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C. v. BŒNNINGHAUSEN'S ESSAY

ON

THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

OF

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED

BY

CHARLES JULIUS HEMPEL, M. D.

Quisquis experimentis in se credere debet.

CELSUS, L. iv. c. 19.

NEW-YORK:
WM. RADDE, 322 BROADWAY.
LONDON:
H. BALLIERE, 219 REGENT-STREET.
1845.

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TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THIS little work is a valuable addition to the English portion of the Homœopathic Literature. By means of the indications furnished in the subsequent pages, the treatment and cure of Intermittent Fevers have almost been reduced to a mathematical rule. Hahnemann refers to this little volume in his work on Chronic Diseases. To the remedies contained in this pamphlet, I have added the following: Muriate of Ammonia, Menyanthes, Lachesis, Aranea and Taraxacum; all of these remedies have been successfully employed against Intermittent Fevers. I have also introduced a new arrangement in the second part of the work, by means of which the periods of the day, when the exhibition of the drug is most convenient as regards time, can be ascertained at a glance. Believing that this little volume may be used to great advantage, I take the liberty of recommending it to the kind notice of the public.

The author, in his preface, explains how this pamphlet is to be used. It may be proper to illustrate his remarks by a case. I shall take the last which occurred in my own practice. The patient was a lady of thirty years. She had been laid up with bilious intermittent fever for about four months, including several relapses, having swallowed quantities of Calomel and Quinine. The type of the fever had been suppressed, but she felt an aching and drawing in her bones, great internal heat, had a good deal of thirst, felt weary, giddy, weak; was unable to do any thing; had no good night's rest, no appetite, etc. On an afternoon she was suddenly attacked with vertigo and chills, and had to go to bed. The fever broke out again in all its fury. Vomiting came on. The rending and drawing in the bones was horrid. The patient stated that she had fire in her head and veins. Great oppression of the chest; anguish. Eyes burning and blood-shot. Constant vomiting, excessive thirst. A cold, exhausting, viscid sweat came on in two or three hours. The rending in the bones being so intolerable, I gave her LACHESIS during the paroxysm; this relieved the pain at once. Shortly after the attack I gave her ARSENIC,

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and the fever not only never returned, but her health steadily improved until it was perfect.

To discover the remedy which was applicable in this case, we would proceed in the following manner:

First, we consult Chapter III. for the purpose of discovering the remedies which are there indicated by the symptoms of our case. We find a variety of remedies producing chills, both external and internal. Under internal heat we find a smaller number. The remedies which are noted both under the head of chilliness and that of internal heat, are: Anac. Ars. Calc. Carb. v. Helleb. Kali. Nux v. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Puls. Sab. Stann. Sulph. Verat. Among these remedies we now have to find those that bring on the paroxysm in the afternoon; they are: Ars. Nux v. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Puls. Stann. Sulph. Verat. By comparing Chapter IV. we shall find that among these remedies Ars. Nux v. Phosph. Phosph. ac. and Stann. are the only ones which produce a viscous, cold, and exhausting sweat. Which among these remedies are characterized by thirst during the heat? Ars. Nux v. and Phosph. Which of these produces vomiting? Ars. Which the rending pain in the bones? Ars.—Ars. was therefore the remedy in the present case. By reading over the symptoms of Arsenic in the first Chapter, we shall find all the symptoms of the present case enumerated in that paragraph.

CHARLES JULIUS HEMPEL, M. D.

New-York, July, 1845.

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

If the homœopathic principle be founded in nature, its application ought to extend also to the treatment of the different forms of fever and ague. The fever, together with all its accompanying symptoms, does, indeed, often disappear as by magic after the smallest dose of the appropriate homœopathic remedy. It disappears without ever returning.

This favorable result, which is usually obtained by all experienced and intelligent homœopathic practitioners, proves that the same principle which obtains in the treatment of other diseases, is equally necessary and successful in regard to intermittent fevers. However, an indispensable condition of success is, that the whole form of the disease should be carefully and correctly observed, and that the remedy should be chosen in conformity to the totality of the symptoms.* If the small homœopathic doses which are, moreover, but rarely exhibited, were to be used as palliatives, they would not produce any effect; although they are quite sufficient to the cure of any disease, provided the disease is at all curable, and the remedy is strictly homœopathic. This shows why the adherents of the new school should be deprived of the unenviable advantage enjoyed by Allœopathists, of being able to suppress the *periodical type*,† often, however, only for a short time, by means of large doses of Peruvian bark, and to impress the

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* The folly of seeking an universal panacea for all diseases has often been laughed at. But is it less foolish to suppose that there may be found a common remedy for all sorts of intermittent fevers, especially now, when people are so much more enlightened than they were in the age of the philosopher's stone?—The venerable author of Homœopathy wrote to me, some time ago: "The gentlemen would like to lessen their trouble by contriving an universal antipyretic, which shall cure every form of intermittent fever. This, however, shows that they are not aware of the necessity of those modes of individualizing disease, which are adopted in the homœopathic practice."

† Even the common man is acquainted with this effect of bark. This may be the reason why this drug is not only sold by *apotheca-*

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short-sighted patient with a belief as if the whole of the disease were cured, since its most prominent symptom has been violently suppressed. The homœopathic practitioner needs not to dread a *palliating suppression* of the fever, or a so-called *metastasis*, by means of which the internal disease is hushed for a time, or its external form only modified; still less needs he to dread a *complication* of the old disease with the effects of large doses of a powerful drug, such as is apt to take place in consequence of the excessive use of bark or quinine in chronic (psoric) intermittent fevers—which most fevers are*—and forms a malady which is as inveterate as it is difficult to heal.

However, experience shows that the cure of any form of intermittent fever, by homœopathic agents, is not an easy task. Many patients, even, have seen fit to resume the large doses of bark, which may be most certainly relied upon for obtaining an apparent triumph over the fever. To obviate results like these I have deemed it advisable to publish the present treatise, which not only contains Hartmann's remarks, found in his Doctrine of Acute Diseases, p. 157 etc., and those of Hartlaud in the Annals v. III. p. 375 etc., but also my own pretty extensive experience, the materials being arranged in such a manner as will make the business of consulting and comparing an easy matter.

Treatises, like the present one, might be written on various other forms of disease. Such treatises would be useful to the beginning practitioner, and might be progressively enriched with the constantly accumulating treasures of experience. I beg to offer the present treatise as an illustration of the mode in which such treatises generally should be constructed.

It is well known that the most striking characteristic of intermittent fevers is a series of attacks of chills, and heat and sweat, these various symptoms either succeeding each other, or appearing simultaneously, or else alternating in various ways. These symptoms, *which ought to be regarded as one*, are

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ries, but also by *confectioners*, as an *infallible panacea against every kind of intermittent fever*, or why whole ounces of the Semen Santocini, which they pretend to be a harmless drug, are sold against the worms supposed to be lodged in the intestines.

* "These fevers," writes Hahnemann in the above-mentioned letter, "I believe to be chronic diseases composed of a series of acute attacks, essentially differing from each other in the different epidemics, and, therefore, requiring different remedies."

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generally so prominent, that all the other accompanying symptoms are either left out of consideration, or else, are so much obscured, as it were, by the former, that they are either deemed unworthy of note, or are summed up in the vague denomination of an intermittent fever in disguise. But, next to the character of the fever-paroxysm itself, it is precisely those *accompanying or secondary symptoms* which ought to decide the selection of a remedy. This is so true, that a drug which has been chosen in accordance with the totality of the symptoms, as observed during the apyrexia, effects a certain cure of the fever, although it may never before have been employed for that purpose. In the selection of the drug, the moral symptoms of the patient ought, of course, to be strictly considered. Experience has abundantly shown that the safest indication of a remedy is the totality of the symptoms existing during the apyrexia; these ought to be considered exclusively, and even in contradiction to the symptoms of the paroxysm, until a drug shall have been discovered, in the course of our provings instituted upon healthy men, which shall correspond to both those orders of symptoms. It is such remedies as these alone which will speedily effect a certain and permanent cure.

Several of the remedies which will be found indicated hereafter, exhibit a striking analogy of symptoms. This analogy may be looked upon as a thread which unites them into one family in spite of their differences. This analogy is found in the accessory symptoms as well as in the symptoms of the paroxysm. Experience teaches that this analogy is extremely important in the selection of a remedy. This analogy may guide the physician in the selection of a remedy, especially for those cases of intermittent fever which have been but imperfectly described to him by patients living at a distance.

When intermittent fevers assume an *epidemic character*, as is often the case, it will be generally found that their characteristic symptoms will all appear in a shorter or lesser space of time, which will then indicate one or more remedies for the speedy and permanent cure of the disease. *The various symptoms which appear in different patients, may all be grouped together*, and this group will indicate the remedy which will be homœopathic in the case.

The symptoms of the disease having been carefully investigated and taken down, I should then advise to proceed in the following manner for the purpose of finding out the proper remedy: First, look in chapter III. of this treatise for those drugs which possess the power of producing a similar disease. By comparing chapters II., IV., and V. with each other, the number of those

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drugs will become considerably less, and it will then be easy to select the appropriate drug by consulting chapter I. *In instituting these comparisons, all the other characteristics which the drugs may possess, should be constantly taken into consideration.* Of these characteristics only the moral symptoms, together with a few more general symptoms occurring during the apyrexïa, and contained in chapter VI., have been indicated in chapter VII. In this way the previous selection will either be confirmed, or else ultimately decided. With rare exceptions the remedy will thus certainly be found.

The patient ought to take the medicine immediately *after* the attack, as soon as he has a little recovered from it. It is not advisable to give the remedy *before* the attack, especially when the fever is violent and the remedy perfectly homœopathic. Every physician may be supposed to be acquainted with this fact, as well as with a few other rules and precautions relative to this subject, in regard to which the 232d, and the subsequent paragraphs of the Organon (fourth edition), and Hahnemann's prefatory note on the repetition of doses, page 23 of my Repertory of the Antipsoric Remedies, furnish a sufficient amount of information.

Practitioners ought not to look upon the list of remedies, contained in this treatise, as the complete number of the remedies which may be used against intermittent fevers. The remedies here indicated, are those which are most convenient and have been confirmed by experience. I ought also to observe, that this treatise was not the place to speak about the psoric miasm called into action by chronic intermittent fevers. The thorough cure of this miasm is so much more difficult as the organism had been assailed by allœopathic drugs. My intention has simply been to facilitate the selection of a remedy in any given case of intermittent fever. To this paramount object I have sacrificed the desire of making some more general remarks, and especially of treating more extensively of those drugs, the specific action of which, in regard to intermittent fevers, has not yet been fully confirmed by experience. For the same reason, I can only state here, in general terms, that *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Bellad.*, *Calc.*, *Caps.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Cina.*, *Terr.*, *Ipecac.*, *Merc.*, *Natrummur.*, *Puls.*, *Sep.*, *Sulph.* and *Veratr.*, have been found most useful in intermittent fevers, consequent upon the abuse of Cinchona. Other remedies, however, which, in unusual cases, may perhaps correspond more fully to the totality of the symptoms, should not be excluded.

C. V. BŒNNINGHAUSEN.

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HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

OF

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

I.—SYMPTOMS OF THE FEVERS.

ACONITE.

Towards evening burning heat in the face and head, with redness of the cheeks and headache pressing from within outwards; this is accompanied by chills over the whole body, and thirst.—Chilliness of the whole body, with hot forehead, hot lobules of the ears and internal dry heat.—Violent chills; afterwards dry burning heat, with immense anguish and oppression at the chest.

ALUMINA.

First, chilliness; half an hour afterwards heat over the whole body, with sweat in the face.

ANACARDIUM.

Chills over the whole body, with heat in the face, without thirst, in any position of the body.—Chills without thirst; these are followed by internal heat with a cool sweat all over the body, which is most abundant on the head; accompanied by short breathing, thirst, lassitude in the abdomen and the knees.

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ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

Intermittent fevers, where gastric and bilious symptoms prevail.—Intermittent fevers with gastric symptoms, nausea, vomiting, bitter taste in the mouth and little thirst.—Tertian intermittent with nausea, loathing, and gastric symptoms during the apyrexia.—Intermittent fevers with little thirst, coated tongue and bitter taste, accompanied by eructations and want of appetite.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

Chills alternate with heat, until eight o'clock in the evening; at night he wakes up with thirst and a desire to urinate.—Uneasiness, violent feverish agitation, great heat, thirst and headache; the subsequent night copious sweats break out.—Intermittent fevers with desire to sleep and want of thirst.—Attacks of intermittent fever, accompanied by a lethargic condition.—Little chilliness, followed by long heat without thirst, with sweat only on the forehead, and constant desire to sleep.

ARNICA.

Fever early in the morning; first chills, then heat.—Fever: during the stage of yawning before the chills, the patient experiences much thirst, and drinks much; the patient drinks but little during the heat, although the thirst is the same.—Pain in the periosteum of all the bones, before the fever; sense as of drawing in the bones.

ARSENICUM.

Both chills and heat are not distinctly developed; they either are simultaneous or else alternating one with the other.—Fever the whole day; in the forenoon chills which neither decrease during exercise in the open air, nor by external heat; after the siesta, the patient experiences heat externally, accompanied by internal chills and thirst.—Absence of thirst both during the cold and the hot stage; the fever is followed by violently pressive headache in the forehead.—Chills, she cannot get warm, without thirst; with peevishness; when she moved or spoke, she experienced flushes of heat; her face became red, nevertheless she felt chilly.—Burning heat, also externally, with great uneasiness and violent thirst.—First

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chills, then heat; sweat after the fever.—The sweat breaks out some time after the heat, or not at all.—In the forenoon violent chills without thirst, with spasms in the chest, pain in the whole body, and inability to collect her senses; the chills are succeeded by heat with thirst, and the heat by sweat with roaring of the ears.—At five o'clock in the afternoon the patient is first seized with an inclination to lie down: this is followed by shiverings all over the body, without thirst; then comes heat without thirst, with pressive headache in the forehead.—Intermittent fevers consequent upon the abuse of Cinchona, with slight chills, long-lasting burning heat, without much sweat, accompanied by other symptoms either entirely new or merely aggravated when already existing.—Insignificant affections and symptoms which do not properly belong to the fever, become aggravated during its course.—Shiverings with inclination to vomit or bitter taste, the aliments appearing tasteless; during the meal, or shortly after, bitterness in the mouth.—Tertian fever, with violent pain at the stomach.—Quartan fever: In the forenoon, chilliness with headache and dyspnœa; this is succeeded by heat and redness of the skin, without thirst; afterwards, at night, sweat and great faintishness.—Vertigo, nausea, trembling, and rapid sinking of strength attain the highest degree.—Chills with violent pains of the chest and limbs; heat with headache; afterwards sweat; thirst existing in those three stages.—Intermittent fevers with paralysis of the limbs, intolerable pain and great anguish about the heart.

BELLADONNA.

Simple thrills of chilliness with thirst, without being followed by any great heat, the temperature of the skin being moderately elevated, and then sweat.—Fever with little chilliness and much dry heat, without any thirst.—Chills early in the morning, followed by slight heat.—Little chilliness; heat with chills; moderate amount of sweat and thirst; chills and heat, both without any thirst.—In the forenoon, chills through the body, in the afternoon, thrills of heat.—Heat mingled with chills, with little sweat and thirst.—Thrills of slight chilliness over the whole body.—These are followed by a feeling as of heat, and by heat, especially of the face, four hours after.—Repeated attacks of fever during the day: Shaking chills are followed by general heat, and sweat all over the body, without thirst, either in the cold or hot stage.—Fever towards evening; a shaking fit of shivering causes him to start up in his bed; two

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hours after there is heat and general sweat, without any thirst, either in the cold or hot stage. At night, chills, speedily followed by heat of the body and frequent micturition and faintishness in the limbs; in the night following, two similar attacks were experienced, with vertigo and thirst.—Intermittent fevers (consequent upon the abuse of Cinchona) with excessive sensitiveness and irritability of the whole nervous system.—Intermittent fevers, with costiveness, or, at any rate, indolence of the intestinal canal.

BRYONIA.

Chills with thirst for two hours; then heat with violent thirst for six hours; this is followed by sweat during the whole night, with diminished thirst and pains of the chest.—In the forenoon, heat with thirst; in a few hours, in the afternoon, chills without thirst, with redness of the face and headache.—

• In the evening, hot, red cheeks, and shaking chills all over the body, with goose-skin and thirst.—Lying down, chills, yawning, nausea; followed by sweat without thirst, from ten o'clock in the evening until ten o'clock in the morning.—Shiverings in the afternoon, followed by heat in the head, with chilliness of the chest and arms, and beatings of the temples, worse towards evening; shiverings, heat, and chilliness, without thirst.—Vertigo with headache; this is succeeded by chilliness with thirst, loathing of food and drink; afterwards a burning heat with an unquenchable thirst, and, at last, a profuse sweat.—Fever, where the cold stage is prevailing.—Intermittent fevers with stitches in the sides and the abdomen.

CALCAREA.

Chills over the whole body, with a warm forehead, hot cheeks, and icy cold hands, without thirst.—Burning thirst and heat alternating with chilliness.—Fever from morning till noon or afternoon.—First, tearing in the joints, heaviness of the head, then faintishness, so that she can scarcely raise herself in her bed, heaviness and stretching of the limbs, heat, and a sensation as if she would sweat constantly, with trembling and uneasiness of all the limbs.—Chills and heat alternating in the forenoon.—In the forenoon, heat without thirst and without any previous chills, a whole hour; this is followed by anguish and slight sweat, especially in the face, and on the hands and feet.—Fever in the evening; the skin feels chilly, with internal heat and violent thirst; even in the bed he was chilly; at the

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same time he was sweating, but he was unable to get warm; at last a violent sweat broke out.—Tertian evening-fever; first heat in the face, then chilliness.—Chilliness of the whole body, with general depression of strength, obtusion of the head, vertigo, and pain in the small of the back.

CAPSICUM.

Violent chills with thirst, without much heat.—In the evening chills in the back, followed neither by heat nor thirst, but by slight sweat.—Chilliness with thirst, beginning at and spreading from the back; this is followed by heat and thirst, and is accompanied by sweat.—Chilliness with thirst; then heat with thirst; at last cold sweat.—Thirst before the chills, afterwards continuing during both the cold and hot stage.—Chilliness accompanied by thirst; afterwards heat with sweat, but without thirst.—Heat, followed by chilliness with thirst.—General heat and sweat without thirst, lasting a few hours; they were followed by chills accompanied by shaking and chattering of teeth, at six o'clock in the evening; during this stage he was thirsty, and felt cold over the whole body, with anxiety, uneasiness, inability to collect his senses, and intolerance of noise of any kind.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Thirst only during the cold, not the hot stage. Chilliness with great thirst; this was followed by heat and redness of the face; in the beginning of the heat there was a little thirst, sometimes accompanied by a little sweat.—Chilliness without thirst, heat with thirst, dyspnœa, and violent headache.—In the afternoon chilliness; then heat with redness of the face, thirst, nausea, and vertigo.—Violent tearing in the teeth and bones; then a feeling of coldness moving through the parts; this was followed by heat in the head and little thirst; at last a great deal of sweat with swelling of the stomach.

CAUSTICUM.

Heat extending over the whole body, without sweat and without thirst; this is followed by coolness which gradually appears on all parts of the body, accompanied by yawning and stretching of the arms.—At four o'clock in the afternoon thrills of chilliness in the legs, extending as far as the back, accompanied by faintishness, for three hours; followed by sweat with-

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out heat or thirst. She had chills during the first half of the night; these were followed by heat, and, towards morning, by a moist skin; then she had some rest and sleep.—At midnight violent internal chills, especially in arms and legs, accompanied by incisive pains in the back until early in the morning; then a general sweat broke out, accompanied by humming and heaviness in the head.

CHAMOMILLA.

Intermittent fevers with prevailing gastric or bilious symptoms.—Tertian fever with immense pressure at the heart and hot sweat on the forehead after the paroxysm.—Chilliness in the evening; a good deal of sweat and thirst at night.—In the evening, the cheeks are burning, accompanied by superficial shiverings.—Little chilliness, but long-lasting great heat with thirst, obtusion of the head and frequent startings during sleep, as with fright.

CHINA.

Chilliness or shiverings, then thirst followed by heat.—Thirst followed by chilliness; afterwards heat and colliquative sweat.—chilliness, with shivering and heat of the head; this is followed by slight chills with heat and thirst.—Chills followed by thirst; then heat, and at last sweat with thirst.—Chilliness, without heat, with little thirst.—Chilliness without thirst; then heat with thirst and burning lips; at last sweat.—Thirst preceding the chills; the chills are followed by heat and colliquative sweats.—Thirst after the heat, or during the sweating stage.—Heat alternating with chills; half an hour or a whole hour after the chills the hot stage sets in, accompanied by some desire for cold water.—At five o'clock in the evening, when walking in the open air, chills set in, which disappear again in the room; an hour afterwards the person feels great heat, especially in the face, increased by motion; thirst comes on an hour after the hot stage.—Shiverings with external or internal chilliness, heat of the head and redness of the face; eight hours afterwards there is heat mingled with slight chills; thirst during the heat and the chills; afterwards a little sweat, accompanied by sleeplessness and ravenous hunger at night, and want of appetite by day.—The whole afternoon the chills alternate with heat, at the same time the lower extremities feel faint; the symptoms are worse when walking in the open air. Warmth in the face with chilliness of the body; shortly after, the forehead feels cold and the body warm.—Quick and hard

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pulse with flying heat and alternate chills in the back and on the forehead; the back became covered with cold sweat; no thirst either in the cold or hot stage.—Heat in the face, and a few hours afterwards chills with coldness of the whole body.—Every day about noon chills for a quarter of an hour, accompanied and followed by cholic; afterwards heat for two hours, with thirst and redness of the face.—Chilliness with thirst; then heat with thirst; the thirst continues even during the apyrexia.—Heat with burning thirst, followed by sweat.—Fevers commencing by secondary ailments, palpitation of the heart, sneezing, anguish, nausea, thirst, ravenous hunger, headache, etc.

CINA.

Fever with vomiting and ravenous hunger.—Intermittent fevers: vomiting of the ingesta; afterwards chilliness all over the body, followed by heat and great thirst.—Fevers with thirst, only in the cold stage; afterwards heat with a little sweat and paleness of the face: the fever is followed by vomiting.—Chilliness without thirst, accompanied by nausea and vomiting of bile; afterwards heat with thirst, increased headache, delirium and ravenous hunger; at last sweat with sleep.—Violent chills and paleness of the face, the latter even during the hot stage, with vomiting of bile.—Every day, in the afternoon, several attacks of chilliness with thirst, the hands and feet being cold; afterwards heat of the face which is pale, but especially heat of the hands and feet, with cutting cholic.—Quotidian fever with coldness, cold sweat, and continual hunger during the apyrexia.

COCCULUS.

Shaking fit in the evening preceded by shiverings and blue nails, without heat or sweat.—Fever with obstinate constipation and spasms of divers kinds, especially spasms of the stomach during the apyrexia.—Fever with obstruction or indolence of the intestinal canal.

COFFEA.

Slight chills followed by slight heat without any thirst.--General heat and redness of the face with much thirst, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without any previous chills; the heat is followed by sweat all over the body, the first hours of the sweating stage being accompanied by thirst.

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CONIUM MAC.

Violent heat with much sweat and thirst, accompanied by want of appetite, diarrhœa, and vomiting.

CYCLAMEN.

Chills gradually giving place to heat without thirst, especially in the face, accompanied by redness which increases after dinner.—Towards evening, chills accompanied by intolerance of cold, without any thirst; then heat in some parts of the body, in the dorsa of the hands and in the neck, but not in the face, accompanied by anguish.

DAPHNE.

Chills with external coldness and a desire for cold water.—Chills over the whole body accompanied by asthmatic contraction and tightness of the chest in front and behind.—A peculiar kind of thirst during the cold stage: dryness in the back part of the mouth, with accumulation of saliva in the forepart, without any desire for drink. Drowsiness in the warm room during the cold stage. Fevers consisting only of the cold stage, with thirst.

DIGITALIS.

Redness and heat of the face, the remainder of the body and especially the back feeling chilly. Chills, then heat; then copious perspiration.

DROSERA.

Chills by day, heat at night. Quotidian fever: in the forenoon from nine to twelve o'clock, the hands are icy cold, with blue nails; the chills are followed by thirst; then headache and heat of the face; heat is followed by inclination to vomit; in the evening the person feels easy; profuse sweat at night, especially on the abdomen.

FERRUM.

Intermittent fevers (consequent upon the abuse of Cinchona) with congestion of the blood to the head, distension of the veins, bloating around the eyes, pressure at the stomach and in

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the abdomen after a slight meal, asthma caused by distention of the abdomen, vomiting of the ingesta, paralytic weakness, etc. —Chilliness with heat of the face; extreme redness of the face during the hot stage.—Sweat coming on early at day-break, and continuing until noon, every other morning; the sweat is immediately preceded by headache.

GRAPHITES.

Violent chills early in the morning and in the evening; then heat followed by sweat.—Quotidian fever; shaking fit in the evening; an hour afterwards heat in the face and cold feet, without any subsequent sweat.—In the evening, stitching pain in the temples, in the left ear and in the teeth, with shiverings; sweat in the night following.

HELLEBORE.

Excessive internal heat of the head accompanied by coldness of the hands and feet; followed by slight sweat all over the body.—When out of bed the person constantly experiences chilliness all over the body without thirst, accompanied by heat of the head and drowsiness; after lying down in the bed, heat comes on immediately, and sweat breaks out all over the body, likewise without thirst.—Towards five or six o'clock in the evening and especially after lying down; there is a burning heat over the whole body, especially about the head, accompanied by internal chills, without thirst; when he attempted to drink, he could only drink little at a time.

HEPAR SULPHURIS.

Sweat in the bed, beginning at midnight; afterwards she felt chilly when in bed.—Early in the morning bitter taste in the mouth; in a few hours fever; first chills, then thirst, and an hour afterwards much heat with interrupted sleep.—Violent chills at eight o'clock in the evening with chattering of teeth, a quarter of an hour, with coldness of the hands and feet; then heat with sweat, especially on the chest and forehead, with slight thirst.

HYOSCIAMUS.

Quartan fever with dry cough at night.—Quartan fever, with a short, dry, hacking cough at night.—Fever in the after-

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noon, where the coldness is the characteristic symptom, with pain in the back.—In the evening violent and long chills with uneasy sleep, followed by copious sweats, especially on the thighs.—In the evening burning heat of the whole body with much thirst, putrid taste and much mucus in the mouth.

IGNATIA.

Feverish pains which can be relieved by external warmth.—Heat of some parts, other parts experiencing coldness and chills.—External heat without thirst.—Chills with thirst, heat without thirst. Violent thirst during the cold stage, none during the hot.—Chills with thirst are followed by heat with icy cold feet, internal chills with redness of the cheeks. Chills with thirst, which continues even at the beginning of the hot stage, but passes off then. First heat, then chills with thirst.—Violent chills with thirst; then only external heat with cold feet and internal chills; afterwards sweat with internal warmth; the two latter symptoms unaccompanied by thirst.—Fever in the afternoon; shiverings with colic, afterwards weakness and sleep with burning heat of the body.

IPECACUANHA.

Chilliness under the skin, increases when she approaches a warm stove.—Intermittent fevers (consequent upon the abuse of Cinchona) where nausea and vomiting predominate.—Slight and short chills; then heat, only in the head, with thirst.—Intermittent fevers; slight chills are followed by much heat with thirst, without any subsequent sweats.—Intermittent fevers (consequent upon the abuse of Cinchona); slight chilliness without thirst; afterwards violent heat with thirst, nausea and vomiting, dyspnœa, and stitches in the chest; finally copious (sour) sweats.

KALI CARBONICUM.

Constant chilliness with violent thirst accompanied by internal heat, with hot hands and loathing of food, whatsoever it be.—Fever; long yawning with general heat, violent pains in the chest and head, and pulsations in the abdomen every forenoon at nine o'clock and every afternoon at five.—Chills and heat alternate; in the evening, sweat breaks out the night following.—Evening-fever every day; first at six o'clock, chilliness with thirst for one hour; then heat without thirst, accom-

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panied by violent fluent coryza ; afterwards slight perspiration with sound sleep ;—next morning, early, sense of rawness in the throat, bad taste in the mouth, want of appetite and closing of the left eye by suppuration.—Intermittent fevers with hooping cough.

LEDUM.

Chilliness without subsequent heat, accompanied by thirst, especially a desire for cold water.—Heat all over, without thirst. —On waking up, the body is covered with perspiration, accompanied by itching of the whole body. Intermittent fevers with malignant rheumatic pains.

LYCOPODIUM.

Nausea and vomiting ; then chilliness, followed by sweat (without any previous heat).—Chilliness in the evening, when in bed, until midnight ; this is followed by heat ; early in the morning sour-smelling sweat.—Alternate heat and chills, and great heat and redness of the cheeks.—Shaking fits at seven o'clock in the evening, and great coldness, as if she were lying in ice, accompanied by traction through the whole body ; upon waking up from her sleep, which had been full of dreams, she is covered with sweat ; sweat is followed by violent thirst. —Tertian fever with sour vomiting ; the chills are followed by bloatedness of the face and hands.

MERCURY.

Chilliness in the evening, when in bed ; afterwards heat with violent thirst.—Attacks of heat accompanied by great anxiety, as if the chest were compressed, without any thirst ; the heat alternates with a sensation of coldness over the whole body and great failing of strength.—Heat and chilliness continually intermixed ; when out of bed one feels chilly, when in bed, one feels hot, accompanied by an excessive desire for milk every day.—Chilliness and heat without any thirst ; towards morning thirst, nausea and an excessive palpitation of the heart during the sweating stage, the sweat smelling fetid or sour.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Heat after the siesta ; the heat is followed again by shiverings, until evening.—At eight o'clock in the morning a violent

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chilliness commences which lasts until noon; this is followed by heat until evening, without sweat or thirst either in the cold or hot stage; she was without any consciousness, and had violent headache.—Chilliness at ten o'clock in the forenoon, commencing at the feet; two hours and a half afterwards, general, short-lasting heat; before and after the heat one experiences a violent thirst; the heat is followed by headache.—Chilliness with thirst and tearings in the bones at ten o'clock in the forenoon; this is followed by great heat with excessive thirst and tearing in the head.—In the forenoon, chilliness for three hours, with blue nails and chattering of teeth; this is followed by heat lasting the same number of hours, accompanied by obscuration of sight, stitches in the head, a good deal of thirst and some sweat; pain in the back during the fever.—Chilliness at four o'clock in the morning; this is followed by heat, with a throbbing headache; thirst immediately after the chilliness and during the heat.—Considerable chilliness and chattering of teeth, commencing in the evening; this is followed by a slight increase of the warmth of the skin, with violent headache, as if the head would burst; no thirst in either stage; accompanied by eruption upon the lips.—Anticipating chilliness in the morning with external coldness, great thirst, violent headache and stupefaction; afterwards slight heat with a little sweat, faintishness and weakness of the eyes.—Chilliness with great thirst; afterwards great heat with violent thirst and excessive headache; at last violent sweat.—Chilliness with increasing headache in the forehead every day from nine o'clock in the morning until noon; afterwards warmth with gradually appearing sweat and thirst, the headache decreasing afterwards in the same gradual manner until five o'clock in the evening.

First dry heat; then violent chilliness; early when in bed. Quotidian fever; chilliness lasting for three hours, which came on after a long drive in a violent wind; afterwards heat for six hours with immense sweats.—Chilliness in the afternoon, for an hour; then heat over the whole body, for a quarter of an hour; afterwards a violent sweat for two hours over the whole body; there is no thirst either in the cold or the hot stage.—Chilliness for an hour and a half, in the afternoon, when in the open air; this is followed by dry heat when in bed, accompanied by all sorts of fancies while in a state of half waking, without sleep; sweat and sleep only come on towards morning.—Chills with shaking, in the evening; afterwards flushes of

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heat with dryness of the throat.—Chilliness in the evening when in bed, until midnight; afterwards dry heat of the head, trunk, and lower extremities.

NUX VOMICA.

Violent chilliness and one hour's sleep in the evening, after having gone to bed; this is followed by heat with headache, tingling of the ears and nausea.—First, chilliness; this is followed by heat causing anxiety; afterwards a desire for beer.—Violent shaking fit, increased by drinking; afterwards heat, and soon after sweat.—Heat before the chilliness, or mixed with it.—External or internal heat, accompanied by chilliness and great faintishness; this makes it necessary that one either should lie down already in the afternoon, or put on warm clothes.—Thirst both in the hot and cold stage.—Frequent attacks of sweat, followed by dry heat.—Chilliness after the sweat, and then sweat again.—Great heat and sweat, when covered with the feather-bed; but one feels chilly after the slightest uncovering, or lifting of the cover.—Fever in the afternoon; chilliness and coldness; accompanied by blue nails, lasting four hours; afterwards general heat with burning in the hands, and a desire for water, and then beer; no subsequent sweat.—Fever either in the afternoon or evening: the heat is followed by cold chills.—Chilliness towards six o'clock in the evening, with intermediate attacks of heat; returning the next day at the same hour.—Internal heat at night, accompanied by external chilliness, dryness of the mouth and loathing of drinks.—Violent chilliness, at night, when in bed; sweat towards morning, with previous prickling in the skin.—In the afternoon violent coldness with blue nails, a quarter of an hour; afterwards heat and thirst for an hour and a half.—Anticipating fever in the morning: first, moderate chilliness with blue nails, without any thirst; thirst comes on before the appearance of the fever; afterwards great, general, long-lasting heat with much thirst and stitches in the temples; finally a little sweat.—Violent chilliness without any thirst; afterwards long-lasting heat with thirst, headache, vertigo, redness of the face, vomiting, red urine, and pain at the chest; the heat is followed by [usually] partial sweat.—Intermittent fever, beginning early in the morning: little chilliness, but much heat and thirst.—Shaking chills with thirst, followed by heat accompanied by thirst and sweat.—Intermittent fevers where the gastric and bilious symptoms prevail.—Intermittent fevers with obstruction or indolence of the intestinal canal.—Apoplectic intermittent fevers

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with vertigo, anguish, chills, delirium accompanied by vivid visions, and distention of the stomach.—Intermittent fevers characterized by a sense of paralysis, and want of strength of the limbs in the beginning of the fever.—Intermittent fever with stitches in the sides and the abdomen.

OPIUM.

First, shaking chills; afterwards heat with sleep, during which she sweats a good deal.—She falls asleep during the cold stage, without any thirst; thirst during the hot stage, and copious general sweat.—Chilliness as soon as she has gone to bed; as soon as she has fallen asleep, sweat breaks out, which is especially copious about the head.—Shaking chills at eleven o'clock in the morning; afterwards sleep with heat and subsequent sweat; headache and general faintishness after waking up.—Fever, little chilliness, and a good deal of dry heat.—Fever with stupor, snoring with the mouth open, twitches of the limbs, and burning heat of the sweating body.—Intermittent fever, with cerebral affection and sopor during the hot stage.—Intermittent fever with sopor and stupor.—Fever with sopor.

PETROLEUM.

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, violent chilliness with coldness of the hands and face, without any thirst, half an hour; afterwards heat in the face in the afternoon, especially in the eyes, with thirst, one hour.—Chilliness in the evening; afterwards heat in the face with cold feet.—Shaking fits, at seven o'clock in the evening, one hour; afterwards sweat in the face and on the whole body, except the legs, which are quite cold.

PHOSPHORUS.

Considerable chilliness in the afternoon from five to six o'clock; afterwards heat and thirst, accompanied by internal chilliness; the chilliness was succeeded by heat and sweat, when in bed, lasting the whole night until early in the morning.—Ravenous hunger which could not be satisfied by eating, accompanied by faintishness, heat, and sweat at night; afterwards chilliness with chattering of teeth and external coldness; the chilliness was succeeded by internal heat, especially in the hands, whilst the external coldness continued.—Violent shaking fits, and four liquid stools during the night; afterwards great heat and sweat all over, the sweat breaking out several nights in succession before midnight.

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PHOSPHORICUM ACIDUM.

Shaking chills over the whole body, the fingers being as cold as ice, without any thirst; four hours afterwards increased warmth without any thirst—Violent shaking chills from afternoon until ten o'clock at night; these are followed by an excessive dry heat which deprives him almost of consciousness. —Evening-chills which cause trembling; the morning following, heat in the face, dryness in the mouth, and stinging pain in the throat when swallowing.

PLUMBUM.

Chilliness increasing until evening, even near the warm stove, accompanied by thirst and redness of the face; external heat in the bed with internal chilliness; afterwards dry heat without any thirst; sweat after midnight, especially on the head, the chest, and the abdomen.

PULSATILLA.

Shaking chills, followed by general heat and sweat, with drawing, twitching pains in the long bones of the extremities.—Chilliness without any thirst: thirst during the hot stage.—Chilliness without any thirst; afterwards a little thirst; then heat without thirst, accompanied by vertigo and stupor. —Chilliness without any thirst; afterwards burning heat with thirst and headache, and finally a little sweat.—Feeling of chilliness with trembling; in a few minutes this feeling returns, followed by a little heat, without any sweat.—First heat; afterwards violent chilliness.—First at two o'clock in the afternoon; at four o'clock chilliness without any thirst, accompanied by anxiety and dyspnœa; this is followed by a drawing pain reaching from the back as far as into the head; three hours afterwards there is heat of the body without any thirst, with sweat of the face, drowsiness without any sleep, and uneasiness; the following morning sweat breaks out over th whole body.—Repeated shiverings, in the afternoon; in the evening a general burning heat with violent thirst, frightful startings which prevent falling asleep, pains like severe labor-pains, painfulness of the whole body and watery diarrhœa.— In the evening a violent chilliness with external coldness, without shiverings or thirst; in the morning a feeling of heat, as if sweat would break out, which, however, was not the case; without any thirst or external heat, accompanied, however, by

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hot hands, and disinclination to be uncovered or bared.—Intermittent fevers, where the gastric and bilious symptoms prevail. —Intermittent fevers, consequent upon the abuse of cinchona, with bitter taste of the food, the taste in the mouth being otherwise natural.—Vomiting of mucus when the cold stage comes on, absence of thirst in the hot and the sweating stage, slimy diarrhœa during the apyrexia, with nausea and want of appetite.—[Intermittent fevers commencing at eight o'clock in the morning, with nausea, vomiting, thirst, headache and vertigo; chilliness, heat, and sweat are not distinctly marked off, and there is much thirst during the whole period of the attack.] —Tertian fever, with chilliness and drowsiness by day, and, in the evening, want of ease during the apyrexia.

RANUNCULUS.

Fever in the afternoon, consisting almost only of the cold stage.—Chilliness of the whole body with shaking, chattering of teeth, and thirst, accompanied by heat of the face and ears, cold hands and a number of eructations; afterwards pinching in the abdomen, and stitches ascending towards the hypochondriac region.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Chilliness of some parts while others are hot.—Chilliness of the feet and between the scapulæ, soon afterwards heat in the left side and left arm.—Fever: first drowsy weariness and yawning; afterwards, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, excessive heat in the body, without any thirst; chilliness at seven o'clock in the evening, as if he had cold water poured upon him; after going to bed, heat with inclination to stretch the limbs; sweat towards morning.—At five o'clock in the afternoon, stretching in the limbs, shiverings over the whole body with much thirst, cold hands, and heat and redness of the face; shiverings in the evening, when in bed; in the morning, slight perspiration on the whole body with pressure in the temples.—At seven o'clock in the evening external chilliness and sensation of coldness, without any shiverings or external coldness, nor any internal coldness; immediately after going to bed, external heat which makes it desirable that one should not be covered; without any thirst, the mouth being watery and the lips dry; about midnight a general slight perspiration sets in, while one is half asleep; after midnight sweat comes on first in the face, then on the hairy scalp and the neck, as far as the chest.—Evening-

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fever with diarrhœa: towards eight o'clock in the evening, chilliness without any thirst; afterwards dry heat for several hours; then heat with profuse sweat, in both stages thirst, cuttings in the abdomen, and diarrhœa; finally sleep, and again diarrhœa in the morning.—Quotidian fever about midnight, with pressure and swelling at the pit of the stomach, and anxious palpitation of the heart by day.—First headache [throbbings in the temples]; afterwards chilliness with thirst, and tearings and pain as from fatigue in the lower extremities; afterwards general warmth, with slight chills during motion, and livid face; finally profuse, sour-smelling sweat.—Tertian fever with nettle-rash, which disappears again after the attack, and which, during the apyrexia, leaves behind it burning and redness in the sclerotica.

SABADILLA.

Fever, where the cold stage prevails.—Intermittent fevers which return at the same hour, with short chilliness; afterwards thirst, followed by continual heat and headache.—At five o'clock in the afternoon, violent chilliness with chattering of teeth, for two hours; afterwards he feels warm over the whole body; lastly a little sweat breaks out, mostly on the forehead, accompanied by thirst; in the night following, stitches in the chest with cough.—Shaking chills at ten o'clock in the evening; in half an hour alternate heat and coldness; after half an hour he feels oppressed with heat, and sweats profusely.—Chilliness with tearings in the limbs; afterwards heat with stretching and yawning, the thirst in both stages being very slight; lastly profuse and long-lasting sweat with sleep.—Fevers, where the gastric symptoms prevail, with dry convulsive cough in the cold stage, chilliness in paroxyms, and lastly heat.

SABINA.

Fever, mostly towards evening: first a good deal of chilliness; afterwards heat in the whole body, and the night following, continual sweat.—In the evening, chills over the whole body, especially in the back; afterwards internal burning heat, without thirst, with uneasiness in the limbs; subsequently sweat in the night, without any thirst.

SAMBUCUS.

Chills over the whole body, with cold hands and feet; afterwards intolerable, dry heat, without any thirst, accompanied

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by dread of being uncovered; afterwards copious sweat, without any particular thirst, the sweat continuing even during the fever.—Feeling of burning heat on the head and in the face, the body being moderately warm and the feet icy cold, without any thirst.—Intermittent fevers, with profuse weakening sweats during the whole period of apyrexia.

SEPIA.

Violent shaking chills, a whole hour; afterwards violent heat and inability to collect one's senses; this is followed by profuse sweat in the evening; during the fever the urine is brown and has an acrid smell.—A little chilliness early in the morning; this is followed by heat in the face and on the hands during the whole day, accompanied by paleness of the face, without thirst and without any sweat; at the same time pressure at the stomach in the forenoon, and headache on stooping.—Heat all over the body, with sweat in the face, violent thirst, and bitter taste in the mouth; then again chilliness and coldness of the whole body and face, accompanied by nausea and headache.—Heat of the whole body with redness of the face and sweat on the head and body, with violent headache, palpitation of the heart, and trembling; afterwards chilliness and coldness, the hands becoming numb and insensible.

SILICEA.

Shiverings of half an hour, frequently during the day, followed by a little heat, mostly about the head and in the face.—Violent chilliness with pain at the stomach, in the evening after lying down; afterwards general heat with thirst; copious sweat towards morning.

SPIGELIA.

Alternate heat and chilliness, the chilliness being especially on the back, the heat in the hands and face.—Intermittent fevers, where some parts are affected with a feeling of heat, whilst other parts appear cold when touched.—Chilliness after rising from bed, five days in succession and at the same hour; about noon, heat, mostly on the trunk, but more violent in the face, with redness, without any particular thirst.—Chilliness in the afternoon; afterwards he has a good deal of heat, and a strong desire for beer.—After lying down in the evening, he feels chilly for half an hour while in bed; this is immediately followed by heat with badly-smelling sweat all over the body, almost during the whole night.

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SPONGIA.

Shaking chills in the evening after getting undressed; in a quarter of an hour, when in bed, one feels a heat in the whole body, except the thighs, which are numb and chilly; sweat in the night.

STANNUM.

Heat and sweat over the whole body, from four to five o'clock in the afternoon; this is followed by slight chills; thirst during and after the heat; the thirst returns for several afternoons at the same period.

STAPHYSAGRIA.

Evening chilliness without any subsequent heat.—Evening-fever consisting merely of the cold stage, without any thirst or subsequent heat.—Shiverings and feeling of chilliness without any thirst; an hour afterwards there is a feeling of heat, with heat in the face, and without any thirst; sweat in the night following.—Tertian fever with symptoms of scurvy, such as putrid taste in the mouth, bleeding gums, want of appetite and constipation.

STRAMONIUM.

Heat in the head; afterwards coldness of the whole body, followed by heat of the whole body, with anguish; sleep during the hot stage, and violent thirst after waking up, which causes a stinging in the throat, until he drinks something.—Violent fever at noon, which returns with the same violence at midnight.—Chills over the whole body, without thirst, accompanied by an inability of collecting one's senses, and by twitchings of the limbs; afterwards heat without any thirst with a highly red face, painful chilliness consequent upon the slightest baring of the body, and anguish; during these symptoms he falls asleep; violent thirst after waking up.—Heat and sweat over the whole body, without any thirst.

SULPHUR.

Heat in the face, and sense as if she had just recovered from a hard sickness; the heat is followed by a little chilliness

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with a good deal of thirst.—Slight chills for one hour, in the forenoon, at ten o'clock; afterwards one feels easy until three o'clock in the afternoon, when one experiences heat for two hours in the head and hands, with a desire for beer.—At noon, a good deal of internal heat with redness of the face, and simultaneously existing chilliness; all the limbs felt tired, as if they had been bruised, accompanied by great thirst, until midnight; afterwards chilliness and heat abated, and she was then covered with sweat all over the body, for three hours.—In the afternoon, feverish heat mingled with chilliness and with continual palpitation of the heart.—Violent chilliness in the evening, when in bed; afterwards exaltations of the fancy; lastly heat and profuse sweat.—Chilliness every evening, which cannot be relieved by the warmth of the stove; considerable warmth when in bed, every morning sourish-smelling sweat.

THUYA.

Shaking chills with external and internal coldness (commonly accompanied by thirst, but sometimes without any); afterwards general sweat without any previous heat.—External heat of the whole body and the hands, except the tips of the fingers, which feel icy cold and numb and insensible; no thirst.—Violent shaking fits at three o'clock in the morning, a quarter of an hour; afterwards thirst; lastly violent sweat all over the body, but not on the head, which was only moderately warm.—Burning heat in the face, with redness, in the evening; no thirst, the body being moderately warm, the hands icy cold, the fingers numb and insensible; afterwards thrills of chilliness.

VALERIANA.

Violent heat with thirst and great obtusion of the head.—Fever with little chilliness and much dry heat, accompanied by a very irregular pulse.

VERATRUM.

External coldness with dark urine and cold sweats.—Coldness with internal heat, dark urine, and cold sweat.—Chilliness, succeeded by warm sweat, which is soon changed to cold sweat.—Tertian fever consisting of mere chilliness.—Simply nightly chills with violent pain in the small of the back.—Chilliness, with great desire for cold drinks, and accompanied

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by nausea, alternating with increasing heat, afterwards heat with unquenchable thirst, delirium, redness of the face, and constant slumber; finally, sweat without any thirst, with a pale countenance.—Chilliness in the evening, alternating with thrills of heat; afterwards heat with violent thirst; and finally, after a considerable interval, sweat.—Chilliness and heat alternating from time to time; accompanied by vertigo, continual anxiety, and inclination to vomit.—Intermittent fevers with obstruction or indolence of the intestinal canal.

(Added by the Editor.)

MURIATE OF AMMONIA.

Chilliness at night, or *in the evening*, sometimes preceded by thirst, or with thirst, or without any thirst; the chilliness is sometimes followed by heat and sweat.—Only heat, flushes of heat in the face, or heat in the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, either in the forenoon, evening, or at night, with thirst, often only slight; frequently succeeded by sweat.

LACHESIS.

Intermittent fevers every evening, with want of appetite and headache, internal chilliness with external heat, afterwards a violent feverish heat the whole night.—Chilliness every afternoon, followed by heat, with shiverings when lifting the cover, afterwards sweat.—Every evening slight chills, with drawing in the back and along the lower extremities from below upwards; afterwards dry nightly heat, with want of appetite and exhaustion.—Every morning, when rising, uneasiness, with hurried and anxious movements, as if they originated in fear; towards eleven o'clock one is more easy, there is headache, deep breathing, groaning, and a hot sweat all over the body; afterwards, towards evening, vomiting and hiccough (in children).—*Tertian fever*, especially immediately after dinner; first, chilliness, accompanied by burning in the face and constant shiverings throughout the body; afterwards, towards evening, a good deal of heat with violent headache.—Tertian fevers without any vomiting.—Inveterate *Quartan* fevers, having been mismanaged with Quinine, accompanied by convulsions during the cold stage and thirst in the hot stage.

(These symptoms have been translated from the new work of Jahr. Dr. H. would here subjoin the remark that Lachesis has proved efficient in relieving the excessive burning and rend-

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ing pain which is often experienced during a relapse into bilious intermittent fevers, the type of which had been violently suppressed by renewed doses of Quinine and Mercury. Lachesis may be exhibited immediately, during the paroxysm; this ought then to be followed by Arsenic, to be exhibited shortly after the attack.)

ARANEA DIADEMA.

Fevers mostly consisting of the cold stage. On the day following the symptoms reappear at the same hour: bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, thirst, abdominal complaints with shivering, appearing towards evening; intensely painful feeling of coldness in the incisor tooth, returning the next day.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.

Coldness seems to be a prominent symptom of the fevers of Menyanthes; coldness in the region of the dorsal spine, with shaking; icy coldness of the hands and feet, the remainder of the body being warm. Coldness of the legs and feet, as high up as the knees, as if these parts were standing in cold water. Coldness of the feet, sometimes icy coldness, with swelled veins of the arms and hands, the coldness continuing even in the bed. —Shiverings over the body, with yawning, even in the warm room, the hair sometimes standing on end, especially cold thrills over the legs; horripilation over the back, as if the parts had long been exposed to cold air. Chilliness of the trunk, especially in the fingers, over the whole body, disappearing in the neighborhood of a warm stove, or chilliness of the back continuing near a warm stove.—Intermittent fevers with chilliness in the belly; this lasts for six hours, then a disagreeable feeling of heat comes on.—Heat in the face followed by universal chilliness.—Feeling of heat in the back, intermingled with coldness, and succeeded by warmth of the cheeks.—Heat of the ears, thrills of heat over the cheeks in the evening.—Great heat over the whole body with cold feet.—Heat in the evening, very slow pulse.

TARAXACUM.

Slight chills through the whole body; chilliness with continued pressure in the head; violent chills when walking in the open air.

This remedy has been employed with success against en-

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demic fevers, prevailing in places where the plant grows. In general, drugs which grow in regions where endemic fevers prevail, seem to be the best remedies against those fevers, provided the drugs have at all a febrifuge power. Endemic fevers have been caused by applying a few leaves of the Flammula Jovis (*Clematis erecta*) to the toes, and keeping them there till they had drawn a few slight blisters.

II. APPEARANCE OF THE FEVER.

1. PERIOD OF THE DAY.

(We distinguish the day into the following periods, morning, forenoon, afternoon, evening, night.)

Aconite, evening.
Alumina, afternoon.
Anacardium, evening.
Antimonium crudum, afternoon.
Antimonium tart., night.
Arnica, morning.
Arsenic, all periods.
Belladonna, all periods, except afternoon.
Bryonia, all periods.
Causticum, all periods, except forenoon and evening.
Calcarea, all periods, except afternoon and night.
Capsicum, evening.
Carbo. veg., evening.
Chamomilla, all periods, except evening and night.
China, all periods, except night.
Cina, all periods, except forenoon and night.
Conium, morning and night.
Coffea, morning and afternoon.
Drosera, forenoon.
Daphne, afternoon and evening.
Ferrum, morning.
Graphites, evening and morning.
Hellebore, evening and morning.
Hepar, morning, afternoon and evening.
Hyosciamus, afternoon, evening and night.
Ignatia, afternoon and night.
Kali, morning, forenoon and evening.
Lachesis, afternoon and evening.

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Lycop., evening and night.
Menyanthes, morning, forenoon and afternoon.
Muriate of Ammonia, evening and night.
Mercury, evening.
Natrum, all periods, except evening.
Nitr. ac., all periods, except forenoon.
Nux, all periods, except forenoon.
Opium, all periods, except afternoon.
Petroleum, all periods, except morning and afternoon.
Phosphorus, all periods, except forenoon and evening.
Phosp. ac., all periods, except forenoon and night.
Pulsatilla, all periods, except forenoon.
Ranunc. bulb., afternoon and evening,
Rhus, all periods, except forenoon.
Sabadilla, all periods, except morning.
Sepia, evening and morning.
Silicia, evening and morning.
Spigelia, all periods, except forenoon and morning.
Spongia, all periods, except forenoon and morning.
Stannum, evening and afternoon.
Staphysagria, all periods, except morning and night.
Stramonium, all periods, except forenoon and evening.
Sulphur, all periods.
Thuya, all periods, except forenoon and evening.
Veratrum, all periods, except forenoon and night.

2. TYPE.*

QUOTIDIAN: Ars. Caps. Carb. veg. China. Cina. Dros. Graph. Ignat. Ipec. Kali. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Nux v. Opium. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Spig. Stan. Staph. Sulph. Veratr.
DOUBLE QUOTIDIAN: China. Graph. Stram.
TERTIAN FEVER: Alum. Anac. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Caps. Carb. veg. Cham. Chin. Cin. Dros. Ferr. Ignat. Ipec. Lachesis. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Staph. Verat.
DOUBLE TERTIAN: Rhus tox.
QUARTAN: Anac. Ars. Carb. veg. Hyosc. Lach. Puls. Sabad.

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* This chapter is rather imperfect. The type of the fevers is not carefully indicated in the history of those fevers that have been cured homœopathically; nor does the Materia Medica Pura furnish much light as regards the type of fevers. The indications contained in the above paragraph are, all of them, derived from experience.

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POSTPONING TYPE: Chin. Cin.
ANTICIPATING TYPE: Ars. Chin. Ignat. Natr. mur. Nux vom.

3. RELATION EXISTING BETWEEN THE COLD AND HOT STAGE, AND SWEAT.

GENERAL CHILLINESS (coldness, shiverings): Alum. Anac. Ant. tart. Aranea. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Caps. Carb. veg. Caust. Cham. Chin. Cin. Cocc. Coff. Cycl. Daph. Dig. Dros. Grap. Helleb. Hep. Hyosc. Ign. Ipec. Kali. Led. Lyc. Menyanthes. Merc. Muriate of Am. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Opium. Petr. Phosp. Phosp. ac. Plumb. Puls. Ran. Rhus. Sab. Samb. Sep. Sil. Spig. Spong. Stann. Staph. Stram. Sulp. Tarax. Thuy. Valer. Verat.

GENERAL CHILLINESS WITH PARTIAL HEAT: Acon. Anac. Bell. Calc. Cham. Chin. Cin. Dig. Ferr. Helleb. Ignat. Kali. Lyc. Petr. Ran. Rhus. Thuy.

EXTERNAL CHILLINESS: Ars. Bell. Calc. Chin. Ignat. Nux v. Rhus.

INTERNAL CHILLINESS: Ars. Calc. Caust. Chin. Daph. Helleb. Ignat. Ipec. Kali. Laches. Lyc. Merc. Phosp. Plumb. Sil. Thuy.

PARTIAL CHILLINESS: Bry. Caps. Caust. Chin. Grap. Helleb. Hep. s. Ignat. Rhus. Sabin. Samb. Spig. Spong. Thuy.

GENERAL HEAT: Anac. Ant. tart. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Caps. Carb. veg. Caust. Cham. Chin. Cin. Coff. Con. Cycl. Dig. Dros. Grap. Helleb. Hep. s. Hyosc. Ignat. Ipec. Kali. Led. Lyc. Menyant. Merc. Natr. m. Nitr. ac. Nux v. Opium. Petr. Phosp. Phosp. ac. Plumb. Puls. Rhus. Sabad. Sabin. Samb. Sil. Spig. Spong. Stann. Stap. Stram. Sulp. Valer. Verat.

GENERAL HEAT WITH PARTIAL CHILLS: Bry. Chin. Ignat. Petr. Samb. Spong. Thuy.

GENERAL HEAT WITH PARTIAL SWEAT: Alum. Ant. tart. Chin. Puls. Sep.

EXTERNAL HEAT: Anac. Ars. Con. Ignat. Lach. Merc. Phosp. Plumb. Rhus. Sil. Thuy.

INTERNAL HEAT: Acon. Anac. Ars. Calc. Carb. veg. Con. Helleb. Kali. Nux v. Phosp. Phosp. ac. Puls. Sabin. Stann. Sulp. Verat.

PARTIAL HEAT: Acon. Anac. Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham. Chin. Cycl. Dig. Dros. Ferr. Grap. Helleb. Ign. Ipec. Kali. Lyc. Menyan. Nitr. ac. Petr. Phosp. ac. Ran. Rhus. Sep. Sil. Spig. Stram. Sulp. Thuy.

GENERAL SWEAT: Anac. Ars. Bell. Bry. Caps. Carb. veg. Caust.

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Cham. Chin. Cin. Coff. Con. Dig. Dros. Ferr. Grap. Helleb. Hep. s. Hyosc. Ignat. Ipec. Kali. Led. Lyc. Merc. Nat. m. Nitr. ac. Nux v. Opium. Phosp. Plumb. Puls. Rhus. Sabad. Sabin. Sep. Sil. Spong. Stram. Stann. Staphis. Sulp. Thuy. Verat.

GENERAL SWEAT WITH PARTIAL CHILLS: Petr.

PARTIAL SWEAT: Bry. Caps. Caust. Chin. Grap. Helleb. Hep. s. Ignat. Rhus. Sabin. Samb. Spig. Spong. Thuy.

PREDOMINANT CHILLS: Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Caps. Chin. Cin. Cocc. Coff. Cycl. Daph. Dig. Dros. Grap. Hep. s. Hyosc. Ignat. Kali. Led. Lyc.

CHILLS AND HEAT AT THE SAME TIME: Ars. Bell. Nux vom. Ran. Sabad. Spig. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Petr. Phosph. ac. Plumb. Puls. Ran. Sabad. Sabin. Sil. Staph. Thuy. Veratr.

CHILLS AND HEAT AT THE SAME TIME; THEN SWEAT: Calc. Sulph.

CHILLS AND HEAT IN ALTERNATION: Ars. Ant. tart. Bell. Calc. China. Kali. Lyc. Merc. Nux vom. Sabad. Spig. Sulph. Veratr.

CHILLS AND HEAT IN ALTERNATION, THEN SWEAT: Kali. Meny.

CHILLS, THEN HEAT: Acon. Alum. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Carb. veg. Caust. Cham. China. Cin. Coff. Cycl. Dros. Graph. Hep. sulph. Ignat. Ipec. Kali. Lach. Lyc. Meny. Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Opium. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Puls. Sabad. Sep. Sil. Spig. Stram. Sulph.

CHILLS; AFTERWARDS HEAT WITH SWEAT: Alum. Anac. Ant. tart. Bell. Caps. China. Graph. Helleb. Hep. sulph. Kali. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Opium. Phosph. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Spig. Sulph.

CHILLS; AFTERWARDS HEAT, THEN SWEAT: Ars. Bry. Caps. Carb. veg. Caust. China. Cina. Dig. Dros. Graph. Ignat. Ipecac. Kali. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Opium. Phosph. Plumb. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Sabin. Samb. Sep. Sil. Spong. Staph. Sulph. Veratr.

CHILLS; THEN SWEAT: Bry. Caps. Caust. Cham. Lyc. Natr. mur. Opium. Petr. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Rhus tox. Sep. Thuy. Veratr.

HEAT PREDOMINANT: Ant. tart. Ars. Bell. Calc. Cham. China. Coff. Con. Helleb. Hyosc. Ipecac. Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Opium. Petr. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Samb. Sep. Stram. Sulph. Valer.

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HEAT; THEN CHILLS: Bry. Calc. Caps. Caust. China. Ignat. Meny. Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Petr. Phosph. Puls. Sep. Stann. Sulph. Thuy.
HEAT; THEN CHILLS, THEN AGAIN HEAT: Stram.
HEAT WITH CHILLS; THEN AGAIN SWEAT: Caps.
HEAT, WHEN SWEAT: Ant. tart. Ars. Calc. Carb. veg. China. Coff. Helleb. Muriate of Am.
HEAT WITH SWEAT: Con. Opium. Phosph. Stram.
HEAT WITH SWEAT; THEN CHILLS: Phosph. Stann.

SWEAT PREDOMINANT: Cham. Con. Ferr. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Opium. Phosph. Rhus tox. Samb. Sil. Stann. Stram. Thuy.
SWEAT, THEN CHILLS: Hep. sulph.
SWEAT; THEN CHILLS, THEN SWEAT: Nux vom.
SWEAT, THEN HEAT: Nux vom.

IV. PECULIAR PROPERTIES OF THE SWEAT.

SWEAT, EXHAUSTING: Ars. Calc. China. Graph. Merc. Phosph. Samb. Sep. Stann.
" COLORING YELLOW: Ars. Graph. Merc.
" COLD: Anac. Ars. Caps. China. Cina. Dig. Merc. Sep. Sulph. Veratr.
" VISCOUS: Anac. Ars. Calc. Lyc. Merc. Nux vom. Opium. Phosph. Phosph. ac.
" SOUR: Acon. Arn. Bry. Carb. veg. Caust. Graph. Hep. sulph. Ipecac. Lyc. Merc. Nitr. ac. Rhus tox. Sep. Sil. Sulph. Veratr.
" FETID: Con. Graph. Kali. Led. Merc. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Phosph. Sil. Spig. Staph. Sulph.
" ABOUT THE HEAD: Anac. Cham. Opium. Phosph. Plumb. Rhus tox. Sep.
" ALL OVER, EXCEPT THE HEAD: Thuy.
" IN THE FACE: Alum. Ars. Calc. Carb. veg. Cham. Merc. Rhus tox. Samb. Sep.
" ON THE FOREHEAD: Ant. tart. China. Hep. sulph. Nux vom. Sabad. Veratr.
" ON THE CHEST: Hep. sulph. Plumb. Rhus tox. Sep.
" ON THE ABDOMEN: Anac. Dros. Plumb.
" ON THE BACK: Anac. China. Sep.
" ON THE HANDS: Anac. Ars. Calc. Cham. Phosph. Sulph.
" ON THE LEGS: Calc. Hyosc. Sep.
" ON THE FEET: Calc. Helleb. Sulph.

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V. THIRST.

1. WHEN PRESENT.

During the Fever: Aranea, Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Cham. Merc. Nux vom. Puls.

Before the Chills: Arn. Caps. China. Mur. of Am. Nux vom. Puls.

During the Chills: Acon. Arn. Bell. Bry. Caps. Carb. veg. China. Cina. Daph. Hep. sulph. Ignat. Kali. Led. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Plumb. Puls. Ran. Rhus tox. Sabad. Sulph. Thuy. Veratr.

After the Chills: China. Dros. Sabad. Thuy.

Before the Heat: China. Natr. mur. Puls. Sabad.

During the Heat: Anac. Ant. tart. Ars. Bry. Caps. Carb. veg. Cham. China. Cina. Coff. Con. Hyosc. Ipecac. Lach. Merc. Mur. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Opium. Petr. Phosph. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Sep. Sil. Spig. Stann. Sulph. Valer. Veratr.

After the Heat: China. Coff. Nux vom. Stann. Stram.

Before the Sweat: Coff. Thuy.

During the Sweat: Anac. Ars. Cham. China. Coff. Con. Merc. Rhus tox. Sabad.

After the Sweat: Lyc.

After the Fever: Ant. tart. Ars. China. Natr. mur. Nux vom.

2. WHEN WANTING.

During the Fever: Ant. crud. Ant. tart. Bell. Calc. Caps. Carb. veg. Caust. Helleb. Hep. sulph. Mur. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Sabad. Sep. Spig.

During the Chills: Anac. Ars. Bell. Bry. Carb. veg. China. Cina. Cycl. Helleb. Ipecac. Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Opium. Petr. Phosph. ac. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Staph. Stram.

During the Heat: Ant. tart. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Caps. Carb. veg. Caust. China. Cina. Coff. Cycl. Helleb. Ignat. Kali. Led. Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Phosph. ac. Plumb. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Sabin. Samb. Sep. Staph. Stram. Thuy.

During the Sweat: Bry. Caps. Caust. Ignat. Puls. Sabad. Sabin. Samb. Stram. Veratr.

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VI. AILMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE FEVER.

1. BEFORE THE FEVER.

ANGUISH: Chin.
BITTER TASTE IN THE MOUTH: Hep. sulph.
BURNING IN THE EYES: Rhus tox.
CHILLINESS: Puls.
COLDNESS OF THE FEET: Carb. veg.
DIARRHŒA: Rhus tox.
" SLIMY: Puls.
DROWSINESS BY DAY: Puls.
FAINTING FIT: Ars.
FAINTISHNESS: Ars. Calc.
HEAVINESS IN THE LIMBS: Calc.
HEAVINESS OF THE HEAD: Calc.
HEADACHE: Ars. Bry. Carb. veg. China. Lach. Natr. mur. Puls. Rhus tox.
INCLINATION TO VOMIT: Cina.
INCLINATION TO LIE DOWN: Ars.
INCREASE OF MUCUS IN THE MOUTH: Rhus tox.
NAUSEA: China. Lyc. Puls.
PAIN IN THE BONES: Arn. Carb. veg.
PAIN IN THE ABDOMEN: Ars.
PAIN IN THE BACK: Ars. Ipecac.
PAIN IN THE CHEST: Ars.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART: China.
RAVENOUS HUNGER: China. Phosph.
RENDING PAIN IN THE JOINTS: Calc.
RENDING PAIN IN THE LIMBS: Cina. Ars.
SNEEZING: China.
STRETCHING: Calc.
STRETCHING OF THE LIMBS: Ars. Calc. Carb. veg. Rhus tox.
SWEAT: Samb.
TOOTHACHE: Carb. veg.
VERTIGO: Ars. Bry. Puls.
VOMITING: Cina. Lyc. Puls.
WANT OF APPETITE: Puls.
WEARINESS AND DROWSINESS: Rhus tox.
YAWNING: Ars. Rhus tox.

2. DURING THE FEVER.

AGGRAVATION OF OTHER SYMPTOMS: Ars.
AILMENTS OF THE CHEST: Ars. Bry. China. Daph. Ipec.

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ANGUISH: Ars. Calc. China. Nux vom. Veratr.
APOPLECTIC FITS: Nux vom.
APPETITE, WANT OF: Ant. crud. China. Con. Kali. Lach. Staph.
APPEARANCE OF NEW SYMPTOMS: Ars.
AVERSION TO EVERY KIND OF FOOD: Ars. Kali.
BILIOUS AILMENTS: Ant. crud. Cham. Nux vom. Puls.
BITTERNESS OF MOUTH: Alum. Ant. cr. Ars. Phosph. Sep.
BLEEDING OF GUMS: Staph.
BLOATEDNESS AROUND THE EYES: Ferr.
CEREBRAL SYMPTOMS: Opium. Stram.
COATED TONGUE: Ant. cr. Nux vom. Phosph.
COLIC: Ars. Calc. Chin. Ferr. Phosph. Rhus tox. Sep. Sulph.
CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD: Ars. Ferr. Phosph. Sep. Sulph.
CONSTIPATION: Bell. Cocc. Lyc. Nux vom. Stap. Verat.
COUGH: Ars. Calc. China. Ipec. Kali. Phosph. Sulph.
" DRY: Bry.
" NIGHTLY: Hyosc.
DELIRIUM: Nux vom.
DIARRHŒA: Ars. Con. Phosph. Rhus tox. Sulph.
DISTENTION OF VEINS: China. Ferr.
DISTENTION OF THE ABDOMEN: Ferr.
DULNESS OF MIND: Ipec.
ERUCTATIONS: Alum. Ant. crud. Carb. veg. Nux vom.
ERUPTION ON THE LIPS: Ars. Nat. mur. Nux vom.
HEADACHE: Ars. Bry. Calc. Chin. Daph. Graph. Ipec. Kali. Lach. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosph. Sep. Spig.
HOOPING-COUGH: Kali.
INABILITY TO RECOLLECT: Ars. Natr. mur. Phosph. ac. Sep.
GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Ant. cr. Aran. Cham. Ipec. Nux vom. Puls. Sabad.
LASSITUDE OF THE LEGS: Ars. Chin.
LOATHING OF FOOD: Ant. crud. Kali.
NAUSEA: Ant. cr. Ars. Ipec. Lyc. Phosph.
NERVOUS IRRITABILITY: Bell.
" SENSIBILITY: Bell.
NETTLE-RASH: Rhus tox.
OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST: Ipec.
OBTUSION OF THE HEAD: Kali. Phosph. Sep. Valer.
PAIN IN THE FACE: Spig.
" " LIVER: China.
" " JOINTS: Ars. Calc. Carb. veg. Chin. Lyc. Phosph. Sep. Sulph.
" " BACK: Ars. Calc. Caust. Lach. Lyc. Natr. mur.
" " STOMACH: Ars. Lyc. Nux vom. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

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PAINS, INTOLERABLE: Ars. Cham.
" RHEUMATIC: Ars. Led. Lyc.
PARALYTIC WEAKNESS: Ars. Ferr. Lach.
" CONDITIONS: Ars.
" FEELING IN THE LIMBS: Nux vom.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART: Rhus tox. Sep. Sulph.
PRESSURE AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH: Rhus tox.
" " STOMACH: Ferr. Sep.
RAVENOUS HUNGER: Chin. Cin. Phosph.
SNORING: Opium.
SHORTNESS OF BREATH: Anac. Ferr. Kali. Lyc. Phosph. Sep.
SPASMS: Cocc.
" OF THE STOMACH: Cocc.
SLEEPINESS: Daph. Natr. mur. Sep.
SLEEPLESSNESS: China.
SOMNOLENCE: Ant. tart. Opium.
SCURVY, SYMPTOMS OF: Staph.
STITCHES IN THE SIDE: Bry. Nux vom.
" " ABDOMEN: Bry. Nux vom.
STOOL, DELAYING: Bell. Cocc. Nux vom. Verat.
SWELLING OF THE PIT OF THE STOMACH: Rhus tox.
TOOTHACHE: Graph. Kali.
TREMOR: Ars. Calc. Con. Natr. mur. Sep.
TWITCHING OF THE LIMBS: Opium.
TASTE, BITTER, IN MOUTH: Alum. Phosph. Sep.
" BAD, " Kali. Staph.
URINE, BROWN AND FETID: Sep.
" TURBID: Phosph.
UNEASINESS: Ars. Calc. Sil.
VERTIGO: Alum. Ars. Bry. Chin. Nux v. Phosp. Sep. Sulp. Verat.
VOMITING: Ant. cr. Ars. Chin. Cin. Con. Ferr. Ipec. Kali. Lach. Lyc. Sulp.
VOMITING OF BILE: Ant. cr. Cham. Chin. Nux v. Puls.
" SOUR: Lyc.
VOMIT, INCLINATION TO: Dros. Sep. Verat.

3. DURING THE CHILLS.

ANGUISH: Ars. Caps. Puls.
APPETITE, WANT OF: Anac. Phosp. Sil.
BITTERNESS OF MOUTH: Alum. Ars.
BREATHING, DIFFICULTY OF: Ars. Kali. Natr. mur.
COLDNESS IN THE ABDOMEN: Ars.
CONVULSIONS: Lachesis.

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CONTRACTION OF THE LIMBS: Caps.
COUGH: Bry. Calc. Phosph. Sabad. Sulph.
DIARRHŒA: Ars. Phosph. Sulph.
DULLNESS OF MIND: Caps.
DELIRIUM: Sulph.
DRINKING A GOOD DEAL: Arn.
ERUCTATIONS: Alum. Ran.
HANDS, DEADNESS OF: Sep.
HEADACHE: Acon. Ars. Bry. Caps. Cin. Daph. Dros. Grap. Natr. m. Sep. Tarax.
HEAT OF THE CHEEKS: Calc. Cham.
" IN THE FOREHEAD: Acon. Calc.
" IN THE FACE: Acon. Anac. Bell. Calc. Cham. Chin. Dig. Ferr. Lach. Lyc. Ran. Rhus tox.
" IN THE EARS: Acon. Ran.
HOARSENESS: Hep.
INABILITY TO RECOLLECT: Ars. Caps. Stram.
INTOLERANCE OF NOISE: Capsicum.
LOATHING OF FOOD AND DRINK: Bry. Kali.
LASSITUDE: Ars. Calc. Carb. Veg. Caust. Dros.
LIMBS, PAINFUL WEARINESS OF: Rhus tox.
LYING DOWN, DESIRE OF: Bry.
NAUSEA: Ars. Bry. Cin. Con. Ignat. Kali. Lyc. Sep. Verat.
NAILS, BLUE: Cocc. Dros. Natr. mur. Nux vom.
OBTUSION OF THE HEAD: Calc. Kali.
OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST: Ars. Bry. Daphn. Ipec. Puls.
PAIN IN THE LIMBS: Ars. Caps. Rhus tox. Sep. Sulp.
" " " RENDING: Bry. Caps. Lyc. Phosp. Rhus tox. Sabad.
" " PIT OF THE STOMACH: Ars.
" " HIP: Rhus tox.
" " BONES: Ars. Natr. mur.
" " SMALL OF THE BACK: Ars. Calc. Caps.
" " LIVER: China. Nux v. Verat.
" " ABDOMEN: Ars. Calc. Chin. Ignat. Nitr. ac.
" " STOMACH: Lyc. Sil. Sulph. [Phosp. Sep.
" " EARS: Graph.
" " RIBS: Sabadilla.
PAIN IN GENERAL: Ars.
" CALVES: Rhus tox.
" BACK: Ars. Calc. Caps. Caust. Hyosci. Ignat. Lach. Natr. m. Puls. Verat.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART: Phosp. ac.
PARALYSIS, SENSE OF, IN THE LEGS: Ars. Ignat.
PEEVISHNESS: Ars.
REDNESS OF THE CHEEKS: Acon. Bry. Lyc.

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REDNESS OF THE FACE: Acon. Ars. Bry. Chin. Lyc. Plumb. Rhus tox.
SENSITIVENESS TO COLD: Cycl.
SLEEP: Nux v. Opium.
SPASMS OF THE CHEST: Ars.
SPITTING: Alum. Caps.
SOMNOLENCE: Daph. Helleb. Natr. mur.
STITCHES IN THE CHEST: Bry. Kali.
STRETCHING: Ars. Bry. Caps. Caust.
STUPEFACTION: Natr. mur.
SWELLING OF THE SPLEEN: Caps.
TASTELESSNESS OF FOOD: Ars.
TEETH, CHATTERING OF: Caps. Hep. Sulp. Natr. mur. Nux v. Phosp. Ran. Sabad.
TOOTHACHE: Graph. Kali.
UNEASINESS: Calc. Caps. Hyosc. Sil.
VERTIGO: Alum. Calc. Phosp. Sulp. Verat.
VOMITING: Cin. Ign. Kal.
" OF BILE: Ars. Cin. Ignat.
" OF MUCUS: Caps. Ign. Puls.
" OF FOOD: Ignat.
VOMIT, INCLINATION TO: Ars.
YAWNING: Ars. Bry. Caps. Caust. Natr. mur. Phosph. Menyan.

4. DURING THE HEAT.

ABDOMEN, PULSATIONS IN: Kali.
ANGUISH: Acon.
ANXIETY: Ars. Cycl. Merc. Nux v. Stram.
APPETITE, WANT OF: Ars. Con.
BITTERNESS IN THE MOUTH: Ars. Phosp. Sep.
BURNING IN THE HANDS: Nux v.
" IN LIPS: Chin.
" IN THE MOUTH: Petr.
CHILLINESS DURING MOTION: Nux v. Rhus tox.
COLDNESS OF THE FEET: Ignat.
" OF THE FOREHEAD: Chin. Cina.
CONSCIOUSNESS, LOSS OF: Ars. Nat. mur. Phosph. ac. Sep.
CORYZA, FLUENT: Kali.
DELIRIA: Ars. Cin. Carb. veg. Ignat. Nitr. ac. Sabad. Verat.
DIARRHŒA: Con. Puls.
DRINKS, LITTLE: Arn.
DRYNESS OF LIPS: Rhus tox.
DULLNESS OF MIND: Natr. mur.
EARS, HUMMING IN: Nux vom.

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EYES, WEAKNESS OF: Natr. mur. Sep.
FINGERS, DEADNESS OF: Thuya.
FACE, PALENESS OF: Ars. Cin. Lyc. Rhus tox. Sep.
" REDNESS OF: Alum. Carb. v. Chin. Coff. Con. Cycl. Ferr. Ignat. Lyc. Nux v. Sep. Spig. Stram. Sulp. Verat.
" SWELLING OF: Ars.
FAINTISHNESS: Anac. Bell. Calc. Merc. Natr. mur. Nux v. Phosp.
HEADACHE: Ant. tart. Ars. Calc. Caps. Carb. v. Cin. Dros. Grap. Ignat. Kal. Lach. Natr. mur. Nux. v. Puls. Sabad. Sep. Sil.
HEAVINESS OF THE LIMBS: Calc.
HUNGER, RAVENOUS: Cin. Phosp.
INABILITY TO RECOLLECT: Ars. Natr. mur. Phosp. ac. Sep.
MOUTH, DRYNESS OF: Nitr. ac. Nux v. Phosp. Phosp. ac. Sep. Sulp.
NAUSEA: Ars. Carb. veg. Ipec. Nitr. ac. Nux v. Phosp. Sep.
OBSCURATION OF LIGHT: Natr. mur.
OBTUSION OF THE HEAD: Ars. Cham. Phosp. Sep. Valer.
OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST: Acon. Ars. Carb. v. Ipec. Kali.
PAIN IN THE LEGS: Carb. veg.
" " CHEST: Ars. Caps. Carb. veg. Ipec. Kali. Nux v.
" " LIMBS: Ars. Calc. Caps. Carb. v. Puls. Sep. Sulph.
" " THROAT: Phosph. Phosp. ac. Sep.
" " BONES: Ignat. Natr. mur. Puls.
" " LIVER: Ars.
" " ABDOMEN: Ars. Caps. Carb. v. Cin.
" " STOMACH: Carb. v. Cin.
" " BACK: Caps. Ignat. Natr. mur.
PAINS, LABOR-LIKE: Puls.
PAINFULNESS OF THE BODY: Puls. Stram.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART: Sep. Sulph.
PITUITA IN THE MOUTH, INCREASE OF: Hyosc.
REDNESS OF SKIN; Ars.
STARTING WHEN ASLEEP: Cham. Lyc.
" " FALLING ASLEEP: Puls.
SHIVERINGS, INTERNAL: Ignat.
SHORTNESS OF BREATH: Anac. Ars. Lyc. Phosp.
SICK-FEELING, INTERNAL: Sulph.
SLEEPINESS: Puls.
SLEEP: Hep. sulph. Ignat. Opium. Stram. Verat.
SLEEPLESSNESS: Nitr. ac. Puls.
SOMNOLENCE: Opium. Verat.
SOPOR: Ant. tart. Op.

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STRETCHING: Calc. Rhus tox. Sabad.
STUPEFACTION: Opi. Puls.
TASTE IN MOUTH, PUTRID: Hyosc.
" " BAD: Caps.
TENESMUS, UNSUCCESSFUL: Caps.
THIGHS NUMB AND CHILLY: Spong.
THROAT, DRYNESS OF: Nitr. ac.
TONGUE, COATED: Ars. Phosp.
" DRYNESS OF: Ars.
TREMOR: Ars. Calc. Sep.
UNEASINESS: Ant. tart. Ars. Calc. Petr. Sabin.
URINE, RED: Nux vom.
URINATING, FREQUENT: Bell. Lyc.
VERTIGO: Ars. Bell. Carb. v. Ign. Nux v. Phosp. Puls. Sep.
VOMITING, IN GENERAL: Ars. Con. Ipec. Nux v.
" OF BILE: Cin.
" OF MUCUS: Nux v.
" OF FOOD: Nux v.
" OF WATER: Nux v.
WEAKNESS: Ars. Ignat.
YAWNING: Kali. Sabad.

5. DURING THE SWEAT.

ANXIETY: Calc.
CHILLINESS DURING MOTION: Nux v.
CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD: Thuya.
EARS, ROARING IN: Ars.
ERUPTION: Con.
FAINTISHNESS: Anac. Ars. Chin. Sulp.
FACE, PALENESS OF: Verat.
FINGERS, BECOME SHRIVELLED: Ant. cr. Merc. Phosp. ac.
HEAD, PAIN IN: Ferr. Rhus tox.
" HEAVINESS IN: Caust.
" ROARING IN: Caust.
HEART, PALPITATION OF: Merc.
ITCHING OVER THE WHOLE BODY: Led.
NAUSEA: Merc. Thuy.
SHORTNESS OF BREATH: Anac.
SLEEP: Cin. Nitr. ac. Sabad.
SLUMBER: Rhus tox.
TENESMUS: Sulp.
TINGLING IN THE SKIN: Nux v.
URINE, COPIOUS: Phosp.
" PURBID: Phosp.

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VOMITING: Sulp.
WAKING UP: Anac. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac.

6. AFTER THE FEVER AND DURING THE APYREXIA.

APATHY: Ign. Phosp. ac.
APPETITE, WANT OF: Ars. Caps. Carb. v. Chin. Cocc. Cycl. Ipec. Kal. Natr. mur. Nux v. Puls. Sabad.
BREATHING, DIFFICULTY OF, IN THE NIGHT: Ars. Ign. Merc. Nux. v. Op. Rhus tox. Samb. Sulp.
CHILLINESS: Anac. Bry. Caps. Cocc. Daph .Dig. Led. Natr. mur. Ran. Sabad. Sil. Verat.
CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO HEAD: Acon. Arn. Chin. Lyc. Nux v. Phosp. Sep. Sulp.
CORYZA, DRY: Calc. Carb. v. Grap. Kali. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Phosp. Puls. Rhus tox. Sep. Sil. Spong. Sulp.
CONSTIPATION: Alum. Anac. Bry. Calc. Carb. v. Chin. Cocc. Con. Fer. Grap. Led. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nux v. Opi. Plumb. Sab. Sil. Stap. Str. Sulp. Verat.
CONVULSIONS: Alum. Ars. Bell. Calc. Caust. Cham. Cin. Dros. Dig. Hyosc. Ignat. Merc. Nux v. Op. Phosp. ac. Stann. Stram. Valer. Verat.
COUGH: Arn. Ars. Ant. tart. Bell. Bry. China. Cin. Cocc. Con. Dros. Hep. v. Hyosc. Ignat. Ipec. Merc. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Op. Phosp. Plumb. Puls. Sep. Sil. Spong. Stann. Sulph.
COUGH, HOOPING: Arn. Bell. Calc. Caust. Cham. Cin. Dros. Dig. Hyosc. Ignat. Merc. Nux v. Op. Phosp. ac. Stann. Stram. Valer. Verat.
DIARRHŒA: Ant. tart. Ars. Cham. Chin. Dig. Dros. Ign. Merc. Nitr. ac. Phosp. Phosp. ac. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabin. Valer. Ver.
DIM-SIGHTEDNESS: Calc. Cocc. Cycl. Dig. Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. Phosp. Sep. Sil. Stann. Sulp. Thuya.
EARS, PAIN IN: Bell. Nitr. ac. Phosp. ac. Puls. Ran. Samb. Spig. Staph. Sulph.
" PAINFUL STRAINING IN: Bell. Cham. Cin. Phosp. Phosp. ac. Rhus tox. Spig.
EMACIATION: Ars. Carb. v. Chin. Ferr. Merc. Nux vom. Op. Phosph. ac. Plumb.
ERYSIPELAS: Bell. Graph. Hep. s. Merc. Rhus tox. Sulph.
ERUCTATIONS, EMPTY: Acon. Ant. tart. Arn. Ars. Bry. Calc. Carb. v. Cocc. Con. Daph. Graph. Lyc. Nitr. ac. Phosph. Sep. Stann.
" BITTER: Arn. Bry. Calc. Puls.
" PUTRID: Arn. Nux vom. Puls. Sulph.

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ERUCTATIONS, SOUR: Lyc. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosph. Sulph.

" TASTING OF THE INGESTA: Phosph. Puls. Sil.

EYES, AILMENTS OF: Ant. tart. Bell. Kali. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Rhus tox. Spig. Staph, Valer.

EXERCISE, AVERSION TO: Bell. Bry. Caps. Cham. Chin. Cocc. Ferr. Ignat. Merc. Nux vom. Opium. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Spig. Stram. Sulph. Verat.

FACE, PALENESS OF: Anac. Carb. veg. Chin. Cin. Daph. Ignat. Lyc. Petr. Phosph. Plumb. Puls. Spong. Stann. Sulph. Veratr.

" BLUENESS OF: Bell. Hyosc. Opium. Samb.

" BLOATEDNESS OF: Ars. Bry. Hyosc. Lyc. Nux vom. Sep.

" YELLOWNESS OF: Ars. Caps. Chin. Ferr. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Petr. Rhus tox. Sep.

" HEAT OF: Arn. Cham. Grap. Lyc. Nux vom. Petr. Sabad. Spig. Verat.

" REDNESS OF: Acon. Bell. Bry. Caps. Grap. Hyosc. Opium. Rhus tox. Samb. Stram. Verat.

FAINTISHNESS: Arn. Ars. Calc. Carb. veg. Caust. Chin. Cin. Cocc. Con. Dig. Ignat. Ipec. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Op. Puls. Sabad. Verat.

FEET, COLDNESS OF: Carb. v. Grap. Hyosc. Lyc. Rhus tox. Sep. Sil.

FEET, SWELLING OF: Bry. Caps. Caust. Chin. Ferr. Lyc. Nux v. Puls. Sep. Sil.

FITS, FAINTING: Acon. Cham. Chin. Grap. Nux v. Puls. Stram.

FITS, SUFFOCATING: Ars. Bell. Ipec. Samb. Verat.

GLANDULAR AFFECTIONS: Bell. Cocc. Con. Spong. Staph. Sulph.

GUMS, BLEEDING OF: Calc. Carb. v. Grap. Merc. Natr. m. Nitr. ac. Phos. Phos. ac. Sep. Staph. Sulph.

GASTRIC SYMPTOMS: Acon. Ant. cr. Bell. Bry. Cham. Coff. Dig. Ignat. Ipec. Nux v. Puls, Rhus tox.

HANDS, COLDNESS OF: Carb. v. Nitr. ac. Rhus tox. Spig.

" SWELLING OF: Calc. Dig. Lyc. Stann.

HEADACHE: Ars. Bell. Bry. Caps. Carb. v. Chin. Cocc. Dros. Ignat. Natr. mur. Nux v. Op. Phosp. ac. Puls. Rhus tox. Sep. Spong. Stann. Valer.

HEARING, EXCESSIVE SENSITIVENESS OF: Anac. Arn. Bell. Coff. Ignat. Merc. Phosp. ac. Sep. Spig.

" HARDNESS OF: Calc. Lyc. Nitr. ac. Petr. Rhus tox.

HEART-BURN: Calc. Caps. Lyc. Nux v. Petr. Sil. Sulph. Sep. Sil. Spong. Sulph.

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HEAT IN THE HEAD: Arn. Ign. Lyc. Sil. Spig.
HOARSENESS; Bry. Calc. Caps. Carb. v. Cham. Lyc. Natr. m. Nitr. ac. Petr. Phosp. Phosp. ac. Puls. Sep. Spig. Spong.
HUNGER, INCREASED: Carb. veg. Chin. Cin. Grap. Lyc. Stann. Sulph. Verat.
JAUNDICE: Acon. Ars. Bell. Cham. Chin. Dig. Ferr. Merc. Nux v. Puls. Rhus tox. Sulph.
LIE DOWN, INCLINATION TO: Acon. Bell. Caps. Ferr. Nux v.
LIMBS, SENSE OF PARALYSIS: Acon. Arn. Carb. v. Chin. Cocc. Cylc. Dros. Nux v. Plumb. Sil. Verat.
" RENDING PAIN OF: Calc. Caps. Carb. v. Caust. Chin. Dros. Grap. Lyc. Nitr. ac. Puls. Sabin.
" STIFFNESS OF: Cocc. Lyc. Sabad.
LOATHING OF FOOD: Arn. Bell. Phosp. ac. Puls.
MAMMÆ, SWELLING OF: Bry. Calc. Puls.
MENSES, TOO EARLY: Acon. Alum. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Carb. v. Cham. Cocc. Ferr. Hyosc. Ignat. Kali. Led. Lyc. Merc. Nux v. Petr. Phosp. Rhus tox. Sabin. Sep. Spong. Stap. Sulph. Verat.
" TOO LITTLE: Alum. Con. Grap. Lyc. Natr. mur. Phosp. Puls. Sabad. Sil. Sulph. Verat.
" TOO LATE: Bell. Caust. Chin. Con. Ferr. Graph. Hyosc. Ignat. Ipec. Kali. Lyc. Natr. mur. Puls. Sabad. Sil. Sulph.
" TOO PROFUSE: Acon. Ars. Bell. Calc. Cham. Chin. Cin. Ferr. Hyosc. Ignat. Ipec. Led. Lyc. Merc. Natr. m. Nux v. Op. Phosp. Sabin. Sep. Sil. Spong. Stann. Stram. Sulph.
" SUPPRESSED; Ars. Calc. Cham. Chin. Con. Ferr. Grap. Kali. Lyc. Merc. Nux v. Puls. Sep. Sil. Sulph.
MOUTH, BAD SMELL FROM: Arn. Cham. Merc. Nux v. Petr. Sep. Sulph.
NAUSEA: Ars. Grap. Hep. s. Hyos. Ipec. Nux v. Rhus tox. Sabad. Sil.
OPPRESSION OF THE CHEST: Ars. Caps. Carb. v. Cocc. Ignat. Natr. m. Plumb. Sabad. Samb. Spig. Stann. Stram. Sulph. Verat.
ORGASM OF THE BLOOD: Acon. Lyc. Petr. Puls. Sep. Sil.
PAIN IN THE CHEST: Bry. Puls. Ran. Rhus tox. Sabad. Spig. Stann.
" " JOINTS: Arn. Ars. Bry. Caust. Cham. Chin. Cocc. Ignat. Ipec. Phosp. ac. Plumb. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabin. Sulph.
" " PIT OF THE STOMACH: Bell. Bry. Calc. Chin.

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Lyc. Merc. Natr. mur. Nux v. Phosph. Puls. Sabad. Sep. Sil. Spig. Stann. Verat.

PAIN IN THE HIP: Ars. Bell. Cham. Merc. Nux v. Puls. Rhus tox.

" " LIVER: Bell. Bry. Cham. Lyc. Merc. Nux v. Puls.

" " ABDOMEN: Ant. tart. Led. Plumb. Ran. Sulph.

" " KIDNEYS: Bell. Chin. Hep. s. Lyc. Staph.

" " BACK: Arn. Ars. Calc. Caps. Cham. Cin. Ignat. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Petr. Samb. Sep. Sil. Spig. Stram. Thuy. Verat.

PAINLESSNESS: Con. Helleb. Op. Phosp. ac. Stram.

PAINS, RHEUMATIC: Acon. Ant. tart. Arn. Bell. Bry. Carb. v.

" Caust. Cham. Nux v. Puls. Rhus tox. Thuy. Valer.

" Verat.

" LABOR-LIKE: Bell. Op. Puls.

" IN THE STOMACH: Acon. Arn. Ars. Calc. Caust. Cocc. Con. Ferr. Ign. Lyc. Nat. m. Nux vom. Puls. Sabad. Sep. Sil. Stam.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART: Acon. Ignat. Merc. Natr. m. Sep. Spig. Sulph. Verat.

PTYALISM: Cham. Dig. Dros. Hyosc. Led. Merc. Nitr. ac. Rhus tox. Spig. Verat.

REDNESS OF THE CHEEKS: Caps. Cham. Chin.

REPUGNANCE TO BEER: Alum. Bell. Cham.

" " BREAD: Bell. Con. Cycl. Ignat. Kali. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Nitr. ac. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Puls. Rhus tox.

" " COFFEE: Bell. Carbo. v. Cham. Chin. Coff. Merc. Natr. m. Nux. v. Rhus tox. Sabad. Spig.

" " FAT NOURISHMENT: Helleb. Hep. s. Natr. mur. Petr.

" MEAT: Alum. Arn. Ars. Bell. Calc. Carb. v. Cham. Daph. Ferr. Grap. Ignat. Lyc. Merc. Nitr. ac. Opium. Petr. Puls. Rhus tox. Sabad. Sep. Sil. Sulph.

" " MILK: Arn. Bell. Calc. Ign. Sep. Sil. Stann.

" " SOUR: Bell. Ignat. Phosph. ac.

" " SWEET: Arn. Ars. Caust. Grap. Ignat. Merc. Nitr. ac. Verat.

" " TOBACCO: Alum. Arn. Bell. Calc. Chin. Daph. Ignat. Led. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosph. Rhus tox. Sep. Spig. Stann.

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REPUGNANCE TO WARM FOOD: Anac. Ant. tart. Ars. Bell. Cham. Chin. Cocc. Coff. Cycl. Ferr. Grap. Helleb. Ignat. Lyc. Merc. Nux vom. Puls. Sabad. Sil. Sulph. Verat.

SENSES, WEAKNESS OF: Anac. Caps. Cham. Cycl. Helleb. Plumb. Puls. Sil.

" EXCESSIVE IRRITABILITY: Acon. Bell. Cham. Chin. Coff. Ignat. Merc. Nux vom. Puls. Valer.

SLEEPINESS: Acon. Arn. Bell. Bry. Calc. Carb. v. Hyosc. Merc. Opium. Sabad. Spig. Stann. Stram. Sulph. Valer.

SLEEPLESSNESS: Ars. Bell. Bry. Carb. veg. Chin. Cin. Coff. Hyosc. Ipec. Led. Merc. Natr. mur. Nitr. ac. Opium. Puls. Ran. Rhus tox. Sil. Spig.

SMELL, SENSITIVENESS OF: Acon. Bell. Dros. Nux vom.

" LOSS OF: Anac. Ant. tart. Cycl. Daph. Hyosc. Nux vom. Opium. Puls. Sep. Sil.

SKIN, DISTENTION OF: Ars. Bell. Bry. Chin. Con. Dig. Ferr. Helleb. Hyosc. Opium. Plumb. Puls. Rhus tox. Samb. Sep.

" DESQUAMATION OF: Acon. Daph. Dig. Helleb. Merc. Phosph. ac. Rhus tox. Sab. Sulph. Verat.

SOMNOLENCE: Ant. tart. Bell. Cham. Cocc. Con. Hyosc. Opium. Puls. Rhus tox.

SOPOR: Cham. Opium. Puls. Verat.

SWEAT, TOO COPIOUS: Ant. tart. Ars. Calc. Chin. Ferr. Graph. Nux vom. Samb. Valer.

" DEFICIENT: Kali. Lyc.

SPASMS IN THE STOMACH: Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Carb. veg. Cham. Cocc. Ferr. Ignat. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Puls. Sil. Stann. Sulph. Valer.

" UTERINE: Bry. Cocc. Con. Ignat.

STUPEFACTION: Acon. Bell. Cocc. Daph. Kali. Op. Stram.

SWELLING OF THE CHEEKS: Cham. Rhus tox.

" " TIPS OF FINGERS: Thuya.

" " PIT OF THE STOMACH: Bry. Carb. v. Cham. Cic. Coff. Helleb. Lyc. Nux v. Op. Puls. Sabad.

" " SPLEEN: Caps. Nitr. ac. Nux v.

" " TONGUE: Ars. Bell. Chin. Merc. Nitr. ac.

TASTE, BITTER, OF FOOD: Cham. Ipec. Phosp. ac.

" " Ars. Bry. Calc. Carb. v. Cham. Lyc. Merc. Natr. m. Nitr. ac. Petr. Phosp. ac. Puls. Sabin. Sulph.

TASTE, FLAT: Bry. Cycl. Nux v.

" LOST: Lyc. Puls. Sil. Ver.

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TASTE, FLAT: Bry. Cycl. Nux v.
" LOST: Lyc. Puls. Sil. ver.
" METALLIC: Cocc. Merc. Nux v. Rhus Tox.
" NAUSEATING: Ipec. Kali.
" PUTRID: Bell. Merc. Nux v. Puls.
" SALTISH: Ars. Carb. veg. Chin. Merc.
" SOUR: Calc. Ignat. Nux v. Petr. Phosp. Sep.
TŒNIA: Calc. Carb. v. Graph. Petr. Sabad. Sulph.
THROAT, INFLAMMATION OF: Acon. Alum. Bell. Cham. Merc. Nux v. Puls. Rhus Tox. Samb.
" ROUGHNESS OF: Kali. Nitr. ac. Phosph. Ran. Hann.
" SORE: Bell. Caps. Hep. s. Ignat. ac. Led. Merc. Nitr. ac. Nux v. Phos. Plumb. Ran. Sabad. Sabin. Spong.
TREMOR: Arn. Bry. Chin. Cocc. Con. Grap. Ign. Nux v. Op. Puls. Rhus. Tox. Sabad.
UNEASINESS: Acon. Ars. Bell. Cham. Cin. Dros. Phosp. Sil. Spig.
URINE, DIFFICULTY OF PASSING THE: Caps. Caust. Dig. Staph.
" URGENT DESIRE TO PASS THE: Ant. tart. Dros. Helleb. Hyosc. Lyc. Phosp. Phosp. ac. Thaja.
" DARK: Ant. tart. Bry. Calc. Carb. v. Chin. Merc. Sep.
" LIGHT COLORED: Phosp. ac. Thuja.
" TURBID: Ant. tart. Chin. Dulc. Grap. Ipec. Merc.
VERTIGO: Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Caust. Cham. Cocc. Con. Daph. Hyosc. Lyc. Nitr. ac. Nux vom. Opium. Petr. Phosp. Puls. Ran. Sep. Sil.
VOMITING, IN GENERAL: Ant. tart. Chin. Cin. Ferr. Hyosc. Ipec. Merc. Nux v. Sep. Sil.
" OF BILE: Ars. Ipec. Merc. Nux v. Stram. Verat.
" MUCUS: Merc. Nux v. Puls.
" OF THE INGESTA: Ars. Cham. Ferr. Ipec. Nux v. Puls.
WEAKNESS: Ars. China. Dig. Ferr. Lyc. Nitr. ac. Verat.
" NERVOUS: Bell. Cham. Chin. Coff. Ignat. Nux v. Puls. Valer.

VII. MORAL SYMPTOMS.

ANGUISH, ANXIETY, DESPAIR: Acon. Alum. Anac. Ant. cr. Ant. tart. Arn. Ars. Bell. Calc. Carb. veg. Caust. Cham. Cocc. Coff. Dros. Ferr. Grap. Hell. Kali. Lach. Lyc. Merc. Nitr. ac. Nux v. Phosp. Puls. Rhus tox. Sep. Sil. Staph. Sulph. Val. Verat.
ANGER, QUARRELSOMENESS, VEHEMENCE: Acon. Arn. Ars. Bell. Bry. Calc. Caps. Carb. v. Caust. Cham. Chinn. Cocc.

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Coff. Con. Daph. Ferr. Hep. s. Ipec. Kali. Led. Lyc. Natr. mur. Nux v. Pet. Phosp. Ran. Sabad. Sep. Spig. Sulph. Verat.

CHEERFULNESS: Caps. Coff. Opi. Phos. ac. Val.

DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, MELANCHOLY: Ant. cr. Calc. Chin. Cocc. Coff. Con. Cycl. Dig. Grap. Ignat. Lyc. Natr. m. Nitr. ac. Phosp. ac. Puls. Rhan. Sab. Sep. Spig. Spong. Stann. Sulph. Thuy. Verat.

DIFFIDENCE, ANTHROPOPHOBIA: Bell. Led. Lyc.

FRENZY, DELIRIA, RAGE: Acon. Ant. cr. Ars. Bell. Cin. Hyosc. Ign. Merc. Opi. Plumb. Sabad. Samb. Stram. Verat.

FIXED IDEAS, THOUGHTLESSNESS, ABSENCE OF MIND: Anac. Bell. Caust. Cham. Coff. Daph. Helleb. Merc. Natr. mur. Phosp. ac. Rhan. Rhus. tox. Sep. Stram. Thuy.

FRIGHTFULNESS, STARTING WITH FRIGHT: Acon. Ant. cr. Calc. Cocc. Ignat. Kali. Lyc. Opium. Phosph. Ran. Samb. Sep. Spong. Stram. Valer.

ILLNESS, IMAGINARY: Calc. Kali. Merc. Stram.

INDIFFERENCE, INSENSIBILITY: Carb. veg. Chin. Cin. Puls. Sep.

IRRESOLUTENESS, DOUBTFULNESS: Chin. Ignat. Nux v. Petr. Puls.

IRRITABILITY: Carb. veg. Cocc. Coff. Natr. mur. Nux vom. Phosph. Sulph.

MOOD, CHANGEABLE: Ant. tart. Bell. Cycl. Ferr. Ign. Spong.

PEEVISHNESS, OBSTINACY, WANT OF DISPOSITION TO DO SOMETHING: Ant. cr. Arn. Bell. Calc. Caps. Caust. Cham. Chin. Coff. Con. Cyc. Daph. Dig. Hep. s. Ipec. Kali. Led. Merc. Nux vom. Petr. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Plumb. Puls. Sal. Samb. Spong. Stann. Stap. Sulph. Thuy.

RESTLESSNESS, IMPATIENCE, HURRIEDNESS: Acon. Ant. tart. Ars. Bell. Cham. Cin. Dros. Hyosc. Ignat. Ipec. Merc. Nitr. ac. Phosph. ac. Puls. Stan. Sulph. Valer. Verat.

SADNESS, WHINING MOOD, MELANCHOLY: Alum. Bellad. Calc. Cham. Cin. Coff. Dig. Grap. Helleb. Ignat. Lyc. Natr. m. Phosph. Phosph. ac. Puls. Rhus. Tox. Sep. Spig. Stann. Stap. Sulph.

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DIRECTIONS FOR THE REGIMEN OF THE SICK

DURING

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

The needful dietetic observances during Homœopathic treatment, are comprehended under the following general rule, viz: The patient should abstain from the use of every thing of a medicinal nature, and should partake of light, digestible food, to satisfy hunger, and of such drink as nature requires to allay thirst. Agreeable to this rule, the aliment may be classified under the following subdivisions:—

I. ALIMENT ALLOWED.

I. In acute diseases the appetite is mostly impaired, and only the lightest and most simple kinds of nutriment are proper; but in these cases, nature herself usually dictates the needful abstinence, and the patient is allowed:

Pure water in preference to all other drinks; toast water, or water with the addition of sugar, raspberry or strawberry syrup. Barley-water, rice-water, thin oatmeal gruel, panada, gum Arabic water, whey, milk and water, preparations of arrow root, sago and tapioca, without any other seasoning than a little salt and loaf sugar, or one of the syrups mentioned.

Most kinds of ripe succulent fruits possessing little or no acidity, fresh or prepared by cooking, and eaten in moderate quantities at a time; as grapes, melons, dried fruits, as figs, raisins, prunes, dried currants, apples, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, and sweet cherries; but no fruit whatever should be used in cases of colic or diarrhœa.

II. After the more violent symptoms of acute disease have subsided, and the appetite calls for more substantial food, or

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in most chronic diseases, a wider range may be taken in the choice of aliment, and in such cases the following articles in addition to those already enumerated are allowed, viz:

All kinds of light bread and biscuit not containing potash, soda, or other similar ingredients, and not too fresh; cakes composed of meal, eggs, sugar, and a little butter; buckwheat cakes not raised with fermenting powders; light puddings and dumplings of wheat, Indian meal, rice, oatmeal or bread, without wines, spices, or rich sauces, hominy, Indian mush, rye mush, groats, pearl barley.

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, spinage, cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus, green or dried peas or beans; (but these vegetables should not be used in colic or diarrhœa.)

Milk, not too recent from the cow, buttermilk, boiled milk, cocoa boiled with milk or water, pure plain chocolate, weak black tea.

Butter, free from any rancid or unusual taste, cream, mild cheese, curds and other simple preparations of milk, plain custards.

Raw or soft boiled eggs and egg tea, except in diarrhœa.

Soups and broths of animal and vegetable substances elsewhere permitted, seasoned with a little salt only; beef tea, chicken water (the flesh being boiled at least for half an hour).

Chickens, pigeons, turkeys, venison and other wild game.

Beef, mutton, the lean part of ham, neats' tongues.

Fresh scale fish, except salmon.

Salt, sugar, ice creams with the syrup of strawberries and that of other allowed fruits, and not flavored with aromatics.

II. ALIMENT STRICTLY FORBIDDEN.

Old smoked salt meat, salted fish, veal, geese, ducks, the liver, heart, lungs, or tripe of animals.

Rancid butter, old strong cheese, lard, fat pork, turtles, terrapins, oysters raw or cooked, hard boiled eggs, omelets.

Fish without scales, as catfish and eels; lobsters, crabs, clams, and soups prepared from them.

All kinds of nuts. Coffee and green tea.

Food prepared from blood, and much animal fat.

Veal cutlets; all kinds of sausages, particularly such as are smoked.

The flesh of all young animals.

All soups highly seasoned, sauces, drawn butter, pepper-pot.

Cakes prepared with much fat or aromatics.

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All kinds of colored confectionary, pastry, honey. (Colored toys, if the colors be not fixed, are on all occasions to be withheld from children.)

Cider vinegar, salads or cucumbers prepared with it; sauerkraut, pickles.

Artichokes, pickles prepared from spices, or greened with copper: catsups, parsnips, celery, horse-radish, garlic, raw or pickled onions, all kinds of pepper, sweet oil, mustard, saffron, nutmeg, ginger, lemon or orange peel, vanilla, laurel leaves, bitter almonds, peach kernels or peach leaves, cloves, cinnamon, allspice, coriander, fennel or aniseed, marjoram, sage, thyme, spiced chocolate, mushrooms, tomatoes, beets, radishes, boiled or roasted unripe Indian corn.

All kinds of distilled and fermented liquors, lemonade and drinks prepared from acids.

All natural and artificial mineral waters.

Wine vinegar, beer vinegar, adulterated vinegar, and diluted mineral acids.

NOTES.

Should any of the allowed articles of diet disagree with the patient, on account of some constitutional peculiarity, or the nature of his disease, they should be avoided by him, though perfectly wholesome for others.

The patient should not overload his stomach, nor oppress it with various or incongruous dishes. The demands of the appetite for solids are to be satisfied at stated and not too frequent periods, and at no other time. Regularity in the time of eating is of importance.

The diet of children at the breast should not be changed during their sickness, but in such cases that of the mother should be regulated according to the preceding rules.

With the view of guarding against every extraneous influence calculated to disturb the due effect of homœopathic remedies, every article of diet and every medicine ought to be avoided, not only all medicines procured at the shops, and all such as are empirical, but every description of domestic medicines, as all manner of herb teas, syrups, medicated poultices and irritating or medicinal substances applied to the skin.

Blood-letting by the lancet, or by leeches and cups, and

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laxative injections, except those of lukewarm water, are likewise forbidden.

All perfumery, particularly musk, hartshorn, camphor, Cologne water, eau de Luce, or other aromatic waters, flowers used for their odor, cosmetics and tooth powders, must be avoided.

The cure is disturbed by hot baths, or baths impregnated with herbs, sulphur, and other medicaments.

Linen, cotton, or leather worn next the skin is preferable to woollens.

When the nature of his malady will permit, the patient should use moderate exercise in the open air for an hour or more every day, and his chamber should be subjected to daily ventilation.

Other things being equal, a good moral regimen places the patient in the most favorable condition for recovery.

Labor which diverts the mind, while it exercises the body, should be daily used in chronic diseases, as far as the strength will conveniently permit.

Homœopathic medicines should be taken fasting, and for about half an hour afterwards the patient should abstain from eating or drinking, the use of tobacco, and, if possible, from much mental or bodily exertion. The medicines are to be kept in a clean, dry and cool place, free from odors.

It may be as well to offer here a suggestion with regard to the use of *Arnica* in extensive and serious mechanical injuries. If any such should occur, Arnica may be applied in the following manner: Take about a drachm of the dried Flowers of Arnica (Flor. Arnica 1 drachm); pour on this about a quart of boiling water, let it cool, and then apply pieces of linen steeped in this decoction to the injured part. This may be repeated every hour, *two* or *three* hours, as the case may seem to require, and may be discontinued whenever the pain has ceased. If Arnica tincture is used, take 10 drops in a wine-glassful of water, and apply it with a piece of linen to the injured part.

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ON THE METHOD OF TAKING THE MEDICINES.

It is applicable in three different ways—first, by taking one or two globules; second, dissolved in water; third, in water mixed with alcohol.—

First. For all common complaints, such as headache, toothache, stomachache, affection of the breast, &c.; or in more tedious cases, such as acute pains, foul stomach, sickness accompanied with violent vomiting, &c., *one* or *two globules* of the proper remedies should be administered. To children, to very sensitive persons and persons very aged, give but *one* of these globules.

Second. In all dangerous cases, or diseases of long standing, when much medicine has already been taken, and the system injured, and the dry medicine does not answer—in such case, the appropriate remedies should be administered in water. For this purpose, the glass must be very clean, and have contained nothing but milk or water, else you must rinse it several times with cold, then with hot water, dry and heat it on a stove as much as the glass will bear, and then suffer it to cool. The water you take should be as pure as possible, should contain no mineral particles, not hard, but so as to dissolve soap readily —or let it remain covered for twenty-four hours, and then pour off from the top as much as you may want. Put two or three globules of the medicine to be used into the glass, pouring thereon from a half to a whole pint of water, mixing it effectually.

Third. In case the medicine thus prepared and given has no effect, or does not operate as desired, and you are perfectly convinced that the remedy has been well selected, then prepare the medicine by putting it into a pint of pure water, and add thereto one or two tablespoonfuls of pure alcohol.—When thus prepared, viz., with water, or with water and alcohol, a tablespoonful to adults, and a teaspoonful to children, must be given; in very violent cases, every hour, but in chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, every morning will suffice. When the patient, after taking medicine, begins to be better, however

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little, he should cease taking the medicine, but as soon as his convalescence ceases, he should begin again—because a healthful progress in the cure of the disease may be injured by taking too much of the remedy. It not unfrequently happens, that the medicine aggravates the symptoms, and makes the patient *temporarily* worse, which is, nevertheless, a good sign. In such case, the patient should cease to take any more, and wait for the effects of what he has taken. Should the aggravation be very violent, let him smell of camphor, but not change the remedy. But should the beneficial effect of the medicine be interrupted, and cease altogether, the patient consequently growing worse, in consequence of unavoidable bad smells, or catching cold, eating improper food, etc., he should take something to counteract the cause which occasioned this interruption, and then recur to the same medicine which had previously produced this favorable change—or he may repeat the same medicine at once.

While taking homœopathic medicines, in order to effect a speedy and permanent cure, the strictest attention should be paid to the rules of diet mentioned under the foregoing directions, else all may be in vain.

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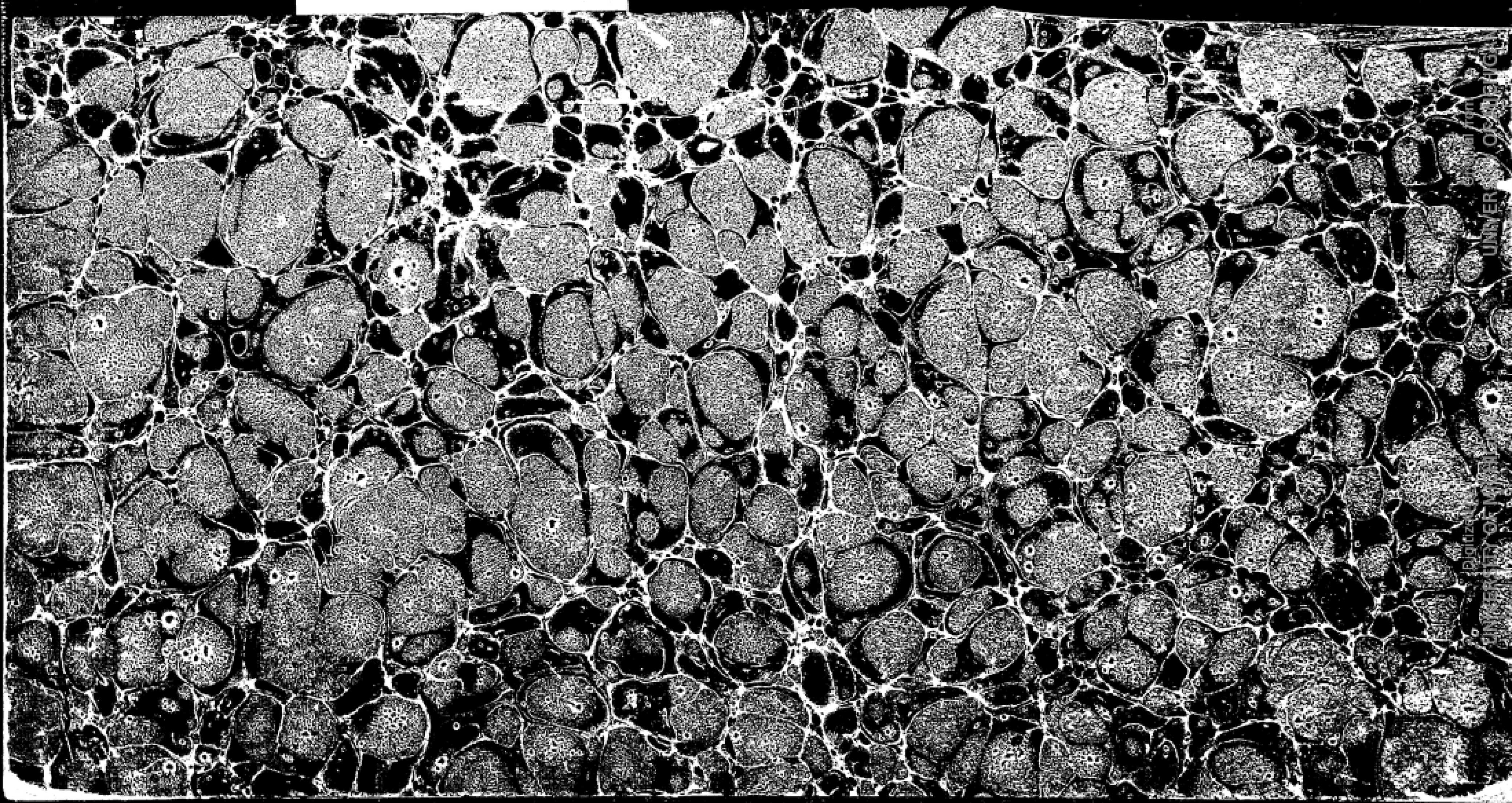

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