on menstrual difficulties. Jahr lauds *Causticum* in paralysis. It is more apt to be right-sided.

*Baryta carbonica.* There are more contractions and spasms under *Causticum* than *Baryta*, which causes paralysis by producing degeneration of the coats of the blood vessels. Bayes recommends *Baryta* in facial paralysis and also in paralysis of old people, and Hartmann says that glossal paralysis can scarcely ever be cured without *Baryta*. It also has paralysis after apoplexy; there is a want of steadiness. Facial paralysis of young people where the tongue is implicated.

**Gelsemium.** Complete motor paralysis, rather functional than organic in origin. It is one of our best remedies in post-diphtheritic and in infantile paralysis. Paralysis of the ocular muscles, ptosis; the speech is thick from paretic conditions of the tongue. Paralysis from emotions. Aphonia, paralysis of the larynx.

*Conium* has paralysis of central origin; the sensation is

little involved, and the tendency of the paralysis is to move from below upwards. Acute ascending paralysis. Paralysis of the aged.

*Argentum nitricum.* Post-diphtheritic paralysis; also, paraplegia.

*Nux vomica.* Paralysis of the lower extremities, contractive sensations and heaviness in the limbs. Paralysis of the bladder in old men.

*Aconite.* Hempel, who used *Aconite* for all ailments, claimed that it was the sovereign remedy for almost every species of paralysis, and its symptoms are certainly indicative of the truth of his assertion. It has the well-known numbness and tingling. Facial paralysis accompanied with coldness from exposure to dry, cold winds, especially in acute cases, well indicate the remedy. Paraplegia with tingling.

*Rhus, Sulphur* and *Causticum* have paralysis from cold.

*Cannabis Indica* and *Staphisagria* have tingling.

*Plumbum.* Paralysis, with atrophy, is the watch word of *Plumbum*. Wrist drop, paralysis of the extensors. Paralysis due to sclerosis or fatty degeneration. Paralysis with contractions. Bayes states that he has not seen any beneficial results from *Plumbum* in paralysis of the lower extremities, and it does seem to affect the upper extremity more than the lower. Ptosis, heavy tongue, constipation, paralysis after apoplexy, with pale, dry, cold skin. Tremor followed by paralysis. Paralysis agitans. The mercurial tremor resembles this affection, and hence *Mercurius* should be a remedy for paralysis agitans; *Plumbum* and *Hyoscyamus* are principal remedies in this affection. The paralysis of *Plumbum* is probably of spinal origin.

*Cuprum* is quite similar to *Plumbum* in many paralytic conditions; it seems, however, to have more cramping.

*Phosphorus* has also proved useful in paralysis from fatty degeneration of the nerve cells, and in such cases the symptoms will point to it. Progressive spinal paralysis calls for the remedy.

*Alumina* has paralysis of the lower extremities, especially of spinal origin. The legs are so heavy that the patient can scarcely drag them; weariness even while sitting.

Dr. Arnulphy thinks *Phosphorus* homœopathic to all forms of paralysis due to degenerative processes and especially when resulting from a drain on sexual system. Functional paralysis from fatigue.

### PERITONITIS.

**Aconite.** When peritonitis arises from exposure to cold, and only then, is *Aconite* the remedy. The indications are a rapid increase of the fever, with violent peritoneal pains. Here it will relieve the pains and reduce the raging febrile storm, and after this is accomplished the remedy should be discontinued. It may perchance be the remedy in traumatic peritonitis, but as soon as the disease has localized itself *Aconite* is of no more use than it is in peritonitis from perforation, obstruction of the bowels or in the infectious forms. For the sharp febrile attacks the lower dilutions in repeated doses are to be preferred.

*Ferrum phosphoricum* is also a valuable remedy for peritonitis arising from cold.

**Bryonia.** The second stage of peritonitis corresponds well to *Bryonia*; as a rule, however, it should not be given if copious diarrhœa be present. Thus we see that this remedy comes in at the most important stage of the disease, and it may be given until the effusion becomes free or purulent, when the symptoms will no longer correspond. It is indicated when the fever is violent with a burning heat all over; the patient is in an impatient irascible mood and the excitability of the nervous system is marked. There is violent thirst, the patient drinking much and probably vomiting it soon afterwards. The patient is alternately chilly and hot, and the great characteristic of the remedy is present, namely, sharp stitching pains in the abdomen, worse from pressure and motion. The abdomen is also swollen, hot and sensitive;

there is constipation and the patient has a yellowish gray complexion.

*Sulphur* follows *Bryonia*, but if ulcerative symptoms be present do not give it, as it would be a loss of time.

It comes in after *Aconite* in peritonitis from cold.

**Belladonna.** The characteristics of *Belladonna* are the swollen abdomen, which is tense like a drum, very sensitive to touch, so sensitive that the patient wants the bedclothes removed. The least jar greatly aggravates. There is pungent heat of the body, it seems to steam out on raising the bedclothes; the abdomen is intensely hot. There is much cerebral irritation, perhaps delirium and the discharge is scanty or suppressed. The slightest noise, loud talking and light aggravates. The patient is uneasy; must constantly change her position, but is made worse thereby. There is a sensation as if the bowels were grasped or clawed and a violent pressure towards the genital organs; the latter symptom is almost a deciding one. There is also a continued distressful retching, and vomiting even of bile. This vomiting is especially met with *Belladonna*.

Dr. Kafka recommends, in case *Belladonna* fails, *Atropine sulphate* 6x, and especially is this remedy useful in secondary peritonitis in sensitive individuals, at the commencement of perforation.

**Mercurius.** When suppuration has commenced, and the abdomen is tympanitic, showing evidences of effusion which is partly serous and partly purulent, and the patient has rigors and sweats, *Mercurius* is the remedy. It follows *Belladonna* well and often. There is the nocturnal aggravation, the desire for cold water, the borborygmus and the diarrhœic stools. Frequent exacerbating fever with creeping chills and copious perspiration, with no relief, is a group of valuable symptoms for *Mercurius*.

*Mercurius corrosivus* is also useful, especially in the purulent form, with burning and cutting pains. Hughes prefers it to *Bryonia* in most cases. Peritonitis with effusion.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** When there is a typhoid tendency *Rhus* is the remedy in most cases. The fever is high, the tongue is dry, the tip is red, the skin is also dry and there is great adynamia and weakness. It comes in late in a case, after *Bryonia*, where there is swelling of the abdomen and diarrhoea which has been preceded by constipation. Its application to septic stages and its well-known power to prevent absorption of poisonous materials renders it a most valuable medicine.

**Terebinth.** When renal complications arise and there are violent drawing pains in the region of the kidneys, scanty, bloody or suppressed urine, excessive abdominal distension, weakness and prostration this remedy will not disappoint.

**Lachesis.** Another remedy for the low forms is *Lachesis*. Here the fever is worse at night. The slightest touch to the surface of the body is unbearable. It follows *Belladonna* well. There is tenderness at one spot and typhoid symptoms are present. In inflammations associated with a gangrenous tendency, such as is found in appendicitis, it may be well indicated.

*Apis* may be useful in the chronic form, with tendency to dropsies.

*Colocynth* is also recommended, but it hardly corresponds to inflammatory conditions of any kind. It belongs to the neurotic remedies.

*Arsenic iodide* corresponds especially to the tubercular variety.

## PLEURISY.

**Bryonia.** This remedy suits most cases of pleurisy, and its symptoms picture this disease more closely than any of our remedies. It should be given after the stage of exudation has arrived and the fever has abated somewhat, though the fever may still be considerable. There are friction sounds present and the great characteristic of sharp, stitching pains, which

are worse from the slightest motion ; even breathing is painful and the patient lies on the painful side to lessen the motion. It comes in after *Aconite*.

*Aconite*. This is the remedy for the chills, high fever, sharply defined chill ; but it is only useful in the first stage before the exudation has taken place ; there may be sharp stitches in the chest from the intense congestion, but these, if marked, usually indicate *Bryonia*. An additional indication for *Aconite* would be in case the attack arose from a chill following a checked perspiration. The good effects of the remedy are usually manifested promptly.

*Ranunculus bulbosus*. Sharp, stitching pains in the chest, worse on the right side. It is often found useful to absorb the effusion.

*Stannum*. Knife-like pains in the left axilla.

*Asclepias*. Also a pleuritic remedy ; there is a dry, hacking cough, scanty expectoration, pains relieved by bending forward ; the suffering is intense.

*Apis*. Pleurisy with exudation, hydrothorax ; a useful remedy in the stage of effusion after the fever has abated and the pains have disappeared.

*Sulphur* suits all forms of exudation ; there is a sharp, stitching pain through the left lung to the back, worse lying on back and from least motion. It follows *Aconite* and *Bryonia* well. It is one of our most valuable absorbents.

*Hepar*. Purulent exudation ; also an excellent remedy in pleurisy complicated with bronchitis. It will hardly ever fail in plastic pleurisy when its specific indications are present. It will often clear up cases of purulent pleurisy which tend to induce consumption.

*Belladonna*. Pleurisy in children of the congestive type, often ushered in by convulsions instead of fever.

*Arnica*. Pleuritis from external injury calls for *Arnica*. It is useful in traumatic and hemorrhagic cases.

*Cantharis*. A valuable remedy in profuse sero-fibrinous exudations, is indicated by dyspnoea, palpitation, profuse

sweats, weakness, tendency to syncope with scanty and albuminous urine.

**Arsenicum.** Serous pleurisy; it oftentimes promptly relieves the painful asthmatic respiration and favors absorption. It usually is a quick acting remedy. *Arsenicum iodatum* is suitable to tuberculous cases and also *Iodoform*.

### PLEURODYNIA.

**Ranunculus bulbosus.** This remedy acts especially upon the chest walls, causing pain like pleurodynia. Its symptoms are worse from change of weather. Hughes claims wonderful success with this remedy when the pain is so intense that the patient dare not move, and many others have verified this claim. It has also a left-sided infra-mammary pain.

*Aconite* may be found useful if the attack has been brought on by exposure to a dry, cold wind and fever is present.

**Cimicifuga.** This remedy is also praised by Hughes in pleurodynia which is worse on the right side, especially if hysterical or due to uterine troubles. There is usually accompanying it a sense of faintness at the pit of the stomach.

**Arnica** is especially the remedy for pleurodynia or rheumatic pleurisy from over-exertion. The chest feels bruised, the pain is increased by motion and still more by pressure.

*Rhus radicans* has pleurodynia with pains shooting into the shoulder.

*Gaultheria* is suitable to pleurodynia, where the pain is located in the anterior mediastinum.

*Guaiacum.* According to Farrington this remedy rarely fails in pleurodynia with tuberculosis.

**Bryonia.** Here the pains are stitching and tearing, aggravated by motion and expiration. They are diminished by lying on the affected side, thereby differing from *Nux vomica*, as with this remedy the patient cannot lie on the painful side. *Bryonia* is especially useful in the rheumatic diathesis.

**PNEUMONIA.**

**Aconite.** Probably no fact is more fully established in medicine, in any school, than the beneficial action of *Aconite* in pulmonary congestions. It is the remedy of remedies in the first stage of pneumonia, because it corresponds more closely to the symptoms usually found in that stage. It should not, however, be used in this or any disease in the first or any stage unless the symptoms call for it.

The symptoms are these : High fever preceded by a chill ; the pulse is full, hard and tense ; there is a **hard, dry, teasing and painful cough** ; there may be some expectoration present, if so it is watery, serous and frothy, may be blood tinged, but not thick. Thick expectoration indicates that exudation is commencing, and then *Aconite* is no longer the remedy. With these symptoms there is great restlessness, tossing about, anxiety and perhaps fear of death. *Veratrum viride* is similar to *Aconite* in some particulars, but it is easily distinguished ; there is a full rapid pulse and a great deal of arterial excitement ; the eyes are glistening and there is a red streak down through the center of the tongue. It is, perhaps, more often indicated at the commencement of a pneumonia than is *Aconite*.

A great indication for *Aconite* in pulmonary congestions is **suddenness of onset**, and especially so if it occurs in young and plethoric persons who are full of life and vigor ; for it is pre-eminently in such patients that congestions, when appearing at all, appear suddenly. *Gelsemium* lacks the suddenness of *Aconite*. Here apathy is marked, and the drugs need never be confounded.

**Ferrum phosphoricum.** This, like *Aconite*, is a remedy for the first stage before exudation takes place, and, like *Aconite*, if there be any expectoration it is thin, watery and blood streaked. It is a useful remedy for violent congestions of the lungs, whether appearing at the onset of the disease or

during its course, which would show that the inflammatory action was extending ; it thus corresponds to what are termed secondary pneumonias, especially in the aged and debilitated. There is high fever oppressed and hurried breathing, and bloody expectoration, very little thirst ; there are extensive râles, and perhaps less of that extreme restlessness and anxiety that characterizes *Aconite*. This remedy, with *Kali muriaticum*, forms the Schüsslerian treatment of this disease.

**Iodine.** This remedy is one both for the first and second stage of pneumonia, especially for the croupous form. It has high fever and restlessness like *Aconite*, and there is a tendency to rapid extension of the hepatization. There is a decided cough and great difficulty in breathing, as if the chest would not expand ; the sputum is blood streaked. *Iodine* may also be a remedy in the later stages when resolution does not progress, the lung breaking down with hectic and suppurative symptoms.

Dr. Kafka, our celebrated German conferee, prescribed drop doses of *Iodine* in the 1st, 2d or 3d dilution every hour or so as soon as physical signs of pneumonia showed themselves, and claimed that it would arrest the process of hepatization within twenty-four hours. He considered that *Aconite* was entirely unnecessary in the treatment of pneumonia. It is also favorably spoken of by Prof. T. F. Allen.

**Veratrum viride.** In violent congestions about the chest preceding pneumonia *Veratrum viride* may be the remedy, and thus it is seen that its use is more in the beginning of the disease, and especially where there is great arterial excitement, dyspnoea, chest oppression and stomach symptoms of nausea and vomiting ; the engorgement is profound, and here it greatly resembles *Sanguinaria* ; but it differs from that drug, in that it is of little use after hepatization has taken place. There is high fever, violent action of the heart, the pulse is full, hard and rapid, and the tongue has a red streak down the center ; this latter symptom is a characteristic keynote of the drug. The air cells at the bottom of the lobes are

filling up with frothy mucus. The pulse will indicate, it being full and hard. Hard, quick and small indicates *Aconite*.

*Bryonia* is the remedy for pneumonia; it furnishes a better pathological picture of the disease than any other, and it comes in after *Aconite*, *Ferrum phosphoricum* and *Veratrum viride*. The fever continues, but the skin is not as hot and the patient not as restless as in *Aconite*. The cough of *Bryonia* is looser and more moist than that of *Aconite*, and there are usually sharp stitching pleuritic pains; the cough of *Bryonia* is also hard and dry at times and the sputum is scanty and rust colored, so typical of pneumonia. There may be circumscribed redness of the cheeks, slight delirium and apathy; the tongue will most likely be dry, and the patient will want to keep perfectly quiet. It is a right-sided remedy and attacks the parenchyma of the lung, and is perhaps more strongly indicated in the croupous form of pneumonia. The patient dreads to cough and holds his breath to prevent it on account of the pain it causes; it seems as though the chest walls would fly to pieces. The pains in the chest, besides being worse by motion and breathing, are relieved by lying on the right or painful side, because this lessens the motions of that side. Coughs which hurt distant parts of the body call for *Bryonia*. *Phosphorus* most commonly follows *Bryonia* in pneumonia, and is complementary. In pneumonias complicated by pleurisy *Bryonia* is the remedy, *par excellence*.

*Kali muriaticum*. Since the advent of Schüsslerism this has been a favorite remedy with some physicians, and not without a good ground for its favoritism. Clinical experience has proved that this drug in alternation with *Ferrum phosphoricum* constitutes a treatment of pneumonia which has been very successful in many hands.

The symptoms calling for *Kali muriaticum* as laid down by Schüssler are very meager; it is given simply because there is a fibrinous exudation in the lung substance. There is a white, viscid expectoration and the tongue is coated white.

It is better suited to the second stage, for when the third stage appears with its thick, yellowish expectoration it is replaced by *Kali sulphuricum* in the biochemic nomenclature.

**Phosphorus**, is "the great mogul of Lobar Pneumonia." It should be remembered that *Phosphorus* is not, like *Bryonia*, the remedy when the lungs are completely hepatized, although it is one of the few drugs which have been known to produce hepatization. When bronchial symptoms are present it is the remedy, and cerebral symptoms during pneumonia often yield better to *Phosphorus* than to *Belladonna*. There is cough, with pain under sternum, as if something were torn loose; there is pressure across the upper part of the chest and constriction of the larynx; there are mucous râles, labored breathing, sputa yellowish mucus, with blood streaks therein, or rust-colored, as under *Bryonia*.

**Tuberculinum**. Arnulphy says that in lobular pneumonia this remedy surpasses *Phosphorus* or *Antimonium tartaricum*, and competent observers are convinced that it has an important place in the treatment of pneumonia, some using it in every case intercurrently; doses varying from 6x to 30x.

When typhoid symptoms occur in the course of pneumonia then *Phosphorus* will come in beautifully. *Phosphorus* follows *Bryonia* well, being complementary to it. There is also a sensation as if the chest were full of blood, which causes an oppression of breathing, a symptom met with commonly enough in pneumonia. Hughes maintains that *Phosphorus* should be given in preference to almost any medicine in acute chest affections in young children.

Lilienthal says *Phosphorus* is our great tonic to the heart and lungs.

**Hyoscyamus**. Dr. Nash considers this remedy one of the best in typhoid pneumonia, meaning that it is more frequently indicated than any other.

**Sanguinaria**. When *Sanguinaria* is indicated in pneumonia there will be fever, burning and fullness in the upper chest, a dry cough, sharp, sticking pains more on the right

side, dyspnœa, and the expectoration is rust-colored, here resembling *Phosphorus*. It has circumscribed redness and burning heat of the cheeks, especially in the afternoon. The hands and feet are either very hot or very cold, the heart is weak and irregular, there is great engorgement of the lungs and the congestion is very intense, here resembling *Veratrum viride*, but the arterial excitement is more marked under *Veratrum viride*. *Sanguinaria* has imperfect resolution and purulent expectoration, as in *Sulphur*, but it is more offensive, even becoming so to the patient himself.

**Chelidonium.** Bilious pneumonia is, perhaps, more often indicative of *Chelidonium* than of any other remedy. There are stitching pains under the right scapula, loose, rattling cough and difficult expectoration, oppression of chest, as under *Antimonium tartaricum*, and fan-like motions of the alæ nasi, as under *Lycopodium*.

*Mercurius* is quite similar in bilious pneumonia; the stools will decide, those of *Mercurius* being slimy and accompanied by tenesmus; the expectoration is also apt to be blood-streaked. With *Chelidonium* there is an excess of secretion in the tubes, which is similar to *Antimonium tartaricum*, and an inability to raise the same. It has been greatly praised in catarrhal pneumonia of young children where there is plentiful secretion and inability to raise it. The right lung is more often affected in cases calling for *Chelidonium*.

**Antimonium tartaricum.** This drug is especially indicated in pneumonia and pleuro-pneumonia at the stage of resolution. There are fine moist râles heard all over the hepatized portion of the lungs; these are different from the *Ipecac* râles; they are fine, while those of *Ipecac* are coarse. With *Antimonium tartaricum* there is great oppression of breathing, worse towards morning, compelling the patient to sit up to breathe. There are also sharp, stitching pains and high fever, as under *Bryonia*, and it, perhaps, more closely corresponds to the catarrhal form than it does to the croupous. Bilious symptoms, if present, do not contra-indicate, as there are many of

these in its pathogenesis. There is one peculiar symptom, the patient feels sure that the next cough will raise the mucus, but it does not. When there is deficient reaction, as in the aged or in very young children, this remedy is particularly indicated.

*Kali carbonicum* is, perhaps, more similar to *Bryonia* than any drug in the symptom of sharp, stitching pains in the chest. These are worse by motion, but, unlike *Bryonia*, they come whether the patient moves or not, and are more in the lower part of the right lung. In pneumonia with intense dyspnoea and a great deal of mucus on the chest, which, like in all of the *Kalis*, is raised with difficulty, wheezing and whistling breathing, *Kali carbonicum* is the remedy, especially if the cough be tormenting. It comes in with benefit oftentimes where *Antimonium tartaricum* and *Ipecac* have failed to raise the expectoration.

*Kali bichromicum* may be indicated by its well-known tough, stringy expectoration.

*Sulphur* is a remedy to be used in any stage of pneumonia. It will prevent, if given in the beginning, if the symptoms indicate it. It will prevent hepatization and cause imperfect and slow resolution to react. When the case has a typhoid tendency and the lung tends to break down, where there are râles, muco-purulent expectoration, slow speech, dry tongue and symptoms of hectic, *Sulphur* is the remedy. Weakness and faintness are characteristic symptoms. Its field is especially in neglected pneumonias in psoric constitutions, with tendency to develop into tuberculosis.

In purulent expectoration *Sanguinaria* is the better remedy, especially where it is offensive even to the patient himself. If the lung be hepatized, the patient at night restless and feverish, ulceration threatened, and there is no tendency to recuperation, then one may depend upon *Sulphur*.

*Lycopodium* is also a most useful remedy in delayed or partial resolution. There is a tightness across the chest, aching over lungs, general weakness. Hughes says it is the

best remedy where the case threatens to run into acute phthisis.

### PREGNANCY, AFFECTIONS OF.

**Pulsatilla.** This remedy suits many ailments of the pregnant state. Thus, it is useful in threatened abortion when the character of the pains are changeable, and there is faintness and oppression of the chest; in retained placenta from the feeble contractions of the uterus. Then, too, it is claimed that by acting on the uterine walls it stimulates their growth and prevents irregular developments and subsequent irregular contractions and this tends to normal presentations. It is, moreover, a useful remedy for false pains. Vesical symptoms accompanying pregnancy call for *Pulsatilla*. It also has, like *Hamamelis*, a tendency to remove undue soreness of the uterus and abdominal walls. It is useful after delivery when the breasts are swollen and painful, with scanty, almost suppressed, flow of milk, accompanied by the gloomy, tearful disposition.

**Bryonia.** In milk fever, where the breasts are stony hard, exquisitely sensitive to the touch and feel heavy, this remedy is most useful. There is chilliness, splitting headache, fever, coated tongue, bitter taste and aching in back and limbs.

**Aconite.** Indicated by mental symptoms, fear of death, insomnia during pregnancy, impending abortion caused by anger.

**Magnesia carbonica.** Toothache of pregnant women has been relieved by this remedy; the pains are worse at night and compel the patient to get up and walk about.

*Nux* has toothache in cross, morose women.

*Sepia* is frequently indicated in the constipation of pregnancy; the 200th potency works well. In cases where *Sepia* fails *Opium* will often cure.

*Hamamelis.* The drug *par excellence* for milk leg.

**Nux vomica.** Morning sickness; the patient is haggard

and sick in the morning; retching predominates over vomiting.

*Anacardium*. Similar, the relief from eating characterizes.

*Cereum oxalate*. This remedy has been used successfully in the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.

*Symphoricarpus*. By some physicians this remedy is considered specific. It has deathly nausea and vomiting.

*Natrum phosphoricum* is a very useful remedy in the nausea of the early months of pregnancy.

*Carbolic acid* will cure vomiting of pregnant women, who at the same time have a frantic headache and are irritable.

### RHEUMATISM.

*Rhus toxicodendron*. From the earliest homœopathic times *Rhus* has been the great rheumatic remedy of the school, comparing only with *Bryonia*; and the difference between these remedies must be repeated once more.

#### *Rhus*.

Restlessness and desire to move about continually, on account of the relief it brings to the aches and pains.

Suitable especially to rheumatism affecting fibrous tissues, sheaths of muscles, etc.

Rheumatism from exposure to wet when overheated and perspiring.

#### *Bryonia*.

Disposition to keep perfectly still, since moving causes an aggravation of all aches and yet sometimes pains force patient to move.

Suitable to rheumatism of the joints and of muscular tissue itself.

This is not especially the case with *Bryonia*, though a *Bryonia* rheumatism may occur from these causes.

All *Rhus* rheumatic symptoms are relieved by motion. They are worse from sitting and worse from rising from a sitting position, or on first commencing to move; continued motion, however, relieves. Warmth also relieves the *Rhus* rheumatism. Damp weather and the approach of storms aggravate. Cold also aggravates. *Rhododendron* is similar, in that change of weather aggravates. The character of the *Rhus* pains is first a stiffness and soreness. There are also tearing pains, drawing, paralyzed sensations, and

even stitches. The sudden pain in the back known as "crick" is met well with *Rhus*. *Rhus* has an especial affinity for the deep muscles of the back. It is perhaps the most often indicated of any remedy in lumbago. It is also, it may be mentioned in passing, a remedy for the effects of over-exertion, such as sprains, wrenches, etc., being to fibrous tissues what *Arnica* is to the softer structures. The rheumatism calling for *Rhus* may appear in any part of the body; the lower extremities seem to have suffered most in the provers. The great keynote of *Rhus* are the following :

1. Relief from continued motion; the lumbago, however, being sometimes worse from motion.
2. The stiffness and soreness.
3. The aggravation when first beginning to move.
4. The aggravation from damp weather and cold. Cold air is not tolerated; it seems to make the skin painful.
5. The relief of all the symptoms by warmth.

*Rhus* will not cure every case of rheumatism, but it will cure a good many.

**Bryonia.** The rheumatism of *Bryonia* attacks the joints themselves, producing articular rheumatism, and it also inflames the muscle tissue, causing muscular rheumatism. The muscles are sore and swollen, and the joints are violently inflamed, red, swollen, shiny, and very hot. The pains are sharp, stitching or cutting in character, and the great feature of the drug should always be present, namely, the aggravation from the slightest motion. Touch and pressure also aggravate.

There is but little tendency for the rheumatism of *Bryonia* to shift about like that of *Pulsatilla* or *Kalmia*. It is not liable to be mistaken for any other remedy. *Ledum* has some points of similarity. It would come in in articular rheumatism, where there is a scanty effusion, while *Bryonia* tends to copious exudation. *Bryonia* seems to suit well the acid condition of the blood, which gives rise to rheumatism; it has a sour sweat; also, *Kali carbonicum* has stitching pains, but absence of fever will distinguish it from *Bryonia*.

*Bryonia*, *Ledum*, *Nux* and *Colchicum* are the four chief remedies having aggravation from motion. General constitutional symptoms will most likely be present in cases calling for *Bryonia*.

Excessive tenderness of the soles of the feet in rheumatism may suggest *Antimonium crudum*.

**Causticum.** This remedy resembles *Rhus* quite closely in many respects.

The following are some of the differences :

<i>Causticum.</i>	<i>Rhus.</i>
The restlessness of this remedy occurs only at night.	Restless all the time.
Rheumatism caused by dry, cold, frosty air.	Rheumatism from damp, wet weather.
Pains impel constant motion, which does not relieve.	Motion relieves the patient temporarily.

The symptoms calling for *Causticum* are a stiffness of the joints. The tendons seem shortened and the limbs are drawn out of shape. It is a sort of rheumatoid arthritis. As with *Rhus*, there is relief from warmth. There are drawing muscular pains and soreness of the parts on which the patient lies. It has been found useful in rheumatism about the articulations of the jaw. *Rhus* has a cracking of the lower jaw when chewing.

*Colocynth* has a stiffness about the joints and is also a useful remedy in articular rheumatism. *Causticum*, like *Guaiacum* and *Ledum*, has gouty concretions in the joints. There is much weakness and trembling with *Causticum*, as with all the preparations of potash, and it is of little use in arthritic troubles if fever be present. Weakness of the ankle-joint, contracted tendons, and a sprained feeling in the hip-joints are some of its important symptoms.

**Ledum.** *Ledum* is one of our best remedies for rheumatism and gout, especially the latter. The great symptom which has always been regarded as the distinctive characteristic is the direction the pains take, namely, going from be-

low upwards. Like *Caulophyllum* and some others, *Ledum* seems to have a predilection for the smaller joints. Nodes form in them and the pains travel up the limbs. The pains are made worse from the warmth of the bed. The effusion into the joints is scanty and it soon hardens and forms the nodosities above mentioned. *Ledum*, like *Colchicum*, causes acute, tearing pains in the joints; weakness of the limbs and numbness and coldness of the surface.

*Kalmia* also has pains which travel upwards, but the character of the pains will distinguish. It may also be mentioned that *Ledum* is an excellent remedy in erythema nodosum, which is of rheumatic origin. *Ledum* produces and cures in certain cases an obstinate swelling of the feet. Wine aggravates all the symptoms of this drug. The characteristics of *Ledum* may be thus summed up:

1. Upward extension of the pains.
2. Tendency to the formation of nodes in the small joints.
3. Aggravation by the warmth of the bed.
4. Aggravation by motion.

It is useful, too, after the abuse of *Colchicum* in large doses.

**Pulsatilla.** *Pulsatilla* is usually brought prominently to mind when there is a tendency for the rheumatism to shift about, wandering rheumatic pains being one of its red strings. But other remedies have this symptom also, prominent among them being *Kalmia*, *Bryonia*, *Colchicum*, *Sulphur*, *Kali bichromicum* and that member of the tissue family most resembling *Pulsatilla*, namely, *Kali sulphuricum*. There is little trouble in distinguishing *Pulsatilla* from any or all of these remedies by its general symptoms. *Kali sulphuricum*, however, will give the most trouble, but it is not a well-proven remedy and need only be thought of to try when *Pulsatilla* seems the remedy yet fails. Other characteristics of the *Pulsatilla* rheumatism are the aggravation from warmth, aggravation in the evening, and the relief from cold. There is, too, a restlessness with the remedy, the pains are so severe

that the patient is compelled to move, and slow, easy motion relieves, as also with *Lycopodium* and *Ferrum*. A prominent use for *Pulsatilla* is in gonorrhœal rheumatism. The joints are swollen and the pains are sharp and stinging, with a feeling of subcutaneous ulceration. *Kali bichromicum* is also a remedy for gonorrhœal rheumatism, as well as for wandering rheumatic pains; it has relief in a warm room, which at once distinguishes it from *Pulsatilla*. *Thuja* is another remedy for gonorrhœal rheumatism. Rheumatism dependent on disturbance of the liver or stomach is apt to find its remedy in *Pulsatilla*.

**Kalmia.** *Kalmia* is another of the remedies which have wandering rheumatic pains, and it is especially useful in rheumatism affecting the chest, or when rheumatism or gout shifts from the joints to the heart, driven there perhaps by external applications. It also has tearing pains in the legs, without swelling, without fever, but with great weakness, and in this symptom of weakness it resembles *Colchicum*. The pains about the chest in *Kalmia* cases shoot down into the stomach and abdomen. The muscles of the neck are sore and the back is lame. Hering says that the rheumatism of *Kalmia* "generally goes from the upper to the lower parts," while Farrington says, "the *Kalmia* rheumatism, like that of *Ledum*, almost always travels upwards." At any rate, the rheumatic pains are mostly in the upper parts of the arms and lower parts of the legs; and are worse when going to sleep. Inflammatory rheumatism, shifting from joint to joint, with tendency to attack the heart, high fever, excruciating pains, which, of course, are made worse by motion, will be benefited by *Kalmia*. In valvular deposits *Kalmia* and *Lithium carbonicum* are our foremost drugs.

The Rhododendron family, furnishes us another useful rheumatic remedy, besides *Ledum* and *Kalmia*, which is *Rhododendron* itself. Its great keynote is its susceptibility to changes in the weather, "barometer pains," and its pains, like *Rhus*, are worse during rest. It is especially adapted to rheu-

matism of the smaller joints, as we have already seen *Ledum* to be. Although *Kalmia* has some action on the smaller joints, it is in a less degree than *Ledum* or *Rhododendron*.

*Dulcamara* is a prominent remedy for rheumatism, made worse by sudden changes in the weather.

**Cimicifuga.** Another example of family relationship in rheumatic troubles may be found in the Ranunculaceæ family.

*Aconite* is often a useful remedy in the first stage of rheumatic fever. *Pulsatilla* we have already seen. *Ranunculus bulbosus* is especially useful in rheumatism of the muscles of the chest and trunk. There is a great deal of soreness, the muscles have a bruised feeling, and changeable, damp weather aggravates.

*Cimicifuga* is a rheumatic remedy; its chief symptom is great aching in the muscles, and this right in the fleshy part of the muscles, the belly of the muscles rather than the extremities. It is also prone to occur in the large muscles of the trunk rather than the small muscles of the extremities, here resembling *Nux vomica*. It differs from *Rhus* by not acting on fibrous structures, being rather a remedy for muscular rheumatism. Rheumatism in the muscles, coming on suddenly and of great severity, will find its remedy in *Cimicifuga*.

*Actea spicata*, another of the same family, on the contrary, acts on the small joints of the hands and feet; the joints ache and swell while the patient is walking.

Under *Cimicifuga* there is great restlessness, but motion aggravates.

*Caulophyllum*, so similar in many other ways, differs from *Cimicifuga* in having rheumatism of the metacarpal and phalangeal articulations of the hand.

**Colchicum.** Although usually thought of in gout, *Colchicum* is no mean remedy in rheumatism. It has a special affinity for fibrous tissues, tendons, aponeuroses, ligaments, and periosteum. It has also shifting rheumatism like *Kalmia*, *Pulsatilla*, etc. The pains are worse in the evening; the slightest

motion aggravates; the patient is irritable; the pain seems unbearable. Sometimes it is useful when the rheumatism attacks the chest, with pains about the heart and a sensation as if the heart were squeezed by a tight bandage. There is great evening aggravation; the joints are swollen and dark red. *Colchicum* is especially useful for rheumatic affections in debilitated persons; those who are weak—weakness being the characteristic. It is a remedy, too, for the smaller joints. As we have already seen, there are a number of remedies affecting the smaller joints of the hands and feet, such as *Actea spicata*, *Caulophyllum*, *Ledum* and *Rhododendron*. And there are a few more: *Benzoic acid* has rheumatism of the small joints, gouty nodosities, weeping sinews, cracking in joints, gouty nodosities with the great characteristic accompaniment of extremely offensive urine.

*Ammonium phosphoricum* has nodes and concretions in the joints.

*Lithium carbonicum* also has rheumatism of the finger-joints, with tendency to heart complications, and it must be compared with *Kalmia*, *Ledum* and *Benzoic acid* in this respect; it has rheumatic soreness about the heart; recurring attacks also indicate it.

*Viola odorata* and *Ruta* have rheumatism of the wrists. It is finally well to remember that *Colchicum* is rarely indicated early in rheumatism, but later, when the patient is weak and exhausted, it may do good work.

**Sanguinaria.** *Sanguinaria* inflames muscular tissue, giving a picture of acute muscular rheumatism. The muscles are sore and stiff, with flying erratic pains in them or stitching. The muscles of the neck and back are especially affected by it. The chief field of usefulness of the remedy seems to be in rheumatism affecting the right deltoid muscle. It is described as a rheumatic pain in the right arm and shoulder, worse at night or on turning in bed. It is so severe that the patient cannot raise the arm.

*Magnesia carbonica* is similar in having rheumatism in the

right shoulder, rheumatic pains better from warmth and worse in bed.

*Ferrum* has a paralytic tearing pain in the shoulder and muscles of the upper arm, so that raising the arm is impossible; but it gradually disappears on gentle motion. Although Farrington says it is especially adapted to the left deltoid muscle, most of the symptoms point to the right shoulder.

*Nux moschata*, however, affects the left deltoid muscle.

*Ferrum phosphoricum* is a very useful remedy in rheumatism of the shoulders, especially the right shoulder.

*Phytolacca*. The sphere of *Phytolacca* seems to be where there is a syphilitic taint. It is particularly useful in pains below the elbows and knees. There is stiffness and lameness of the muscles; the pains seem to fly about, are worse at night and are especially aggravated by damp weather. Rheumatic affections of the sheaths of the nerves; periosteal rheumatism or rheumatism of the fibrous tissues often is benefited by *Phytolacca*. Rheumatism of the shoulders and arms, especially in syphilitic cases, may call for this remedy.

*Kali hydriodicum* has rheumatism of the joints, especially the knees. The knee is swollen, has a doughy feel, and the pain is worse at night; usually the trouble is of syphilitic or mercurial origin.

*Mercurius* has some rheumatic pains, but sweating, as the patient always will when the drug is indicated, aggravates them.

*Silicea* is a remedy to be thought of in treating hereditary rheumatism. The pains are worse at night; worse from uncovering, better from warmth.

*Guaiacum*. *Guaiacum* is a remedy with many rheumatic symptoms. It is in the chronic forms of articular rheumatism where the joints are distorted with concretions that it will do the most good; given earlier it will prevent the formation of these concretions. It is a good remedy with which to follow *Causticum*. A characterizing symptom will be contraction of the tendons, which draw the limb out of shape,

worse on any motion. We have already seen a number of remedies having these deposits in the joints, but none having these contractions. Stiffness and soreness of the joints and soreness of the muscles are also present. Syphilitic or mercurial rheumatism may be also met at times with *Guaiacum*. Gonorrhoeal rheumatism, where many joints are affected, they are rigid, hot, swollen and painful, and the contraction will be present; the muscles seem too short.

*Calcarea carbonica*. Rheumatic affections caused by working in water will call for *Calcarea*. *Rhus* may fail, and then oftentimes *Calcarea* will complete the cure. Gouty nodosities about the fingers are also present.

*Calcarea fluorica* has proved of service in lumbago. It has much the same symptoms as *Rhus*; the patient is worse on beginning to move, but continued motion improves.

*Arnica* has rheumatism, resulting from exposure to dampness, cold and excessive muscular strain combined. The parts are sore and bruised. Rheumatism of the intercostal muscles is also met with *Arnica*. Rheumatic stiffness caused by getting the head and neck wet will be best met with *Belladonna*. Another of the *Calcareas*, *Calcarea phosphorica*, is useful for rheumatism appearing on any change in the weather; pains especially in the sacral regions and extending down the legs. These symptoms suggest also *Dulcamara*.

### SCARLET FEVER.

*Belladonna*. This remedy corresponds to the sthenic type, with a bright red rosy hue to the skin, a bright red throat, pain in the epigastrium, the strawberry tongue and the glandular swellings. Thus it is seen that it corresponds to the smooth bright red, Sydenham variety of scarlet fever. It has no correspondence with a miliary rash or with malignant symptoms. There are usually present in a well-marked *Belladonna* case symptoms of cerebral irritation, such as delirium, twitching of muscles, uneasy sleep. *Mercurius* will be indi-

cated in certain epidemics by its characteristic throat symptoms, but *Belladonna* is more often called for. *Aconite* may be needed at the onset if its symptoms be present, though this remedy usually finds no place in the treatment of conditions due to a poisoned state of the blood. Hahnemann's discovery that *Belladonna* is a prophylactic in scarlet fever has been abundantly verified in practice.

**Gelsemium.** Here the patients are quiet and listless; they are prostrated and stupid; the pulse is throbbing, but compressible, and at the onset of the disease it suits cases where neither *Aconite* nor *Belladonna* are indicated. The asthenic form, with great prostration, is more often met with in poorly nourished children, and here *Gelsemium* is often the remedy. If the case develops any special malignancy of symptoms other remedies will be needed.

**Bryonia.** *Bryonia* is a remedy often of great value. When we recall its headache, white then brownish tongue, the characteristic thirst, the sharp pains in the chest, and tardy development of the rash, occurring perhaps in blotches and resembling that of measles, or a disappearing rash, with possibly delirium on waking, *Bryonia* will do good service.

**Ailanthus.** This is a most potent antidote to malignant scarlet fever and suits especially severe cases. The patient lies in a stupor, the rash is imperfect, dark and purplish; swollen, livid throat and infiltration of the cellular tissue about the neck; excoriating nasal discharge, drowsiness and prostration, the stools thin, bloody and offensive and there is much fetor to all the discharges. It will save life oftentimes in the most desperate cases.

*Arum triphyllum* has excoriating discharges from the nose, swollen tongue, sore throat; the child is restless and irritable, he tosses about. The extreme soreness of the throat is characteristic of *Arum*; the lips and nose are irritated and the child picks at them until they bleed.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** A most useful remedy in adynamic forms of scarlet fever. Here the child is restless, drowsy, has a red and smooth tongue, œdematous fauces, the parotids are especially apt to swell or suppurate, the eruption does not come out well, and when it does come out it is miliary. The great depression, weakness and bodily restlessness and the supervening of rheumatic symptoms late in the disease will serve to indicate *Rhus*.

*Apis mellifica* must be carefully distinguished from *Rhus*. This remedy has high fever, restlessness and nervous agitation; the mouth and throat are red and the tongue blistered; there is early prostration and scanty urine, drowsiness, miliary rash. It is a remedy only occasionally useful in scarlet fever; there will generally be present an œdematous condition of the skin and throat, and the skin will prick and sting. It comes in well, however, in albuminuria following scarlet fever.

**Lachesis.** This remedy suits forms of the disease having a malignant tendency; the child is drowsy and the rash comes out imperfectly and slowly, is dark, interspersed with a miliary rash; the throat is inflamed, the cervical glands are swollen, the tongue is dirty yellow. It suits cases more adynamic than those calling for *Rhus*. *Hydrocyanic acid* is also sometimes indicated in scarlet fever of a malignant type, and *Muriatic acid* suits malignant cases oftentimes better than either *Rhus* or *Lachesis*. With this acid the rash comes out sparingly and is interspersed with petechiæ or bluish spots; the child is restless, throws off the bedclothes; the skin takes on a purple hue and there is great weakness and prostration, delirium, a rapid intermitting pulse, foul breath, acrid nasal discharge and sore, bleeding ulcerations in the mouth. Under *Arsenicum* the rash comes out imperfectly; the child is thrown into convulsions and then relapses into a stupor.

**Ammonium carbonicum.** This is also a useful remedy in scarlet fever. The throat is swollen internally and externally, the glands are enlarged, the tonsils are swollen and

bluish and the child is drowsy. The drowsiness, miliary eruption and dark throat will distinguish from *Belladonna*.

**Zincum.** *Zincum* will be needed in certain enervated children who become restless and delirious, or else are quiet and unconscious and very weak, too weak in fact to develop an eruption, and as a result of this non-development of the eruption brain symptoms, such as meningitis with sharp pains through the head, supervene. In these cases it will often bring out the eruption and save the child. *Cuprum* may be needed in troubles from a suppressed rash and *Calcareo carbonica* must be thought of for scrofulous children with an undeveloped or receding rash. *Kali sulphuricum* is a remedy for the stage of desquamation.

### SCIATICA.

**Colocynth.** The most important remedy in Sciatica, corresponding to the worst cases. There are pains in the sciatic nerve extending to the knee or to the heel, worse from any motion, and especially aggravated by cold. The pain is paroxysmal, followed by numbness and partial paralysis. There is a sensation which has been described as if the thigh were bound with iron bands, or as though screwed in a vise; the muscles are fearfully tense and fixed. Particularly is the right side involved, and there are stitches during walking. It is especially useful in recent cases, though Aegida cured a case of long standing with the 3d dilution in which there were spasms and violent pains. There is a sense of constriction around the hip. The pains, too, may come suddenly and leave suddenly, they may be sticking and burning, and all are worse from cold or damp and at night, when the patient can find no easy position for the limb. *Colocynth* typifies the sciatica due to nerve changes with no special inflammatory conditions attending it. Here it touches remedies like *Arsenicum*, *Chamomilla*, *Gelsemium*, and *Gnaphalium*. The 6th potency will be found to act better than the lower potencies.

**Gnaphalium.** This remedy is quite similar to *Colocynthis*. O'Connor thinks it is the best remedy in the absence of the other symptoms and many others consider it specific. It has intense neuralgic pains along the nerve, and numbness. The whole trunk and the main branches seem affected, worse when lying down, worse from motion, stepping and better while sitting in a chair. The pains extend to the toes.

*Terebinth* has exquisite sensitiveness of the lower extremities, with painfulness along the tract of the nerve; drawing, tearing, paralytic pains.

**Arsenicum.** With this remedy the pain is marked by complete intermissions; it exacerbates every night at a particular hour, and becomes unbearable; it is increased by vigorous and relieved by gentle motion. It is aggravated by cold, but relieved momentarily by warmth. It is a pure neuralgia, neither inflammatory, toxæmic nor reflex. *Arsenicum* is one of our most reliable remedies in sciatica. *Chamomilla* should also be thought of in pure neuralgias of the sciatic nerve with unbearable pains, and the more it pains the hotter the patient becomes.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** This remedy typifies sciatica with muscular and ligamentous involvement. It is seldom adapted to recent cases, but comes in later. The pains are tearing and burning, worse during rest, alleviated a short time only during motion. There is lameness and a disposition to muscular twitchings, bowels are constipated. It is a rheumatic sciatica, the fibrous sheath of the nerve being involved. It is the best remedy for a combination of lumbago and sciatica. Sciatica arising from over-exposure to wet or from lifting, wrenching and over-exertion. Great relief from warmth.

*Arnica* is also a remedy for sciatica due to over-exertion. The acute pains are followed by a sensation as if bruised.

*Ruta.* This remedy also has shooting pains down the back, down the sciatic nerve on first moving or on rising after sitting; the patient is obliged to walk about constantly during

the paroxysms of pain. It is worse during damp or cold weather and from cold applications.

*Bryonia* has shooting pains worse from motion and relieved by hard pressure. It is a valuable drug in the treatment of sciatica of rheumatic origin.

*Ledum* also has sciatic pains mixed with rheumatism.

**Kali iodatum.** The pains calling for this remedy are worse at night, and from lying on the affected side, better from motion. When of mercurial or syphilitic origin, it is well indicated.

*Kali bichromicum.* Darting pains in the left thigh relieved by motion.

*Phytolacca.* The pains are darting and tearing, aggravated by motion.

*Colchicum.* Right-sided sharp-shooting pains extending to knee, worse by motion; the patient must keep quiet. The pain is sudden, constant and intolerable.

**Ammonium muriaticum.** Sciatica, with aggravation of pain while sitting, somewhat relieved by walking and entirely relieved by lying down. Pain in the left hip as if the tendons were too short. Legs feel contracted. Painful jerks, feet feel as if asleep.

**Pulsatilla.** This remedy typifies a sciatica due to venous stasis and is useful in the milder forms where there is a sense of fatigue and heaviness, flying attacks, aching in loins and hips. Uterine sciatica. Here it is akin to such remedies as *Sepia*, *Belladonna*, *Ferrum*, *Sulphur*, *Graphites* and *Mercurius*.

*Lycopodium* is sometimes most useful in chronic cases where there are fine burning or stinging pains, or tearing, drawing or jerking pains worse from rest. The lithic acid constitution will decide the remedy.

**Aconite.** The congestive variety of sciatica from exposure to colds, dampness and from suppressed perspiration indicates *Aconite*. There is much numbness, perverted sensation, pricking and a sense of coldness in the parts,

especially toes. The pains are very severe and worse at night; the patient is restless, there is tingling along the affected nerve.

*Glonoine.* Hale recommends the 6th of this remedy in cases where there is much throbbing, numbness, heaviness and uneasiness.

*Belladonna.* Here the inflammation is high and the pains come on suddenly. There is a neuritis, and the course of the nerve is sensitive; the pain is especially severe at night, the parts are sensitive to the touch, the least concussion or a draft of air aggravates. Severe lancinating pains coming on in the afternoon or evening; has to change position often; worse from motion, noise, shock or contact; cannot bear the clothing to touch him. Relieved by letting the limb hang down, warmth and the erect posture.

*Nux vomica.* From its action on the spinal cord, *Nux* is frequently the remedy in sciatica. It has lightning-like pains, with twitching of the parts. Violent pains, has to change position; pains shoot down into the foot, the limb is stiff and contracted and the parts feel paralyzed and cold. Better when lying on the affected side and from the application of hot water. Constipated bowels and sedentary habit.

*Plumbum* also has lightning-like pains and in paroxysms. Pains and cramps along sciatic nerve, and especially where atrophy is present.

*Coffea* may also be indicated where there is great hyperæsthesia of the senses and physical exhaustion and debility present. If the sciatica be in those of a hemorrhoidal constitution, *Sulphur* may be the remedy. If dependent on vertebral disease then such remedies as *Phosphorus*, *Silicea*, *Natrum muriaticum* and *Sulphur* will need to be prescribed according to the symptoms. Nor should the tissue remedies be forgotten, as many undoubted cures have been made with *Magnesia phosphorica* and *Kali phosphoricum*.

## SCROFULA.

**Calcareo carbonica.** Our chief remedy in scrofula. Its symptoms mark the scrofulous diathesis, of which it presents a perfect picture. Thus, there is sweat on the head which is chiefly confined to the scalp and is sour and offensive. The glands swell readily and tend to suppurate, the face is pale, and such patients are slow and sluggish; the fontanelles are open, there is a large abdomen and a swollen upper lip; this is characteristic. Dentition is slow, the feet are cold and clammy. There is constipation with chalky stools. Partial sweating is very characteristic as about the head at night. Emaciation, the skin hangs in folds which are flabby. Children of this type are slow in learning to talk and walk. Scrofulous affections of the spine and hip-joint, imperfect nutrition from mal-assimilation, tendency to eruptions. The ophthalmias and otorrhoeas of *Calcareo* are decidedly scrofulous; craving for eggs is an indicating symptom.

*Phosphorus.* Here the scrofula is delicate and refined; the child is beautiful, with a consumptive tendency.

*Causticum.* Defective nutrition of the whole nervous system.

*Calcareo phosphorica* is rather more adapted to cases where the tuberculous tendency is more manifest and the bones are involved.

**Sulphur.** A prince of remedies and one of our main stays in the treatment of scrofula; the child is active, nervous and quick, sweats about the head and has a coarse dry skin and a tendency to eruptions; the head is large, the fontanelles open, there is a defective osseous growth, a tendency to rickets and caries of the spine, appetite is voracious, glands diseased, patient hungry and emaciated. Child looks like a dried up old man, skin is yellow wrinkled, flabby and dirty.

*Baryta carbonica.* Emaciated, large abdomen, hunger and

emaciation. Mental and bodily weakness. It also has pimples, humid sores and other skin manifestations. Stony hard indurations also are marked.

**Silicea.** This remedy corresponds well to the scrofulous diathesis, swellings and suppurations of glands. Imperfect nutrition from mal-assimilation, not from want of food, sweat of head and offensive sweating of feet indicate *Silicea*. Tendency to boils, indurations and carbuncles.

**Magnesia muriatica.** Sweating of feet, enlarged liver and skin eruptions.

**Bromine.** Indurated glands with tendency to suppuration, hardness of the glands.

**Iodine.** Hungry, eats all the time and yet emaciates, indolent swelling of the glands; they are hard and painless; torpor and sluggishness mark the patient. The whole lymphatic system seems invaded.

**Iodoform.** Dr. C. S. Raue recommends highly this remedy in the 3x, to check glandular swellings. He has used it empirically in a large number of cases with success.

**Graphites.** Enlargement of glands of axilla, groin and neck, skin symptoms, diarrhoea which is thin, offensive and partially digested. The abdomen is large and hard. It is especially indicated by the unhealthy skin conditions, the eruptions it produces and also the anæmia; it produces an anæmia almost as marked as *Ferrum*. The patients requiring *Graphites* are especially liable to take cold. Infiltration of tissues is another condition.

**Mercurius.** This remedy produces a scrofulous dyscrasia, an anæmia and it corresponds well to the tendency of scrofula to localize itself in glandular structures and in the mucous membranes, as shown in scrofulous affections of the eyes, nose and mouth. Its special indications are the oily or sour sweat, especially on the scalp, the cold and damp limbs, the swollen glands and the profuse suppurations. Such a child will have open fontanelles, imperfect teeth,

slimy diarrhœa with much straining, a dirty color of the skin, etc. It is often useful after *Sulphur*; it seems to rouse the action of *Sulphur* where that languishes. These scrofulous manifestations are part and parcel of Hahnemann's psora. *Mercurius* under the rule of *Sulphur* roots out the psoric taint and scrofulous tendencies.

*Hepar sulphur.* Suppurative conditions of scrofula, vertebral caries, etc.

### SEASICKNESS.

**Petroleum.** This is by all odds the most frequently indicated remedy in seasickness. Dr. Bayes says it is the only medicine that he found to be of any use; he used the 3d potency. Hughes also praises it in this affection and the writer has used it with success. The special symptoms are nausea, which is accompanied by vertigo, the vertigo coming on especially when the patient raises his eyes. These symptoms are worse from motion or riding; there is rather a persistent nausea and qualmishness than vomiting, although bilious vomiting also occurs. It undoubtedly has prophylactic powers and may be taken night and morning for a week or two before sailing.

**Cocculus.** This is perhaps one of the oldest homœopathic remedies in seasickness. Great nausea is one of its characteristic symptoms; it is provoked by motion, change of posture and especially from riding in a carriage, on the cars, or on a boat. This nausea is accompanied by vertigo, with a tendency to faint.

**Apomorpha.** This remedy has gained quite a reputation for the cure of seasickness. There are no special indications for its use, except that it has vomiting of cerebral origin.

*Theridion* has proved useful in seasickness in nervous women; they shut their eyes to get rid of the motion of the vessel and grow deathly sick.

*Staphisagria* has also attained some success in the treatment of seasickness.

*Glonoine* is the remedy especially when there is giddiness, warm sickening sensation in the chest and stomach and a faint feeling.

*Tabacum* produces an astonishing resemblance to seasickness and car sickness, and in the higher potencies is sometimes very efficacious.

### SKIN, DISEASES OF.

**Graphites.** Our great remedy for all sorts of skin diseases and no doubt often mis-prescribed. The symptoms calling for it are very clear; there are moist scabby eruptions on the scalp, face, bends of joints, between fingers and behind the ears. The corners of the mouth and eyes are cracked, bleeding and oozing a gluey, honey-like, thick, tenacious discharge. Great itching always accompanies the eruption. The skin may be dry and horny. The hair is dry and falls out.

*Lycopodium.* Dry scaly eruptions.

*Calcarea carbonica.* Eczema on scalp which extends to face. Crusts are white, and on awaking in the morning especially the child will scratch furiously.

**Arsenicum.** A useful remedy in all cases of skin troubles when the skin is thickened, such as in chronic eczema, psoriasis and chronic urticaria. The sensations are itching, burning and swelling, it also has papules, nettle rash and pimples. Burning sensitive ulcers with offensive discharges. It is perhaps our best general remedy for the chronic form of eczema with the great burning and itching. It is almost a specific for hives from shell fish, which itch and burn, and for reper-cussed hives. Pustules form into scabs.

*Bovista.* Baker's and grocer's itch, an eruption on the back of the hands.

*Sepia.* Dry desquamation. Ringworm.

*Rhus.* Vesicles on an erysipelatous base.

*Clematis.* Rawness, worse washing, moist eruption.

**Sulphur.** The great characteristic of this remedy is the aggravation from washing; this, with scratching, makes the parts burn intensely. The skin is rough, hoarse and measly, and there is much soreness in the folds of the skin and a tendency to pustular eruptions. Dryness and heat of scalp, with intense itching, especially at night, and scratching causes soreness; wetting makes it burn. Eruption of yellow crusts. Eruptions at the margin of the hair.

*Selenium.* Itching in folds of skin and about ankle joints. Hair falls out with eczematous eruptions.

*Antimonium crudum.* Thick callosities on the skin. Deficient growth of nails. Honey colored crusts on heads of children; cracking in the nostrils and corners of mouth.

*Antimonium tartaricum.* Variola. Impetigo of scrotum.

*Thuja.* Warts and eczema following vaccination. Also an excellent remedy in the higher potencies for acne facialis.

*Natrum muriaticum.* Dry scaly or herpetic eruption of little water blisters in bends of joints, hydroa labialis, fever blisters. The *Natrum muriaticum* patient continually suffers from "hang nails." (*Hepar, Rhus, Natrum muriaticum, Arsenicum*, cold sores.) Herpes circinatus. Eczema, with thick scabs oozing pus. Urticaria, with itching about the joints when occurring, with intermittent fever worse at sea shore.

*Kreasote.* Eruptions on the extensor surfaces of joints.

*Hydrocotyle.* Great dryness and desquamation of the epidermis. Acne rosacea.

Dr. H. V. Halbert, of Chicago, considers *Thyroidine* in the 3x or 30x potency as worthy a trial in psoriasis. He reports excellent results from its use.

*Borax* was considered by Dr. McClatchey as curative of many cases of psoriasis, and indeed it corresponds to many symptoms of this disease.

*Petroleum.* Pictures pure eczema with its thick scabs,

oozing pus and rhagades ; the skin is harsh and dry, the finger tips crack and the hands chap. It is especially suitable to eczema behind the ears.

**Mezereum.** Baehr considers this remedy the best one in *crusta lactea*. There is great itching, which is worse when the patient is warm or wrapped up. There are small vesicles with terrible itching, and the great characteristic is that the secretion dries quickly, producing scabs from beneath which an acrid thick pus oozes. Crusts and itching are the features. Herpes zoster, with neuralgic pains along the nerves.

*Nux juglans.* Tinea favosa on scalp, behind ears, itching worse at night, preventing sleep.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** Vesicular eruption characterizes *Rhus*, so it becomes a remedy in herpes, eczema, pemphigus and prurigo. It is useful in right-sided zoster with extensive vesication, and perhaps accompanied with rheumatic pains. The skin is covered with numerous vesicles, there is great itching and tingling, the skin is often swollen and œdematous and these vesicles have a red areola around them. The symptoms are all worse at night, in damp weather and in winter. Rapid vesication and angry-looking skin are characteristics.

*Apis.* More burning and stinging and more œdema.

*Cantharis.* Large blisters with smarting and burning.

*Croton tiglium.* Small blisters with much itching. Hughes says that *Croton* relieves the itching of eczema rapidly and permanently.

*Anacardium.* Small blisters with an unbilicated center. The eruption itches excessively and burns. The remedy has been used successfully in *Rhus* poisoning.

*Dolichos.* Itching without eruption. The writer has a number of times verified this symptom. It will sometimes control diabetic itching.

**Psorinum.** Herpetic eruptions with much itching, worse when getting warm in bed ; the skin is dirty, greasy, un-

washed in appearance. *Tinea capitis*, offensive matter oozes out. Sebaceous glands secrete in excess. Eczema more on the sides of the head and face, cheeks and ears. Eruption in the bends of joints. Pustules or boils remaining after itch.

**Oleander.** Skin eruptions with gastro-enteric troubles; the skin is very sensitive, slight friction causes chafing and soreness, especially about the neck, scrotum and thighs. Crusta lactea on scalp and back of ears. There is great itching; scratching relieves at first but the parts become very sore. It will be all the more strongly indicated if gastro-enteric symptoms be present.

*Vinca minor.* Eczema of scalp and face, matted hair and offensive odor. A crust is formed, the discharge is retained underneath and causes the hair to fall out or to mat together, forming the Plica Polonica.

*Viola tricolor.* Hughes lauds this remedy and rarely uses any other in crusta lactea and impetigo in children. It has crusts with a copious exudation and it is accompanied with offensive urine.

*Staphisagria.* Eruptions worse on the occiput, eczematous eruption on the ears, yellow scabs. Scratching changes the place of the itching. Eruptions forming figwarts or condylomata; especially useful in sickly children after the abuse of mercury.

**Ranunculus bulbosus.** Vesicular eruptions along the course of the nerves; vesicles filled with serum and burn greatly; large blisters form on a raw surface. Herpes zoster. Pemphigus in the new born. Thickening of the skin into yellow hard horny scabs.

*Ranunculus sceleratus.* Vesicular eruption, with thin, acrid discharge, large blisters.

**Nitric acid.** Our great remedy in ulcers when these symptoms are present:

1. Ragged zigzag, often raised edges.
2. Profuse granulations, proud flesh.
3. Vascular, bleeding easily where touched.

4. Splinter-like pains in them. Sycotic excrescences.

**Pulsatilla.** A fine remedy in hives when of gastric or uterine origin, or with diarrhoea and chilliness; hives after eating pork, fruit or buckwheat cakes. Scanty menses. Hives with profuse menses call for *Belladonna*. Hempel recommends *Aconite* and *Ipecac* in hives.

*Antimonium crudum.* Urticaria of gastric origin.

*Urtica urens.* Intense intolerable fiery itching of the skin from any trifling change in the temperature. Itching swellings on the fingers also indicate *Urtica*. Face blotched.

*Dulcamara.* Suppression of the hives, with catarrhal symptoms arising. Nettle rash, chronic cases always worse at beginning of winter, itching always on exposure to cold air as when undressing.

*Rhus.* Hives, with ague or rheumatism worse in cold air.

*Bovista.* Hives with diarrhoea.

*Calcarea carbonica.* Chronic urticaria, worse from drinking milk.

*Terebinth.* Hives from shell fish.

*Kali bromatum.* Hives or acne, with nervous symptoms.

*Chloral.* A very useful remedy for hives, will often relieve in the form of a grain of *Chloral* dissolved in a glass of water and a teaspoonful given at a dose. It suits large wheals coming on suddenly from a chill.

**Apis mellifica.** Urticaria, with cold or intermittent fever; there is a sudden eruption of welts with terrible itching. Lichen and erythema nodosum.

*Sulphur.* Itching hives over whole body, worse from warmth of bed; chronic cases.

*Sepia.* Chronic nettle rash after milk or pork.

**Sepia.** Brownish spots on the skin. Herpetic conditions about the knees and ankles, in the bends of joints and behind the ears, at first dry, it becomes moist and discharges copiously. Yellow spots, liver spots; urticaria worse from warmth of bed. Ringworms, herpes circinnatus.

*Tellurium.* Ringworm in children.

*Baryta carbonica.* Eczema on dorsa of hands, skin rough, dry and chapped. Herpetic eruptions.

*Sepia* is also a remedy in psoriasis.

**Hepar sulphur.** Moist eruption in folds of skin and itching in the bends of joints; the skin is extremely sensitive and suppurates easily, and pimples form around ulcers. Humid eczema of the scalp, sore and sensitive to touch. Eczema of the scrotum and genital organs, boils. It is especially useful after the abuse of salves or ointments containing zinc or mercury.

*Graphites* is distinguished by not having the sensitiveness.

*Silicea.* Skin suppurates easily. Onychia at roots of nails.

*Fluoric acid.* A powerful antipsoric and produces itching red vesicles with tendency to scale off; very valuable in eczema.

**Kali muriaticum.** One of the most satisfactory remedies in the treatment of eczema capitis and moist eczemas, especially when chronic and obstinate in character. It is also a most useful remedy in acne and in sycotic skin manifestations.

## SLEEPLESSNESS.

**Belladonna.** The sleepless conditions calling for *Belladonna* are due to congestion; sleep is extremely restless, as a rule it is interrupted by talking, startings, muscular jerkings and spasmodic motions; frightful images appear on closing the eyes and the patient therefore dreads sleep. Children awake from sleep frightened. Oftentimes there is a violent throbbing in the brain which prevents sleep. The dreams found under *Belladonna* are frightful ones, and they constantly awaken the patient. It is probably our best remedy for insomnia due to cerebral hyperæmia; that is, it will be most often indicated, also after morphine which produces a cerebral hyperæmia.

*Aconite* comes in here too, but with *Aconite* there is intense anxiety and restlessness, fear of disaster or death.

*Cuprum*, *Stramonium* and *Zincum* have the symptom that the patient is aroused from sleep frightened.

*Lycopodium*. Here the child awakens very cross; very sleepy during the day time.

*Belladonna* is most useful in restless sleep during dentition; sleeps with eyes partially open; sudden starting, twitching, hot head and dilated pupils will indicate it.

**Nux vomica.** The great characteristic of this remedy is that the patient is very sleepy in the evening, cannot keep awake; moreover the sleep is not sound or restful and the patient is awakened at night by anxiety and frightful dreams. He awakens at about four or five o'clock in the morning feeling somewhat refreshed, but soon resleeps and awakens at the usual time feeling worse than ever. It is especially the remedy for those who drink too much, those who abuse coffee and tea, those who are subject to abdominal disorders and a sluggish portal circulation. Sleeplessness from mental overwork, from too close study, especially at night. The morning sleep aggravates all the affections.

*Pulsatilla* is sleepless in the evening, falling asleep very late; the sleep is restless, with frequent awakenings and troubled dreams. Sleeplessness after quinine, iron, strychnine, tea, or chloral.

*Calcarea carbonica* has long hours of wakefulness.

*Cocculus* has sleeplessness from mental activity.

*Sulphur*. Cat naps; the slightest noise awakens and it is difficult to get to sleep again; sleepy in daytime.

*Calcarea bromata*. Dr. Deschere, of New York, relies on this remedy in typical *Calcarea* children, with predominance of nervous irritability, sleeplessness and hyperæsthesia at night.

**Hyoscyamus.** Sleeplessness from nervous excitement; the brain is full of bewildering ideas and images. After long illnesses and the brain cells are illy nourished this remedy is very useful. It is especially indicated in sleeplessness in

children, who twitch, cry out frightened and tremble. Sleeplessness from overworked minds and without apparent cause may be benefited by *Hyoscyamus*. Talcott says: "*Hyoscyamus* paints the mental town of its victim a brilliant and luminous red." The patient is jolly and wakeful. *Hyoscyamus* lacks the anxiety of *Aconite*, the violence of *Belladonna*, the pessimism of *Nux vomica*, and the stupidity of *Gelsemium*.

**Coffea.** In cases where there is excessive agitation of body and mind, and where ideas force themselves on the mind, *Coffea* is the remedy. It will be found that this remedy acts better in the higher potencies. Hale says: "If there is any place for high dilutions, it is in insomnia." The patient is wide awake, without the slightest inclination to sleep, and all the senses are extremely acute. It is the remedy when excitement or good news, joys or night watching causes the insomnia. It is well suited to sleeplessness in teething children, while *Opium* is better suited to adults. Sleeplessness from the bad effects of too good news. *Platina* has sleeplessness from extreme nervous irritability.

**Chamomilla.** For sleeplessness in children due to severe pain, *Chamomilla* is a sovereign remedy. It quiets the irritability and the emotional excitement and the patient sleeps. It is also adapted to weak, nervous women. The sleep is tormented by dreams which are fanciful, vivid and anxious; the patient is hot and thirsty. Moaning in sleep. This is also a remedy acting better in the higher potencies.

*Ignatia* has sleeplessness from depressing news, recent grief, causing a hyperæmia.

*Coffea*, sleeplessness from good news.

*Opium* suits sleeplessness when the patient is sleepy but cannot get to sleep, is kept awake by hearing distinctly ordinary noises, such as the ticking of clocks and the crowing of cocks. Great drowsiness is characteristic of the remedy.

**Gelsemium.** For the insomnia of brain workers, *Gelse-*

*mium* is a remedy. It is indicated in business men who pass restless nights, awakened early in the morning and worry over their business affairs. It also is most useful in a state of alternate excitement and depression.

*Bryonia* is useful where the business cares of the day keep him awake.

*Gelsemium* has also sleeplessness from emotional disturbances, and after evening company.

*Ambra grisea* is another remedy for sleeplessness from worry and business troubles. The patient goes to bed tired, but immediately becomes wakeful. It is especially suited to thin, spare men who are nervous and subject to nervous chills.

**Sulphur.** Sleeplessness from nervous excitement, cutaneous irritations and external heat. The patient is drowsy all day and sleepless at night. Sleeps in "cat naps," wakes frequently.

*Arsenicum* is a useful remedy for the sleeplessness of malnutrition, where there is general degeneration of the blood and exhaustion of the nervous system. Restlessness of anæmic irritability.

*Cinchona* has sleeplessness from exhausting diseases. The mind is active and the patient indulges in castle building.

*Phosphorus.* Sleeplessness following intense mental overwork and anxiety coupled with confusion, vertigo and pain in the head.

**Cannabis Indica.** In obstinate and intractable forms of insomnia, *Cannabis* is one of the best remedies we have to induce sleep. It produces a tranquil slumber, relieves the nervousness and neuralgic pains, and even if given in doses of from 5 to 15 drops of the tincture in water it leaves no bad effects behind. Other remedies for the want of sleep are the following, which have been used empirically, but which are far superior to the hypnotics of the allopathic school :

*Passiflora incarnata* in doses of from 30 to 60 drops, and repeated if necessary, will induce sleep when mental irritation or pain is the cause of the wakefulness.

*Camphora mango-bromata* is useful for sleeplessness due to the continued use of tea.

*Coca*. Sleeplessness from mental exhaustion or anæmia ; a useful remedy in worn out brain workers, night watchers and those who have lost much sleep.

*Avena sativa* in doses of from 10 to 15 drops of the tincture will oftentimes induce a peaceful dreamless sleep in those who are nervous and exhausted.

It is not impossible that a complete proving of these latter remedies will show further their value in sleeplessness.

*Arnica* and *Gelsemium* should not be overlooked in sleeplessness from overexertion.

### SMALLPOX.

*Aconite*. Sudden rise of temperature with high fever, thirst and restlessness are the chief indications for *Aconite*. Fisher confesses to disappointment in the use of this remedy, preferring *Gelsemium* in the initial stage, and indeed its pathogenesis more often corresponds to the trouble than that of *Aconite*. The aching in the back and limbs and the tight band headache of the disease are found under *Gelsemium*, and if dulness and apathy be present it is all the more indicated.

*Belladonna* suits the congestive type, with the severe headache, backache and purplish face, a type often seen in young children.

*Veratrum viride* may be called for in cases where the head is hot, and the extremities are cool and cyanotic ; backache, fever and perspiration.

*Bryonia* is also a first stage remedy ; it has nausea, vomiting, severe headache, high temperature. The eruption is slow in coming to the surface and all the symptoms are worse by motion. It suits especially negroes.

*Cimicifuga*, according to Fisher, serves well in the intense backache and rheumatic pains. The body feels sore, the bed

feels hard, the muscles feeling as though they had been pounded.

*Rhus* has similar symptoms, restlessness, headache, and it is a useful remedy at the commencement of vesication, when the vesicles are small, and also when the pustules turn black from effusion therein, and diarrhœa and dark bloody stools accompany.

Much itching and swelling will call for *Apis*.

*Antimonium tartaricum* is a nearer similimum to smallpox than any other remedy in the *Materia Medica*. Rokitansky proved the similarity of the smallpox pustule to those produced by *Tartar emetic*. Hughes recognizes it almost as a routine agent. With this remedy vesication and pustulation are marked. The mucous membranes are involved and bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia are apt to be present, with the characteristic cough and expectoration symptoms. There are excruciating pains in the loins. It is especially adaptable to cases characterized by gastric irritation. It has even been considered a preventive. It also suits cases where the eruption does not come out properly.

*Thuja*. Bœnninghausen employed this remedy with success and believed it to be the best curative and preventive agent in smallpox. It suits especially the eruptive stage, with milky flat, painful pustules upon a dark inflamed area. The pustulation is offensive. The remedy suits especially strumous and syeotic children. Hartmann recommended *Sulphur* as a preventive and curative. It belongs not only to the suppurative stage, but also to metastatic brain symptoms. Dr. Garth Wilkinson considered *Hydrastis* as much of a specific in variola as *Belladonna* is in scarlet fever.

*Variolinum* 30th has been lauded by some observers as being specially useful at the stage where the vesicles change into pustules. Arndt recommends it in the 6x and 12x triturations.

*Arsenicum*. In unfavorable and hæmorrhagic cases where there is much weakness, a burning heat, restlessness and

irregularly developed eruption, the pustules become flat, livid, dusky and hæmorrhagic, *Arsenicum* may be the remedy. Diarrhoea is an attendant symptom. This, together with other *Arsenicum* symptoms, will make the choice easy. *Lachesis*, *Crotalus* and *Baptisia* will also be remedies to suggest themselves by typhoid symptoms. *Hamamelis* will also be found serviceable at times in the hæmorrhagic variety.

*Anacardium*. An eruption similar to variola is produced by *Anacardium*, and it often becomes useful in loss of memory as a sequel of smallpox. *Sarracenia purpurea* has also achieved considerable reputation in the treatment of smallpox.

### SORE THROAT.

**Belladonna.** This remedy corresponds to many sore throats and is very often prescribed. Its symptoms must be carefully followed to secure the best results. It is indicated by great dryness and brightness of the throat; it has a glazed appearance, the fauces are inflamed, the tonsils are swollen and enlarged, worse on the right side. There is a constricted sensation in the throat, worse from swallowing when liquids and even food are ejected through the nose. There is great soreness from the swelling and hyperæsthesia of the fauces. Sore throats of catarrhal origin, rapid in progress and having dryness as a prominent symptom are promptly relieved by *Belladonna*. A great aversion to drink with the sore throat is characteristic.

*Cistus Canadensis* has great dryness of the throat; so dry that there is a sensation of sand in the throat and the patient drinks often to moisten the parts.

*Wyethia* has great dryness in the pharynx and posterior nares, an elongated uvula and burning of the epiglottis.

**Mercurius.** The preparations of mercury are all great sore throat remedies.

*Mercurius* has dryness and great soreness of the throat, the patient is obliged to swallow constantly and there is great

soreness and swelling of the glands externally; this is characteristic of the remedy. The throat is raw and burning and also red and swollen. It is useful in subacute or torpid anginas and in affections of the throat appearing on every change of the weather. An offensive breath is a guiding symptom.

*Mercurius corrosivus.* Here the uvula is swollen and there is intense burning, worse from pressure; constriction of the throat, swelling causes spasm. The external throat and glands are enormously swollen.

*Mercurius protoiodide.* Great swelling of the glands and accumulation of thick, tenacious mucus in the throat mark this remedy. The tongue is coated yellow at the base, the tips and sides being red. It is more valuable in chronic troubles with less swelling than discharge. Diphtheritic deposits beginning on the right side.

*Mercurius biniodide.* This remedy is similar to the *protoiodide*, except that it is more acute and worse on left side; there is more glandular swelling and more fever than in the *protoiodide*, thus partaking more of the features of *Iodine*. It is especially useful in chronic follicular tonsillitis.

*Phytolacca.* In throats that are dark in color where the tonsils are dark red, the parts feel sore, and the pain on swallowing is at the root of the tongue, accompanied by a general aching in the back and limbs. It suits chronic follicular pharyngitis where there is present a constant desire to clear the throat of phlegm or a sensation of a hot ball in the throat worse from hot fluids. The right side is more frequently the seat of the trouble.

*Graphites.* Chronic sore throat, with the sensation of a lump in the throat.

*Baptisia* is useful in ulcerated sore throat, with excessively offensive odor from the parts. Excessive putridity marks the remedy.

*Natrum arsenicosum.* Dissecting room sore throat.

*Kali muriaticum.* One of our best remedies for follicular

pharyngitis where there is a gray or white exudation, the tonsils are swollen and inflamed, and there are grayish spots or ulcers on them. It is almost specific for the form of ulcerated sore throat which results from gastric disturbances. The glands about the throat are swollen.

**Kali bichromicum.** Sore throat, with swelling of the tonsils, and ulcers which exude a purulent discharge; there are diseased follicles which exude a caseous matter; the coating of the tongue is yellow at the base; there is an accumulation of sticky tenacious mucus in the pharynx and pains in the Eustachian tubes. There is with *Kali bichromicum* a sensation of dryness, of burning and of rawness, or a scraping feeling as if something were sticking in the throat.

*Ammonium muriaticum* has sore throat with viscid phlegm, so tough that it cannot be hawked up. There is rawness in the naso-pharynx and hoarseness.

*Calcareo phosphorica*, according to Cooper, is almost specific for adenoid vegetations in the naso-pharynx.

*Sanguinaria nitrate.* In chronic follicular pharyngitis Ivins considers this remedy a sheet anchor, where there is burning, soreness and rawness in the pharynx.

**Guaiacum.** This remedy is considered by some as almost specific in ordinary pharyngitis, when it is worse on the right side, where the tonsils are swollen and the throat is so dry that the patient must drink to assist deglutition; stinging pains in the throat or a burning like pepper worse in warm moist air.

*Pulsatilla.* Fauces dark red or purplish and having the appearance of a varicose condition of the blood vessels; scraping, rawness, and dryness in the throat without thirst.

**Lachesis.** Sensation of a lump in the throat, which seems to go down when swallowing but returns again; constriction of throat and difficult breathing, worse arousing from sleep or after sleep. Empty swallowing is painful and fluids escape from the nose; the throat is sensitive externally, and though the throat is bluish-red the discomfort is much greater than

the appearance of the parts would warrant. Its field embraces also irritable and nervous sore throats. Shulldham remarks that *Lachesis* has not that deep-seated chronic inflammation of the glands of the pharynx that makes *Kali bichromicum*, *Mercurius* and *Hepar* come tripping along to our memory.

**Cantharis.** A very useful throat remedy ; it has a highly inflamed throat covered with a plastic lymph, there is spasm of the throat with a feeling of intense constriction. The throat feels as if on fire, the pain seems to be at the back of the throat.

*Apis.* Stinging pains in the throat, with œdema ; the throat, feels constricted, and the pharynx has a shiny appearance. Blisters in throat, with much swelling inside and outside.

*Capsicum.* Useful in sore throats of smokers and drinkers, with burning and relaxed uvula, throat sore and contracted even when not swallowing ; the fauces are dark red. There is excessive smarting and burning.

**Hepar sulphur.** Sharp splinter-like pains in the throat indicate this remedy, or a sensation as if there were a lump in the throat. Suppurative throat troubles, tonsillitis and retro-pharyngeal abscess will call for *Hepar*. The sensation of a fish bone in the throat is quite characteristic.

*Nitric acid* has splinter-like sensations in throat, but due to ulcerative processes.

*Argentum nitricum.* Sensation of a splinter in the throat when swallowing ; secretion of clear tenacious mucus, rawness in pharynx and larynx with altered tone of voice.

*Natrum muriaticum.* Sensation as of a hair in the throat, uvula elongated, feeling of plug in throat, tobacco user's sore throat.

*Ignatia.* Sensation of plug in throat, worse when not swallowing.

*Valeriana.* Sensation as of a string hanging down into the throat.

*Kali carbonicum.* A fish bone sensation in the throat, with

hawking; no other remedy has this hawking and sensation combined.

**Nux vomica.** This is a remedy often overlooked in throat troubles, but it comes in more frequently than many others. It suits the irritated throats of smokers, drinkers and preachers; there is a follicular rawness and scraping in the throat which is usually caused by irritation from tobacco smoke, liquors or overuse of the voice. It is a chronic pharyngitis, and there may be atrophic white patches in the throat. There is also supra-sternal sensitiveness and a dry cough.

**Alumina.** Useful in relaxed conditions of the mucous membrane of the throat, as in clergymen's sore throat. The throat is dark red and the uvula elongated. Dryness is also a prominent symptom; it has a glazed look.

**Ferrum phosphoricum.** Dry, red, inflamed and painful throat, sore throats of singers and speakers.

**Gelsemium.** Fauces dry and irritated and burning; the tonsils are inflamed.

### SPERMATORRHOEA.

**Phosphoric acid.** This remedy corresponds to the chronic effects of loss of seminal fluid, while *Cinchona* is more suitable for the acute effects, such as emissions on three or four consecutive nights, weakening the patient greatly. Under *Phosphoric acid* the whole system is weakened; the legs are weak, and there is burning in the spine worse at night, the genitals are relaxed, the scrotum and testicles are flabby, the penis has no power of erection, or the erections are imperfect and the semen escapes too soon during coitus. Fornication or a sensation of crawling on the scrotum is also sometimes present. Impotence when the sensibility of the part is excessive, and the semen is discharged shortly after or even before erection. There is a sudden relaxation of the penis during coitus due to exhaustion rather than to spasmodic action, as under *Nux vomica*. Hughes regards *Phosphoric acid* as probably the most useful remedy for spermatorrhoea in the materia medica, but

much depends on the potency used, as the lower ones often fail. There is dragging in the testicles, and above all the mental condition is important; the patient is distressed on account of the culpability of his acts, and is anxious about the future of his health or else perfect indifference is present. It is never to be used when general irritability is present, and probably many failures are owing to its misuse in this particular.

*Phosphorus* has impotence preceded by over-excitation of the genital organs. It also has discharge of prostatic juice during a hard stool and frequent involuntary seminal emissions.

*Picric acid* has disturbed sleep from erections and too frequent seminal emissions. Spermatorrhœa, with great desire, followed by great prostration. King, in his work on spermatorrhœa, advises the higher potencies as the lower ones are apt to aggravate.

**Gelsemium.** Characteristic of *Gelsemium* are frequent involuntary emissions at night, with relaxation of the organs; the whole system is relaxed and emissions occur from the slightest exertion or excitation. There are no lascivious dreams, and it is particularly the remedy in cases arising from masturbation.

*Dioscorea* has atonic seminal emissions; there is a passive state, and the patient will have two or three dreams a night, with emission of semen, and the day following will feel very weak about the knees. Farrington advises it first in the 12th and then in the 30th potency.

*Digitalis* has also involuntary emissions during sleep, without dreams, followed with great weakness. Bæhr recommends *Digitalis* 3d trituration in spermatorrhœa and claims that it usually suffices. It should be given early in the morning. Dickinson claims better results from this remedy than from any other.

**Calcarea carbonica.** When night sweats follow every emission, and when coitus is followed by weakness in mind

and body, *Calcarea* is the remedy. It is especially useful in shattered constitutions where the patient sweats from any exertion. The sexual desire is excessive and the nocturnal emissions occur about three in the morning or later. The erections are weak and excitable, there is sensitiveness of the urethra and irritable impotence. There is tendency to cold clammy sweat on the hands after emissions, there is pain in the back and head and trembling of the legs. Great weakness follows all indulgence. *Calcarea* suits these conditions in young people who grow too rapidly.

*Caladium*. Here, after masturbation, the penis is as flabby as a rag, the prepuce when withdrawn behind the glans does not have sufficient contractility to replace itself. Nocturnal emissions occur with or without dreams. It is indicated in the advanced stages when there are no erections. Emissions occurring without any sexual excitement whatever is a good indication for *Caladium*. Feeling of coldness and cold perspiration about the genitals is also a useful symptom for the remedy.

*Staphisagria*. *Staphisagria* is the remedy for the bad effects of masturbation where there is great emaciation with dark rings under the eyes, sallow face, peevishness and shyness. The patient is hypochondriacal and permits the mind to dwell too long on sexual subjects; the boy becomes apathetic and gloomy, he has the sunken face and he becomes uneasy about the state of his health. There may also be irritability of the prostatic portion of the urethra. In the female, *Staphisagria* is the remedy when the organs are in a state of irritability. It is the remedy for the advanced stages and in cases of long standing. It is the best remedy in anxious and imaginary persons who are uneasy about the state of the health.

*Agnus castus*. This remedy is suitable to old men who have spent most of their lives in excessive venery. These so-called "old sinners" are just as excitable in their sexual passions at 60 as at 18, and yet they are physically impotent.

It is also useful in paralytic impotence, where there is loss of both sexual desire and erection, and there is coldness of the sexual organs. This condition oftentimes comes from gonorrhœa and gleet.

*Nuphar lutea* has absence of sexual desire; voluptuous thoughts do not cause erections. There are losses of semen during sleep. Atonic spermatorrhœa occurring from weakness of the sexual organs.

*Agnus castus* is also a remedy in sexual melancholia and simple impotence.

**Nux vomica.** For the bad effects of early masturbation, *Nux* is an important remedy. It should be given when the patient suffers from headache, frequent involuntary emissions at night, especially toward morning, and the digestive organs are weak. There is an irritable condition from sexual excesses, erections taking place, but they are not under the control of the mind and may subside at any time during an embrace; this is a common complaint of city men who have been high livers and drinkers all their lives.

*Strychnia* is perhaps better than *Nux* where there is great spinal exhaustion; spermatorrhœa arising from plethora; irresistible desire to masturbate. The higher attenuations act better than the lower.

**Sulphur.** In sexual conditions *Sulphur* is useful when the patient is weak and debilitated, suffers from gastric ailments, and has frequent involuntary emissions at night, exhausting him greatly. The seminal flow is thin and watery and has lost its characteristic properties. The genital organs are relaxed, the scrotum and penis are flabby, the penis is cold and the erections are few and far between. In coitus the semen escapes too soon, almost at first contact; the patient suffers from backache and weakness of the limbs, and he is low spirited and hypochondriacal. Complete prostration and loss of sexual desire is a marked symptom of *Sulphur*.

**Conium.** This remedy, on account of its mental conditions, is of great utility in the treatment of sexual excesses. It

produces a perfect picture of hypochondriasis; the patient is melancholic, naturally excitable, but has gone over to this weakness.

There is no local irritability as under *Zincum*.

*Sepia* has seminal weakness, with erethism and easy emissions.

*Conium* is especially the remedy where nocturnal emissions are brought on by suppression of the natural desire and there are pains in the testicles. Emissions on the slightest provocation.

*Zincum*. This remedy corresponds to long-lasting abuse of the genital organs, with great hypochondriasis. The patient has a pale sunken face with blue rings about the eyes, and there is with this drug great local irritation, the testicles being drawn up against the external ring.

*Aurum* may be useful when despondency predominates.

*Lycopodium*. *Lycopodium* is the remedy for cases which have gone on to complete impotency; the erections are absent or imperfect and the genital organs are cold and shrivelled. Exhausting pollutions without erections. Lilienthal termed *Lycopodium* "the old man's balm". It corresponds especially to the impotence of old age where there is great despondency.

*Kobalt* has backache following seminal emissions.

*Sarsaparilla* has nocturnal erections with lascivious dreams, followed by pain in the back down to the spermatic cords; prostration, the least excitement causing ejaculation without sexual feeling.

*Selenium*. Seminal emissions, voluntary or involuntary, make the patient worse. The patient is so relaxed that the semen dribbles involuntarily. Lack of confidence is also a factor. The mental condition of inability is more of a leading symptom, according to Halbert, than that of timidity; in fact, this writer rightly lays great stress on the mental symptoms of the drug.

*Graphites* has want of sensation during coitus, with no discharge of semen.

*Selenium* has the symptom that the prostatic fluid oozes while sitting, during sleep, when walking and during stool. It is useful in advanced cases where the organs are in a state of irritability.

### SPLEEN, DISEASES OF.

**Ceanothus.** The only sphere of action of this remedy seems to be in splenic troubles, and Burnett believes it to be a true organ remedy for the spleen. Its indications are deep-seated pain in the splenic region, deep stitches, worse in damp weather, with enlargement of the spleen. Chronic pains in the spleen. Pain in whole left side, with shortness of breath. A splenic stitch usually requires one of the following remedies: *Chelidonium*, *Berberis*, *Sulphur*, *Conium* or *Ceanothus*.

*Scilla* has pain in the left hypochondriac region, and also in the epigastric region, relieved by lying on the right side.

*Cimicifuga*. Bayes recommends this remedy in neuralgic pains in the splenic region with uterine complaints.

*Ranunculus bulbosus*. Bœnninghausen and Dunham considered this remedy of value in splenic troubles; soreness, stitches and pulsations in splenic region are present.

**Cinchona.** This remedy corresponds to congestion, pain and stitches in the region of the spleen with swelling of the spleen, splenitis. Dull aching in region of spleen. Hyperæmia of spleen.

*Chininum sulphuricum*. Congestion, inflammation and enlargement of the spleen.

*Aranea diadema*. Enlarged spleen.

*Grindelia robusta* has pain in the splenic region; it has also enlargement and tenderness in this region. It seems to be applicable to any pain in the left side extending as low as the hip and as high as the nipple. It may be a sore aching or a keen cutting pain.

**Capsicum.** One of our most efficient remedies for sensitive, swollen and enlarged spleens, according to Jahr.

*Arnica*. Splenitis from injury, patient dull and apathetic.

There is much testimony in favor of *Arnica*, especially where there is a typhoid tendency and dull or even acute pains.

*Bellis*, which causes swelling in splenic region, *Natrum muriaticum* and *Ferrum metallicum* should also be thought of in enlarged spleen.

### SPINAL IRRITATION.

**Cimicifuga.** This remedy is especially adapted to the reflex form of spinal irritation arising from uterine complaints, and where the lumbar region is most affected. There is sensitiveness to pressure on the upper and lower cervical vertebræ; the patient cannot lean back in a chair; pains change about from one part to another. The pressure also sometimes causes nausea, and there is weakness of the lower extremities and aching in the lumbar region. Amenorrhœa may be associated with these symptoms.

*Sulphur* has spinal irritation from suppression of the menstrual flow; jarring causes pain in the spine. Dry heat in spine.

*Belladonna.* Burning heat in spine. Stitches in ovaries, bearing down and constant backache.

*Gelsemium.* Stiffness in neck and nape, with weariness and depression. Deep seated muscular pains, numb feeling as if feet were going to sleep.

**Natrum muriaticum.** With this remedy there is great sensitiveness between the vertebræ, which is relieved by lying on the back upon something hard, thus giving pressure which relieves. Paralysis from weakness of the spine, morning aggravation, vision clouded, restlessness and debility.

*Pulsatilla.* Body feels stiff, small of back feels as if tightly bandaged, joints weak.

**Physostigma.** This drug pictures spinal irritation; it has burning, twinging sensations referable to the spine; every nerve seems irritated; numbness of the feet and hands; crampy pains; muscles of the back rigid, and like *Sulphur*, pain is caused by pressure between the vertebræ.

*Theridion.* Pain in spine; has to sit sideways to avoid pressure.

*Agaricus.* Tingling and burning in the spine as if frost bitten are symptoms characteristic of this remedy, and no less so are the muscular twitchings in various parts of the body, especially of the eyelids. The sensations are described as resembling needles of ice thrust into the skin. There are fugitive pains along the spinal nerves; in fact, all the symptoms of the drug in the nervous sphere point to spinal irritation. Sensitiveness of spine to touch; lumbago; worse walking in open air.

*Zincum.* This remedy has an irritable spine; there is aching, especially at the last dorsal vertebra; worse from sitting rather than from walking. Burning along the spine, with trembling of the limbs.

*Zincum valerianate.* Spinal irritation from reflex causes.

*Sepia* has pain at the last dorsal vertebra, but not the same aggravation.

*Phosphorus.* Spine sensitive to touch; weakness of spine; limbs weak; patient stumbles.

*Chininum sulphuricum.* Spinal irritation, with great sensitiveness of the spine in the dorsal region. The last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ are sensitive to pressure.

*Cocculus.* Paralytic aching in the small of the back; empty gone feelings in the abdomen; stiffness of neck; headaches; sleeplessness and hyperæsthesia of all the senses; frequent giddiness; trembling of limbs; tenderness of spine.

*Secale.* Tenderness over the spinous processes.

*Nux vomica.* Spinal irritation from sexual excesses; sudden loss of power in the legs in the morning; hands and feet go to sleep easily; stiffness in knees; numbness and formication in spine and in extremities.

*Kobalt.* Spinal irritation and backache from sexual excesses.

*Staphisagria.* Spinal irritation reflex from sexual causes.

*Strychnia phosphorica.* Aching and tenderness along the spine; tired bruised feeling of extremities.

*Tarentula.* Anæmia of spine, with spasmodic pains; there are contractions; chilliness, with a sensation of burning all over the body and convulsive movements.

*Ignatia.* Spinal irritation, with hysteria, headache and weight at back of head.

*Kali carbonicum.* Spinal irritation; pressure in small of back as of a heavy weight; burning in spine, with bearing down in uterine region. Backache worse when walking.

### SUNSTROKE.

**Glonoine.** This is our most efficient remedy; in fact, no remedy stimulates the heart and vaso-motor centers in the medulla so quickly. The indications for its use will be pale face, fixed eyes, white tongue, full round pulse, labored respiration, cerebral vomiting and sinking at the pit of the stomach. The temperature is high and oftentimes there is unconsciousness. It is also suitable for the after-effects of sunstroke.

*Aconite* is useful in sunstroke where the great heat seems to have a paralyzing influence on the circulation.

*Lachesis.* The sun's heat makes the patient dizzy and faint; hot weather greatly fatigues.

**Belladonna.** This remedy is quite similar to *Glonoine*. There is drowsiness, loss of consciousness, whizzing in the ears and constriction of the chest.

*Gelsemium* may also be useful in sunstroke, with cerebral congestion, delirium, headache, high temperature and tendency to coma.

**Natrum carbonicum.** This remedy is particularly useful in the chronic effects of sunstroke and in headaches which return in hot weather. *Natrum carbonicum* will sometimes calm very excitable and nervous persons during thunder storms. Remember it, however, in debility and headache from the sun.

## SYNOVITIS.

**Apis mellifica.** This remedy produces a perfect picture of synovitis, especially of the knee joint; there are sharp lancinating, stinging pains shooting through the joint and aggravation from the slightest motion. There is effusion into the joint, a so-called white swelling, and the pains are relieved by cold applications. It corresponds especially to scrofulous conditions.

**Iodine.** This remedy follows *Apis* well, especially in scrofulous children with dropsy at the knee joint.

**Kali iodatum.** This remedy is indicated by a spongy swelling of the joint, a feeling of heat inside the joint, and a gnawing, boring pain, which is worse at night and accompanied with restlessness.

**Bryonia.** Here the synovitic joint is pale red and tense, with sharp, stitching pains, greatly aggravated by motion and relieved by the warmth of the bed. It suits rheumatic or traumatic synovitis. It may be preceded by *Aconite*, which will come in for the intense systemic fever, especially if occurring in strong, healthy constitutions, or by *Belladonna* when the pains are severe and sudden, attended with a hot, dry skin and much redness and swelling.

**Ledum.** Suits acute traumatic synovitis where there is an effusion into the joint; the parts are sensitive, the pains are aching and tearing with but little fever. It is especially adapted to sub-acute affections of the knee joint.

**Causticum.** This remedy has prominent swellings of the joints, which fluctuate and are indolent. There is stiffness of the joints and a tendency to hydrarthrosis.

**Sulphur.** Is especially useful in strumous patients when exudation has taken place. It is particularly useful when the knee is affected, and it comes in after *Apis* and *Bryonia*.

**Pulsatilla.** This remedy suits gouty, rheumatic or blenorrhagic synovitis; the joints are swollen, with sharp, stinging

pains, which force the patient to move the part. There is a feeling of deep soreness, as of sub-cutaneous ulceration.

**Mercurius.** This remedy suits syphilitic or strumous synovitis, with tendency to complete destruction of the joint. The general symptoms will indicate the remedy, such as aggravation at night, profuse sweating, feeling of coldness and chilliness, restlessness, a threatening suppuration and the characteristic cachexia.

*Calcareo carbonica.* This remedy will be needed in scrofulous children to correct the cachexia in those who are characteristically *Calcareo* children.

## SYPHILIS.

**Mercurius.** The mercurial preparations are the first to be employed in treating syphilis, and on homœopathic grounds, for the pathogenesis of these preparations corresponds to the syphilitic infection in the majority of cases.

*Mercurius* corresponds to the majority of symptoms of secondary syphilis, to the syphilitic fever, to soft chancres and to buboes. The sore throat and the nocturnal syphilitic pains which banish sleep as soon as the patient goes to bed are well met by the remedy. The chancres and ulcerations have dirty, lardaceous bases and fetid discharges. It suits especially the phagedenic sores, which bleed easily. Jahr recommended not lower than the second centesimal trituration in this affection.

*Mercurius proto-iodide* corresponds to the Hunterian or hard chancre, which is painless, with no tendency to suppuration. It also suits well the secondary eruption. Helmuth prefers this preparation to any in the early stages.

*Mercurius bin-iodide* is useful in chancre and bubo when they are particularly indolent. It also is useful in syphilides.

*Mercurius corrosivus* is the most active of the preparations of mercury, and corresponds to active and destructive cases, as in syphilitic ulcerations, which are very destructive, ser-

piginous ulcers with ragged edges, phagedenic ulcerations and acute buboes.

*Cinnabaris* is one of the most useful forms of mercury in the secondary and tertiary stages, and it is especially suitable to syphilis in scrofulous subjects.

*Mercurius dulcis*. A remedy often under-estimated. It corresponds to phagedenic ulcers in the mouth and throat. Infantile syphilis frequently calls for this remedy. The lower homœopathic preparations are to be preferred.

**Kali iodatum.** This remedy is of no use in the primary or secondary stage of syphilis; all of its manifestations belong to the tertiary stage. It has gnawing bone pains, throbbing and burning in the nasal and frontal bones. Papules which ulcerate, leaving scars, rupia; the ulcers are deep eating. It also meets the nervous lesions of tertiary syphilis. It is a valuable remedy with which to antidote the abuse of mercury.

*Kali bichromicum* has ulcerations, with tendency to perforate deep down into the tissues, and is useful in syphilitic affections of the mouth and fauces.

*Kali iodatum* suits the infantile coryza in syphilitic children and the scaly syphilides. Scrofulous subjects where the tendency to ulceration is marked require the remedy.

**Hepar sulphur.** This remedy is indispensable when mercury has been abused; indeed, it is more of an antidote to mercury than to syphilis itself. It may be indicated in this disease, as may any remedy, by special symptoms, and those of *Hepar* are chancres with diffuse borders and red bases with sticking pains in them, secreting a watery pus, also in the swollen glands and their suppurative tendency. There are nightly pains, chilliness and the sores are sensitive. It has also falling of the hair.

**Nitric acid.** This suits especially mercurial-syphilitic cases and secondary syphilis, phagedenic chancres with exuberant granulations, bleeding easily; also ulcerations and mucous patches. The ulcers have raised and ragged edges.

and splinter-like pains in them ; the buboes threaten to suppurate. There is soreness of the skin and cranial bones, worse from damp weather. There are ulcers in the throat irregular in outline, with sticking pains in them, and yellowish brown or copper-colored spots over the body.

*Lycopodium* has ulcers in the throat and a dark grayish coppery eruption on the forehead. It suits also indolent chancres. Jahr praises this remedy in these manifestations.

**Aurum.** Secondary syphilis with ulcerations in the mouth, especially in cases complicated with mercurial symptoms, calls for *Aurum*. More especially is it indicated when the nose is implicated and there is caries of the bones, a stinking discharge and pieces of bone are discharged. There are also pains in the bones of the face. It has also a correspondence to many tertiary manifestations. *Aurum muriaticum* may in some cases prove more useful than *Aurum metallicum*. A melancholic, low spirited condition should be present with this remedy.

*Mezereum.* This remedy is of great value in relieving the nightly bone pains of syphilis. There is pain and swelling in the shin bones ; a syphilitic periostitis ; the parts are sensitive to the slightest touch. It also is beneficial in syphilitic neuralgia and pustular eruptions.

*Asafœtida* suits syphilis of the shin bones with nightly pains. The ulcerations are most sensitive, discharging a thin offensive pus. Syphilitic caries and necrosis, with extreme nocturnal pain, calls for *Asafœtida*.

*Stillingea* suits severe bone pains, especially in the long bones, and nodes on the head and shin bones, where there is extreme torture therefrom.

**Carbo animalis.** In constitutional syphilis after abuse of mercury this remedy may be indicated. It has copper colored blotches on the skin, especially on the face ; there is induration of the inguinal and axillary glands, which is as hard as a stone, and this hardness extends even to the surrounding tissues ; this is the indurated bubo.

**Thuja.** While this is essentially a sycotic remedy, it has a useful field in syphilis. Moist excrescences on the prepuce and glans, or whitish chancres, will indicate it.

*Staphisagria* has soft humid excrescences about the genital organs and dry fig warts.

*Silicea* may also be indicated in suppurative conditions about the genitals.

*Phytolacca* has numerous syphilitic manifestations. It is especially useful in syphilitic rheumatism, with pains at the attachments of muscles, worse at night and in damp weather.

### TEETH, AFFECTIONS OF.

**Mercurius.** Taken all in all, *Mercurius* is probably more often indicated in toothache than any other remedy. Its special indications are a pulsating toothache, due to inflamed dentine or to periostitis of the sockets; it is worse at night and in damp weather. The teeth feel elongated and sore, and this soreness affects the whole of the jaw and face, and is worse from warmth, somewhat relieved by gentle rubbing of the face. It is the chief remedy in painful ulcerations at the roots of the teeth and for pain in hollow teeth, the gums are swollen, ulcerated and retracted from the teeth, and there is usually an offensive odor from the mouth.

**Chamomilla.** This is an excellent remedy in unbearable toothache affecting a whole row of teeth occurring in paroxysms, with pains radiating to the ears. The special features are the intolerance of pain, aggravation at night, and aggravation from warmth. It is worse during and after eating warm food, and especially from drinking coffee.

*Belladonna* has toothache from inflammation of dental pulp. The pains are burning and throbbing, worse at night, worse on contact, as in chewing and in the open air. There is a red hot face and great nervous excitability.

**Coffea.** This remedy will often remove the most severe pains of toothache which almost drive the patient frantic. It is a stinging, jerking, intermittent pain, worse while

chewing, worse from warm drink, and entirely relieved for a time by holding cold water in the mouth, returning when the water becomes warm. It suits especially hypersensitive, nervous persons.

**Plantago major.** Hale says that of all remedies in toothache none can compare with *Plantago*, and Hughes supports this statement. The teeth feel elongated and sore and sensitive to touch, with swollen cheeks. The pains are periodic, easily excited, even affecting sound teeth; they are worse lying on the affected side, and sometimes these stabbing and boring pains become very severe.

**Silicea.** This remedy suits especially abscesses about the roots of the teeth and dental fistulæ; the pains are worse from eating warm food or when cold air gets into the mouth; they are worse at night and the teeth feel loose.

**Calcarea fluorica.** This remedy produces a roughness of the teeth and a decay of the enamel. Dr. R. S. Copeland claims to have produced this condition of decay of the enamel in a patient for whom he prescribed the remedy for cataract.

**Calcarea phosphorica.** With this remedy there is slow development, and rapid decay of the teeth. It suits dental troubles in flabby, emaciated children who have open posterior fontanelles, and are slow in learning to walk.

**Magnesia carbonica** is especially useful in toothache of pregnancy, and Dr. Leavitt mentions *Sepia* as almost specific in this condition.

**Staphisagria.** With this remedy the gums are unhealthy and retracted, and there is a tendency to decay of the teeth. They turn black and crumble as soon as they appear, a condition found in syctic children. It is a splendid remedy for gnawing in the roots of decayed teeth, affecting a whole row, and is especially adapted to old women who have a mouthful of painful stumps.

**Kreasote.** This remedy has premature decay of milk teeth; they become yellow, dark, and then decay. It also has aching pains in diseased teeth.

**Arnica.** This is a very useful remedy for bleeding after extraction of teeth, and for pain and swelling from wearing false teeth, or pains produced by filing or filling, or excavating teeth. The sensation is one of soreness.

### TETANUS.

**Nux vomica.** The leading remedy. It has tetanic convulsions, with opisthotonos, distortion of eyes and face, with dyspnoea excited by any external impression. *Strychnia*, the alkaloid of *Nux vomica*, produces a perfect picture of tetanus, with its convulsion of muscles renewed by the slightest external impression, its "*risus sardonicus*," its respiratory spasm, with blue cyanosed face and clear mind. The value of *Strychnia* in tetanus is recognized by Trousseau and Stille, and it is a striking example of Homœopathy as sometimes practiced by allopaths.

*Ignatia* suits emotional trismus or opisthotonos.

**Hydrocyanic acid.** This is a remedy very homœopathic to tetanus. It produces a persistent tonic spasm from its direct action on the spinal cord. It shows itself in the muscles of the face, jaws and back. There is trismus or locked jaw, *risus sardonicus* and impeded respiration, with lividity and frothing at the mouth; the rigidity is firm, the body is bent backwards, the attack is sudden, and there is less reflex excitability than with the *Strychnia* case.

*Angustura* produces a tetanic rigidity of the muscles, a painful stiffness and stretching of the limbs.

**Cicuta virosa.** A useful remedy in tetanoid convulsions, with sudden rigidity and jerkings followed by prostration. There is great oppression of breathing, locked jaw, opisthotonos renewed by touch. There are œsophageal spasms and a marked symptom is fixed eyes staring at one point.

**Physostigma.** Here the sensory nerves are irritable; there are tetanic spasms, stiffness of spine and legs, alternate dilation and contraction of the pupils. This seems to be characteristic.

*Passiflora* has cured tetanus in hot countries. It has to be given in large doses.

*Cuprum*, pale face, jerking, opisthotonos, patient loses consciousness with each spasm.

*Stramonium*. Tetanic convulsions, spasms of glottis and chest worse from light or touch.

*Aconite*. Tetanus, with fever, numbness and tingling from exposure to cold or traumatation. The face changes color.

*Hypericum*. Trismus from injury to nerves; it is considered prophylactic in cases of wounds of palms or soles.

*Magnesia phosphorica* 3x promptly relieved a case for Dr. C. S. Raue.

*Belladonna*. Tetanus of infants. Stiffness of jaws.

### TONSILLITIS.

*Baryta carbonica*. Hughes places this remedy among the most prominent ones for acute tonsillitis, saying that, in his hands, it has been of almost unfailing efficacy; he uses the 6th. It is especially of use when the trouble is in the parenchyma of the glands, and suppuration rarely follows its use.

*Belladonna* is more superficial, and *Apis* has œdema. It is very useful in cases where every cold settles in the tonsils, especially in children who have a chronic enlargement of those glands. The chief use of *Baryta* has been, however, in chronic enlargement of the tonsils, and it undoubtedly has been very often wrongly prescribed here, as it corresponds to comparatively few cases. In a tendency to tonsillitis in scrofulous children with enlargement of other glands it will be found useful. Like *Belladonna* it seems to have an affinity for the right side. Children requiring *Baryta* are backward and bashful.

*Baryta iodide* is preferred by Goodno, and Tooker mentions *Fucus vesiculosus* in chronic cases.

*Calcarea phosphorica*. In chronic enlargement of the tonsils in strumous children this remedy stands well in typical

*Calcarea* cases. The tonsils are flabby, pale, there is a chronic follicular inflammation and impaired hearing.

*Calcarea iodata*. Enlargement of the tonsils similar to *Baryta*. They are hard, red and nodular.

*Bromine*. Red swollen tonsils covered with a network of capillaries.

*Lycopodium*. Chronic enlargement of the tonsils, which are covered with small ulcers.

*Ferrum phosphoricum*. Chronic enlarged hyperæmic tonsils ; smooth swelling.

*Belladonna*. This remedy is the chief one at the commencement, if the case has passed the stage where *Aconite* or *Ferrum phosphoricum* would be indicated. There is redness and swelling, but the deeper the redness and the more the swelling the less is *Belladonna* indicated. At the commencement of an attack it exceeds *Apis* in value, as *Apis* only involves the mucous surface. The neck is swollen and stiff externally, ulcers form rapidly and the right side is worse. In the acute paroxysms of the chronic form *Belladonna* is very useful.

*Amygdala Persica* has dark injection of the fauces, sharp pains, and difficult swallowing.

*Phytolacca*. Especially indicated in the follicular form, with pain at the root of the tongue or extending to the ears when swallowing. The parts are dark blue ; the tonsils are large and blue, and there is intense dryness, smarting and burning in the throat.

*Ignatia*. Raue says that *Ignatia* is almost specific in follicular tonsillitis. Small superficial yellowish white ulcers ; plug in throat, worse when not swallowing.

*Guaiacum*. One of the most useful remedies at the commencement of an attack, especially of catarrhal tonsillitis. The characteristics are violent burning, headache, throat hot, chill and aching in back and limbs ; abscesses form quickly. In the 1x frequently repeated it will often abort.

*Hepar sulphur*. Where there are lancinating pains,

splinter-like, and much throbbing with rigors showing that abscess is on the point of forming and it is desired to hasten it *Hepar* will be well indicated. Pains shoot into ears.

*Silicea*. When the abscess has broken and refuses to heal, especially in rachitic children.

*Mercurius*. This remedy is rarely of service at the onset, but later in a more advanced stage than that calling for *Hepar*, when pus has formed; great swelling; whole fauces deep red; the tonsils darker than any other part; ulcers form; saliva tenacious; breath foul; pains less than *Belladonna*, but the general health is worse. Stinging pains and difficult breathing from the swelling. Pseudo deposit on tonsils and pharynx.

*Apis mellifica*. Œdema is the watchword of this remedy. Useful in the simple form, not in the parenchymatous form; the throat is swollen both inside and outside. The superficial tissues alone are involved, not the parenchyma, which calls for *Belladonna*. Numerous points of beginning follicular secretion are present.

*Lachesis*. Dark angry looking parts. Swelling is very great and there is much tenderness externally. The pus degenerates and becomes thin and offensive.

*Kali muriaticum*. Almost a specific in follicular tonsillitis. No remedy has given the writer such satisfaction. The throat has a gray look spotted with white. It is a valuable remedy in acute or chronic tonsillitis with much swelling. The 6x trituration is a reliable preparation.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

*Phosphorus* was considered by the older writers of our school as the nearest specific for pulmonary tuberculosis, it has been styled the "King of phthisical remedies." Yet it is not wise to ask too much of *Phosphorus*. The choice of this remedy must be most carefully made, and it is also the universal testimony that its dose should not be too often repeated. Baehr

says that no other remedy causes hæmoptysis so easily as *Phosphorus*. Study the remedy for every case; in fact, it seems to be an accepted dictum that *Arsenicum*, *Sulphur* and *Phosphorus* should never be used in tuberculosis unless most carefully indicated.

*Phosphorus* corresponds especially to phthisis in the rapidly-growing young, who are brilliant in mind, but who have a hereditary tendency to lung troubles, who are chicken thoraxed, tall and phthisical, and to those who take cold easily owing to a general relaxation of the system.

The chief symptoms are the following: Great hoarseness with evening aggravation, weak chest, cough, copious sputum and hectic fever. Especially has it **blood-streaked expectoration and tightness across the chest.**

The hoarseness is continual and accompanied with soreness in the larynx and trachea; it is aggravated by talking, and sometimes it amounts to complete loss of voice. There are pains in the apex of the left lung, and the patient cannot lie on the left side. The oppression of the chest is worse at night, forcing the patient to sit up. The cough may be short and dry, worse from change from warm to cold air, or from lying on the left side or back. The expectoration is mostly in the morning, and is white and tough, and, perhaps, blood-streaked. Cavities form rapidly, there is constantly increasing hectic fever and flushing of the face towards evening, and another useful symptom is a burning between the shoulder blades.

*Ammonium muriaticum* has a coldness between the shoulder blades, and this symptom may call attention to it in phthisis.

*Phosphorus* also has a diarrhœa, which may still further indicate it in the later stages of tuberculosis; it is shown by the intolerance of the rectum to the presence of the fæces: as soon as anything enters the rectum it is expelled. Increased sexual desire in phthisis is also a good *Phosphorus* symptom.

*Calcarea* may be distinguished from *Phosphorus* as follows:

*Calcarea.*

Scrofulous and fat.  
Swelling of upper lip.  
Worse in open air.  
Not over-sensitive to pain.

*Phosphorus.*

Slender and overgrown, narrow-chested.  
Better in open air.  
Over-sensitive to pain.

The treatment of tuberculosis by neuclein is an indirect way of giving *Phosphorus*, as all neucleins contain a large amount of *Phosphorus*.

*Calcareo carbonica*. In the treatment of tuberculosis it is of paramount importance to administer the proper constitutional or basic remedy; it is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy rather than one directed to the isolated symptoms. *Calcareo* suits pale, sallow, non-resistant patients of a leuco-phlegmatic temperament, and it corresponds especially to the third stage of the disease, when large cavities are forming. Its special seat of action seems to be the middle third of the right lung; loud râles are heard all over the chest, more over the middle of the right lung. The cough is loose and rattling, or short and dry in the evening; there is much soreness of the chest and great fatigue and shortness of breath on going upstairs, or on making any ascent whatever. The chest feels as if beaten, and there is a persistent painless hoarseness. The expectoration is of purulent yellowish green and bloody matter. There is great repugnance to animal food; a diarrhoea which is worse in the evening, in which meat will pass undigested; there is great emaciation, sweat, suppression of the menses in females, and these symptoms would indicate the remedy in incipient phthisis in young girls of an anæmic type.

*Calcareo phosphorica* will suit better when the emaciation is more rapid, and more marked, where there is greenish purulent expectoration, headache and languor; in short, some meningeal complication.

*Calcareo iodata*. This remedy is preferable, when glandular complications are present, in young subjects who grow rapidly with tickling, teasing cough, rapid pulse, high fever,

and rapid hepatization ; it corresponds more exactly to the miliary form of tuberculosis.

*Tuberculinum* or *Bacillinum*. These remedies have been used by homœopaths for over twenty years and many favorable results have been observed. Dr. Burnett, of London, a very careful observer, has reported many cases cured and benefitted by *Bacillinum* ; the indications, however, are not clear. Others have been specially successful with the different preparations.

Nitric acid, being a powerful anti-tubercular remedy before cavities are formed, is most useful in phthisis ; it has sudden rush of blood to the chest, hectic fever, soreness of the chest, frequent hemorrhages, profuse and of bright red blood, dyspnœa, hoarseness which is much worse in the morning, diarrhœa which is also worse in the morning and sharp stitching through the right chest to the scapula. There is a weak heart and much palpitation. The sweat is worse at night and towards morning, and particularly exhausts the patient, thus showing the acid debility so characteristic of the drug. The skin is cold towards morning, there is a tickling cough which annoys the patient all night ; sometimes the cough is dry and sometimes loose and rattling ; the râles are loud ; the expectoration is offensive, dirty green, bloody and decidedly purulent.

*Lycopodium* and *Pulsatilla* have laudable and yellowish green expectoration.

The *Nitric acid* patient is thin, with dark hair and eyes, and may be easily distinguished from *Calcarea* as follows :

<i>Calcarea.</i>	<i>Nitric acid.</i>
Patients fat, light hair, blue eyes.	Patients thin, dark hair and eyes.
Diarrhœa worse mornings.	Diarrhœa worse evenings.
Cough generally loose.	Cough generally dry.
Worse in cold weather.	Worse in warm weather.
Better in warm air.	Worse in warm air.

*Silicea*. In the suppurative stage of tuberculosis, *Silicea* is one of our principal remedies ; it is especially indicated by a low grade of vitality where the patient finds it impossible

to keep warm. It is an excellent constitutional remedy and corresponds well to the slow phthisis mucosa of old people. The cough at first is dry, racking, but afterwards loosens; there is copious rattling in the chest and expectoration of offensive muco-pus. The purulent character of the expectoration indicating abscess formation in the lungs is characteristic, and it is more profuse after exertion. There are large cavities in the lungs, profuse night sweats and hectic or suppurative fever.

*Phellandrium* is a remedy which has a horribly offensive expectoration, and it is useful in the last stages of phthisis, but the expectoration of *Silicea* is more purulent.

*Iodine* suits only after the expectoration has become purulent, and it is especially useful if tuberculosis is the result of scrofulosis. If diarrhoea be present, *Iodine* does not generally act favorably.

*Silicea* is a remedy for what is termed "stone cutter's consumption," where there are profuse night sweats and a pale, waxy skin. Offensive perspiration is also an indication for *Silicea*. Convulsive cough, like that of *Drosera*, but the tickling is lower in the larynx and suprasternal fossa, while that of *Drosera* is in the upper part of the larynx and throat. Jousset recommends the 30th dilution.

**Stannum metallicum.** Although the mentally low-spirited and depressed condition of *Stannum* does not correspond with the mental condition usually found in phthisis, yet it is oftentimes a most useful remedy. It corresponds especially to catarrhal cases which are engrafted upon a scrofulous habit. There is marked hectic fever, chills at 10 A. M., flushed and hot in the evening, aggravation on every exertion and profuse sweat at night, worse about 4 or 5 in the morning. **Weakness** is a grand characteristic, and must be present; the patient is so weak that he cannot talk more than two or three minutes at a time. The cough is paroxysmal, and seems to be most frequently caused by mucus in the chest. The expectoration is profuse and of yellowish or

yellowish-green, sweetish mucus. An abundant secretion of mucus and an empty feeling in the chest are keynote for *Stannum*. A blood-streaked expectoration is a contra-indication.

*Lycopodium* has a grayish and salty expectoration.

*Balsam Peru* is a useful remedy in catarrhal phthisis, with a copious purulent expectoration.

*Coccus cacti* is also useful in catarrhal phthisis, with ropy phlegm and sharp, stitching pains under the clavicles.

*Yerba santa* or *Eryodiction Californicum*, a California plant, has been successfully used in bronchial phthisis with night sweats, emaciation, intolerance of food, and it will often cause a free expectoration of the mucus, and thus relieve the asthmatic breathing. Phthisis resulting from bronchial catarrhs.

Remember, that *Stannum* suits neglected catarrhs which threaten to pass into phthisis.

**Sulphur** is best adapted to the early stages of phthisis when there is an increase of blood to the chest, beginning dullness over the apices of the lungs on percussion and diminished chest motion. The guiding symptoms are hot feeling of the body, desire for air, flushes of heat and pain from the left nipple through to the back. After tubercles have become deposited, *Sulphur* is a dangerous remedy to use; indeed, Baehr does not look with favor on *Sulphur* in tuberculosis. The cough is mostly dry, with occasional profuse discharges of mucus; there are profuse night sweats and the perspiration is offensive; there is emaciation, weakness and languor and burning of the soles and palms.

Unless *Sulphur* be cautiously used it may rouse and ignite the dormant tuberculous spark and hasten the disease; this fact seems well established. It should be used in the higher potencies.

**Arsenicum** is another remedy that must be used cautiously in tuberculosis. Its effect on the blood is similar to the tuberculous process, and its pathogenesis is hectic; the fever,

sweats, diarrhoea, dyspeptic symptoms and debility make it similar in general to phthisis. It corresponds well to the tuberculous cachexia. The symptoms calling for its use are these: utter prostration, emaciation, thirst, hectic, oppressed breathing and sharp pains, darting in character and aggravated by motion. The cough is worse at night on lying down and in the morning on rising; the paroxysms of cough are long and lasting and are ushered in with dyspnoea; the expectoration is profuse, greenish and salty, and there is throughout much apprehensive anxiety. By remembering that it is not on local symptoms that a homœopathic prescription should be made, *Arsenicum* will be correctly chosen.

*Arsenicum iodide* is very closely allied to tubercular manifestations and the profound prostration, rapid irritable pulse, recurring fevers and sweats, emaciation and tendency to diarrhoea indicate it. Patient is cachetic; hacking cough; cavities; hectic fever; night sweats; great debility.

*Sanguinaria* pictures phthisis florida; it has the hectic fever worse about 4 P. M., the bright circumscribed flush on the cheeks, the dry cough caused by tickling in the larynx and upper part of the chest, and a great characteristic of the drug is a burning and fulness in the upper part of the chest as if full of blood. There are sharp stitching pains in the right lung about the nipple, soreness of the chest muscles and dyspnoea. It is a remedy in incipient phthisis in the pre-tubercular stage as well as in the second and third stages; there is a chronic dry cough or the cough may be loose, but the expectoration is difficult; worse lying down. In the later stages it comes in when the sputa and breath are offensive, even to the patient himself; it renders the expectoration easier and the breathing freer. Persistent coldness of the extremities and burning in the chest are good symptoms for *Sanguinaria*.

*Ferrum metallicum*: Hemorrhages in the incipient stage of phthisis florida.

*Lachesis*. Tuberculosis following pneumonia.

**Bryonia.** Nearly all cases of tuberculosis have at some period of their course pleuritic complications, and although *Bryonia* is rarely, if ever, of use in true tuberculosis, yet it may oftentimes be the proper remedy in the fibroid, or interstitial form with these pleural complications. The chief symptoms calling for its use are these: a teasing dry cough as if the head and chest would burst, or as if coming from the epigastrium, forcing the patient to sit up; sharp stitching pains in the sides; painful larynx; perspiration and pains at the apices of the lungs. Inability to take a deep breath on account of these sharp pains is an important indication.

**Kali carbonicum.** Hahnemann says that patients suffering from ulceration of the lungs can scarcely get well without the use of this antipsoric. Like *Bryonia*, it has stitching pains through the chest, with dry cough and much difficulty in raising the expectoration; it seems to come up part way and slip back, or flies in lumps from the mouth while coughing. The expectoration is profuse, purulent and perhaps bloody; the cough is worse from 3 to 5 in the morning and the patient is apt to be chilly, especially in the middle of the day; there is much whistling respiration which prevents sleep, and a marked symptom is weakness of the chest. It is especially the remedy when cardiac or dropsical symptoms complicate, and the patient is bloated, has puffiness of the eyelids, etc. Incipient phthisis in women who have become run down from over-lactation may indicate the remedy. It is also a valuable remedy in the later stages.

Zoppi recommends *Kali hydriodicum* and *Cannabis sativa* in tuberculosis; his sixty years' experience verified their use.

**Drosera.** The therapeutic action of *Drosera* in tuberculosis is an important one. Jousset recommends it highly as a curative remedy. *Drosera* is a remedy in the first stages and often corresponds to incipient phthisis in young girls. There is a paroxysmal cough frequently ending with vomiting, worse at night on lying down; profuse expectoration yellow and bitter in the morning, diarrhoea, suffocative

hoarseness and gastric irritation and vomiting brought on by coughing. It suits the tubercular disposition and Hahnemann considered it the only remedy in laryngeal phthisis. The characteristic cough is a deep sounding, hoarse barking one, is accompanied with pains in the chest and has a nocturnal aggravation; the cough is paroxysmal and the expectoration is at the end of the paroxysm.

*Laurocerasus* is useful in the dry teasing coughs of consumptives at night; the expectoration has little specks of blood in it.

*Codeine* also corresponds to these dry teasing coughs which annoy the patient night and day. It is a homœopathic as well as a palliative remedy.

*Dulcamara* is one of our best remedies in catarrhal phthisis. There are pains in the sides at every slight cold the patient takes; in fact, there is a disposition to take cold, and any damp weather is a common cause. The cough is generally loose, with an abundant muco-viscid expectoration, which is tough and greenish. There is also a violent oppression of the chest.

*Senega* has also a loose cough and mucous râles.

*Lycopodium* is a useful remedy when phthisis follows a neglected pneumonia and there is an incessant cough, day and night, with expectoration of large quantities of yellowish pus which tastes salty and smells foul; there is hectic, night sweats and rattling breathing. The emaciation is about the upper part of the body. Suspected phthisis in young men is an indication given by Hughes.

The cough of *Dulcamara* is worse from lying down, from warmth of the room and is better in the open air. Chronic coughs following measles may indicate *Dulcamara*.

*Sticta*, according to Hering, is also a useful remedy in the croupy or dry racking coughs of consumption. A recent proving of this remedy by the writer emphasizes its value in dry hacking coughs.

## TUMORS.

**Calcarea fluorica.** This remedy is most useful for knots, kernels or hardened lumps in the female breast, accompanied with indurated glands of stony hardness; the enlargements may occur in the fasciæ. It will prevent the development of cancer, and should be considered always in cases where the breasts present suspicious lumps. Enchondroma.

**Lapis albus.** Several cases of incipient scirrhus of the mammary gland, presenting retraction of the nipple, and other characteristic symptoms have been cured with this remedy. It is of signal use in many cases of goitre.

**Silicea.** This remedy will often abate the pains of cancer.

**Hecla lava.** Osteomata, not so-called ivory tumors, but those of spongy nature.

**Conium.** Great hardness of the infiltrated glands, with flying stitches in them, worse at night. Cancer, mammary tumors or beginning of scirrhus; chief remedy, especially useful after contusions and bruises, it corresponds particularly to glandular bruises. The irritability seems the characteristic. Epithelioma, enlarged testicles or uterus.

**Condurango.** This remedy has achieved considerable reputation in cancer of the stomach and various forms of carcinoma. Many cases have improved under the *ix*; open cancers and cancerous ulcers; it modifies the pain.

**Baryta carbonica.** Fatty tumors appearing here and there over the body.

**Phytolacca** has a tendency to fat formation, and may prove useful in fatty tumors as well as in hard, painful nodosities in the breast.

**Arsenicum.** This remedy corresponds to the general phenomena of the cancerous diathesis, though Bayes thinks that we have other remedies which possess more power over cancer than does *Arsenicum*. It is said to be almost a specific for lupus, and its special indications in any form of tumor, be it cancer or not, are the sharp burning and lancinating pains,

the weakness and debility and the general *Arsenicum* symptoms known so well. In other words, the patient is to be treated, not the disease.

*Bromine* is sometimes useful for mammary cancer.

*Iodine*. Cancer of the uterus, with profuse hemorrhage.

*Morphine*, when there is great susceptibility to pain, may be of service.

*Phosphorus*. Fungoid and bleeding growths. Fungus hæmatodes.

*Thuja*. Bleeding fungi. There is on record the cure of a fungus tumor of the orbit, with this remedy and *Carbo vegetabilis*, in the Austrian Field Marshall Radetsky. It is also a remedy for polypoid growths in the nose and ears.

*Hydrastis*. This remedy corresponds to what Jousset terms the epithelial diathesis and is of undoubted and special value in epithelioma and uterine cancers. Our English confreres praise this remedy in simple glandular tumors of the breast; here it allays the pain, retards the growth and improves the patient generally. The dyspeptic symptoms of the remedy lead to its choice. The *Hydrastis* treatment is one of the best known in cancer.

*Cicuta*. Epithelioma, honey colored scabs.

*Cuprum aceticum* will allay the distressing vomiting in carcinoma. Dr. Pope, of England, thinks no scirrhus of the breast should be removed until *Hydrastis* has been tried.

*Hydrastis* corresponds to the diathesis, the worn jaded look, the sallow complexion, hide-bound state of the skin, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation, as well as to the ulcerative stage. It has cured lupus, epithelioma and malignant ulcers. Tumors of the stomach and pylorus have disappeared under the continued use of *Hydrastis*.

*Carbo animalis*. Mammary cancer, scirrhus, gland indurated in little nodes, the parts being as hard as stone; skin bluish and mottled; axillary glands swollen; drawing pains through mammæ. Cancer of cervix, with induration and burning pains, with thin offensive discharge from the vagina.

*Carbolic acid.* Has also been highly praised as a valuable internal remedy in cancer.

*Cedron.* Helmuth speaks favorably of this remedy for the lancinating pains of cancers.

### TYPHOID FEVER.

**Baptisia.** Perhaps no remedy presents a clearer picture of a typical case of typhoid fever than *Baptisia*, yet it is far from being indicated in every case. Its indications are pretty clearly marked, but it often needs careful distinguishing from other remedies; thus, it has a drowsy, stupid state, like *Arnica*, and it has a black or brownish coated tongue, which is also found under *Rhus*. Like *Arnica*, too, the patient falls asleep while answering questions, and the bed feels too hard. It has to be especially distinguished from these two remedies. It suits poisoned blood conditions, and is applicable to any stage of the disease, unquestionably aborting the disease at times, and the typical symptoms are these: a **dull, dark besotted countenance, as if intoxicated**; this is very characteristic. The patient feels tired and bruised all over; again, like *Arnica*, he is restless, and tosses about the bed to find a soft spot. The eyes are heavy and stupid. Delirium is often present, and here we find a peculiar and very characteristic symptom, which is that the patient thinks he is scattered about and this makes him toss about the bed to collect the pieces; there is apt to be, also, profound prostration; the tongue may have a brown streak down the center, the teeth are covered with sordes and the breath is fetid, and all exhalations and discharges from the patient are exceedingly offensive. The temperature is high, and so is the pulse, and there is tenderness in the ilio-cæcal region. If the characteristic expression of countenance, the characteristic mental condition and the characteristic offensiveness of all discharges are taken into consideration, no mistake can be made in the indications for *Baptisia*.

Remember the trio :

1. Unusual foetidity.
2. Besotted expression.
3. Mental depression.

**Rhus toxicodendron.** *Rhus* is another remedy thoroughly suitable for the typhoid state. It comes in when a putrid decomposition of fluids takes place. It corresponds to an early stage as well. It has restlessness, brown tongue and muscular soreness, all of which are found under *Baptisia*, but the restlessness of *Rhus* is to relieve the muscular soreness. The characteristic triangular red tip to the tongue found under this remedy is not found under *Baptisia*, and if there be a degree to the offensiveness of the discharges it is less under *Rhus* than under *Baptisia*.

The mental symptoms of *Rhus* in this disease are a muttering delirium, and, perhaps, refusal to take the medicine for fear of being poisoned. The imagination is active, and the patients are disturbed by its varied phases. There is often headache and nose bleed, which relieves the headache. There is diarrhoea of yellowish-brown stools of offensive odor, and, like *Hyoscyamus*, may be involuntary. The abdomen is tympanitic and sensitive over the ilio-cæcal region. There are pains in the back and limbs. The spleen is also sensitive. There is apt to be, when *Rhus* is indicated, some pulmonary congestion. The characteristics are the restlessness, the red-tipped tongue, the offensive discharges, the trembling of the chin and involuntary stools.

**Bryonia.** This is one of the great typhoid fever remedies, and is, sooner or later, indicated in a majority of cases of the disease. The characteristic symptoms are these: great soreness over the body. Tired feeling. Every exertion fatigues. He has a dread of all motion. A splitting, agonizing frontal headache, worse from motion. The face gets red towards evening. There is a fulness of the head in the morning, which is followed by nose bleed. The sleep is troubled, and the patient dreams of business. There may also be a delirium

in which the patient imagines he is away from home, and consequently wants to go home. The patient drinks large quantities at long intervals. This thirst of *Bryonia*, when present, is characteristic. The bowels are generally constipated; indeed, some writers claim that *Bryonia* ceases to be of value when diarrhoea sets in; but soft, mushy stools may be present and yet not contra-indicate the remedy. The best place for the remedy is early, before the vitality is greatly lowered either by constipation or diarrhoea. Given here, it will soothe the gastric irritation, moisten the tongue and bring the whole condition to a favorable turn. Jahr gave it as soon as heaviness of limbs was felt, headache, white coated tongue, loss of appetite, etc. *Bryonia* may be confounded in the early stages of the disease with *Belladonna*, but the evidences of cerebral erethism are much more violent under *Belladonna*. *Rhus* and *Bryonia* are so different that no comparison can be made. One point, however, should be remembered, *Rhus* has usually diarrhoea and *Bryonia* usually constipation.

**Arnica.** *Arnica* oftentimes fits in this disease most beautifully. As above stated, it has many symptoms common to *Baptisia* and *Rhus*, yet its individual symptoms are marked. There is a stupor, an indifference to everything, patients do not know that they are sick, and care less; they go to sleep while answering questions; the head is hot, the body cool, and all over there is a bruised feeling; the patient tosses about the bed to find a soft spot; the stools and urine are involuntary; there are ecchymoses and bed sores, petechiæ appear all over the body; finally a condition of stupor arrives, characterized by dropping of lower jaw. The three-legged stool of *Arnica* in this disease is:

1. The bruised, sore feeling all over the body.
2. The ecchymoses.
3. The involuntary stools and urine.

No other drug has this trio of characteristics.

Baehr places this remedy between *Bryonia* and *Rhus*.

**Arsenicum.** This is one of the remedies for typhoid fever when the case begins to look "bad;" but it is hardly ever indicated in the beginning of the disease, though Dr. J. S. Mitchell advocates it even here, and many authors recommend it from start to finish, but such routine practice is not Homœopathy or even sense. The terrible prostration so characteristic of the drug is accompanied by an irritability and anxiety. The patient is faint and weak, exhausted, perhaps with cold sweat and delirium; the mouth and teeth are covered with sordes; the mouth is sore; there is a diarrhœa of dark, offensive stools, intense fever and the characteristic *Arsenicum* thirst. Like *Rhus*, there is restlessness, but it is rather a "prostrated restlessness" than a "rheumatic restlessness." All the symptoms of *Arsenicum* are worse after midnight. An extremely red tongue has always been a guiding and characteristic symptom of this remedy. When the thirst, the prostration, the red tongue, the picture of complete exhaustion, the diarrhœa and the prostrated restlessness are present in any given case *Arsenicum* is the only remedy to be thought of. *Cinchona* has some similarity to *Arsenicum* in its debility, and it has also a tympanitic condition of the abdomen; and *Colchicum* should not be over-looked, as it sometimes stands midway between *Arsenicum* and *Cinchona*, having the great debility and restlessness of the former remedy and the tympany of the latter. Preponderance of abdominal symptoms should suggest *Cinchona*.

**Carbo vegetabilis.** This is another low down remedy; suitable when there is a giving out of vital forces and the patient seems on the brink of dissolution and lies pulseless and cold; feet and legs, especially below the knees, are cold. The discharges are horribly offensive and colliquative. The characteristics are the great prostration, the desire for air—patient wants to be fanned all the time—and the cold extremities, which are frequently covered with cold perspiration; the sunken hippocratic face, cyanosis, ecchymoses and bed sores.

**Lachesis.** This is a remedy also indicated in the later stages of typhoid, where the patient is in a stuporous condition ; lower jaw dropped, perhaps a low muttering or loquacious delirium ; all showing a tendency to cerebral paralysis ; diarrhœa is present, and, like the preceding remedy, is offensive. The tongue is dry and catches on the teeth when it protrudes, also it trembles, here being similar to *Apis* ; and in the dropping of the lower jaw and symptoms of paralysis of brain it should be distinguished from *Opium*, which has in addition a dark red face and stertorous breathing, and from *Hyoscyamus*, which is especially characterized by muscular twitchings. Another indication for *Lachesis* is hæmorrhages ; the blood from the bowels is dark ; indeed, hæmorrhages may occur from any orifice of the body. The general hypersensitiveness of the drug, if present, renders the choice certain.

**Muriatic acid.** Great weakness characterizes this remedy, great fetor of the breath, and ulceration of the mucous membrane. Salivary glands tender and swollen, mouth very sore. It corresponds to the later stages, where putridity is prominent and the weakness is expressed as being so marked that he slips down to the foot of the bed. The tongue is so dry that it rattles in the mouth. The diarrhœa is watery and often escapes while urinating ; the heart is feeble, irregular and intermits every third beat. Bed sores are prone to form ; petechiæ and œdema of ankles.

*Muriatic acid* has many symptoms similar to *Rhus* ; but decomposition is much more evident than under *Rhus*, and the *acid* rather follows than precedes *Rhus*.

*Nitric acid* and *Millefolium* occupy the first place in hæmorrhages from the bowels.

*Hamamelis* is also a valuable remedy in the hæmorrhage.

*Terebinth* and *China* also.

Trinks praises *Muriatic acid* in erethistic conditions too severe for *Bryonia*, too sthenic for *Rhus*, and not cerebral enough for *Belladonna*.

**Kali phosphoricum.** Clinically, at least, this remedy

deserves a place among the great typhoid fever remedies. Provings of this drug thus far have been, to say the least, uncertain, having been made mostly with fluxion potencies of uncertain strength. A vast array of cases cured by this remedy, aside from the Schuesslerian idea, would indicate the following as being good *Kali phosphoricum* symptoms: a dry, brown tongue, foul and putrid diarrhœa, great debility, low pulse, offensive breath, sordes on teeth, with great mental depression; delirium. The blood seems extremely vitiated and full of the typhoid poison. All discharges are extremely offensive.

**Gelsemium.** This is a remedy often indicated in the first stage, and especially in comparatively mild cases. The patient feels sore and bruised all over, as if pounded, there being also a dread of motion, headache, drowsiness, red face; the nervous symptoms are predominant. Patient is characteristically dull and apathetic, and looks and feels as if he were going to have a fit of sickness; but he does not care much, he never worries over his condition. There is chilliness, full and flowing pulse, not resisting as in *Aconite*. *Gelsemium* usually precedes *Baptisia*, its symptoms being similar but milder.

**Phosphoric acid.** Under this remedy we have characteristically sensorial depression, indifference and perfect apathy, but out of this condition he is easily aroused and is perfectly rational. There is apt to be nose bleed, and abdominal symptoms are plentiful. The abdomen is distended and bloated; there is much rumbling and gurgling and painless diarrhœa, stools often containing undigested matter. There may also be present intestinal hæmorrhage. Like *Arsenic*, *Baptisia* and *Colchicum*, the tongue is dry and the teeth covered with sordes. With this remedy there is a characteristic aversion to conversation and patient is apt to lie with a stupid, fixed, glassy stare. *Stramonium* has the opposite of this—desire to talk and wild look.

*Phosphorus* has more sensorial excitement and more dry-

ness of the tongue than *Phosphoric acid*. It is to *Phosphoric acid* what *Arsenic* is to *Rhus*. It is also the main remedy when pneumonia complicates.

**Hyoscyamus.** This remedy is quite likely to be required sooner or later in typhoid fever, for some symptoms at least; that is, there are times when it will accord with the totality. In the early stage of the disease the delirium and later the symptoms of cerebral paralysis may call for *Hyoscyamus*. If the delirium be furious or low and muttering, with picking at the bed clothes, and especially if *subsultus tendinum* be present, then *Hyoscyamus* is the remedy. Still later there may be dropping of the lower jaw, the patient being exceedingly weak and tremulous, with muscular twitchings as a prominent symptom. With *Hyoscyamus*, too, we have involuntary stools. In the delirium there is much similarity between *Belladonna* and *Hyoscyamus*, but the latter drug has more evidences of blood poisoning than *Belladonna*. This fact should be borne in mind in the treatment of typhoid fever, and drugs selected according to the totality of the symptoms; but the pathological condition should be taken into consideration in making up that totality.

### URINARY DISORDERS.

**Cantharis.** *Cantharis* symptoms are usually the first ones inquired after when a case of urinary difficulty presents itself. Its symptoms are clear cut, and should not be confounded with those of any other remedy. There is a persistent and violent urging to urinate, with great tenesmus; the urine is passed only in drops and seems like molten lead passing through the urethra, so intense is the burning. There is with this, usually, an aching in the small of the back. It is often indicated in acute cystitis, gravel and urethritis, the great keynotes being the burning and the tenesmus of the bladder; hematuria also calls for *Cantharis* under certain conditions.

Baehr doubts that *Cantharis* is ever suitable to the chronic form of cystitis.

*Mercurius corrosivus* has tenesmus of the bladder with intense burning. The burning is less, but the tenesmus is greater, than in *Cantharis*. The passing of the urine drop by drop reminds of *Aconite*, which has the same symptom. *Aconite*, however, is adapted to sudden retention of urine, for as soon as the disease becomes fully localized as an inflammation *Aconite* ceases to be the remedy. *Cantharis* and *Nux vomica* have also a similarity in the frequent fruitless efforts to urinate. In the region of the kidneys there is cutting pain which extends into the abdomen, the bladder and urethra. The most distressing symptom is the constant urging to urinate, even a few spoonfuls of urine in the bladder bringing on this urging, which is accompanied by the terrible distress at the neck of the bladder. This pain is aggravated immediately following micturition, showing that with this drug the trouble is more urethral. The urine itself under *Cantharis* is of a deep red color, deposits a sediment of mucus and often contains fibrinous casts.

*Belladonna*, too, is a remedy for painful urination. Hughes says that it is a rarely failing remedy for nervous dysuria.

***Apis mellifica.*** The symptom of scanty urine always leads one to consider whether *Apis* is or is not the remedy, for although *Apis* produces scanty urine there are a number of other drugs that will do the same thing. The keynote for *Apis* in urinary affections are scanty or suppressed urine, drowsiness, edema in various parts, thirstlessness and suffocation on lying down. The urine is dark, highly albuminous, and contains casts, so it is readily seen how *Apis* may correspond to any form of Bright's disease. In difficult micturition of children *Apis* is often a useful remedy. It has frequent desire, with the passage of a few drops at a time. Among other symptoms are great irritation at the neck of the bladder and incontinence of urine. It is also the remedy to be thought of in retained urine or inflamed bladder after abuse of *Cantharis*.

**Apocynum cannabinum.** *Apocynum* seems to act somewhat on the kidneys and gives rise to various dropsical conditions. It produces a scanty urine, which is light in color, or, as it is given, sherry-colored. Its first effect is to produce a copious diuresis; this is followed by the scantiness of urine which results in dropsy. It also produces an incontinence and may be useful in enuresis. A sinking bruised feeling at the stomach is an indication for its use. It differs from *Arsenic* and *Apis* in the fact that it has unquenchable thirst. *Arsenic* wants little and often, *Apis* is thirstless.

**Berberis vulgaris.** Outside of its action on the genito-urinary system *Berberis* is seldom thought of, and it is one of our principal remedies for troubles of this system. It seems to correspond to many symptoms which occur in cases of renal calculi. It has severe tearing pains in the kidneys, not merely backache, but pains deep in the kidneys themselves; these pains extend down the back and down the ureters into the bladder; nor do they stop here, for we find cutting pains in the bladder extending into the urethra. These pains in the back and along the ureters are very severe; they are worse stooping, lying or sitting, and relieved by standing. In the bladder they cause a desire to urinate, and the patient is constantly urinating, for the bladder seems imperfectly emptied. The bladder aches. The urine itself is reddish, has a reddish deposit consisting of mucus, epithelium and lithates. It differs from the *Pareira brava* urine in being more slimy. Another characteristic symptom of *Berberis* is pain in the hips while urinating. *Coccus cacti* has some similar symptoms to *Berberis*, especially the tearing pains extending from the region of the kidneys, the frequent urging to urinate, the deposits of uric acid and the urine of *Coccus cacti* is dark. These remedies must be distinguished very carefully as they present many symptoms in common. *Berberis* has rather more back pains, and seems to act deeper. It is especially indicated in genito-urinary trouble, which are due to conditions of atony, or *faiblesse*.

**Pareira brava.** This is another drug very similar to *Berberis vulgaris*—as to pains in the back it is quite similar ; yet they do not stop in the hips with *Pareira* as they do under *Berberis*, but extend down the thighs. Its symptoms are mostly clinical. It has been found useful in cystitis where there is violent straining to urinate, where the patient has to kneel to urinate, where the urine scalds terribly and where these violent pains in the thighs are present. The urine has a strong ammoniacal odor. The three-legged stool of the drug seems to be : the pain in the thighs, the getting down on all fours to urinate, and the ammoniacal odor of the urine. It is also a useful remedy in the condition known as irritable bladder.

**Equisetum hyemale.** *Equisetum* acts similarly to *Cantharis*, but it has less tenesmus and hematuria, and the urine is less scalding. There is pain in the bladder as if too full, not relieved by micturition ; the constant desire to urinate is not even relieved by copious urination. The urine is scanty, high-colored and contains much mucus. Much mucus in the urine is more indicative of *Equisetum* than of *Cantharis*. *Chimaphila* also has much mucus, is especially useful in prostatic troubles, and has made some cures when there were great quantities of ropy mucus in the urine, which was quite offensive. The general aggravation of *Equisetum* seems to be after urinating. Difficulty in beginning to urinate, strains a great deal, scanty urine. It has proved useful in enuresis with marked vesical irritation, being similar here to *Eupatorium purpureum*, which is a useful remedy in the vesical irritation of women, with much burning in the urethra during urination. With the foregoing symptoms, *Equisetum* becomes an important remedy in the treatment of cystitis. It has been suggested in the dysuria of children ; the pain being worse after urinating will distinguish it from *Petroselinum*, which has the symptom that the child dances up and down with pain when the urging to urinate comes on.

**Digitalis purpurea.** The urinary symptoms of *Digitalis* consist of a dragging and pressure in the bladder which micturition does not relieve. It has been found useful in inflammation in the neck of the bladder with intense desire to urinate, which is increased even by the passage of a few drops. The patient walks about in great distress; at the same time there is tenesmus of the rectum. The patient is relieved somewhat of these symptoms by lying on the back. The pain at the neck of the bladder is throbbing. The urine is scanty, thick and turbid, and contains a sediment of brick-dust, like *Lycopodium*. The urging to urinate in cases calling for *Digitalis* is often due to the enlargement of the prostate gland, for which it is a remedy.

**Terebinth.** The urine of *Terebinth* is one of its most characteristic features. It is smoky, turbid, depositing a sediment like coffee grounds, which indicates the presence of disintegrated blood cells. Hematuria from venous congestion of the kidneys calls often for *Terebinth*. It has burning during micturition and most painful strangury; the urine, too, may contain albumen and has the odor of violets. Peculiar odors to urine may be found under *Viola tricolor*, where it smells like that of the cat, and *Benzoic acid*, where it smells strong and ammoniacal, like that of a horse. *Terebinth* is a useful remedy in cystitis, with much tenesmus of the bladder and the scanty, bloody urine; there is also pressure in the bladder, which extends to the kidneys. In acute and chronic nephritis it is often indicated. The urine, edema and the bronchial catarrh may all point to the remedy.

**Nux vomica.** *Nux vomica* affects powerfully the urinary organs, yet it is seldom thought of as having anything specially characteristic about these organs. It affects the lower part of the spine, and we have as a consequence, in the first place, incontinence of urine; there is irritability at the neck of the bladder, and the same symptom is found here as with the rectum. There are frequent ineffectual efforts to urinate, and these are accompanied by burning and tearing

pains; the urine passes in drops. Again, it is indicated in vesical torpor or paralysis; here we have dribbling of urine or retention. Hematuria from abuse of drugs calls for *Nux vomica*. Cystitis, with this painful urging and scanty urine indicates the remedy. The straining is violent at times, and the urine is dark with a red brick-dust sediment, or bloody, or mixed with a tenacious mucus.

*Opium* is similar to *Nux* in having a partial paralysis of the bladder with a spasmodic condition of the sphincter, but with *Opium* the patient is unconscious that the bladder is full, and there is no desire to pass water. The *Stramonium* patient passes no water because the urine has been suppressed; it is not secreted.

*Camphor* gives prompt relief in spasmodic retention of urine.

*Nux* is useful in the irritable bladder of gout and alcoholism, and to relieve pain and spasm in the passage of urinary calculi.

**Causticum.** In paralytic conditions about the bladder *Causticum* deserves first place. It is one of our great remedies in enuresis, and its characteristics are involuntary micturition at night in sleep, when coughing, sneezing or blowing the nose, showing a weakness of the sphincter. Another indication of this is the difficulty the patient has in passing the last few drops of urine; the fact that he has to wait a long time before it starts, and that during the act it is expelled very slowly, showing not only a weakness of the sphincter but a weakness of the whole muscular system of the bladder. Nocturnal wetting of the bed in children, occurring during the first sleep at night, calls for *Causticum*. Paralysis of the bladder after labor also calls for this remedy. *Zincum* is another excellent remedy in these bladder troubles, and it has some symptoms similar to *Causticum*, such as involuntary spurting of urine when coughing or sneezing; there is apt to be more pain in *Zincum* cases, however; *Scilla* and *Natrum muriaticum* also have involuntary micturition

when coughing. Another symptom of *Causticum* is an excessive deposit of urates in the urine. Another remedy which clinically has proved very useful in enuresis from weakened muscular action is *Ferrum phosphoricum*.

**Sepia.** One of the prominent remedies for lithæmic conditions is *Sepia*, and the condition of the urine becomes an indication for its use. It has a reddish clay-colored sediment adhering to the vessel, a sediment of red sand so-called. The *Sepia* urine differs from others in being offensive. *Sepia* is also a remedy for wetting the bed at night during the first sleep. *Lycopodium* is a prominent remedy for the indication of red sand in the urine. It is a sort of gravel and is passed in quantities, so that often the child will scream with pain on passing the water. *Lycopodium* will then help. *Sarsaparilla* and *Benzoic acid* have similar symptoms, the latter having as a characteristic a strong horse-like urine. *Natrum muriaticum* also has this red sand or brick-dust sediment. Another remedy having this symptom very marked is *Ocimum canum*. This is a very useful remedy in renal colic and gravel. The patient has to micturate every few minutes, during which he rings his hands and groans with pain. Nausea is often present. The quantity of sand deposited is very large. In cystitis, with a constant desire to urinate and dragging in the bladder, *Sepia* may prove useful; here it will be indicated by its general symptoms.

*Vesicaria communis* is recommended to favor expulsion of gravel and sand in urine, also *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*.

**Mercurius corrosivus.** A remedy affecting the genito-urinary tract profoundly is *Mercurius corrosivus*. It has the most violent tenesmus of the bladder of any remedy, resembling most closely *Cantharis*; it has also extreme burning, and hence is indicated in cystitis with these symptoms, or in kidney troubles associated with this pain in the neck of the bladder. The patient has frequent calls but passes little urine, and the urine is bloody and albuminous. It is one of the comparatively few remedies producing albumen in the

urine. *Phosphorus* is another, and *Plumbum* yet another, and all three have proved serviceable in Bright's disease. The great vesical tenesmus, burning, and bloody urine will indicate this remedy at once, whether it be in cystitis, albumenuria after diphtheria or kidney disease.

### VERTIGO.

**Conium.** This remedy suits especially the vertigo of the aged and that arising from excesses and over use of tobacco. Also that form due to cerebral anemia. There is a sensation when the person looks steadily at an object as if turning in a circle. Vertigo on rising up or going down stairs, with great debility and inclination to sleep. There is a numb feeling in the brain as if stupefied, worse turning over in bed.

*Ambra grisea* is especially useful in nervous vertigo in old people.

*Iodine* is also suitable for old people who suffer from chronic congestive vertigo.

**Ferrum metallicum.** This remedy suits anæmic vertigo, which is worse when suddenly rising from a sitting or lying position. It comes on when going down hill or on crossing water, even though the water be smooth.

*Bromine* has a vertigo worse when looking at running water.

*Aconite.* The vertigo of *Aconite* is hyperæmic or auditory. It is worse on raising the head or rising from a recumbent position.

**Cocculus** has its principal action on the solar plexus, and vertigo which is connected with digestive troubles suits this remedy, and it develops into the neuræsthenic type with occipital headache and lumbo-sacral irritation. There is a flushed face and hot head, worse sitting up and riding in a carriage; it is also worse after eating.

*Bryonia* has a gastric vertigo with nausea and disposition

to faint, worse on rising from a recumbent position and on motion.

*Cinchona* has a gastric vertigo associated with weakness or anæmia. Also vertigo from debility, losses of fluids, etc.

*Nux vomica* and *Pulsatilla* may be needed in gastric vertigo.

*Phosphorus*, says Dr. William Boericke, "displays great curative powers in every imaginable case of vertigo, especially in nervous vertigo when caused by nervous debility, sexual abuse, occurring in the morning with an empty stomach, with fainting and trembling."

*Rhus toxicodendron*. This remedy suits vertigo, especially in old people, which comes on as soon as the patient rises from a sitting position. It is associated with heavy limbs and is probably caused by senile changes in the brain.

*Causticum* is suitable to vertigo preceding paralysis. There is a tendency to fall forward or sideways; there is a great anxiety and weakness in the head. It corresponds, therefore, to the vertigo of organic brain diseases.

*Argentum nitricum*. Vertigo, with debility and trembling, is cureable by this remedy when there is much mental confusion and a sense of expansion. It seems as if houses would fall on him when he is walking through the street. It also suits vertigo from diseases of the brain and eyes.

*Natrum salicylicum*. This remedy is especially useful in auditory nerve vertigo, and other remedies for this condition are *Chininum sulphuricum*, *Gelsemium* and *Causticum*.

*Theridion* has a purely nervous vertigo, especially on closing the eyes; it is accompanied with nausea and is greatly intensified by noise or motion.

## VOMITING.

*Ipecac*. The fact that small doses of *Ipecac* check vomiting is a homœopathic legacy to allopathy. *Ipecac* has vomiting preceded by much nausea, a clean tongue and it is espe-

cially apt to occur after a meal. It is of doubtful value, however, in vomiting of cerebral origin. Ringer says: "Few remedies are so efficacious in checking certain kinds of vomiting." Persistent nausea and vomiting is its chief indication.

**Antimonium crudum.** Vomiting with a white coated tongue is characteristic of this remedy. The patient vomits as soon as he eats or drinks. It is indicated in vomiting from an overloaded stomach, from eating indigestible substances, such as fat foods or from the heat of summer.

**Kreasote** suits vomiting of food in an undigested form after it has lain in the stomach for a long time. It is a sympathetic vomiting, the irritation starting from some other organ than the stomach. It suits the vomiting of phthisis, cancerous growths, kidney diseases and is also useful in the vomiting of hysteria.

**Æthusa.** A wonderful remedy in vomiting of children where large green curds of milk are vomited, followed by great exhaustion; there is a drawn look about the mouth suggestive of nausea. The child is hungry, and soon after eating or nursing the vomited matters come with a rush and the child falls back exhausted, only to rouse up and go through the same process again.

**Phosphorus.** A very useful remedy in chronic vomiting of dyspepsia. There is great thirst for cold water, but as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach it is vomited. *Phosphorus* is also useful in vomiting of blood in gastric ulcer and cancer.

**Bismuth.** Vomiting immediately on taking foods, with burning pain.

**Calcarea carbonica.** The patient vomits milk as soon as taken, in sour cakes and curds.

**Belladonna.** Suits especially vomiting of cerebral origin, and here *Glonoine* is also apt to be needed.

**Camphor monobromide.** This remedy is useful in the persistent vomiting of children in brain affections.

*Apomorphine.* Vomiting of cerebral origin; profuse and sudden vomiting with little or no nausea.

*Iris versicolor.* Periodical vomiting spells and especially vomiting of sour matters so sour as to set the teeth on edge.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

*Drosera.* *Drosera* is one of the remedies praised by Hahnemann; indeed, he once said that *Drosera* soothed to cure nearly every case of whooping cough, a statement which clinical experience has not verified. *Drosera*, however, will benefit a large number of the cases if the following indications be present: a barking cough in such frequent paroxysms as to prevent the catching of the breath; worse in the evening. All efforts to raise the phlegm end in retching and vomiting. The attacks are especially worse after midnight; the child holds its epigastrium while coughing. Bayes says: "*Drosera* is more useful in whooping cough than any other remedy in our *Materia Medica*." Unlike Hahnemann, however, he claims that the higher dilutions are powerless, and he prescribes the first. *Drosera* acts better in pure, uncomplicated whooping cough, and while it will correspond to some epidemics it will fail in others.

*Cuprum.* In whooping cough accompanied with convulsions, or when the paroxysms are long and interrupted, *Cuprum* will be the remedy. Spasms of the flexor muscles predominate. The cough is very violent and threatens suffocation. This remedy will come in sometimes very nicely after *Drosera* and do good work. The patient coughs up a tough, gelatinous mucus, there is much rattling in the chest, and the face and lips are bluish. A great characteristic of the remedy is the relief from a swallow of cold water. Hale mentions the usefulness of *Cuprum* in cases accompanied with spasms, clenched hands, etc.

*Corallium rubrum.* This is a very useful remedy in severe

cases of whooping cough. Before the cough there is a smothering sensation. The child gasps and gasps and becomes black in the face. It is a remedy for that short, quick, ringing cough known as the "minute gun" cough. The smothering shows itself in the form of gasping, crowing inspirations. After each attack of cough the child sinks back perfectly exhausted. It is perhaps oftener indicated in the later stages of the affection, but the neurotic element must be present, and also the constriction of the chest before the attacks. The crowing inspiration or whoop is not so pronounced as under *Mephitis*. Dr. Teste recommended *Coralium* and *Chelidonium* as comprising the entire therapeutics of whooping cough, and Dunham praises *Corallium* in violent cases.

**Coccus cacti.** This remedy has paroxysms of cough with vomiting of clear, ropy mucus, extending in thick, long strings even to the floor. This is sometimes seen in children who cough and cough with this tenacious mucus stringing from mouth and nose, waving to and fro until it finally gives way. The paroxysms come on in the morning, and accompanying them there is often vomiting of a clear, ropy mucus. Eructations of wind following cough are an indication for *Ambra grisea*. *Coccus* is a useful remedy for the protracted bronchial catarrhs remaining after whooping-cough. The excessive secretion of mucus under *Coccus* is marked and causes the child to strangle.

**Mephitis.** *Mephitis* is useful in a cough with a well-marked laryngeal spasm, a whoop. Cough is worse at night on lying down, there is a suffocated feeling, and the child cannot exhale. Farrington observes that this remedy will often apparently make the patient worse, while it really tends to shorten the course of the disease. The catarrhal symptoms calling for *Mephitis* are slight, but the whoop is prominent. The smothering comes on with the cough, while with *Coralium rubrum* it comes on before the cough, and is followed by great exhaustion. There is not much expectoration with

*Mephitis*. Fisher, in his "Diseases of Children," prefers *Naphthalin* to *Mephitis* in whooping-cough. The writer has also seen good results from *Naphthalin* when the cough is very dry and catarrhal symptoms not pronounced, and the paroxysms of extreme length, and the constriction of the chest are present. One of Hahnemann's therapeutic hints in whooping-cough is *Ledum*, which has a spasmodic racking cough, and should be thought of in connection with this affection.

**Belladonna.** In sudden violent paroxysms of whooping-cough, without any expectoration, and the symptoms of cerebral congestion, *Belladonna* will be found useful. Epistaxis may accompany, and the patient is worse at night. Boeninghausen says that it is suitable mostly in the beginning of the disease, or, later, when there is fever. Another indication for *Belladonna* is present when the attacks terminate by sneezing. The cough is excited by a tickling in the throat, as if from down. Retching and vomiting and pain in the stomach are prominent symptoms, but when *Belladonna* is the remedy the congestive symptoms will be present and active, the onset sudden; the child grasps at the throat and clings to its mother, as if frightened.

**Ipecac.** Convulsive cough, where the child stiffens out and becomes blue or pale and loses its breath, great nausea and relief from vomiting are prominent symptoms for *Ipecac*. A "gagging cough" is a good indication for the remedy. The discharge of mucus is copious and tenacious, and the patient is very weak after the attacks. Violent shattering coughs following each other in quick succession, not permitting recovery of breath, indicate *Ipecac*. The child is limp and weak, and there is free perspiration.

**Antimonium tartaricum.** With this remedy the child is worse when excited or angry, or when eating; it culminates in vomiting of mucus and food. There is much rattling of mucus in the chest, but the expectoration is slight. The child demanding *Antimonium tartaricum* will be irritable and cross, and will cry when approached; the tongue will be white and

weakness will be present. If diarrhoea be present with great debility and depression of vital forces, or if the child vomits its supper shortly after midnight, *Antimonium tartaricum* will be the remedy. It also has marked aggravation from warm drinks.

**Cina.** This is not always a worm remedy. It is a most excellent remedy in whooping-cough. It has the same rigidity as *Ipecac*, the child stiffens out and there is a clucking sound in the œsophagus when the little one comes out of the paroxysm. Grinding of the teeth during sleep will further indicate *Cina*. It is, of course, specially indicated by symptoms of worms and in children who are predisposed thereto.

**Magnesia phosphorica.** This is the prominent Schuesslerian remedy for whooping-cough, which begins as does a common cold. The attacks are convulsive and nervous, ending in a whoop. Clinically, I have found this remedy, used in the 30th potency, to act marvelously in certain epidemics. While associated with Dr. William Boericke, of San Francisco, it was not an uncommon thing for a patient to come to us for "some of our whooping-cough remedy," which was nothing else than *Magnesia phosphorica* 30th. It seemed especially adapted to the then prevailing epidemic. The indications may be stated as cough in severe paroxysms, with blue or swollen and livid face, with a severe whoop.

*Kali sulphuricum* will also at times be found useful.

**Sanguinaria nitrate.** This remedy is useful when there is hoarseness, rawness in the throat and larynx, and headache.

**Kali bichromicum.** This remedy suits cases where there is a hoarse cough; child breathes superficially and rapidly to prevent attacks of coughing. It is a coarser cough than that of *Hepar*, worse from eating and on inspiring deeply; there is a general catarrhal involvement of the nose, throat and frontal sinus, and the expectoration is yellow, tough and stringy, differing from that of *Coccus cacti* in being yellow.

### WOMEN—DISEASES OF.

**Pulsatilla.** *Pulsatilla* is one of the first remedies thought of in affections peculiar to women. Its essentially feminine disposition of gentleness, timidity, mildness, docility—"excellent thing in woman"—is most characteristic of the drug; even tearfulness, another feminine attribute, strongly points to *Pulsatilla*. Then, too, we have fickleness, indecision and changeableness, which are certainly characteristic of *Pulsatilla* and of some women. On the female organs *Pulsatilla* exerts a decided action; first, let us note its effect on menstruation. It has a scanty menstrual flow with severe griping pains which are very severe at times, so severe that the patient can hardly bear the pain, it doubles her up. Thus, *Pulsatilla* becomes a useful remedy in dysmenorrhea. Dark menses which are delayed and accompanied with this severe menstrual colic and the characteristic temperament will be the indications. *Chamomilla* has dark menses and intolerance of pain, but temperament will distinguish. *Aconite* is also a useful remedy in dysmenorrhea, but the discharge is bright red, the patient is plethoric and the whole picture indicates the congestive form which may have a distinct cause back of it, such as getting the feet wet; while *Pulsatilla* at the same time is rather a lymphatic remedy. The menses of *Pulsatilla*, besides being scanty, are quite apt to appear too late. There are few combinations which might be mentioned here with profit. Thus we have menses as follows:

Late and scanty: *Pulsatilla*, *Conium*, *Dulcamara*, *Phosphorus* and *Sulphur*.

Late and profuse: *Causticum* and *Iodine*.

Early and scanty: *Conium*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Phosphorus* and *Silicea*.

Early and profuse: *Ammonium carbonicum*, *Belladonna*, *Calcarea carbonica* and *Platinum*.

This scantiness of the menses as well as the delay in their

appearance suggest at once the use of *Pulsatilla* in amenorrhea, and it is a very useful remedy, but it must be closely indicated. Where the menses flow by fits and starts, and when due to wetting of the feet, it is indicated, as also in delayed first menses in chlorotic girls. It must be distinguished from *Dulcamara*, which has menstrual suppression from getting the feet wet, but the temperament is not that of *Pulsatilla*. Then, too, *Dulcamara* has characteristically an eruption on the face which precedes menstruation. The leucorrhœa of *Pulsatilla* is chlorotic in nature and is apt to accompany the delayed and scanty menstruation; it is usually thick, creamy or milky, but it may be thin, acrid and associated with swelling of the uvula. A general distinction between *Pulsatilla* and *Sepia* is that *Pulsatilla* is worse during menstruation and *Sepia* before menstruation.

**Sepia.** *Sepia* is a remedy acting especially on the female organs and is a most valuable one; it produces in its provings venous congestions, which accounts for many of its symptoms. The general symptoms in a case calling for *Sepia* are of the utmost importance. Thus we have characteristically the weakness and want of tone in the whole system, the yellow complexion, the yellow saddle over the nose, the sunken dark-ringed eyes, the relief from violent motion, due probably to the toning up of the venous system by such, and the amelioration in the middle of the day. These are all grand characteristics of the remedy; when they are present the other symptoms will be found to correspond with the drug most beautifully. The menstruation of *Sepia* may be of almost any combination, late and scanty being the most frequent. They may be early and scanty or early and profuse—discolorations of the skin attending menstruation are characteristic; the flow is apt to be dark, the menses are preceded by aching in the abdomen and by colicky pains. Amenorrhea in those of distinct *Sepia* temperament where there is extreme sensitiveness to all impressions. The leucorrhœa of *Sepia* is yellowish-green in color and somewhat offensive. It

may be milky; it is worse before the menses and is accompanied by bearing down. On the uterus itself *Sepia* exerts a decided action; the uterus is found to be enlarged and the cervix is indurated. Thus *Sepia* becomes a useful remedy in displacements, especially prolapsus or retroversion. There is irritability of the bladder and leucorrhœa. Dunham praised it highly here. There is often present a sensation as if the womb were clutched and suddenly released. Bearing down pains are grandly characteristic of *Sepia*; the patient feels as if everything would protrude from the vulva and this sensation is relieved by sitting with the limbs crossed. There is also with this a severe lumbo-sacral backache. *Lilium tigrinum* resembles *Sepia* closely in bearing down and dragging in the uterine region; with *Lilium* the patient has to support the vulva with the hand; the two drugs are easily differentiated. Though Dr. Dunham designated *Sepia* as the remedy par excellence for prolapsus, it should not be prescribed in a routine way. The symptoms are clear and one should always bear in mind (if I may be allowed to borrow from Du Maurier) the irrepressible *Sepianess* of the remedy, that is, its characteristics of weakness, sallowness, epigastric goneness and heaviness. On the ovaries *Sepia* produces some action; it is useful for chronic ovaritis, with dull, heavy pains and the general characteristics of the remedy.

*Lilium tigrinum*. This remedy, as has been seen, resembles *Sepia* in one particular, and it has some similarities in others; for instance, it has a similar leucorrhœa and it is similarly used in displacements; still, as we shall see, they diverge considerably. *Lilium* does not have much effect on menstruation, that is characteristic. The leucorrhœa, however, is marked, it is watery, yellow or yellowish-brown and excoriating. The *Sepia* leucorrhœa is rarely excoriating. *Kreasote* is the first remedy to be thought of in acrid excoriating leucorrhœa. There is much nervousness and aimless hurrying with the remedy; the mind and body are weak and patient lack confidence in themselves; restless weakness is

characteristic. *Lilium* is a remedy especially useful in uterine symptoms following pregnancy and labor, when the uterus is heavy, has not regained its normal size nor returned to its normal position; hence there is present this heavy dragging in the hypogastric region; there is often present with *Lilium* urging to urinate and urging to stool, a rectal, pelvic and vesical tenesmus, and sexual excitement may also be present. A remedy resembling both *Lilium* and *Sepia* in many of its symptoms is *Murex*; under this drug sexual excitement is very marked and there is a sore spot somewhere in the pelvis, or rather a sensation of one. The symptoms of *Lilium* are worse in the afternoon. *Sepia* is better at that time.

*Lilium* has some ovarian pains, more severe than under *Sepia*, especially of the left side, shooting down anterior and inner aspect of thigh, and hysterical spasms may be present.

**Platinum.** Leading up to this remedy we always have the mental symptoms, though it is not clear why the mental symptoms are more important in the case of *Platinum* than with other drugs. The mental symptoms of *Platinum* are, however, very characteristic and recall the drug at once whenever found; the pride, the haughtiness, the self-esteem, and the belittling of everyone are found accompanying female complaints quite often. Then, too, remember the strange feelings, in which home objects seem unfamiliar; also the melancholy. The menstruation of *Platinum* is profuse and clotted and occurs too early, with much sensitiveness about the genital organs. There is constant irritation about the sexual organs, both internally and externally. There are often present symptoms of nymphomania. There is always accompanying menstruation much bearing down in the uterine region. The menses of *Chamomilla* are very similar to those of *Platinum*, the mental symptoms distinguishing. *Platinum* is also a remedy for induration and prolapsus of the uterus, where there is continual pressure in the groin and back, with sensitiveness of the parts to the touch. It is also one of the remedies for painful coitus, others being *Sepia*, *Bella-*

*donna*, *Kreasote* and *Apis*. On the ovaries *Platinum* also has some action. It is useful in ovaritis with burning pains and numbness of the limbs. Where chronic induration of the ovaries is suspected *Platinum* is a remedy.

*Palladium* has similar symptoms and seems especially to affect the right ovary. In both remedies hysterical symptoms are prominent and further indicate them.

*Cimicifuga racemosa*. A point about *Cimicifuga* should always be remembered—that is, it has a distinct rheumatic basis, and it will be doubly indicated in those who are rheumatic. The mental condition of gloom and dejection are quite sure to be present. There is an irritable weakness about *Cimicifuga* and a mental symptom of a sensation as if she would go crazy, and with the uterine symptoms there is much headache. The menstruation of *Cimicifuga* is premature and profuse, attended with wandering pains in the back; in fact, it is one of our good remedies in dysmenorrhœa, especially rheumatic dysmenorrhœa, with an irritable, sensitive, bruised uterus and pains flying across the hypogastrium from side to side. Displacements of the uterus where there are cutting pains from side to side call for *Cimicifuga*. Leucorrhœa sometimes finds its remedy in *Cimicifuga* when the general symptoms of the remedy are present—nervousness, neuralgic pains and hyper-æsthesia. The uterus is engorged and the pelvic organs are very sensitive, with a sensation of weight in the uterus. In the ovaries *Cimicifuga* produces sharp pains, which shoot up the sides and are accompanied with a bearing-down sensation. Ovaritis and ovarian neuralgias from rheumatic metastasis call for this remedy.

*Caulophyllum* is a remedy most similar in many respects to *Cimicifuga*; it does not have the headache, and its rheumatic symptoms are confined to the smaller joints, while those of *Cimicifuga* are of the fleshy parts of the muscles. *Caulophyllum* has as a characteristic a sensation of internal trembling.

**Belladonna.** No digest of the remedies affecting the female organism can possibly be made without *Belladonna*. It has bearing down, which is worse when lying down and is relieved by standing, while the bearing down of *Sepia* is worse when the patient stands. The menstruation of *Belladonna* is profuse and early, of bright red blood, with cramps in back and arms. The dysmenorrhœa is intensely painful and accompanied with cutting pains through the pelvis in a horizontal direction; not circumferential as under *Sepia* and *Platinum*. The pains are paroxysmal, and the discharge is often offensive. Amenorrhœa also finds its remedy in *Belladonna* when the menses become suddenly suppressed from cold; there is bearing down and throbbing in hypogastric region, with painful urination and headache characteristic of the drug. In all acute inflammations about the pelvic organs, *Belladonna* is a valuable remedy, but like all remedies it will fail unless closely indicated. In metritis there will be found on examination a sensation of heat and great sensitiveness; the discharges feel hot to the patient. There is great bearing down in all these troubles, and, of course, the general symptoms of the drug must be present. In acute endometritis it is invaluable. The cervix is swollen and sensitive, and there is much throbbing in the pelvic organs. In uterine displacements, especially if recent, *Belladonna* is a valuable remedy. Prolapsus calls for it, the back aches as if broken, there is tenesmus of the bladder and strangury, and pulsations are felt in the congested organs. *Belladonna* is the principal remedy for acute inflammation of the ovary, ovaritis, especially if the peritoneum be involved; the pains are severe, clutching and throbbing, the right side being more characteristic of *Belladonna*. There is great sensitiveness; the slightest jar cannot be borne. *Belladonna* cannot be mistaken for any other drug in its action on the female organs if its symptoms be studied with care, and no other drug can take its place.

**Kreosote.** The menstruation of *Kreosote* is usually copious, and is accompanied with humming and roaring in the head

and preceded by abdominal bloating. The flow may be intermittent and accompanied with dragging downward in the back. It differs from *Sepia*, in that the flow is early and profuse, while that of *Sepia* is late and scanty. The menses are apt to be followed by dark brown, offensive leucorrhœa. The leucorrhœa of *Kreosote* is very characteristic, and in this field it has won laurels. The discharge is very acrid, very offensive, and excoriates the parts which it touches; it is yellow, the patient is weak, there is violent itching of the vagina and smarting and burning between the thighs; the parts become swollen, hot, hard and sore. After the leucorrhœa has continued for some time it has an odor of green corn. This acridity of the leucorrhœa readily distinguishes *Kreosote* from *Sepia* and *Murex*. In displacements *Kreosote* is very useful, especially in prolapsus uteri. There is dragging in the back, and a dragging downward which are relieved by motion, thus distinguishing from *Sepia* and *Nux vomica*. *Kreosote* is a useful remedy in ulcerations about the female organs, with offensive excoriating discharge, burning pain, heat and soreness.

**Helonias.** There are two special indications for this remedy in female complaints, namely: atony of the genital organs, and pain extending from the back to the uterus. The keynote leading to its selection has ever been a "consciousness of a womb." Probably in affections of the uterus calling for other remedies there is a consciousness of a womb, but here the consciousness consists of a soreness and weight in the womb, which is constant, there is no let up to it, and there is accompanying a tired, aching feeling in the back and limbs; in such cases *Helonias* acts as a uterine tonic. *Helonias* is a useful remedy in leucorrhœa, which is dark, offensive and constant; it flows on every exertion. General debility is marked, and pruritis may accompany. Danforth considers *Helonias* the most frequently indicated remedy in vaginitis and vulvitis. The menses are too frequent and too profuse, and the flow is passive, dark, coagulated and offensive. Abor-

tion from the slightest over-exertion, and sterility due to great debility, may call for *Helonias*. Displacements of the uterus also find their remedy in *Helonias*, with heaviness in hypogastrium, a tired, dragging feeling in the back, which, upon slight exertion, extends all over the body. Burnett praises this use of *Helonias*. Womb seems too heavy. Debility and anæmia are characteristic of the remedy. There is a general atonic condition of the whole system, and this is quite apt to make the patients hypochondriacal and low-spirited.

*Bellis perennis* is a very useful remedy in what Burnett terms a "fagged womb." In the overworked and fagged, where "stasis" underlies their complaint.

*Calcarea carbonica*. A wonderful remedy in female affections is *Calcarea carbonica*. Given a woman with the general *Calcarea* constitution, and nine times out of ten there will be some troubles with the organs or functions peculiar to her sex. Profuse menstruation is the rule. The menstruation of *Calcarea* is abnormal, being early and profuse, and lasting too long; the irregularity as to time is important, in fact, Hahnemann states that if the menses are on time *Calcarea* will do no good. Cold and damp feet accompanying this menstruation and the temperament will distinguish *Calcarea* from *Belladonna* and *Nux vomica*, both of which have early and profuse menstruation. In amenorrhœa *Calcarea* is an invaluable remedy, especially where the first menses are delayed, and there is apt to be, as a result, congestions to head or chest, hæmorrhage, night cough, general anæmia and unnatural appetite. In leucorrhœa *Calcarea* does great work. Here it is perhaps more often thought of than any other remedy, but here the general symptoms are the more important; the strumous condition, the enlarged glands, acidity, cold feet, and morning hunger must be taken into primary consideration. The leucorrhœa itself is milky, at times profuse, with itching and burning. In fact, in the treatment of all leucorrhœas by any drug the general symptoms must of

necessity form the ground work of the prescription rather than the character of the discharge.

**Aletris farinosa.** One symptom should mark this remedy as an especially useful one in female disorders, and that is, "tired all the time." The menses are premature and profuse, with labor-like pains. In uterine displacements and leucorrhœa it is an excellent remedy, being indicated by the extreme constipation in which great efforts are required to evacuate the bowels; digestion is weak. It is one of the bitter tonics, resembling somewhat *Helonias* and *Senecio*, which was Dr. Holcombe's remedy for retarded or suppressed menstruation, where the patient is nervous, hysterical and sleepless. The characteristics of *Aletris*, therefore, are the tired feeling, the extreme constipation and the weakness of digestion accompanying uterine displacements or leucorrhœa.

**Senecio aureus.** About the only use we make of this remedy is in female affections, and this application is mainly clinical. Indeed, Allen's Primer does not mention it as a remedy for women at all, and Burt's "Memorizer" omits it altogether. It has considerable value in amenorrhœa. The late Dr. Holcombe, of New Orleans, recommended *Senecio*  $\text{ix}$  for retarded or suppressed menstruation, where the patient was hysterical, nervous and sleepless. In uterine irritation brought on by displacements, such as prolapsus or flexion, accompanied by scanty menstruation, pain in the neck of the bladder, which is relieved as the flow becomes more profuse, *Senecio* will do good work. In dysmenorrhœa it has been frequently verified. Its provings have developed symptoms very similar to hysteria, and it influences the mucous membranes much as does *Pulsatilla*.

**Secale cornutum.** Though the symptoms of *Secale cornutum* with reference to the female organism are not of more importance than a half dozen other drugs, we will mention this remedy here. There are a number of drugs which are to be used in uterine hemorrhages and *Secale* is usually the first one thought of. It has a passive painless flow of dark

fluid blood, worse by motion ; if this occurs in wrinkled, scrawny women, who become cold and formication is present, *Secale* is all the more indicated. But in uterine hemorrhages “there are others.”

*Sabina* has paroxysmal flow of bright red blood, with pains in joints, small of back and a bruised sensation down anterior surface of thighs. (*Ipecac* with nausea.)

*Trillium*. Active or passive hemorrhage, gush at each movement ; sensation as if hips and back were falling apart, relieved by bandaging tightly.

*Ustilago*. Bright, partly clotted hemorrhages from passive congestion of uterus, brought on by so slight a cause as a digital examination. Pain in left ovary.

*Bovista*. Blood flows from least exertion, menses every two weeks. These and such remedies as *Millefolium*, *Ferrum*, *Erigeron* and *Carbo vegetabilis* will meet most cases of metrorrhagia and menorrhagia. Intermenstrual pain coming on midway between menses, or intermenstrual hemorrhages, call for *Hamamelis*. *Secale*, however, has some other uses in uterine affections, such as displacements following parturition. In tumors of the uterus it has been frequently verified, where the general symptoms of the drug lead up to its use.

*Zincum valerianate*. This is a happy combination of two very important remedies for females. It has restlessness, with nerve fag from ovarian and uterine irritation, long continued anxiety, and loss of rest from care of children. The uterus is heavy, not sensitive, but the ovaries are exquisitely tender ; probably both uterus and ovaries are prolapsed, tendency to loose bowels. There is a tired feeling in the brain, the patient is confused and continually under a nervous strain. It suits quick, fidgety nervous women easily fagged out with aching, sensitive ovaries. The 2x and 3x have been found to work well.

*Ferrum iodatum*. This remedy produces :

1. Bearing down pains in the pelvis, with feeling as if the uterus descended so as to be pushed up when sitting.
2. Starchy leucorrhœa.
3. Pressure on the rectum.
4. Menses more painful than usual.

The remedy finds its field in pale, anæmic, scrofulous subjects, and it has become a favorite with many in prolapsus uteri, and the first and third of the above symptoms have been found excellent ones on which to use the prescription.

*Fraxinus Americana.* Pelvic congestion incident to displacements, with no special indication for other remedies.

### WORMS.

*Cina* produces a perfect picture of the wormy child. The patient is cross, irritable, has a sickly pale face with rings about the eyes, grates the teeth at night and has a tendency to convulsions; there is canine hunger or variable appetite; the child picks at its nose and cries out in its sleep; there is jerking of the hands and feet and a milky urine. It does not correspond well to pin-worms, and a noticeable symptom is a bluish color about the mouth.

*Santonine.* The alkaloid of *Cina* is also a remedy for round worms. It is not as safe a remedy as *Cina* and no more efficacious. The writer has observed convulsions produced by its use in too low potencies.

*Caladium.* Useful when worms travel over the perineum and get into the vagina in little girls, with tendency to excite masturbation.

*Teucrium.* The remedy for ascarides or pin-worms; there is much irritation caused by them in the rectum. Hughes prefers the tincture or lower dilutions, saying that it rarely fails in this condition. Another remedy for pin-worms is *Sinapis nigra*.

*Cina* and *Cicuta* are often indicated in convulsions from worms.

**Spigelia.** Strabismus, jerking, with paleness of the face, blue rings around the eyes, faint, nauseated feeling with colic about the navel caused by the presence of worms, will indicate *Spigelia*. It has stools consisting of mucus, fæces and worms. The tincture on a handkerchief and inhaled will frequently arrest convulsions from worms.

*Ignatia* is useful where the child is much excited and has tickling and creeping at the anus.

*Indigo* is a remedy for ascarides or thread-worms in melancholy children, with intense pain in the umbilical region, also convulsions from worms.

*Sabadilla* has worm symptoms with nausea, vomiting and colic.

**Stannum.** According to Hahnemann, *Stannum* so stupefies the worms that they are easily dislodged by purgatives. It has many worm symptoms; thus pale sunken face and eyes surrounded by blue rings. Sluggish disposition, general torpor, fetor of breath and passive fever. Patient prefers to lie on stomach.

*Calcarea* is a valuable remedy to eradicate the disposition to worms.

## YELLOW FEVER.

**Aconite.** Nearly all authorities praise this remedy in the early stage of yellow fever where there is high fever, chilliness and dry skin, bounding pulse and the characteristic mental accompaniments which are quite likely to be present in this disease. It will speedily calm the febrile storm in these conditions.

*Gelsemium* is a remedy for the onset when the patient is apathetic and dull, and *Belladonna* or *Bryonia* may also come in during the first stage. Very often, too, *Camphora* with its coldness and tendency to collapse may be the remedy. The vomiting of the first stage is often controlled by *Ipecac*.

**Arsenicum.** This remedy comes in most frequently in the second and third stages, and is one of the most important remedies in the disease. The patient has continued nausea and vomiting, and the vomited matters consist of bile or mucosities filled with blackish or sanguinolent streaks; the face is yellow and the pulse is small, weak and tremulous. There is much burning in the precordial region and intense burning thirst, but, of course, for small quantities of water only. No better remedy for these symptoms is to be found than *Arsenicum*. It will often alone suffice to cure.

**Lachesis.** This remedy has given very satisfactory results in yellow fever, especially when vomiting is present, abdominal tenderness, brown tongue, delirium, slow speech, nausea, offensive discharges, and black urine. It corresponds to nerve-poisoning and suits bad looking cases.

*Sulphuric acid* is a useful remedy for hemorrhages of black blood, profuse sweat with exhaustion, fetid stools and diminished secretion of urine.

*Argentum nitricum* is also one of the best remedies in the disease. It covers the vomiting; especially is it of use when the patient sinks and the vomiting becomes worse.

**Crotalus.** This remedy produces a perfect picture of yellow fever, and it corresponds to the stage of black vomit and blood poisoning—there is a low delirium, yellow skin and oozing of blood from every orifice of the body, even bloody sweat is sometimes present. The yellow skin produced by this remedy is characteristic, and denotes blood poisoning rather than jaundice. *Cadmium sulphate* has also the symptom of black vomit, and its study in the disease is suggested.

**Carbo vegetabilis.** This remedy has been considered as a preventive of yellow fever. Hering says this remedy more than any other drug corresponds in the totality of its action to yellow fever. It comes in the third stage where collapse, coldness, extremely fetid discharges and great exhaustion of the vital forces are present.

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