# A GUIDE TO THE PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

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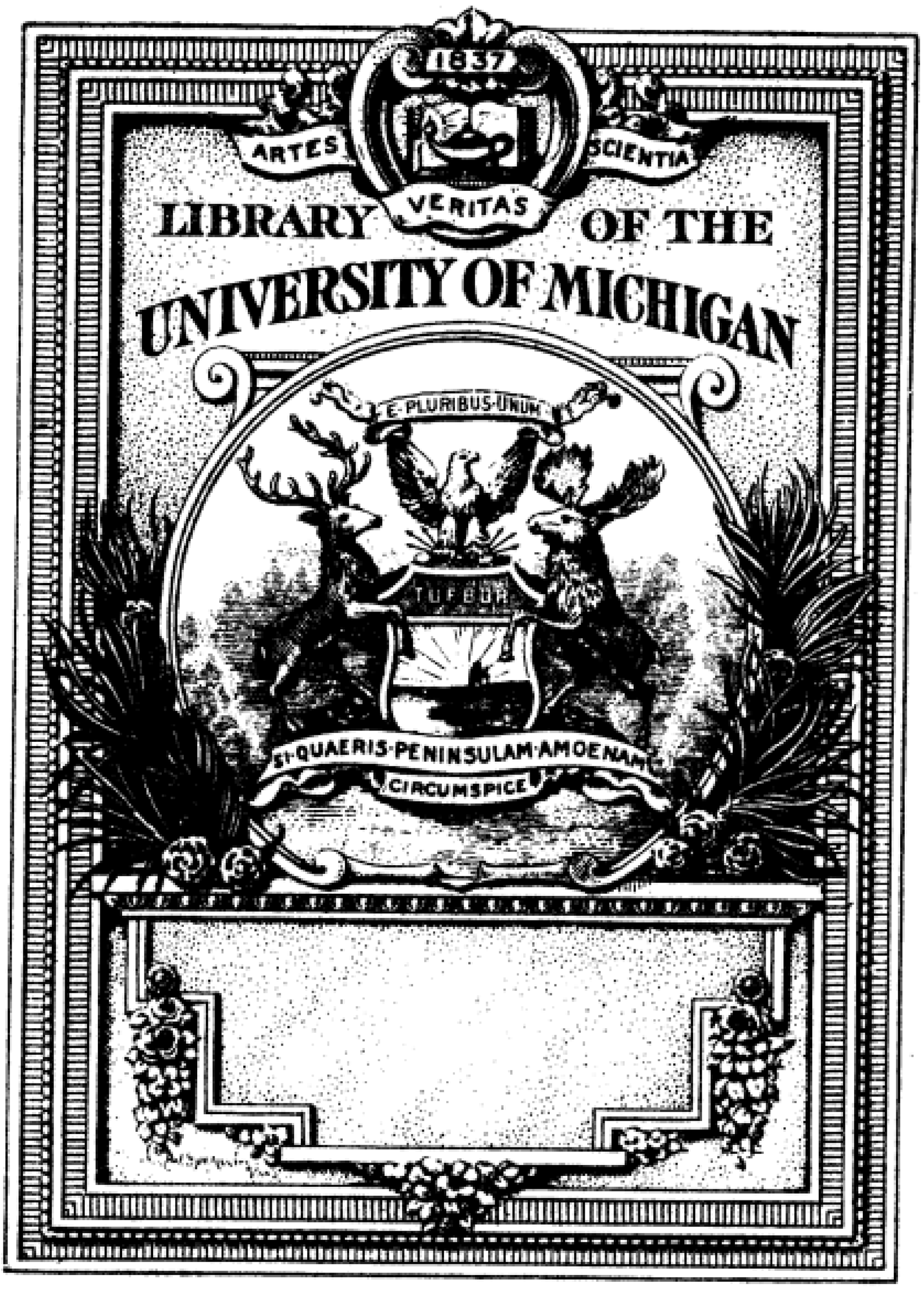
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A

# GUIDE TO THE PRACTICE

OF

# HOMŒOPATHY;

TRANSLATED AND COMPILED,

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, FROM THE GERMAN OF

Presented by the Author

ROUFF, HAAS AND RÜCKERT.

WITH MANY ADDITIONS.

BY

EDWARD HAMILTON, M.D.

*One of the Physicians to the Westminster and Lambeth Homœopathic Institution and Dispensary, &c.*

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H. BALLIÉRE, 219, REGENT STREET;

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# PREFACE.

THE high standing which Homœopathy has now attained in the estimation of the Public, calls for every exertion on the part of its professors to facilitate its practice.

A complete knowledge of the Materia medica is the only true means by which we can attain that accurate idea of the effects of medicines on the healthy organism, necessary to a successful treatment of that organism when labouring under disease. But the attainment of this knowledge, so needful and important, presents an almost insuperable difficulty to many, particularly to medical men of the old school, who, though fully persuaded of the superior efficacy of the Homœopathic remedies over those of Allopathy, are yet prevented, by their occupations and other circumstances, from entering at once upon so large a field of study.

It does not, however, follow, that with such a disposition they must be entirely precluded from



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adopting a mode of practice consonant to their judgment. In the country in which Homœopathy took its rise, there are many valuable works which serve as guides to medical practitioners, (especially to those who are students in Homœopathy) in the administration of the Homœopathic remedies, and to the Materia medica. They exhibit, at one view, the various medicinal agents adapted to different forms of disease; the peculiar symptoms of which are generally detailed, together with the remedies applicable to such groups of symptoms: works of this description, therefore, are not only calculated to facilitate practice, but also are useful as aids in consulting the Materia medica. For example, in treating a case of Angina, *Belladonna* and *Mercurius* are among the remedies mentioned; consequently, if on reference to the Materia medica, it should appear that the symptoms indicated under *Bellaaonna* are analagous to those of the case under treatment, then that medicine should be given; but, on the other hand, should the symptoms accord with those under the head of *Mercurius*, then preference must be given to the latter, and so on. In this manner the student is directed to the choice of a remedy, always bearing in mind that he is to treat the whole of the symptoms.*

The above considerations and the increasing

* It must be understood, as absolutely necessary, that the practitioner should have received a medical education, and possess an accurate knowledge of *Pathology* and *Physiology*.

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anxiety for practical works on Homœopathy, have induced me to compile and translate the present volume from those most popular at this time in Germany. I have followed the order of Dr. RUOFF's Repertorium, to which I have added the observations of HAAS and RÜCKERT, and have taken cases from the Hygea, Allgemeine Homœopath. Zeitung, Homœopathic Examiner, &c. &c. I have attempted to give a literal translation from the German, only sincerely regretting that the task has not fallen to a more competent hand; yet, with all its deficiencies, I indulge the hope that it may prove serviceable to students commencing the practice of Homœopathy, and also in some degree aid those who are removed from the immediate assistance of a Homœopathic physician, and it is my ardent desire that it may in some measure promote the extension of a system which has proved itself so efficacious in alleviating disease in every country into which it has been introduced, *tuto, cito et jucunde.*

E. H.

22, *Grafton Street, Bond Street.*

*January*, 1844.

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# DIET, &c.

Much stress has been laid, by those adverse to the doctrine of Homœopathy, upon the diet* necessary to be observed by the patient. It has been asserted, that cures effected by the system, are the result of the change of diet, &c.: it is hardly necessary to refute so absurd an idea. I can only say, that if any physician, of whatever school he may be, neglect to regulate the diet of a person labouring under disease, either acute or chronic, he will seldom be rewarded by seeing his patient restored to health.

The diet rules are simple, and easily followed. In acute diseases, most medical men are aware of the necessary restrictions. Patients suffering under fevers, inflammations, &c. seldom desire that which is hurtful. It has been a rule with some physicians to allow patients suffering under certain diseases, to have anything they longed for, supposing that these longings are only whims which it is not hurtful to gratify; but such a practice is, I think, very questionable. In the increase or acme of fever or inflammation, if it be necessary that the patient should have food, he may partake of a light gruel of barley, groats, rice, sago, arrow-root, farina of potatoes, &c.; when the acute attack diminishes, beef tea, or delicate meats, as venison, fowls, (not too young,) may be given, if the patient desires it. Many fruits may be allowed in every stage of fever; such as stewed apples, pears or prunes, (without spices,) sweet cherries, grapes, apricots, &c., subject to the discrimination of the

* These remarks as to Diet are chiefly taken from Hartmann, Rau, and Kritschmar, translated in the New York H. Exam.

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medical attendant: yet these ought not to be given in any quantity, as they will often cause flatulence, uneasiness and pain, and as a general rule aggravate the fever.

As regards drinks, in acute diseases; they may consist of cold water, toast and water, barley-water, almond emulsion, (from sweet almonds,) milk and water, &c. Cold water is only injurious in inflammations of internal organs, namely,—of the throat, lungs, stomach, intestines, &c.; but it may be allowed, even in these inflammations, if the patient will hold it in his mouth until the chill has been taken off. In summer it may be given fresh drawn, but in winter it should be allowed to remain in the room for some hours, until no longer *quite* cold. In some diseases, as cholera, where the patient manifests a desire for ice-cold drinks, they may be given. In fevers, where the patient is unconscious, the dryness of the tongue and lips, and the frequent licking of the lips, are some indications of internal heat, and require that drink be offered. It cannot be determined when and how much the patient should drink, his requisitions and desires will form the best guide; it is a good law, however, not to give too much at one time, but rather to drink frequently, and in small quantities. The water may be made more agreeable to the patient, by adding loaf sugar, or raspberry,(not acidulated raspberry,)cherry, althea or apple juice, until it has obtained a pleasant sweetness: the yolk of an egg may also be added. In acute fevers, when the tongue and lips are parched and cracked, when the teeth have become black, the patient will be much refreshed by a few tea-spoonsful of a mixture of the oil of sweet almonds with the juice of cherries, mulberries, or sweet oranges. Water, acidified with vinegar, lemon or citron juice, may be allowed at times, as in some bilious and putrid fevers; but the physician must judge whether they may be permitted, from the conditions of each individual case: but they



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must *never* be given when Aconite, and other medicines to which acids are antidotes, have been taken just previously. In diseases of long duration, it is advisable to change the drinks frequently, as the patient easily becomes satiated or disgusted. Apples sliced thin and immersed in boiling water, the juice of sweet oranges and water, almond milk, butter milk, milk and water, &c., alternately, may be given. Cows milk will not be always agreeable to patients in synochial fevers; the same may be said of butter milk, which must be given with caution in gastric and pituitous fevers. Cocoa and chocolate may be given, but the latter is apt to occasion flatulence, and feeling of fulness and constipation.

Cleanliness and proper clothing are to be attended to in acute diseases. Great as is the prejudice of some persons, against washing fever patients, the physician should look upon it as an imperative duty, to see that the skin is kept clean. But great caution is requisite; small portions of the body should be washed at one time, and immediately dried and covered. Frequent change of body and bed linen is very important, also a free circulation of air.

As regards the rules of diet in chronic diseases :—

HAHNEMANN's first dietetic regulations are considered too severe, as requiring too much self-denial to be observed by persons in health, and in consequence they have been but little attended to by the public at large; but our venerable founder, who never practised other than he taught, rigorously observed the rules he had laid down for the guidance of others; the result was, that he attained the age of nearly ninety years. His regulations are, by some, considered too severe to be observed by many patients labouring under chronic diseases. He acted upon the principle, that an individual under progress of treatment for the cure of any disease,

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must be put into the most simple state of nature with regard to his mode of living. This was considered as necessary, in order to awaken a proper receptivity for the action of medicines; hence, only the most simple food was allowed, and the use of all substances expressly forbidden, that possessed any other properties than those of mere nutrition, i. e. all those that produced any medicinal effect: thus, celery, parsley, &c., which promote the urinary secretions; onions, which excite perspiration; lettuce, which has narcotic properties; also coffee, teas of all kinds, wine, all spirituous liquors, spices and acid substances, pork, water fowl, even the flesh of very young animals, were among the forbidden articles. It is very true that such a simple regimen increases the receptivity for the action of remedies in a very great degree, but on the other hand it has injurious effects which are not to be disregarded: in the first place, the irritability and sensibility of the patient are at times too much increased; the sense of smell often becomes very acute, rendering the patient really unfortunate and unhappy; inasmuch as the weakest odours of flowers, the vapour of food prepared with spices or aromatic herbs, even the smell of dust upon an old book, are at times utterly insupportable to the patient, who is thus exposed to daily and hourly inconvenience. Secondly, articles to which the patient has become habituated by long use, often cannot be withdrawn without great injury to the health.

The above are some of the objections made to HAHNEMANN's restrictions in diet. We must also acknowledge, that nature often cures by means which we should unhesitatingly pronounce unsafe, and even injurious. Thus we find instances where food, which seems, to the physician, less suitable and digestible, is nevertheless preferred by the patient, and is digested and assimilated, better than such food as the physician regards as preferable. Hence, one routine of diet should not always be rigor-

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ously insisted upon. In canine appetite, it would be barbarous to restrict the patient in the quantity of his food; the gnawing, craving hunger of this complaint, is dependent upon a diseased state of the stomach, and beyond the controul of the will of the patient: *Mur. acid*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*, or *Veratrum*, will restore the stomach to its natural state, when a natural appetite will follow. Again, in some forms of chronic disease, the patient has a disinclination for meat; instead of advising, much less forcing the patient to eat this kind of food, the physician should regard it as his duty to correct this morbid state of the system: *Calc. carb.*, *Carb. veget.*, *Silicea*, &c. will generally effect this object. We also find patients who have an excessive craving for sweet things; moderation in quantity should be advised, but we should by no means strenuously insist upon the immediate relinquishment of such a mode of living; a few doses of *Lycopod.*, *Pot. carb.*, &c., will often speedily cure this condition.

But we must be strict in forbidding such articles of food as have any influence upon the origin and continuance of the disease. Thus, whoever has deranged his stomach by indulgence in rich food, must avoid it; those suffering under chronic eruptions should not eat food which is very salt, or pork, or oily fish, duck, or goose; women who have become hysterical from excess in drinking tea, novel reading, late hours at night, and late rising in the morning, cannot be cured but by avoiding these irregularities.

We should refuse the patient such articles as in any manner interfere with the action of the remedy administered; e. g. acids are antidotes to *Aconite*, *Kali natrum*, and *Ammonium*; vinegar aggravates the action of *Belladonna*; milk is an antidote to *Sepia*, according to Dufresne; potatoes are rendered indigestible, and cause griping in the bowels by *Alumina*. These restrictions are generally not annoying to the patient, and the less so

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as the instincts of the appetite often harmonize most aptly with the requisitions of the medical treatment; thus, an inclination to sweet things is indicative of *Ammonia*, and in many of those diseases in which *Belladonna* is most indicated, there is an aversion to acids. In diseases of any particular organ, all articles of food which affect that organ should be strictly forbidden; thus, in affections of the kidneys, celery, parsley, asparagus, must be avoided, &c.

Idiosyncrasies of the patient should be known; thus, veal broth occasions diarrhœa in some persons; pea soup, violent colic and vomitings in others; mutton, constipation in others, &c.

The horse-hair brush, used with moderation, is often of service in dyspepsia and hypochondriasis.

With regard to drinks, in chronic diseases; although the stomach may be injured by overloading it with water, far greater injury is caused by drinking too little; several glasses of water per day should be advised to every one, particularly such as suffer from constipation. It is very difficult, for some persons, to give up coffee, especially those habituated to its use; in many cases we may allow it to the patient for a time, only insisting upon its being as weak as possible, and abstaining wholly from it as soon as it can be done without serious detriment to the health: it often relieves constipation, and may be allowed sometimes in this case, if there be no other particular contra-indication; but nervous headache, hemicrania in particular, cannot be cured unless coffee be rigidly abstained from. In cases where tea and coffee must be forbidden, beef tea broth will often prove very agreeable; or cocoa, or dietetic chocolate,* where it does not cause distention or flatulence, may be recommended.

* Mr. W. HEADLAND, Homœopathic Chemist, 15, Princes Street, Hanover Square, has prepared a dietetic chocolate, which has been found a very agreeable beverage by many of my patients.

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Almost every one can give up spices, hence they should be entirely forbidden, as they are generally detrimental to those suffering from dyspepsia, &c., as well as injurious to the action of the medicine. The same may apply to the use of perfumeries and medicated tooth powders. The use of tobacco, although the patient may become habituated to it, so as apparently not to experience any ill effects from it, is far more injurious than the combined action of coffee, tea, wine, spices, &c.; it should therefore be forbidden as far as possible.

A cure with specific remedies should in no case be aided by the starving process of the old schools. The main dietetic rule of the Homœopathist is the avoiding of food and drinks which possess any medicinal properties—articles which create symptoms or sufferings, in addition to those of the disease, or which, acting as antidotes, may destroy the action of the remedies.

The Homœopathist depends solely on the medicines for the removal of chronic maladies; asking no aid from diet, other than the negative assistance of not interfering with the specific operation of his remedies.

It is true, that the starving process of the old system will occasionally palliate, and even silence, for a time, the symptoms of a chronic malady; but it does not cure, since with returning strength, which liberal diet will produce, the disease shews itself again, and all the old symptoms recur, often with increased violence.

## The Dose.

The proper dose and attenuation is still in some measure an unsettled question. Some Homœopathic physicians maintain that the highest dilutions are the most serviceable; whilst others, amongst whom are many very eminent Homœopathists in Germany, assert that

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they have found more benefit from the lower attenuations. The importance of this difference will diminish, when we take into consideration the class of diseases treated: I have no doubt it would be found, that those whose opinions are in favour of the high dilutions, have been in the habit of treating principally chronic diseases, and the reason of this is obvious; they being the first propagators of Homœopathy, received as patients, for the most part, those who had tried in vain all the remedies of the old school, until despair had driven them to find some other method to alleviate their sufferings. To this class of patients, there is not the slightest doubt that the higher dilutions are of much benefit; but on the other hand, since the doctrine of Homœopathy has been more promulgated, and the public more convinced of the efficacy of the system,—its professors have been consulted in all stages of acute diseases,—and it is then found, that when a morbid action is exerting its greatest influence on the human organism,—when symptoms arise rapidly,—and when a fatal result may occur in a few hours, that the low dilutions are unquestionably more speedy in their action. But we must always bear in mind, the susceptibility of the patient, the age, constitution, &c.; as it has been often found that the higher act more beneficially on some patients, whatever be the nature of disease, than the lower, and vice versa.

The aggravation of the medicine is not in proportion to the lowness of the dilution; on the contrary, it has frequently been found that the higher attenuation causes greater suffering (or aggravation) without proportionate benefit; and it will be seen, that in acute diseases, medicines, of whatever dilution they may be, seldom produce aggravation.

My own experience suggests the following rules:—that in chronic cases, the higher attenuations, from the 18th to the 30th, are to be preferred; 2 to 4 globules,

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given either at intervals of 3, 6, 9, 12 days; or 2 to 6 globules, dissolved in 2-3 ounces of distilled water, and a tablespoonful given either every night, or night and morning. In acute diseases, I usually give the low dilutions, from the 3rd to the 12th, (generally the 6th), either 2-4-6 globs. or 1 drop dissolved in 2-3 ounces of water, and a tea or dessert spoonful given every 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36 or 70 hours, according to the symptoms; always bearing in mind the susceptibility of the patient. In children, the dose must be proportionally smaller, from 1-3 globs., or 1 drop dissolved in twice the quantity of water.

My reasons for thus treating disease, are based not only on my own experience, but also *on the practice of some of the most eminent Homœopathic physicians in Germany;* whose treatment of both acute and chronic diseases, I had the opportunity of witnessing, during a residence of some months. But the important point to be impressed on the mind of the student is, *the proper selection of the remedy;* and if that is rightly chosen, success will generally be the result, whatever be the attenuation used.

As it is most essential that the remedies should be given pure, I can confidently recommend Mr. HEADLAND, Homœopathic Chemist, Princes Street, Hanover Square, who has devoted himself, for a number of years, *solely* to the preparation of Homœopathic medicines.

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All the remedies given in this work are the result of experience; and when a medicine is named without being followed by a summary of symptoms, reference must be made to the Materia medica.

When two or more medicines follow each other in the same line, it notifies that those remedies have been given successively in the disease under which they are placed, according to the symptoms.

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# A GUIDE

TO THE

# PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

## A.

**ABORTUS MOLIMINA.** (Abortion, disposition to.)

Should there be a disposition to abortion at the commencement of the pregnancy, a healthy change in the constitution must be brought about. *Sabina dil.* 6.—12.—18, is one of the best medicines to effect this purpose. The treatment to be followed up by *Sepia*, *Sulphur tinct.* and *Silicea*; if, however, there should be a varicose condition of the genital organs present, *Nux vomica* 18, may be given; also *Carbo veget.* and *Lycopod.* are good remedies, when this condition is present.

*Chamomilla* dil. 6.—12. When there is a disposition to abortion in the fourth month, with fever and rigors; and the dose to be repeated after two days, or oftener, if required.

*Chamomilla.* When there is much uneasiness, with convulsive movements in the limbs, violent smarting pains in the sacrum and small of the back, and slight bloody discharge from the vagina.



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*Ferrum* prevented this disposition in a woman who had already had three abortions.

*Ipecacuanha*, with aid of *Sabina*. In a woman who had had three abortions in four months. Rigors, followed by heat, bearing down pains, and discharge of blood, being the most marked symptoms.

*Secale cornutum*. Discharge of blood, with bearing down pains; in another case where there was continual discharge of blood, and colic; also, this medicine has been found very useful in preventing a disposition in those who have already suffered from easy abortions.

*Sabina*, in repeated doses, in a woman who had had an abortion in the third month of every pregnancy; also, in repeated doses, in all women who have abortions easily, followed by *Sepia* and *Zincum*.

**ABORTION**, (the consequences of) as faintness, paleness, heat in the head and body, violent palpitations, thirst, pressure in the head, groaning, oppression of the chest, with anxiety, *Belladonna* glb. 2/30; and again, with confusion in the head and constipation, *Bryonia* 3/30; when there is great debility, *China*.

**ABSCESS.**

*Silicea*. (Vide also Fistula.)

Abscess Pectoral, accompanied with severe cough, greenish purulent expectoration, hectic fever, mucous rale, *Stannum* 2/6—against a constant recurring dry cough, *Ammon. carb*.

Abscess Pectoral, in the middle of the sternum

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towards the shoulder, with cough, and night perspirations, *Silicea* 30.

Abscess in the epigastric region, *Lycopod.* and *Calcar.*

Abscess lymphatic, labiorum pudendorum, *Merc.* *Belladonna.*

AMBLYOPIA AMAUROTICA. (Dimness of vision from amaurosis.)

Amblyop. with nebulous vision, diplopia, dilated pupil and hemeralopia, *Bellad.* 15, and *Pulsat.* 12.—Amblyop. from topical coldness of the eyes, *Bellad.*—Amblyop. with nebulous vision and gastralgia, *Bell.* 30.—Amplyop. with sense of pressure of the eyes and photophobia.

*Mercurius Solub.* with the assistance of *Euphrasia*, in the following symptoms: nebulous sight, with muscæ volitantes; intolerance of light, watery eyes, blennorhœa.

*Phosphorus.*

*Pulsatilla*, with the help of *Euphrasia*, where there is great weakness, much lachrymation, and whitish grey pupil.

*Ruta.* Weakness of sight, with visu nebuloso.

*Stramonium.*

AMAUROSIS. (Vide also Asthenia visus.) *Cannabis.*

*China.* With cataract from suppressed scabies; *Sulphur* in repeated doses, a dose every 8—14 days.

*Valerian.*

Amaurosis Incipient.

*Merc. Solubilis*, with the assistance of *Euphrasia* against much lachrymation. Hartlaub cured



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it with *Calcarea carb.* 2/18, *Silicea* 2/24, *Acid. Nitr.* 2/24, *Phosphorus* 2/24, and *Causticum. Sulphur.* Sensation as if a little piece of feather was below the upper eyelid.

*China.* Dilated pupil, atony, trembling of the hands, impaired digestion.

Amaurosis incipient.

No sight in the left eye, cloudiness of the vision of the right, red swollen eyelids, a purulent discharge from the right eye. This case was cured by the following medicines: *Calcarea carb.* 12, followed by *Silicea* 18, *Acid nitric, Phosphorus, Petroleum, Causticum, Silicea, Causticum.*

AMENORRHÆA.

*Puls.* 12. When caused by catching cold, with giddiness, pain in the forehead, pain in the abdomen, fluor albus, burning urine, short breath and palpitation of heart, convulsive motions, odontalgia, spasmodic pain in chest, and universal shivering. *Puls.* 12, in a widow, and in the case of a young girl of 17 years of age. *Calcar. carb.* after twelve days a copious menstruation, continuing for five days.

The same malady, with extreme weakness, vomiting, constipation, anxiety and anguish. The body emaciated, and the skin grey coloured: the patient having a presentiment of certain death: was completely cured in 5 months by *Aconite, Calc. carb., Colocynth, Sepia,* and *Graphites.*

With spasms of the chest, as the predominant symptom. *Sulphur* 1/0, and *Sepia* 1/30.

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*Sulphur*. The menses appeared after fourteen days without any pain.

*Graphites, Sepia*, and *Pulsatilla*. With fluor albus and shivering.

*Pulsatilla*. Congestion of the head, tooth-ache, convulsive twitchings. *Aconite* was given some few hours before the *Pulsatilla*.

*Pulsatilla*. Paleness of the face, spasmodic constriction of the chest, and universal shuddering.

*Nux moschata, Nux vomica, Opium, Phosphorus, Sepia, Stramonium, Sulphur*.

ANEURISMUS.

*Spigelia, Carbo veget., Silicea*. —— Of the right crural artery; *Lycopodium* internally administered, and also applied externally. (℥ j, Lycop: sem. et ℥ iii; Alcohol.)

ANGER.

*Aconite* as a specific.

*Cham*. when arising from irritation.

ANGINA. (Inflammation of the throat.)

*Aconite*. Violent angina, tongue coated, the right tonsil and submaxillary gland much inflamed and swollen, so that the patient can hardly speak or swallow; *Aconite*, followed in 4—6 hours by *Belladonna gtt j* dil. 6.

*Argentum*. Rawness and pain in the throat, with cough, fauces feel as if swollen, the food is swallowed with great difficulty.

*Baryta carb*. and *muriat*. When there is a disposition to suppuration.

*Cicuta*. In swelling of the throat threatening

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suffocation, in consequence of a wound of the œsophagus by a bone splinter.

*Mercurius.* Fever, sore throat, redness of the parotids, and fauces. The following medicines are also recommended: *Acon.*, *Belladonna*, *Merc-solub*, *Hepar-sulph.*, *Rhus.*, *Bryon.*, *Ignat.*, *Pulsat.*, *Cocc.* *Capsicum*, *Nux vomica*, *Arsen.*, *Sulph.*, *Acid. nitric.* Rau. has found benefit ensue from *Acid. muriat.*——From the abuse of mercury with excoriations, relieved by *Argentum.*

*Belladonna.* In a young man of 17 years of age, who had much pain in swallowing food, with tearing and cutting pain in the sternum, and dry cough. The uvula swollen, elongated, and infiltrated with dark coloured blood, *Belladonna;* with *Nux vomica* when there is cough arising from having caught cold.

*Ignatia.* In a chronic inflammation of the neck, palate, tonsils, uvula sensitive, sore, elongated, with a feeling of rawness, sticking pain in the throat whilst swallowing, frequent efforts to swallow, and sensation as if there were a plug in the throat; after eating, the food feels as if it was left sticking at the larynx, with pressure along the œsophagus, and feeling of fullness in the chest, inclination to cough, accompanied by griping pains, and flatulent colic, constipation, rheum, rheumatic dragging pain in the neck, arthritic pains in the shoulder, disposition to melancholy. *Ignatia* 2/6, and after 3 days, *Pulsat.* 2/6 for the sensation after eating. At the end of four weeks the angina returned, ac-

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companied with viscous mucus in the throat, *Argentum* 2 cured this, and *Graphites* removed the troublesome constipation and hœmorrhoidal affection.

*Ignatia.* Angina in a very young girl of eleven years of age. The tonsils hard, swollen, and inflamed, and covered with small suppurating ulcers, throat and posterior fauces red, lancinating pain in the throat, corners of the mouth covered with scabs, lancinating pain in the swollen parotid gland: after mid-day, heat, followed immediately by cold in the feet. *Ignatia* 3/18 removes also the melancholy and the disturbed sleep.

*Pulsatilla* 12. In a woman, fifty-six years old, of a chronic angina; pressure, and feeling of dryness in the throat, tonsils and uvula slightly red, cutting pain and sensation of excoriation in the fauces, no pain on swallowing, evening exacerbations. The malady was arrested, but it returned after some days. It was completely eradicated by *Manganes acet.*

*Pulsatilla.* Considerable inflammation and ulceration of the throat, with sensation as if it was raw and excoriated. Other remedies are: *Dulcamara, Pulsatilla, Bryonia, Cocculus, Nux vomica, Nitric acid.*

Angina Catarrhalis.

*Belladonna.* — *Mercurius solub,* followed by *Belladonna,* alternating with *Dulcamara.*

*Mercurius.* Very excoriating, mucous discharge with salivation.

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Angina Faucium. (Inflammation of the fauces.)

*Chamomilla, Aconite, Belladonna,* especially when there is a great redness of the soft palate, root of the tongue, uvula and tonsils *without* swelling. Lancinating pains in swallowing, or, when combined with swelling in the upper part of the throat and neck. But when there is a dark varicose swelling of the vessels present, and the swallowing of food is easier than an empty deglutition, in the evening, dry heat, and at night, thirst and restlessness, *Pulsatilla* is indicated.

Angina faucium phlegmonodes.

*Belladonna.* Throat swelled, and dark red, with much fever.

Angina Laryngea. (Inflammation of the Larynx.)

In a chronic affection of an emaciated, cadaverous looking patient of nineteen years of age, with head-ache, sensation of heat in the head, weak eyes, dizziness, noise in the ears, dry nose, furred and dry tongue, pale lips, palate, tonsils, uvula, palish red, pain in the throat, with feeling of constriction, with spasmodic pressure whilst swallowing, hoarseness, irritation in the throat, with crawling and accumulation of mucus, cough, oppression at the chest, with pains in the sacrum and lumbar region, with dragging tense, sensations in the limbs. *Carbo veget.* 3, procures an alleviation of these symptoms; but it continually caused an itching of the scalp where the hair is deficient, which disappeared after three weeks; there still remained the mucus at

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the uvula, head-ache, very severe pains in the limbs: *Zincum* was given, and the patient in four weeks performed a journey of twenty-five miles (five German miles) on foot.

Angina Chronica.

The mouth and throat slightly red, and covered over with tenacious mucus, sensation as if these parts were swollen, cutting pain in the passage, as if sore and excoriated. *Pulsatilla* relieves these symptoms in a very short time; should it return with dull lancinating pains in both sides of the throat, and a continual desire to swallow, *Manganes. acet.* 3, must be given.

*Ignatia.* In an irritable throat, with a continual desire to swallow, as if there was a plug in the throat.

*Acid phosp.*, *Sabadilla.*, *Nux vom.*, have also been found useful.

Disposition to Angina, yields to *Sepia* and *Baryta.*

ANGINA MEMBRANACEA. (Croup.)

—Vide also, Tracheitis.—The most certain and characteristic symptom of this disease, is the constant accession of the attack, after awaking from sleep.

*Aconite*, followed in six hours, or less, by *Spongia tosta*, and then *Hepar sulph.*, in the following symptoms, catarrh, with continual pain in the larynx, great hoarseness, with a barking cough, sibilant respiration, at times spasmodic and contricted, with fever; should there be much throwing of the head backwards and forwards, with



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continual elevation and depression of the larynx, with expectoration of membranous masses, the prognosis must be unfavourable. During the catarrhal stage, *Hyoscyam, Belladonna, Cina, Chamomilla, China, Nux. Pulsat.* and *Drosera*, are particularly indicated. When the cough approaches the croupy tone, *Hepar sulp.* 2, affords the quickest relief; above all, the local inflammation must be diminished by *Aconite*, 1/30, or 2/30, or one drop of dil. 6, dissolved in six tea-spoonfuls of water, a tea-spoonful given every hour. The disease by this medicine is often arrested; but in more severe cases, *Spongia Tosta* 1/30, or *gtt. j.* dil. 6, in six tea-spoonsful of water, a tea-spoonful every hour must be given; if a hollow cough remains, with hoarseness, after 36—48 hours, *Hepar sulp. calc.* 2, is of benefit. The repetition of the Homœopathic doses has a salutary effect when the disease increases rapidly. Thus, Gross gave *Hepar sulp.* for the second time, after a few hours, when the first dose had not had the desired effect, he did not give as before, the 2nd dil. but the 3rd, and purposed to try the 30th afterwards, had the 3rd not had the desired effect.

*Aconite* 2/34. An amelioration took place after four hours, only leaving the customary cough; at evening, *Spongia tosta* 30, was given, and the next morning the patient had acquired his accustomed health.

*Aconite* and *Spongia tosta.* Violent, raw, hollow cough, hoarse voice, quick rasping respiration,

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strong fever. Against the hoarseness, after the other medicines, *Hepar sulp. Calc.*

*Aconite* 30, alternately with *Phosph.* 30.

*Hepar sulp.* and *Spongia tosta*, every half hour.

*Euphorbia* dil. 6, *gtt. i.*

*Aconite* 2/30, in first stage.

*Belladonna*, especially when the tonsils are swollen.

*Hepar. sulp.* With the remark of Dr. Bethmann, that *Spongia tosta* is better in *Angina Membracea.*

*Hep. sulp.* in two doses, with the help of *Spongia tosta.*

*Hep. sulp.* In a child sitting up half-asleep, with rattling, hot, whistling, short and anxious cough; he awakes with a dry hot cough, being so violent as to cause vomiting, he gets up in haste, grasps his larynx, and cries out in anxiety, intensely red face, eyes starting from their sockets, and head thrown back, speaks quick, has much heat of body, great thirst, quick and hard pulse, with perspiration, and high coloured dark urine.

*Sambucus niger.* A kind of croup, with shrieking during coughing, in an infant of five months.

*Spongia tosta* and *Aconite.* In a boy three and a half years old, after the disappearance of a catarrh, there came on from catching cold, a hollow, barking dry cough, with genuine croupy tone, short accessions of sonorous rattling in the trachea, pale hot skin, frequent stretchings and yawnings, distortions of the countenance in coughing, on account of the pain in the trachæa below the larynx, disposition to weep, pulse hard

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and quick: for the hoarseness which often remains after an attack of croup, *Mercurius, Drosera* and *Manganes*, are but palliatives; probably, *Belladonna* would avail better. Against a disposition to Croup, *Lycopod.* and *Phosphorus.*

—— Spasmodic croup, vide, Asthma Millari.

Angina mercurialis.

*Belladonna, Arsen., Cham., China.* Bad taste in the mouth, looseness of the teeth, nasal speech, and difficult deglutition, the drink regurgitates through the nose, violent burning pain in the throat.

Angina Palatina. (Inflam. of the palate.)

*Nuxvom.* Swelling of the palate and of the gums causing difficult deglutition, tearing pain in the jaw, with swelling on the left side of the face, otalgia, cephalalgia, burning heat, and constipation.

*Phosphorus.* Soft palate swollen, bluish red color, ulcerated, great dysphagia, without pain, uvula ragged, and hangs deep in the œsophagus.

Angina Parotidea. (Mumps.)

*Sulp. Belladonna, Mercurius, Chamomilla, Kali Carbon.—Carbo. veget. and Cocculus*, against slow fever. *Puls.* or *Nux vom.* when from metastasis of the testes.

Angina Pectoris.

*Aconite, Veratrum, Lactuca virosa, Asafœtida, Arsenic*, and *Digitalis* are recommended by Hartmann.

Angina Pharyngea. (Inflammation of the pharynx.)

*Aconite* in repeated doses. *Bellad., Stram., Hyos.* when spasms prevent the swallowing of

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the food, or *Belladonna, Merc.*, or *Cantharides*, if there is only inflammation; *Ignat., Pulsat., Nux, Merc.*, or *Arsen.* if there is pain as if from the parts being swollen, or as if there was a smarting, burning body in the throat, which must be swallowed; *Nux*, particularly if *litmus* gives acidity of the stomach.

*Petroleum.* Violent sticking and burning pain in the throat, behind and under the larynx, especially on swallowing—eating and drinking causes very great pain.

Angina Pituitosa. *Arum Maculatum.*

Angina Scirrhosa.

Tonsils swollen, hardened, with fœtid slimy discharge from the nose. *Belladonna, Sulphur, Sepia* and *Aurum.*

Angina Serosa, habitualis. *Sulphur, Sepia, Baryta Carb.*

Angina Synochia. (Angina accompanying synochial fever.)

*Aconite*, and afterwards *Belladonna.*

*Belladonna* with angina faucium,—pharyngea, and —laryngea, with strong synochial fever.

Angina Tonsillaris. (Inflam. of the tonsils.)

*Belladonna.* Pain and swelling of the tonsils, great annoyance from the saliva flowing back, velum palati very red, throat and neck stiff and swollen.

*Dulcamara* against the disposition to angina tonsillaris.

*Belladonna.* Fever, pressing, lancinating pains, which are increased by swallowing and speaking, at the same time congestion of the head.

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*Belladonna.* Deglutition almost impossible, the mouth open, the tongue protruded, inability to speak.

*Belladonna.* Much fever, tonsils much swollen, deglutition very difficult and painful, tongue covered with yellow fur, loss of appetite, great heat, thirst, loss of sleep, delirium, vertigo.

*Aconit.* 18 *gtt. i*; every 2 hours. *Baryta carbon* 30., *Bryonia, Capsicum* after *Bryonia* or *Ignatia.*

*Ignatia* 18. Both tonsils greatly swollen, much fever, the whole of the fauces red, tongue covered with tenacious white mucus, lancinating pains in the throat whilst swallowing, pains in ears during deglutition, shivering.

*Mercur. solub.* Fever, pressing lancinating pains in the tonsils, accumulation of tenacious fetid mucus in the mouth and throat, very bad taste in the mouth.

*Lachesis.* The tonsils swollen, red, and painful, painful constrictive sensation in the throat, difficult deglutition, fever with burning heat. *Spongia* also has been found useful.

Angina uvularis. (Infl. of uvula.)

*Belladonna.* Great swelling of the uvula, severe pain, with difficulty of deglutition, can swallow no liquid.

*Nux Vomica.* When there are pains in the uvula and in the submaxillary glands in swallowing, or when not swallowing, a sensation as if there was a plug in the throat, with swelling of the uvula, or with pressing feeling in the throat, from sensation as if it was swollen, only when swallowing food.

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*Mercur.* Particularly when the inner part is not only inflamed, but greatly swollen, and there is great difficulty in speaking.

ANGOR NOCTURNUS. (Anxiety and constriction of præcordial region at night.)

*Arsenic.* With anxiety of the præcordia as a characteristic symptom.

*Rheum.* In nocturnal cries and agitation of infants.

*Ignat. Pulsat. Nux. Angust. Stram.*, are recommended by Hartmann in his Therapie, 241 p. In tumefaction of the breasts in female children soon after birth; if it is from a squeeze or pressure, at the commencement *Arnica* must be internally and externally applied; if inflammation has already come on, and that appears to be of an erysepelatous kind, combined with much swelling and hardness. *Chamomilla* 1/12, and *Belladonna* 1/30, are most serviceable. If the inflammation is not *rose-coloured*, *Acon* 1,30, and afterwards, *Bryonia* 1/18.

ANOSMIA. (Loss of sense of smell.)

*Calcarea.*

ANTHRAX. (Carbuncle.) *Arsenic.*

——— In the neck, the cellular texture consumed, faintness, fever, *Silicea*, 30.

APETITUS MORBOSUS. *Veratrum.*

APHONIA ACUTA.

From catching cold, convulsion of the face, ice-coldness of the body, sudden loss of voice, violent shivering, *slow* pulse, great anxiety, *Belladonna* 30. *gtt. i.* From paralysis of the tongue, *Baryta carb.* 30.

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*Phosphorus.* Whispering speech, congestion of the head, palpitation of the heart, twisting and convulsive movements of the limbs in sleep.

*Phosphorus.* In a girl of twenty-five years of age with vertigo, pains in the right breast, with pustulous eruption on the countenance, sudden loss of voice, can only whisper, burning at the pit of the stomach, congestion of the head, catamenia coming on too soon, excoriating leucorrhea, palpitation of the heart, burning pain in the loins, swelling of the right hand, furfuraceous scabs on the arms, horrid dreams, convulsive movements of the limbs during sleep, and fetid perspiration under the arm-pits.

*Causticum.* In Aphonia of three months duration, following convulsions; after having tried *Antim Crudum*, and *Phosphorus.* Also *Carbo. veget.* and *Sulp.*—(Vide also, Raucedo.)

APTHÆ. (Thrush.)

In small children, *Acid sulphurici gtt. i.* with ℥ *j. water* a tea-spoonful at atime.

*Acid muriat.*

*Acid sulphur* 1/30. But where there is pain in the throat combined, *Merc. viv.* 1/30. In malignant apthæ with abnormal stools, *Arsenic* 1/30 acts as a specific.

*Spirit sulphur*, with the help of *Merc. solub.* In a child eight days old, with slimy, green, violently expelled stools, miliary eruption, excoriation between the thighs.

*Borax* 1/30.

*Belladonna.*

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*Helleborus Niger.*
*Mercurius Solub.*
*Nux vom.* 30.
*Sulphur.*

APNŒA. Loss of breath, great distress with cold sweat over the forehead, fear of death, universal heat, alternating with shivering and paleness, *Ipecac.* 6.

*Cuprum.* In apnœa of children, with spasmodic retraction of the legs backwards. (Vide also, Suffocation, *Dyspnœa.*)

APOPLEXIA.

He lies immoveable and unconscious; the activity of all the senses is interrupted, countenance swollen, reddened, convulsive movements of the face, *Ipecac* 6.—Coma vigil, senseless, unconcious, *Belladonna* 30. Vertigo, delusions of sight and hearing, subparalysis of the tongue, *Arnica gtt. i.*, dil. 3, *Stramon.* 12, *Hyoscyam.* 15. The heaviness and paralysis of the tongue is relieved by *Merc. sol.* 2.

*(Apoplexy,)* with the mouth drawn towards the right side, unconsciousness, speech interrupted, and stammering, red livid countenance, palsy of the left hand, the saliva escaping from the mouth involuntary, coated tongue, continued slumber, full pulse, pulsation of the arteries of the head, incontinence of urine, *Belladonna* 15, *gtt. ii*, *Opium* 10, *gtt. i*, in repeated doses.

*Cocculus*, dil. 2. Stertorous breathing, and right extremity paralyzed.

(Apoplexy.) *Ipecac.* in three doses, one every

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two hours, with the help of *Bellad.*, *Arnica*, *Stramon.*, *Hyos.*, and *Mercur. solub.*, for the space of twelve days, in a plethoric patient of sixty years of age, an attack of apoplexy after a previous blood-letting of ℥ vi.

*Ignat.* and *Bellad.* Rolling eyes, pupil distorted upwards, violet coloured and swollen countenance, stertorous respiration, frothy sputa slightly tinged with blood, violent, and convulsive movements of the body.

*Nux vomica.* Loss of conciousness, sopor, stammering speech, full pulse, paralysis of the organs of deglutition and lower extremities, *Nux vom.* 30 *gtt. i*, tobe given as a glyster: *Arnica* 9 relieves the vertigo and pain in the head which remains. The other remedies for apoplexy are *Coff.*, *Acon.*, *Opium*, *Puls.*, *Cham.*, *Veratrum*, *Bryon.*, *Ignat.*, *Laurocerasus*, *Acid Hydrocyan*, *Acid Phos.*; against a relapse, *Belladonna* 30, or *Opium* when there is too great excitement and much laughing, perverted rambling talking, inability to recognize the surrounding objects, and frequent catching at the head;—also, *Acon.*, *Coffea.*

*Pulsatilla.* In a girl of twenty-two years of age, with disease of the heart; complete immobility, total loss of consciousness, countenance much swollen and of a bluish red colour, very strong palpitation of the heart, but hardly perceptible arterial pulsation: the weakness of sight, and memory, difficult speech, wandering of, and pressing pain in the head, trembling, weakness of the limbs,

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which remain after the attack were removed by repeated doses of *Anacardium* and *Baryta.*

Apoplexy with sopor. Loss of consciousness, and speech, with rattling in the chest, stertorous breathing, 2 *doses of Belladonna*; against paralysis of extremities, *Rhus* and *Cocculus.*

(Apoplexy) in a sanguineous subject after a previous blood-letting, *Nux. vom.* 18, *Cocc.* 9.

*Arnica.* In cases where there is palsy of left extremity, with stammering speech.

*Belladonna.* Falling down, with unconsciousness, mouth drawn on one side, violet coloured countenance, right arm and right foot paralyzed, loss of feeling, the under jaw close locked, and the under lip hanging.

*Belladonna.* Hemiplegia of the right side, weakness of all the senses, involuntary slobbering of the saliva, impossibility to swallow, pulse full and hard, countenance swollen.

*Belladonna.* Dysphagia, constipation, swollen countenance, congested, protruded eyes.

*Belladonna.* In the case of a subject who fell on his head, with loss of consciousness, aphonia, followed by pain, extending from the base of the tongue to the pit of stomach, stertorous breathing.

Apoplexia nervosa. *Arnica, Coffea, Hyos., Bellad., Stram,* as chief remedies.

Apoplexia Sanguinea. *Acon., Ipecac., Coff., Nux vom., Bellad., Merc.*

Apoplexia Gastrica. *Nux vom., Bryon., Ignat., Ipecac.*

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Apoplexia serosa. *Arnica, Ipecac., Digit., Merc.*, with paralysis, which remains for a long time after the symptoms of apoplexy have disappeared, *Stannum., Caustic, Zinc.* and *Baryta Carb.* 2/30, especially in old people.

ARTHRITIS ACUTA. (Acute inflammation of the joints.)

Severe lancinating pressing pains in all the joints, can neither sit, nor lie down, continually changing the position, the right knee and the left foot swollen; at night, the pains are intolerable by movement, or when the limbs are touched; dragging and wrenching pains in all the limbs, *Arnica* 6. The dragging, wrenching pain in the knee, the ankle, and the toes, which remain after the other symptoms, and which on treading, becomes as if a knife was sticking in them, with feeling of paralysis in all the joints, is relieved by *Puls.* 6. Against the stiffness of the knee and foot, *Nux vom.* 18.

Arthritis. Arising from cold: inflammatory swelling of the right knee, so that it cannot be bent. The right foot is completely immoveable, as if dead. In the affected joints, from time to time, very severe dragging pains, with continual sensation of numbness—nightly exacerbations. The ankle, elbow, and wrist joints, also become affected, *Acon., Pulsat., Bellad., Rhus*, in succession.

Arthritis Acuta. *Acon., Bryon., Nux.*

*Acon*, dissolved in distilled water, a dose every one, two, three, four hours; also, *Bellad. dil.* 3,

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in water, a dose every four hours, with ice applied to the joints.

*Antim crud.* Arthritis acuta combined with gastritis.

*Arsenic.* Arthritis of the leg, with intolerable tearing pains from the hip to the ankle. A mitigation of the pains on movement.

*Arnica*, dil. 3 *gtt i.* Violent gnawing pains, as if a dog had torn the flesh from the bones, impossibility to change the position, frequent desire to pass the urine, evening fever, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, nightly exacerbation.

*Asarum. Aurum.*

*Bryonia.* Acute arthritis, pains in the joints.

*Bryonia., Pulsat., Sulphur.* Tearing, lancinating pains in the limbs, especially in the joints, with slight swelling, stiffness in the joints.

*Causticum*, with the help of *Cocculus* and *Bryon.*

*China.* Acute arthritic pain in joints.

*Cocculus.* Hot swelling of the arm and hand, and violent fever.

*Dulcamara.*

*Ferrum.*

*Guajacum.*

*Ledum.* Gonagra, with tearing pain in the knee.

*Ledum.* Arthritic pains, worse in bed, most severe at midnight.

*Lycopodium.* Impossibility of bending or stretching the elbow joints, and a tense pain in the knee, with red spots upon the Tibia.

*Phosphorus.* With paralytic weakness in the thigh, impossibility to bend the knee as usual.

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*Phosphorus.* Gout; swelling in the left ankle, pain in treading.

*Pulsat.* Swelling, stiffness of the left hand, knee, and ankle joint, inflammatory redness of the foot, flying pains, first in the throat, then in the knee, *Puls.* 12.

*Pulsat.* Gouty pains in the feet, so as to prevent walking.

*Pulsat.* From cold in the knee.

*Pulsat.* When the pains are first in one joint and then in another.

*Pulsat.* after *Acon.*, and followed by *Silicea.* Violent pain in the shoulder joint, with marked swelling and redness.

*Rhododendron chrys.* Arthritis coming on in rough stormy weather, worse during rest.

*Rhus.* Swelling in the finger joints, and stiffness of the feet from sitting, more acute and painful after sitting.

*Sulphur.*

*Veratrum.*

Arthritis Chronica.

Gouty excrescences in the left elbow joint and wrist, dragging pains in the limbs, especially at night, the foot and ankle somewhat swollen. *Zinc.* 30, *Sep.* 30, *Silicea* 30, *Calc.* 18, *Natr.* 12, *Petrol* 18.

Arthritis inveterata. Violent nightly pains in many of the joints, without swelling, *Iodine.*

Arthritis ossaria, with lameness. *Spongia, Asarum, Sulph., Thuga., Rhus., Bryon., Silicea,* and the Antipsorics.

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*Bryon., Digitalis .*

Arthritis vaga, a severe tearing pain never resting in one place for long, but flying from one joint to another, and no movement of the body takes it away or relieves it. First one part swells, then another part pains, feet very painful, much fever, great thirst, *Arnica*, 6. *gtt. i.*, in five days free from pain.

Joints very puffed and shining red, no relief to the pain, either on movement or at rest, the pains are erratic, at night particularly violent, and allow no rest, *Mangan carbon.*, and *Acet.* 30.

Gouty complaint at one time in the knee, at another in the foot, tearing pains, swelling of the right hand, *Sulph.* 30. When the gout attacks different joints, *Pulsat.*, and *Arnica*, followed by *Sulphur*.

Arthritis vaga, after *Acon. Pulsat.*, in cases where the arthritis especially arises in stormy weather.

*Magnanes Carbon* and *Acet.* 2/30 ; when one joint after another becomes attacked, generally on one side ; yet often affecting the sacrum, the right foot and left arm, or the left foot and right arm, with puffy, shining joints. The pains come on chiefly at night, with sensation of tension and boring, sudden stitches, and tearing pains, which force him to cry out.

## ARTHROCACE.—COXARTHROCACE.

*Colocynth.* From a violent blow upon the symphisis pubis. (Vide also, Coxalgia.)

## ASCARIDES.

*Aconite, Asarum, Calcarea, Cina, Ferrum, Ignat.,*

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*Nux vom.*, *Phosphorus*, *Spigelia*, *Sulphur*, *Teucrium*, *Valerian*.

*Ignatia*. Against the itching and creeping in the anus.

*Sulphur* 2/30. Against intolerable itching in the anus.

*Cina*. 4/6, followed, in forty-eight hours or more, by *Spigelia* 4/6.

ASPHYXIA, or Syncope.

*Cham*.

*Arnica*. (From a fall.)

If it should arise from long continued weakness, combined with much anxiety, *Arsenicum*. If from debility, following violent, long continued, acute disease, so that the slightest movement causes faintness, *Veratrum*. If from weakness, arising from great emaciation, *China*. Should it arise from continual determination of blood, and congestion of the head, *Aconite*, *Bellad.*, *Nux vom.*, according to circumstances. If it is of an hysterical kind, *Chamomilla*, *Moschus*, *Nux vom.*, *Ignat*.

ASTHENIA. (Debility.)

*China* 12. In a woman fifty-four years old, with weak pulse, night perspirations, disturbed sleep, thirst, pain in the head as if the hair were pulled, pressing pain in the epigastrium after eating, yellow hue of the countenance, dragging pains in the limbs, diarrhœa: *Nux* and *Cocculus* were given without any result, *Cocculus* only slightly diminished the weakness.

*Cocculus*. Following continued exertion, faintings, trembling of the body, in a patient of a mild temperament.

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ASTHENIA VISUS. (Impaired vision.)

*Belladonna* with the assistance of *Pulsat.*, in cases where there is frequent double sight, with black specks before the eyes.

*China* 12, in a drunkard, with incipient cataract.

*Cicut. viros.* Nervous affection of the eyes; double vision, with a rainbow appearance before the eyes; eyelids adhering in the morning: photophobia.

*Merc. solub.* Symptoms of amaurosis, optical illusions, with black spots before the eyes; shunning the light, and smarting pain. The lachrymation was relieved by *Euphrasia.*

*Pulsat.* with the assistance of *Euphrasia,* in incipient blindness, (after a previous inflammation of the left eye,) and appearance of fiery circles and balls. *Euphrasia* cured the cloudy appearance of the left eye and the flow of tears.

*Ruta.* A continual cloud before the eyes, with complete blindness to distant objects.

ASTHMA.

Violent constrictive and spasmodic attacks in the chest, violent spasmodic agitation of the whole body, a fear of approaching death, with spasms of the throat, red, swollen countenance, protruded, starting eyeballs, *Veratrum, album,* with the assistance of *Ipecac.*, *Nux vom.*, and *Pulsat.*

*Arsenic.* Whistling expiration in the evening on lying down, constriction of the chest and throat, obliging the patient to sit up and bend forward, great anxiety, perspiration over the whole body.



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This continues many hours, until midnight, *Arsen.* 30.

*Arsenic* 30. Humid Asthma.

*Arsenic* 30. Spasmodic asthma, with fear of death, cold sweat.

A case of Asthma quite cured by *Arsenic* alone.

*Arsenic.* Asthma with cough, dyspnœa on lying down, yellowish white, tenacious, mucous expectoration, dyspnœa on every movement, weakness and debility, straining feeling in the limbs.

*Belladonna.* Asthma with oppression at the chest, dyspnœa, which prevents a recumbent position.

*Belladonna.* Asthma of a complicated nature in a man of seventy years of age.—*Belladonna* has most effect in similar cases.

*Bryonia* in a chronic asthma, combined with affection of the bowels.

*Bryonia* alternately with *Nux vomica;* awaking once or twice in the night from want of breath, constriction of the chest, feeling of oppression in the middle of the sternum, frothy expectoration: speaking and movement increase the asthma.

*Calcarea, Lycopod., Graphit.*

*Cannabis.* Anxiety for fresh air, arising from a sense of suffocation.

*Cuprum.* With the help of *Merc. solub.*

*Cuprum carb.* In the evening, after lying down, spasms of the chest, very short anxious whistling respiration, sits bent in bed, expectoration of white mucus.

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*Ipecac.* Nocturnal spasmodic asthma, every evening a dose of *Ipecac.*, dil. i. *gtt. i.*.

*Lycopod., Calcarea, Graphites,* in an asthma coming on after suppressed scabies, in a man thirty-six years of age.

*Nux vomica,* dyspnœa, constriction of the chest on movement, sensation of suffocation in bed, a recumbent position is impossible: towards midnight this increases, and causes him to contract the chest violently in an oblique direction, dry shaking cough, flatulence, heartburn, clear limpid urine, irritable disposition, easily put out of humour.

*Phosphorus,* in asthmatic cases, with hoarse clinking cough, frequently expectorating bloody mucus.

*Phosphorus,* dyspnœa, short dry cough, cutting pains in the cavity of the chest, shivering with faintness and loss of power, phthisical habit, *Phosp.* 30, with the assistance of *Nux vom.*

*Phosphorus,* dry asthma.

*Pulsat.* Oppression at the chest worse in the evening, cannot lie down in bed, spasmodic constriction of the throat, cries out in anguish during sleep, cough with much expectoration, menstruation too scanty, and coming on with spasms, no thirst.

*Sulphur,* with otorrhœa and deafness.

*Spigelia.*

*Spongia* with *Calcarea.* Dry cough, contracted breathing, inspiration and expiration very difficult, rattling, panting, respiration, every movement increases the dyspnœa, Struma.



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*Spongia* 12. In a patient afflicted with goitre, great difficulty of respiration.

ASTHMA MILLARI. LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS. (Spasmodic Croup.)

*Samb. nigr.*

*Arsenic, Asafœtid., Moschus, Nux, Ignat., Puls.*

*Sambucus*, especially when the patient half opens his eyes and mouth, when he awakes, he cannot take breath, is obliged to sit down; respiration accompanied with a whistling sound in the chest; face and hands much swollen, and of a bluish colour; heat without thirst; disposition to weep; all these symptoms manifest themselves principally in the middle of the night, without cough.

ASTHMA, MILLARI SIMILATUM. (Or Wigandi).

*Ipecac.* 3/3. In a girl of eighteen years of age; on the following morning, so as to prevent a return, *Arsen.* 3/30 was given. *Ipecac.* is especially indicated when there is spasm in the lung, and if it is not quickly relieved, *Opium* will, perhaps, be found useful.

*Ignat., Nux vom., Opium.*

*Sambucus* in a child, awaking from sleep, with loss of breath; he remains breathless for a minute.

ASTHMA, SPASMODIC—FLATULENT.

*Cuprum.*

*Ipecac.* as a palliative when the Antipsorics are about to be employed.

*Mercur.* Against the asthma produced by the vapour of arsenic and copper. *Cuprum* and

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*Arsen.* are also powerful remedies in this affection.

## ASTHMA, THYMICUM KOPPII.

*Aconit. Hep. sulp. Spongia.*

*Ipecac. Senega.* against the cough. *Veratrum Bellad.* alternately with *Hepar sulp.* or *Merc.* and *Conium, Zinc, Phosp., Ammon. carb., Lachesis.*

## ASTHMA HUMIDUM.

As chief remedies, *Ammon. carb., Ignat., Merc., Pulsat., Senega, Squilla.*

## ATONIA VENTRICULI.

With flatulent cutting pains in the abdomen. *Ignat.*

## ATROPHIA INFANTUM. (Atrophy of children.)

*Arsenic.* Wasting to a skeleton, parchment-like skin, restless nights, sleep disturbed by shrieking out, convulsive movements, vomiting of food.

*Belladonna* together with *Arsenic,* in Atrophia mesent. infant., great emaciation, dry heat, swollen glands in throat and neck, knotted, hard abdomen, loose, chopped, green stools, continued catarrh, violent dry cough at night, somnolency, vomiting of food, much thirst, cold hands.

*China.* Voracious appetite, doughy swelling of the abdomen.

*China.* With the assistance of *Nux vom.* and *Arsenic.* Atrophy, with great costiveness and much crying.

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*Cham.* must be given at the commencement *Hepar sulph.* when there is great desire for acids and pungent odours, with loose, white, and extremely fetid stools.

*Cina.* dil. 9, *glob. ij,* when there are ascarides, with a pale skin, and voracious appetite. *China.* 1/24 when there is great weakness, with white pulpy stools. The principal medicines in use for this affection are the Antipsoric. *Tinc. Sulph.* 30, *Magnes. carbo.*, *Petrol.*, *Iodium.*

*Nux vomica.* Pale, bloated appearance of the face, emaciation, disinclination to move, continual vomiting of food, thirst, puffed abdomen, at one time diarrhœa, at another constipation.

*Rhus* with the assistance of *Calcarea.* Bleached countenance, hard swelled belly, great appetite, much thirst, emaciation, violent, mucous, bloody diarrhœa.

*Sulphur* in many cases.

*Nux, Bellad., Sulp., Calcarea.* Puffed and hard belly, complete emaciation of the extremities, very flabby muscles, with continued diarrhœa, swelling of the glands of the neck.

**ATROPHIA MANUS SINISTRÆ.** With weakness, and numbness of the fingers; 3 doses of *Silicea* effected a cure.

# B.

## BALANITIS (Inflammation of the glans penis.)

***Mercurius, Acon., Arnica, Rhus.***

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**BALANNORRHŒA** (Discharge from the glans penis.)

*Merc.*

*Cinnabar*, with the assistance of *Nux vom.*

**BALBUTIES** (Stammering).

*Platina, Mercurius.*

**BLENNORHŒA NASALIS.**

Thick purulent mucus, or a more lymphatic yellowish red discharge, which excoriates the lips, and generates red pimples, *Calcarea Carbo.*

**BLENNORHŒA VENTRICULI.**

*Ipecac.* As a specific.

*Tartar emetic*, when a frequent tendency to mucous stools accompanies the vomiting. *Rheum* 9; sluggishness of the bowels, flatulence, insipid taste in the mouth, continual loose brown stools mixed with mucus. *Nux vom.* is the principal remedy when spasmodic affections of the stomach, waterbrash, bitter taste in the mouth, vomiting of acid mucus, and sluggishness of the peristaltic movement of the intestinal canal, are the predominant symptoms.

*Veratrum* 12, especially when there is vomiting of bitter green mucus.

*Pulsat.* In weak irritable, flabby constitutions, with constant shiverings.

*Cina, Spigel., Ferrum.* In the last stage.

*Gratiola.* When the pituitous state becomes chronic, before the Antipsorics are necessary.

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## BLENNORHÆA INTESTINORUM.

*Gratiola, Ferrum, China, Antim. crud., Stannum.*

BLENNORHŒA. intestini recti. (Mucous Hœmorrhoids.)

*Mercury* is the chief remedy. *Spigel., Helleb. niger, Colchicum.*

BLEPHAROPTHALMIA. (Inflammation of the eye-lid.)

*Acon., Arsen., Calcarea, Caustic, Cocculus, Rhus, Sepia, Spigel, Sulphur, Thuja.*

*Arsenic.* Inflammation of the under surface of the eyelid.

Ulceration of the eye-lid, with swelling and redness of the inner surface, *Merc.*, and *Pulsat.*

*Bellad.* in a man of thirty years of age.

*Spigelia* in ulceration of the margins of the eyelids.

—— Erysepeletosa. *Aconite* at the first commencement; and, as soon as the inflammation is slightly subsided, *Tinct. Sulph.*; or, where there is pressing burning pain, *Hepar sulph.*

—— Glandulosa. *Staphysagria,* when the borders of the eye-lids are glued together during the night.

——*Euphrasia Tinct.*, when there is much aversion to the light with head-ache, or when there are ulcers, with the assistance of *Clematis* 12; where there is still much inflammation, then, also, *Spigelia* 30, is indicated; also, *Digitalis* 15, in repeated doses, with the intervention of *Nux, Euphras., Spigel., Clemat.* If the inflamma-

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tion does not subside, give *Mercur.*, and afterwards *Hepar sulph.*, and *Sulphur* 30. If there is spasmodic shutting of the eye-lids, *Hyos.* 9, and *Chamomilla*, relieves; and, should the upper lid be drawn down as by a weight, these must be repeated.

**BLEPHROPLEGIA.** (Paralysis of the eye-lid.)

*Plumbum, Sepia, Veratrum, Zincum.*

The affected eye is entirely closed. Eye-ball red, and shunning the light. Three doses of *Verat* 30, two doses of *Spigel.* 18, two doses of *Sepia*, one dose of *Verat* 30, one dose of *Zinc* 30, entirely cured the complaint.

**BLEPHAROSPASMUS.** (Spasm of the eye-lid.)

*Cham., Crocus, Hepar sulph., Hyocyam., Ruta.*

*Crocus*, in repeated doses, in a woman at the change of life; painful spasm of the eye-lid, of a very obstinate character.

**BLEPHAROPTOSIS.** (Ptosis.)

*Cham., Verat., Stramon., Causticum.*

**BRONCHITIS.**

Extreme anxiety, restlessness, pain in the forehead, costiveness, a constant irritating, oppressive, constrictive pain at the upper part of the sternum, painful, contracting, oppressive feeling, extending all over the chest, quick anxious, interrupted, laborious respiration, accompanied with very great oppression, almost amounting to suffocation, and rattling bubbling sound in the chest, hoarse voice, orthopnœa, *Aconit.*, dil. 6—30, in repeated doses; and afterwards, a dose of *Spongia.*



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In the last stage, *Arsenic.*

In the inflammation of the bronchi, *Acon.*, is necessary to suppress the fever; afterwards, if the respiration is anxious and quick, *Ipecac.*, or *Sambucus*; if it is whistling and groaning, *Spongia, China, Cham.*; in the case of constriction of the chest, as if bound, *Nux, Verat., Bellad.*; in the general weakness and straining of the muscles of the chest, *Arsenic.* *Iodium* will relieve the frequent inflammation of the bronchi, after the amelioration of the acute attack.

*Acon.* and *Bryonia*, in repeated cases.

*Carbo. Veget.*, in a chronic case, with asthma.

BUBO. *Acid Nitric, Iodium, Merc., Thuja.*

## C

### CACHEXIA.

*Cachexia, ex nimio usu, Hydrargyri.*

*Hepar sulph.*

*Carbo. veget.*

*Acid Nitr.*

*Aurum.*

Cachexia, Mercurialis et Syphilitica; Alœ of the nose ulcerated, Tophus, (soft swelling) of the forehead, syphilitic ulcers in the mouth. Caries of the palate bone.

*Aurum, Silicea, Merc., Spigelia*, bad taste in the mouth, pain in the gums, ulceration of the mouth, and swelling of the salivary glands.

*Cachexia ex nimio usu Chinæ.* (From abuse of Quinine.)

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*Arnica, Ferrum, Ipecac., Merc. solub.*

Cachexia.

*Arsenic* with the help of *Bellad.*, in a child of ten months old, with much emaciation.

*Baryta Acet.*, debility of body and mind in old people.

*Nux vom.*, with the assistance of *China.*

*Nux*, with the help of *Bryon.*, which relieves the constipation, and too frequent menstruation.

*Opium* in morbid affections of old age.

*Pulsat.*, in two doses, after a miscarriage, with the assistance of three doses of *China*, against the attendant Leucorrhœa continuing too long.

*Pulsat.*, with the help of *Belladonna*, against muscœ volitantes.

CAMOMILE. Symptoms produced by the abuse of.

*Pulsat.*, in a lying-in woman, after having had lavements of Camomile.

CANCER.

*Arsenic, Bellad., Carbo. animalis, Carbo. veget. China, Merc. solub., Nitric Acid.*

CANCER LABIÆ INFERIORIS.

From pressure of the tobacco pipe, *Con. Macul.*, dil. 1, *gtt. i.*

CANCER NASI.

*Sulphur, Sepia, Calcar., Aur. fol.*

CANCER UTERI.

Great weakness and atony, violent burning in the genitals, very fetid discharge of a blackish brown colour, sometimes like bloody water. The mouth of the uterus is placed

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obliquely in the pelvis. The whole vaginal portion and posterior surface of the uterus, hardened and covered with warts. *Chin.* 12, *Thuja* 18, *Arsen.*, 30. *Hep. sulp.*, 2. *Belladonna.* *Platina* 6. *Arnica, Pulsat., Thuja, China* 6. *Staphysagria* 24.

*Scirrhus of the Neck of the Uterus.* Cadaverous aspect, great emaciation. The eyes sunk in the orbit, dilated pupil, great debility, depression of spirits, irritation, impaired digestion, flatulent colic, lancinating pains in the lumbar and ischiadic regions, tensive pains in the inguinal region, pricking pains in the uterus, leucorrhœa with reddish acrid discharge, and fetid smell, linen stained with brown spots, frequent discharge of congealed blood, menstruation having ceased some time; the neck of the uterus, hard, tumid, and insensible; ulceration of the upper lip of the uterus, which bleeds when touched, *Bellad., Arsen., Plat., Cham.*

*Arsenic*, with the help of *Bellad.*

*Belladonna*, given with other appropriate remedies, not only causes the pains to cease, but also arrests in a great measure the disorganization. *Belladonna* is particularly indicated when there are as characteristic symptoms, much bearing down towards the base, with burning pain in the uterus, and discharge of a greasy, ichorous, and fetid bloody fluid.

## CANCER VENTRICULI.

*Lycopodium.*

*Arsenic, Baryt. carb., Nux vom., Phosph., Verat., Conium., Sulph.*

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## CARBUNCLE.

*Arsenic*, left arm swollen, sinking of the powers.

(Vide also, ANTHRAX.)

## CARDIALGIA, GASTRALGIA, GASTRODYNIA.

Costiveness, bitter taste in the mouth, heartburn, aggravated by taking coffee. Pressing, pinching contraction of the stomach. The feeling of constriction extends to the chest, neck and sacrum, ending in flatulence and palpitation of the heart. *Nux vom.*, *Coffea*, *Cocculus*, *Sulph.*

Cardialgia of some years duration, with head-ache and pains in the lower parts of the abdomen. *Nux*, *Bellad.*, *Gratiola*, *Euphorbia.*

Cardialgia, with constipation, vomiting of food, and copious risings of watery limpid fluid. (water brash.) *Nux* and *Calcar.*

Cardialgia, with griping, sticking, cutting pains, in the scrobiculus cordis, as if it was seized hold of by a hand, and held fast by the nails. This pain extends from the scrobiculus to the umbilicus, and is somewhat relieved by a bent position and pressure. *Belladonna* and *Sepia.*

Cardialgia, cutting, burning sensation, and oppression at the epigastrium, with almost constant constipation. *Nux vom.*, *Stannum*, *Sulphur*, and *Lycopod.*

Cardialgia, *Pulsat.*, *Nux*, *Cocculus*, and *Bryonia.*

*Acid Nitric*, in Gastralgia of twenty years duration. Dull pain in stomach, with feeling of cold; pale yellow countenance, pain in the head

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on going to bed, aching pain in the sacrum and back, and great uneasiness.

*Arsenic*, with the help of *Bryon.* Cardialgia, with burning and choking, vomiting of food, straining as from worms.

*Baryta acet.*, with the assistance of *Nux vom.*, *Conium*, and *Sulphur*, when an eruption, which was before suppressed, re-appears.

*Belladonna.* Cardialgia in a pregnant woman, violent spasmodic pains at the scrobiculus cordis, and left hypochondrium, with much retching and vomiting, pressing feeling in the pelvis; red bloated countenance, and partly loss of consciousness.

*Belladonna* and *Nux vomica.* Cardialgia with nausea and vomiting, with cutting pains in the chest; and, at the same time, violent constriction of the chest.

*Belladonna* and *Pulsat.* Cardialgia in a girl of fair complexion; very violent before menstruation, so that a bent position is necessary, with sour vomiting, and yellow watery diarrhœa.

*Bismuthum.* Cardialgia with sensation of oppression, weight, heaviness and indescribable uneasiness.

*Bismuthum*, in hysterical Gastralgia.

*Bryonia.* Burning in the stomach on every movement, at the same time, metrorrhagia.

*Bryonia.* Cardialgia with symptoms of splenitis.

*Calcarea Carbon.* Nausea, sour eructations, vomiting, blind hœrmorrhoids.

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*Carb. animal.* Oppression, burning at the epigastrium, acrid straining as if from worms, costiveness.

*Carbo. veget.* Very violent cardialgia, with flatulent swelling of the abdomen.

*Carbo. veget.* Cardialgia, especially after eating; violent griping pains, and oppression at the epigastrium, which is swelled and painful. *Carbo. veget.* 30, with *Graphites* 30.

*Carbo. veget.* Intolerable burning and constrictive pain in the stomach with oppression; great desire for ice cold water, which is vomited up again; hoarseness; with the help of *Sulphur.*

*Chamomilla.* Oppression at the epigastrium after eating, as if from a stone.

*China.* Gastralgia remaining after accouchement, with heart-burn, nausea, and scanty evacuations by stool.

*Cocculus, Bryonia, Pulsatilla.* After every slight cold, spasmodic contractions, oppression, griping and pinching pains at the epigastrium, the abdomen swollen, perspiration of a sour smell.

*Guajacum.* Very violent cardialgia, frequently with vomiting of blood.

*Ignatia.* Burning pain in the stomach, sticking pains in the epigastrium, with sensation of weight and emptiness.

*Ignatia.* With the assistance of *Nux vom.* and *Cham.* Acute cardialgia, spasmodic pressing pains in the cardia, which extend down the spine, the breathing oppressed, finds relief in

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no position, Rigors, with chattering of the teeth and much thirst, great exhaustion on the slightest movement.

*Ipecac.*

*Lachesis.* Dreadful spasms and pains in the stomach, with violent eructation, choking sensation and vomiting.

*Lycopodium.* Periodical pain, cured in eight—fourteen days, coming on in bed in the evening and disappearing again in the morning, sensation as if the stomach was pressed tight together on both sides. Menstruation too violent.

*Nitrum.* Constricted oppressed feeling at the epigastrium.

*Nux vomica.* After every meal, a dragging pain in the sacrum, which extends from thence to between the shoulders, where it remains constant, cutting constricting pain in the epigastrium, with swelling, retching and vomiting of food, constipation, *Nux vom.* 18.

*Nux vomica.* Swelling of the epigastric region, with pain and uneasiness, very violent griping pains in the stomach, which extend towards the left hip; these are worse at night and morning, and return when taking nourishment.

*Nux vomica.* Cardialgia with Hœmorrhoids, with violent constricting pains in the region of the stomach and liver, swelling of the epigastrium, can bear no pressure in the cardiac region, puffiness of the hypogastric region, pains in the sacrum, and swelling of the hœmorrhoidal veins.

*Nux vom.* After eating, violent oppression of the

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stomach, relieved by sitting and bending forwards, followed immediately by empty eructations.

*Nux vom.* After eating, Cardialgia with vomiting of mucus and retching.

*Nux vom.* Daily violent Cardialgia, much swelling of the abdomen after taking food, with contracting, pressing and squeezing pain in the epigastric region, acid eructations with vomiting.

*Nux vom.* and *Arsenic.* Spasmodic pain and feeling of heaviness in the epigastric region, vomiting of food and drink immediately after having taken it.

*Nux vom.*, *Cocculus* and *Carbo. vegetabilis.* Violent constrictive pains in the chest with pyrosis.

*Petroleum.* Cardialgia with Hœmorrhoids, with *Graphites.*

*Phosphorus.* Drawing, cutting pain in the scrobiculus, vomiting of a sour liquid with acid eructations.

*Phosphorus.* Pain in stomach, with Cardialgia, with marasmus and vomiting.

*Phosphorus.* Constrictive pressure in the epigastrium, with continual acidity and diarrhœa.

*Pulsatilla.* With vomiting, shivering, heat of the head, emaciation.

*Pulsat.* Severe pain in the stomach, long concontinued cephalalgia, emaciation, impaired digestion, wearing feeling of oppression at the stomach, lowness of spirits and anxiety.

*Sepia.*

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*Silicea,* Cardialgia, with gnawing and digging pain, with occasional burning, heat and chills alternately over the back and neck, much nausea in the morning.

*Stannum.* Sensation of obstruction at the scrobiculus, spasmodic gripings in the stomach, and around the umbilicus with nausea, flatulence, and frequent fruitless tenesmus.

*Stannum.* Obstinate cardialgia.

*Veratrum.* Painful constriction of the stomach, extending to the prœcordia, with diarrhœa.

CARDIOGMUS. ANGINA PECTORIS. (Nervous affection of the heart.)

*Aconite* in a chronic affection of the heart, in two doses, with two doses of *Aurum.* Continued oppression in the left side of the chest, and dyspnœa on much exertion, lancinating pain in the region of the heart, congestion and oppression of the head, with frequent weak pulse.

*Aurum.* Violent palpitation of the heart, accompanied with anxiety and constriction of the chest.

*Pulsat.* In repeated doses, in a chronic affection of the heart, in a girl of twenty years of age, with oppressive head-ache, and burning in the left side of the chest, palpitations at night; with the help of several doses of *Acon.*

*Pulsat.*, with *Acon.* Violent palpitations, wandering of the senses, anxiety and terror.

*Phosphorus.* Pricking pain, oppression, anxiety, sensation as if the heart was swelling;

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distressing, violent palpitation, with throbbing in the neck and head.

*Rhus*. In a woman fifty-two years of age, with lancinating pain in the left breast, on walking, standing upright, or moving quickly, painful paralysis of the left arm, especially in a state of rest, with formication in it, and tension of the pectoral muscles, mitigated by movement, quivering sensation in the heart.

*Spigelia*. Strong palpitation, with sensation as if the heart was pressed together, beats of the heart irregular, constrictive sensation, spasm of the chest, feeling of suffocation on movement.

*Spigelia*. Auscultation gives a bellows sound (like the purring of a cat); on straining, and at night in a warm room fainting, anxiety, dyspnœa and great headache.

CARDIOPALMUS (Palpitation of heart). With paralytic pain in the left arm.

*Rhus* 24.

Vide also, PULSATIO CORDIS.

CARDITIS.

*Acon*. with *Pulsat*. Against violent palpitations and anxiety, or *Cannabis* 2/6, when there is constriction in the middle of the sternum, with difficult respiration, throbbing palpitations in both sides of the chest, with flatulence and fulness. *Spigelia* also is of use. *Cocculus* 12—18 for those symptoms which *Aconite* has not relieved. When there is continual anxiety, distressed countenance, weakness, and loss of power, with

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a very trifling degree of inflammation remaining, and the disease is principally in the nerves of the heart. *Arsenic* 30, is the best remedy.

## CARIES.

*Angustura.*

Caries of the right fore-arm and right leg, with much swelling ichorous discharge, and slow fever, *China, Asafœtida, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Silicea, Acid. Nitric., Carb. anim., China.*

Caries of the fore-arm after a fall. *Arnica* 24, *Silicea* 30, *Calcarea* 30, *Sulphur* 30, *Colocynth.*

Caries of the leg. *Sulphur, Silicea.*

Caries of the elbow joints, with fistulous ulcers of the bone. *Calcarea, Silicea, Lycopod.* and *Sulp.*

Caries of the thigh in a scrofulous boy. *Sepia* 30, and *Acid Nitric.*

Caries, Fungous of the hand. *Rhus* and *Arsenic.*

Caries of the lower jaw, with fistula of the Parotid gland. *Silicea.*

Caries of the bones and face. *Calcarea carb.* and *Silicea.*

Caries of the Phalanges of the third middle finger. *Silicea* 30.

Caries of the foot, with hectic fever. *Arnica, Lycopod., Silicea.*

Caries of the Radius, with bluish red swelling of of the fore-arm, with hectic fever. *Pulsat., Mezereum, Sabina, Silicea, Calcarea* and *Lycopod.*

Caries; Syphilitic of the palate and nasal bones. *Aurum.*

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Caries. Syphilitic of the alveolar processes, with Ozœna. *Aurum Muriaticum.*

Caries Tibiœ, with swelling of the whole foot. the slightest touch cannot be borne, fetid ichorous discharge. *Silicea, Asafœtida* 18, *Calcar. carb.* 30, *Mezereum* 18, *Silicea* 30, *Sulphur* 30, *Acid Nitric.*

Caries. Recent, of the Tibiæ. *Silicea* 30.

Caries Tibiæ., in the inner side of the left leg, a very painful, bluish ulcer, with hard edge, a fetid, dark-coloured pus exuding, at the inner side of the left ankle a cold tumour. *Asafœtida* 18, *gtt. i.*

Caries of the Tibia and left fore-arm, with many fistulous ulcers, sinking of the powers, and debilitating diarrhœa. *Sulphur, Asafœtida, Acid Nitric*, and *Acid Phosp.*

*Asafœtid.* In a caries of the leg with exfoliation of a piece of dead bone.

*Aurum.* Caries of the palate and nasal bones from the abuse of mercury.

*Nitric Acid.* Preceded by a dose of *Sepia*, in an osseous swelling above the knee on the external part of the thigh: or after the opening of the swelling, discharge of portions of dead bone.

*Nitric Acid.* With the assistance of *Silicea, Asafœtid., Calcar., Mezereum*, and *Sulphur.* In Caries of the tibiæ with great pain in the bone, with bad coloured fetid ichor discharged from the ulcers, in a boy of eight years of age.

*Silicea.* Caries at the end of the middle finger,

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in a woman of sixty-two years of age, who had for a whole year covered the part affected with all kinds of ointments, and from which a necrosis had come away. *Silicea* relieved the pain in eight days, and brought away a dead portion of bone, after which the place healed.

## CATALEPSIA.

*Belladonna.*

*Stramonium.* The attack commences with lancinating pains in the head, vertigo and heaviness of the head, loss of power, staring eyes, open mouth, loss of consciousness, every limb can with facility be moved by the will, and retained in a given position.

*Aconite.*

*Stramonium.* One to two attacks daily, shooting pain in the head, lancinating pains in the forehead, with vertigo, the eyes half open and fixed, every limb keeps the position given to it, mouth wide open. The attack lasts for half an hour; the patient is ignorant of anything that has passed, but has a difficulty of swallowing. *Pulsatilla* for the weakness that remains, want of appetite, sleeplessness, troubled dreams. *China* had been given without success.

## CATARACT.

*Pulsat.* At the commencement when accompanied with opthalmia, with the help of *Cannabis* and *Opium*. The Chrystalline lens was, after six months, of a clear grey, and large objects were only distinguished at four paces distant. The conjunctiva a little red, pressing pain in

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eyes when closing the eye-lids during the night, flow of salt tears, which excoriate the eye-lid and cheek.

—— In a Scrofulous boy, *Sulphur* 30, with two doses of *Pulsatilla.*

—— In a woman sixty years of age, cured by *Sulphur* and *Causticum* in six weeks.

—— Incipient from suppressed scabies, *Pulsatilla* three doses, and two doses of *Cannabis.*

—— Traumatic, *Cannabis.*

—— Simple lenticular, with watery eyes, redness of conjunctiva, painful smarting as if sand were in the eye, *Puls.* 8. *Cannab.* and *Opium.*

—— capsular lenticular. *Magnes. carb.* 30, and *Cannabis.*

*Euphrasia.*

CATARRHUS.

*Chamomilla, Cina, Nux, Ignat., Bellad.,* are the chief medicines when there is a dry cough. *Nux,* especially if the cough is excited by grating or scratching sensation at the epiglottis, continuing all day, and becoming more violent at evening, then remits and is not so violent at night, but returns with greater vehemence in the morning, and when by exertion a little mucus is thrown up, or where there is pressive pain at the umbilicus with great pain on movement; if at night the cough is more violent, *Chamomilla* is indicated, and if it is *only* a night cough, *Hyoscyamus*; if the cough is equally violent day and night, *Ignatia;* if it comes on with coryza, *Euphrasia* and *Ignatia* are indicated; where the

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cough is violent and increases in the evening, *Capsicum or Rhus*, giving *Acon.* first: spasmodic cough, *Nux*, *Ipecac.* 6, *Puls.* 18, *Bellad.*, *Mercur.*; *Drosera* and *Bryonia*, when nausea is present, or on the other hand, if the cough is dry and spasmodic, *Hyos.* 9, *Cina* 9, *Lactuca virosa* 2, *Conium* 30. *Belladonna* 30, has often cured a dry spasmodic cough, with insupportable tickling in the trachœa without mucus, awaking the patient generally about eleven o'clock at night. In humid cough, *Pulsat.*, *Dulcam.*, *Cham.*, *Bryon.*, *Arnica*, *Stannum*, are generally employed. For hoarseness, *Pulsat.*, *Drosera*, *Dulcam.*, *Manganes*, *Acet* 30, *Merc.*, *Sulphur* 30, *Hep. sulp.* are indicated, and *Carbo. veget.*, especially in hoarseness coming on in the evening.

*China.* Suspension of a chronic affection of the Bronchi, cough with stertorous breathing and excoriation of the trachœa, with impeded breathing, spasmodic cough exciting vomiting, white expectoration mixed with black masses.

*Pulsat.* Chronic catarrh, with discharge of a whiteish, greenish, purulent matter from the nose.

*Stannum.* Chronic catarrh, with expectoration of mucus, hoarseness of voice, feeling of oppression at the chest, and dyspnœa on walking.

*Verbascum.* Bronchial catarrh with hollow, deep-toned cough.

Vide also, CORYZA, TUSSIS, RAUCEDO.

**CATARRHUS SUFFOCATUS.** *Ipecac.*, *Coffea*, *Sambucus*, *Chamom.*, *Pulsat.*, when the affection is sudden *Arsenic.*, when there is stertorous

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breathing, mucous Râhle on inspiring, with anxiety, hollow cough, sensation of paralysis in the shoulders, *Tartar emet.* afterwards, *Baryta Carbo.* 1/18.

—— *Arsenic,* dil. 6/30, *Ipecac.,* followed by *Bryonia* 18.

CEPHALAGRA. *Belladonna* 30, and *Zincum* 30.

*Rhus.* Tearing cutting pains with determination to the head.

Vide Hemicrania.

CEPHALALGIA.

Arising from catching cold; in different parts of the head, tearing, and afterwards piercing and pressing pain; the eyes are as if worn out with pain, every movement of the head causes violent pain, noise is distressing, great dulness of memory, singing in the ears, emaciation, cadaverous countenance, with coldness and oppression of the stomach, and spasms of the œsophagus, *Nux vom.* 30, *Pulsat.* 12, *Ignatia amara* 8, *Bellad.* and *Bryonia.*

*Aconite.* Very violent pain in the head, with very irritable disposition, arising from catching cold, bursts easily into loud complaints and reproaches, *Aconite* every four hours.

*Aconite.* Pain in a spot on the left vertex with every movement and with every draught of air.

*Arnica.* Ceph., chronica, with vomiting.

*Arnica.* In cases of contusions of the head.

*Arsenic.* Horrible pain fixed in the gums, over half the upper incisors, so violent that it is impossible to sleep.



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*Aurum.* Roaring and humming noise in the head.

*Belladonna.* In cases of cold and falling off of the hair.

*Belladonna.* Very violent pain in the head whilst walking, reading in a bright light, increased by every movement.

*Belladonna.* Cephalalgia nervosa.—Nervous head-ache, coming on in the morning, and lasting till evening, bitter vomiting, violent pressing pain at the vertex and temple, vertigo whilst raising or moving the head, very bad on stooping, congestion of the head, delirium and loss of sleep.

*Belladonna.* Periodic chronic head-ache, especially at the time of menstruation.

*Belladonna.* Periodic head-ache, after mid-day, at four o'clock, lasting till three the next morning, screwing, piercing, tearing pains, and buzzing in the right ear, occiput and right temple.

*Belladonna.* Chronic head-ache, tearing, pressing, and cutting pains over the whole head, especially in the forehead increased by movement and draught of air.

*Bryonia.* Splitting head-ache, as if the brain were pressing out, arising from congestion; occupying the vertex, the forehead, and the temples. Increased by stooping, and movement of the head, cough, or sneezing.

*Bryonia.* In hysterical head-ache, coming on in the morning, with piercing and aching pain in the forehead, afterwards becomes lancinating; burning, tearing pains over the whole head, it is dissipated after some hours by vomiting; after

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*Nux vom.* the attack was alleviated. *Bryonia* quite eradicated it.

*Bryonia.* Chronic headache, violent thrusting, pressing, tearing pains in the morning, with the assistance of *Rhus.*

*Bryonia.* Violent head-ache, coming on early in the morning in bed; goes away until towards the evening, when it returns with insupportable violence, as if the head were pressed together; patient can bear no noise or fatigue; palpitation of the heart, dyspnœa, nausea, anxiety and irritability.

*Calcarea carb.* Chronic head-ache, tense pain, beginning in the temples, and then drawing towards the vertex, becoming more violent and pulsating, increased by any exertion of the mind, or drinking spirits; burning in the eyes, otorrhea, dysecoia, nose stopped up with fetid pus; at the same time, difficulty of breathing; Atony. With the help of *Aconit.* and *Nux vom.*

*Calcarea carb.* Chronic head-ache in a scrofulous subject; piercing pain in the forehead, as if the head would burst asunder when in the open air; hammering pain in the head, which compels the patient to keep a recumbent position; at the same time humming noise in the head, cutting pains in the hypogastric region, during menstruation.

*Calcarea carb.* and *Phosphorus.* Head-ache, with tearing pain, commencing in the forehead, as of violent pulsations, extending from thence to



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the right temple and occiput. The head feels heavy, so that the patient is forced to lie down, when the pain is alleviated.

*Calcarea. carb.* Violent, tearing, boring pain in the head, during and after menstruation, from change of weather and from excitement of the mind, affecting, for the most part, the right side, spreading itself in a radiating form; violent menstruation.

*China.* After the catamenia has ceased,violent pain in the head, distress, nausea, coldness over the body, cold feet, great weakness.

*China.* In the crown of the head, pressing, piercing pain, sensation as if the head were bruised; fixed study or attention greatly increases the tearing pain in the head; the greatest exhaustion whilst remaining quiet, sunken countenance, anorexia, violent thirst.

*China.* Soreness of the skin, irritability of the hairy scalp.

*China.* Painful beatings and fluctuations of the of the brain against the skull, aggravated by movement.

*China.* Periodic pain in the supra orbital region.

*Colocynth.* Violent intermittent head-ache.

*Colocynth.* Tearing head-ache.

*Dulcamara.* Violent, piercing, burning pain in the forehead and vertex, with digging pain in brain, from without inwards, as if a board were pressed against the forehead, thirst, with dryness of the tongue, hard and full pulse.

*Helleborus niger.* Chronic head-ache of an oppres-

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sive kind, confusion of ideas; in cases of over exertion of the mind in study.

*Ignatia.* Clavus hystericus, pain as if a nail was driven into the head.

*Ipecacuanha.* Oppressive pain, with nausea and frequent vomiting, diminished appetite for food, great thirst, catamenia too frequent, combined with frontal head-ache.

*Magnes. carbon., Lycopod.* Shooting pains in the temple, tearing pains in the forehead, scanty catamenia, accompanied by vomiting.

*Mercurius.* Tearing, burning pain in the head, especially in the temple.

*Mercurius*, with the help of *Bryonia*. Tearing pains in the head and teeth, excited by heat and cold.

*Nux vomica.* Catarrhal head-ache, pressing, pulsating pain in the forehead, over the eyes, in the temple and vertex, as if the head would burst, increased by stooping and coughing; continues after the catarrh and cough have disappeared.

*Nux vomica.* Hysterical head-ache, an attack coming on every ten to fourteen days; it begins with a dull, pressing pain, vertigo, confusion in the head, great feeling of oppression over the eyes, sensibility to the light, gastric symptoms, asthmatic constrictions of the chest, disturbed sleep from the violently increased pain in the head. (The attacks were, previously, caused by mental emotion.)

*Nux vomica.* Periodic head-ache, beginning every morning on getting up, and constantly disap-

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pearing at mid-day. Tearing and pressing pain in the head. Gastric symptoms.

*Nux vomica.* Periodic head-ache from youth.

Periodic head-ache, repeated doses of *Nux*, and one dose of *Sepia.*

*Nux vomica.* Periodic head-ache, every morning at seven o'clock, until mid-day.

*Nux vomica.* Sanguineous head-ache, congestion, vertigo whilst walking, and especially on stooping; wandering of ideas, heaviness of the head, pressing, tense pain in the forehead, vomiting.

*Nux vomica.* At the same time, with pulsating sensation in the brain, wandering, pressing, thrusting pain, in the morning, increased by wine or coffee, constipation.

*Nux vomica.* Daily after the mid-day meal, till three o'clock, pain in the head, with heat over the body, and redness of the countenance.

*Nux vomica.* Head-ache, dull pressing in the forehead and about the temples, with feeling of excoriation and tenderness; constipation. With the help of *Belladonna.*

*Nux vomica.* Rheumatic head-ache, very violent pain of the right side of the head every night, from eleven o'clock till morning.

*Nux vomica.* Violent head-ache, and fiery redness of countenance, sparkling eyes, disturbed sleep. *Belladonna* relieved it only for a moment.

*Nux vomica.* Pain in the head, which, after half an hour, is changed into tearing, dragging pains superficially over the head, or penetrating pulsating, contracting pains in the temples,

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often alternating in different parts; great heat in the head, festered mouth; very irritable, inclined to anger. Two doses of *Nux vom.*, cured an affection of this kind, of twenty years standing.

*Nux vomica* and *Sepia*. Chronic lancinating head-ache coming on weekly, sometimes occupying the whole head, and remaining for twenty-four hours; violent, mucous and bilious vomitings; anorexia.

*Nux vomica*. Constricting and pressing pain in the stomach, extending to the back, at the same time vomiting of an acid liquid, constipation, flatulency; coming on in the morning.

*Nux vomica*, with *Belladonna*. Head-ache coming on at night, with very violent lancinating pain, accompanied with vomiting; vertigo and universal lassitude, eructations, constipation.

*Petroleum*, with *Phosphorus*, and *Calcarea*. Chronic head-ache following a fall.

*Phosphorus*. Violent periodic head-ache with stupefaction and congestion of the head, at the same time, lividness of the countenance, sour eructations, constant secretion of mucus in the throat.

*Platina*. Oppressive pain in the forehead, over the root of the nose, with heat and redness of the countenance, too early and too copious menstruation.

*Pulsatilla*. Pain increasing in the evening, appearing as if coming from the neck, and

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remaining on both sides of the head (occupit); absolute necessity of lying down, singing in the ears, vertigo, dimness of sight, as if a black veil were before the eyes; daily, towards evening, shivering with shooting pain in the limbs, also heat without thirst.

*Pulsatilla.* Acute head-ache every twenty-four hours, with sudden intermissions. Violent head-ache with shooting pains in the vertex, and burning in the eyes, sickness; the countenance becomes bright red, must lie down, cannot remain quiet; every movement increases the feeling, as if the brain would fall forward—pressure relieves the pain.

*Pulsatilla.* Tearing pain in the forehead, increasing in the evening, at night so violent, that it causes shrieking, paracusis illusoria, photophobia; bruised feelings in the limbs.

*Rhus.* Violent attack of head-ache, in an hysterical woman, coming on at the back part of the head, is obliged to lie down for twenty-four hours without speaking, the slighest anxiety, also, the smallest movement in the fresh air, increases it.

*Rhus.* Dragging pain in the left temple in the evening and at night, with humming and roaring in the head.

*Sepia.* Cephalalgia of five years standing. Pressing pain in the left orbital region, lancinating pain over the whole head, an attack every week, aggravated during the time of menstruation,

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and by mental emotion; nausea, vertigo, feeling of faintness, heat in the head, oppression on the chest, Fluor albus.

*Sepia.* Cephalalgia hysterica.

Very violent lancinating pains in the left side of the forehead, so that it distorts the countenance, returns every twenty-five minutes; pain in the vertex.

*Silicea.* Chronic periodic head-ache, shooting tearing pains, commence in the temple, extending towards the upper and lower jaw-bone, and in the teeth, where it is generally the most severe; it is increased by a draught of air; *Belladonna* does not relieve the symptoms.

*Sulphur.* Chronic head-ache, with pressing pain in the forehead and over the whole fore-part of the head, immediately on awaking in the morning, and increases during the whole day, easily fatigued by walking.

*Sulphur.* Every eight days, pressing, tearing pains, stupefaction, nausea.

*Taraxacum.* Cephalalgia of two years' duration, very violent whilst moving and standing.

*Valerian.*

*Zincum.*

(Vide Hemicrania.)

## CHLOROSIS.

*Ferrum, Pulsatilla, Nux vomica, China, Coculus, Sulphur, Sepia, Phosphorus, Natrum muriaticum, Lycopodium, Acid. nitricum, Graphit. Phosphorus, Zincum,* followed by *Ferrum. Sulphur, Carbo. veget.,* and *Hepar sulphuris.*



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Amennorhœa, emaciation and cough; after scabies.

*Calcarea Carbon.* Chlorosis, with symptoms of Ascites.

*China, Pulsat., Cocculus, Nux vom.*

CHOLERA MITIS. (Bilious diarrhœa, Vomiting.)

*Antimonium crudum.* Infantile cholera, frequent vomiting of food, drink and mucus, at the same time diarrhœa and great desire for cold water.

*Arsenic.* Cholera, sporadic infantile; violent diarrhœa and vomiting of a watery mass, with great weakness, sunken cadaverous countenance, cold sweat on the forehead, eyes dim and deep sunk in their sockets, with blue circle round them, tumid abdomen, coldness of the body, with great emaciation, constant moaning.

*Arsenic.* Burning hot skin, great thirst, disturbed nights, jactitation of the limbs, constant starting and restlessness.

*Arsenic.* Cholera, with great anxiety at the præcordia.

*Arsenic.* Watery vomitings and diarrhœa, with periodic burning.

*Belladonna.* Vomiting, and mucous diarrhœa with dry hot skin.

*Calcarea acetica.* Acid vomiting and diarrhœa, in children.

*Chamomilla.* Moderate diarrhœa without pain, with repeated vomitings of a sour smelling mucus.

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*China.* Cholera, coming on generally at night.

*Colocynth.* Continued, constant recurring diarrhœa, lancinating, cutting pain in the abdomen, with violent cramps in the calves of the legs.

*Ipecacuanha.*

*Helleborus niger.* Anorexia, painful colic, nausea, vomiting of food, cutting pain in the abdomen, constant desire to go to stool, diarrhœa, inclination to sleep.

*Secale Cornutum.* In diarrhœa analogous to cholera.

*Veratrum.* Cholera sporadica, with watery diarrhœa, loss of appetite, restlessness, great thirst, acid vomiting of a mucous watery fluid, with great lassitude, bluish glazed countenance, lower part of the abdomen hot and swelled: in combination with *Chamomilla* 12, or *Rheum.*

*Veratrum.* Cholera sporadica, with severe cuttings in the abdomen, green, bitter vomitings, constant purging. The greenish yellow diarrhœa, returned again with much thirst; cured by *Rhus.*

*Veratrum.* Alternate vomiting and diarrhœa, oppression at the scrobiculus cordis. Thirst, exhaustion, cold extremities, cold clammy sweat, hippocratic face.

*Veratrum.* Coldness of the body, extreme weakness, cramp of the calves of the legs, retention of urine, cold sweat.

## CHOLERA ASIATICA. (Cholera Morbus.)

Cholera Acuta. Spasms of the muscles, vomiting, diarrhœa, swoonings, complete state of collapse,

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coma, hippocratic face; *Veratrum Album, Arsenic, Cicuta Virosa.*

Cholera Dysenterica. Beginning with simple diarrhœa, with red and watery evacuations, which become later of a consistence of barley water or curded milk, adynamia. *Camphor, Phosphorus, Acid. Phosphoricum.* An *Ice Glyster*, in obstinate colic.

Cholera Vomitoria. Continued vomiting without diarrhœa, diminished secretion of urine. *Ipecacuanha. (Veratrum Album, Chamomilla, Nux vom.)*

Cholera Spasmodica. Vomiting and diarrhœa inconsiderable. *Cup. metal., Veratr. album, Camphor.*

Cholera Asphyxia, vel sicca. Sudden depression of the powers, icy coldness, loss of consciousness, coma; *Camphor, Veratrum Album.*—With complete asphyxia, *Carbo. veget.*, or *Acid Hydrocyanicum.*

Cholera inflammatoria. Long continued vomiting, slight diarrhœa, with white evacuations. *Veratrum, Ipecac., Cuprum;* when the vomiting has ceased, *Aconite.*

*Camphor*, is good only in the first stage, with the following symptoms: previous exhaustion, with death-like countenance, sunken eyes, bluish colour, with coldness of the face, hands, and feet, despondency, anxiety, with feeling of suffocation, confusion of head, hoarse voice, burning in the stomach and œsophagus, cramp in the calf and muscles of the leg. Painful feeling

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in the scorbiculis, without thirst, without vomiting, or diarrhœa; (but according to Dr. Reutel, only in the last case, so long as there are no convulsions combined.)

*Camphora* is indicated where all the powers of life are sunk, pulse hardly perceptible, warmth of skin almost gone. But it is not applicable where profuse evacuations are present.

*Camphora*, after Hahnemann's preparation, a teaspoonful every four or five minutes.

***Treatment of Cholera, according to Dr. Bakodys.***

***First Stage.*** *Ipecacuanha* every half an hour, afterwards *Chamomilla*, with tongue covered with yellow fur. Oppression at the epigastrium, colic and anxiety. Should these not have the desired effect, *Veratrum* must be given, particularly if there are the following symptoms present: diarrhœa, with watery whitish green evacuations, pinching, burning around the stomach, great desire and thirst after cold water. Vomiting of what has been previously eaten.

*Second Stage*, with the following symptoms: Tonic and clonic spasm (cramp), especially in the fingers, toes, and calves of the legs, also spasms of the chest (at times, absence of all spasms); sunken countenance, blue lips, diminished temperature of the skin, sunken eyes, with *Ipecac.*, and *Veratrum;* at times *Cicuta Viros.*, acts very beneficially, particularly where there is vehement tonic cramp in the pectoral muscles, contortion of the eyes, alter-

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nating with the vomiting, and when the evacuations are scanty and seldom.

*Third Stage.* The highest degree of exhaustion, general apathy, icy coldness and clammy perspiration all over the body, lividity of the body, hippocratic face; *Veratrum*, *Cuprum*, *Arsenic* and *Prunus*, *Laurocerasus*.

*Cuprum*, when there is a pressive pain at the scrobiculus, increased by touch, audible gurgling when drinking, vomiting, coupled with severe pressure of the epigastrium, anxious, difficult respiration, preceded by a constricting sensation in the chest, and likewise clonic cramp in the fingers and toes.

*Arsenic.* After vomiting, pain in the epigastrium remaining in one place, with tonic cramp in the fingers and toes, with a sudden remarkable sinking of the powers of life, with anxious movements of the body here and there in the bed, and unspeakable anxiety of approaching death, painful oppression of the chest, burning thirst, burning evacuations, with violent colicy pains.

*Laurocerasus.* Gives immediate relief when there are tearings in the upper and lower extemities, dullness of hearing, stupefaction, as of drunkenness; spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the face, and constricting sensation in the throat when trying to drink, with small slow pulse, vertigo, stupefaction; convulsions of the face.

Rummell gave, in the same kind of cholera, *Vera-*

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*trum* as the chief remedy. *Cuprum* where there was much cramp of the muscles, bowels, &c.

*Camphor, Arsenic, Secale cornutum.* When there was vomiting the greater part of the time, when the stools were colourless, which showed that there was no bile in the intestinal canal.

*Carbo. vegetabilis.* When the cholera symptoms had yielded, and the congestion of the head and chest remain, if the oppression still exists, with slight coma, and the flushed cheeks are covered with a clammy perspiration.

*Cicuta virosa.* Where the patient lies comatose with eyes distorted upwards, the breath oppressed to the utmost degree, violent spasms of the chest, vomiting, slight diarrhœa; with the aid of *Acid Hydrocyanic.*

*Ipecac.* and *Acon.*, when the vomiting is excessive.

*Mercurius,* in dysenteric cholera.

Against the acute diarrhœa of the cholera form, *Secale cornutum* is of especial service. Of the chronic kind, *Mercur., China, Dulcamara, Acid nitric, Tartar emetic, Digitalis.*

Against cholera conjestion, *Camphor, Nux vom., Acon., Secale cornut., Lycopod., Cuprum.* and *Ipecac.*

*Belladonna.* Where the countenance is red; glassy eyes, cephalalgia, congestion of the head. *Nux vom.* when the diarrhœa is not yet copious, especially when there is violent tenesmus, with scanty evacuations.

*Carbo. vegetabilis,* has stopped with great rapidity the progress of the disorder.

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*Phosphorus.* Violent borborygmi, with copious diarrhœa of a serous fluid, without pain, without vomiting.

If *Typhus Fever* should remain as a sequel, *Bryonia, Rhus., Acid Phosphor.*, also *Stramonium, Hyoscyam., Belladonna, Carbo. veget., Opium.*

If symptoms of a chronic kind remain, *Tinctura Sulphuratis* benefits.

*Veratrum.* Vomiting of a greyish fluid, stools every half hour, of a half yellow half grey consistency; the bowels painfully pressed against the spine, with sensation of heat, the rest of the body ice cold, hippocratic face, aphonia, painful cramps of the toes and calves of the legs, pulse hardly perceptible.

As preservatives, or prophylactics, *Camphor, Cuprum, Veratrum,* also *Ipecacuanha* and *Arsenic.*

CHOLERINA. *Acid Phosphoricum.* Borborygmi, copious, watery, and greenish diarrhœa, accompanied with great lassitude, clammy, viscous tongue, thirst, bad colour of the countenance, vertigo, and suppression of the urine.

*Phosphorus.* Rumblings, borborygmi in the abdomen, with watery, slimy, greenish diarrhœa, with hot skin.

*Ferrum Metallicum* and *Calcarea carbon., Helleborus niger, Arsenic, Secale cornutum,* and *Chamomilla.*

CHOREA ST. VITI. (St. Vitus's dance.)

Chorea, with vertigo, borborygmi in the bowels, various movements and convulsive twitchings in different part of the body. *Belladonna,* 30.

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*Nux vom.*, 30. *Calc. carb.* 24. *Lycopod*, 30. *Silicea*, 30. *Phosphorus*, 30. *Caustic*, 30. *Sulph.* 30.

Chorea, from fright. The head is drawn backward, gnashing of teeth, violent twitches of the whole body, he dances, and makes great springs with closed eyes and convulsive movements of all the limbs. *Stramonium*, *Ignatia*, *Nux vom.*, *Hyos.*, *Belladonna*, *Aconit.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sulphur*, *Phosph.*, *Sepia*, *Carbo. veget.*, *Calc. carb.*

Chorea, *Ignatia*, *Belladonna*, *Asafœtida*.

*Asafœtida* with *Ignatia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Cuprum*, and *Aurum*.

*Calcarea* and *Sulphur*. Chorea coming on from grief, with very stuttering speech, constant movement of the whole muscular system, crossing of the feet whilst walking, emaciation.

*Calcarea carbon*.

*Calcarea* and *Bellad*.

*Causticum*. After an expelled eruption, different movements of the mouth, eyes, head, hands, and feet arise with loss of sleep and restlessness, when caused from a relapse in the diet, was cured always by *Ignatia* and *Causticum*.

*China*. Twitches of all the muscles, thirst, with fever, followed by perspiration, in a boy of six years of age; with the help of *Ignatia* and *Cuprum aceticum*.

*Cocculus* and *Belladonna*, in chorea of one side of the body.

*Crocus* in spasms, as of chorea, with cessation of menstruation.

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*Cuprum.* All parts of the body are put into extravagant movements when awake, none of the limbs can remain quiet; the tongue itself has an involuntary motion.

*Cuprum aceticum.* Convulsions, with distortions of the eyes, face, and body, jactitation of the left arm and leg, anxiety, and vehement weeping: with the assistance of *Ignatia.*

*Ignatia.* Chorea from fright.

*Ignatia.* Chorea in a young girl of eleven years of age.

*Stramonium.* Staggering, hesitating gait, trembling of the extremities. The voluntary muscles have involuntary motions, inactivity of the organs of sense, loss of memory, stammering, convulsions of the muscles of the face. *China* 12, against the trembling, and gastric disturbance, with great thirst, which remain.

*Stramonium,* cured a chorea with difficult speech, preceded by *Belladonna.*

*Stramonium,* and *Sulphur.*

*Stramonium,* and *Nux vom.*

*Zincum* with *Stramonium.* Almost constant pressing head-ache; no thirst; pressing pain at the pit of the stomach, involuntary tears, irregular convulsive movements of the limbs, tottering gait.

*Stramonium,* relieved the great apathy, unwillingness to mental exertion, and convulsive movements which remained.

## CLAUDICATIO SPONTANEA. (Spontaneous lameness.)

*Calcarea, Rhus.*

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CLAVI PEDIS, *Petroleum, Phosphorus.*

CŒLIALGIA SPASMODICA. (Cœliac [abdominal] spasm.)

C. Spasm. Hysterica. *Pulsatilla.*

*Pulsat.*, with *Ferrum.* Strong pressing pain at the rectum, coming on every four weeks, at the time of menstruation, at the same time inclination to vomit, alleviated by lying down. After eating, pain in the epigastrium, with eructations.

*Pulsatilla.* Spasm in the hypogastric region, from suppressed menstruation, with asthmatic sufferings.

*Belladonna.* Very violent pain in the right side, and lower part of the abdomen, back and anus, obliged to lie down, and causing great uneasiness.

*Sulphur.* Cutting pain, sensation as if a fist was thrust into, and turned round in the abdomen. This pain alternates with another in the scrobiculus cordis, as if two stones were rubbed against one another; sitting in a bent position relieves it.

Also, *Cocculus, Cuprum, Hyoscyamus, Ignat., Ipecac., Magnes. muriat, Moschus, Nux vom., Rhus., Sepia, Stannum, Stramon., Valerian* and *Veratrum.*

COLICA.

*Arsenic.* Violent griping pain, rigor, thirst, great anxiety, restlessness, vomiting of liquids which had been recently swallowed, fainting, exhaustion, icy coldness of the body, suppressed urine, tenesmus.

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*Belladonna.* Violent colic, with borborygmi and tumidity of the bowels.

*Chamomilla.* Dreadful tearing constricting pains in the stomach, and small of the back. The whole body trembles. The abdomen is very painful to the touch, as if it were ulcerated. Diarrhœa, with bilious derangement during menstruation.

*Colocynth.* Violent cutting pain in the abdomen, as of a knife. No movement of the body gives relief. Despondency, afterwards violent pricking pain in the region of the ovarium, with rigors during the pain. *Colocynth* 12; the pressure at the scorbiculus cordis and bowels, which remained, was removed by *Pulsatilla*, as also the eructations.

*Colocynth.* Violent pains in the bowels from catching cold, so that the patient bends to his knees, and cries out with agony; nausea; diarrhœa.

*Colocynth.* Violent cutting pains in the bowels in paroxysms.

*Colocynth.* Violent sticking and burning pain in the abdomen, in the left lumbar region, ceasing and returning.

*Colocynth.* Very violent pain in the bowels, as if the intestines were being cut: the countenance is distorted from pain, perspiration over the whole body, no appetite, or desire to drink, constipation; the abdomen is very tender to the touch during the pain.

*Colocynth.* Violent colicy pains day and night; he bends and rolls about in the bed.

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*Colocynth.* Violent pain in the abdomen, in a boy of thirteen years of age, of a cutting kind; he cries out aloud: it lasts several moments, and then ceases.

*Mercur.* and *Sulphur.* Violent colic on left side of the bowels, with constipation.

*Nux vom.* Periodic pain in the abdomen in the morning after eating.

*Pulsatilla.* In a pregnant woman, with aching pain.

*Veratrum.* Periodic colic every evening after dinner.

COLICA, FLATULENTA.

*Arsenic.*

*Chamomilla.* In an infant with green evacuations.

*Colocynth.* Very violent colic, as if the bowels were pressed between two stones, at the same time, considerable tympanitis.

*Belladonna.* With fainting fits and congestion.

*Cocculus.* Deep seated.

*Phosphorus.* Pain in the lower part of the abdomen.

COLICA HŒMORRHOIDALIS.

*Sulphur.* After eating, colicy pains in the epigastrium, with pressing pain about the liver, pains in the sacrum and loins, and varicose hœmorrhoids; with the assistance of *Aconita.*

COLICA, HEPATICA *Ol. Terebruth.*

Colica Hepatica With Icterus, (jaundice),

*Nux vom.* and *Puls*

COLICA, MENSTRUALIS.

Before each menstruation, painful stickings in

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the left flank, and cutting pain in the region of the uterus, so that the patient is obliged to cry out. The menstruation continues eight days; a bent position relieves the pain; *Pulsatilla.*

*Secale cornutum.* Menstrual colic, with paleness of the face, coldness of the extremities, cold perspiration, small weak pulse, alternating cutting, and tearing pains in the intestines.

COLICA NEPHRITICA.

*Belladonna.*

*Nux vomica.*

COLICA SATURNINA. (Lead colic.)

*Opium* relieves the constricting pains, constipation, and great uneasiness, it acts in most cases as a specific.

*Platina* 6.

*Alumina* 30, in the consecutive treatment.

COLICA HERNIALIS.

*Nux vom., Opium.*

*Belladonna.*

CONGESTIO LYMPHATICA AD CAPUT.

*Belladonna* with the assistance of *Pulsat.*

—— SANGUINIS.

*Aconite* as specific.

*Aconite* in a woman who had already been bled seven times in the year.

*Aconit, Bellad., Nux, Cham., Arnica, Pulsat., China, Mercur.*

*Carbo. veget.*

CONGESTIO SANGUINIS AD PECTUS

(Sanguineous congestion at the chest,.)

*Nux vomica, Bellad., Bryon., Ipecac. Rhus.*

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under certain circumstances *Squilla*, ***Digitalis***, with violent beatings, *Aurum.*, *China.*

CONGESTIO AD UTERUM (Congestion of the uterus.)

*Bellad.*, *Calcarea*, *Sulph.*, ***Platina***, ***Mercurius***, *Nux*, *Bryon.*, *China.*, *Ipecac.*, *Crocus*, *Sabina.*

—— AD VISCERA ABDOM. (Physconia Sanguinea.)

*Nux vom.* when there is tension, swelling, oppression, heat and burning in the lower part of the abdomen and sacrum, pressing pain and contractions in the rectum and bladder.

CONTUSIONES (Bruises, &c.)

*Arnica* given internally, and applied outwardly, acts as a specific, internally, globules 2, or *gtt. i.* externally, one part of *Arnica* to 20 of water.

*Acid Sulphuricum.* In considerable contusions, where the soft parts are in a state analogous to gangrene, with much echymoses, gangrenous spots and dull aching pains; at intervals of some days, *Acid Sulphur. concent. gtt. vj.*, *Aq. frigid.* ℥*v.*, *ft. lotio*, well skaken together, and applied externally. Seidel has employed this with great success where *Arnica* has entirely failed.

*Conium.* When the glandular parts have been bruised, after having previously given *Arnica.* It is only when the contusions bring forth a psoric habit that it is necessary to have recourse to *Merc.*, *Bellad.*, *Bryon.*, *Spongia*, *Carbo. animm.* and *veget.*, ***Kali carb.***, ***Phosphorus***, ***Iodine***, and *Petroleum.*

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**CONSTIPATION. Vide OBSTRUCTIO ALVI.**

**CONVULSIONES.**

*Arsenic.* In painful snatching of the limbs whilst sleeping.

*Belladonna.* Very violent convulsions of the whole body, the patient casts himself upwards, he draws up his legs towards the abdomen.

*Belladonna.* Loss of consciousness, red, bloated countenance, the whole body is convulsively moved, especially the eyes and arms, froth from the mouth, delirium.

*Belladonna.* Epileptic convulsions, violent convulsive movements in the arms, the fore-arms violently moved, vertigo, loss of consciousness; the eyes and mouth are convulsed, reddish froth from the mouth, the upper part of the body and head are drawn back; the whole body stiff, the thumbs drawn inwards.

*Belladonna.* Convulsions of the arms, contraction of the left arm, with circular swinging movements.

*Belladonna.* Convulsive catching of the head.

*Belladonna.* Convulsions in children; attack of a quarter of an hour's duration; stretches out its limbs, turns itself upon its back, weeps, cries out as if in a passion, casts the legs in all directions, shrieks out and draws himself together, incurvates the fingers (not the thumbs.

*Stramonium.* Arnica had been given previously out benefit.

*Bryonia.* Convulsions of the arms in a pregnant woman, without pain.

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*Chamomilla.* Convulsions of the arms and face, with distortions of the eyes, in a boy of four years of age, from no apparent cause; much febrile heat, hot head; burning thirst, pain in abdomen.

*Chamomilla.* Convulsive twitchings of the eyelids and fingers, the thumbs drawn inwards, gnashing of teeth, pale countenance; he is inclined to sleep during the whole period of the attack.

*Chamomilla.* Convulsions of children, with Diarrhœa.

*Chamomilla.* Epileptic convulsion of children: the child extends and stretches itself out quite stiff, and bends itself back, draws the thumbs inwards, with quick respiration, red, swelled face, and twitchings of the limbs.

*Cocculus.* Arms and thighs violently agitated, at the same time sensation as if an electric shock had passed through the body; deficiency of recollection, red, swelled countenance, anxious respiration, violent pain in the forefinger and arm up to the axilla and chest.

*Conium maculatum.* Convulsive twitching of the limbs.

*Hyoscyamus.* In a pregnant woman, violent pain in the head, swelled, flushed countenance, frequent twitching in the muscles of the back. Pain in the scrobiculus cordis and intestines. Convulsive twitchings of the upper and lower extremities, twitchings in the face, with loss of consciousness.

*Ignatia.* Convulsions which make the patient strike



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and throw himself about, with oppression at the chest, violent throbbings in the thorax, red, hot face.

*Ignatia.* Twitchings, distortion of the limbs with crying out, the colour of the countenance changes from red to white, much saliva flows from the mouth, loss of consciousness, oppressed respiration.

*Ignatia.* Convulsions of children, with inflammatory disease of the brain.

*Ipecacuanha.* The patient is unconscious of the convulsive shocks, the countenance pale, and swelled, all the muscles of the face distorted, as also the limbs; at the same time that he raises the extremities, he raises the upper part of the body perpendicularly, much exhaustion after the attack.

*Moschus.* Convulsions of the countenance, breast, abdomen, extremities, with loss of consciousness and feeling, and cessation of the menses.

*Pulsatilla.* Convulsive movements in the right arm and leg.

*Pulsatilla* and *Chamomilla.* Violent gnashing of the teeth in a boy of six years of age, wide opened, protruded, turned up eyes, he lies staring and unconscious, cold over the whole body, with pale countenance and protruded tongue; respiration quick and painful, bowels and epigastric region very much swelled.

*Stannum.* Spasmodic contractions of the face, eyes, and muscles of the neck, when the attack is most violent, throws himself about

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in the bed; vertigo, head-ache, dysphagia, burning heat over the whole surface of the body; urine and stool involuntary, after every convulsive spasm.

## CONVULSIONS IN YOUNG CHILDREN.

### —— ARISING FROM DENTITION.

*Belladonna.* In plethoric and corpulent children and of a sanguineous temperament, starting while sleeping, pupils much enlarged.

*Chamomilla.* In children of nervous, sanguineous temperaments, extreme sensitiveness, peevish, fretful disposition, one cheek red and the other pale, convulsions of the arms and legs with clenched thumbs.

*Belladonna* and *Chamomilla* in alternation.

*Ignatia.* Melancholic temperament, alternation of vivacity and sadness, light slumber with flushes of burning heat, tremor of the entire body, violent crying, when paroxysms occur every day at a stated hour, or every other day at variable hours.

*Cina.* Melancholic temperament in scrofulous children, attended with picking at the nose and itching at the anus, attack of spasms of the breast and limbs, with rigid stiffness of the entire body.

*Arsenic* with *Stramonium*, previously given and followed by *Belladonna*; irritability, great thirst, diarrhœa, restless sleep, attacks with opisthotonos and emprosthotenos, clenched fingers and extended thumbs.

*Stannum.* When spasms occur at the appearance



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of each tooth, with burning heat of skin, violent bounding pulse, spasmodic twitchings, of the face and eyes, fœcal and urinary evacuations in the midst of the convulsions.

—— FROM REPELLED ERUPTIONS.

*Belladonna.* From suppressed scarlet fever, alternating with *Opium* and *Stramonium.*

*Bryonia.* Dependant on suppressed measles.

*Stramonium.* Arising from suppression of acute or chronic eruptions, sometimes an extreme aversion or dread of water.

*Tartar emetic.* Arising from repelled eruptions of the head, when symptoms resemble those of Hydrocephalus.

*Sulphur.* Arising from repelled chronic eruptions. If the symptoms indicate any of the previous medicines, let it be given at once, but if immediate impression is not obtained, give the *Sulphur* speedily, and continue the alternation until successful.

—— ARISING FROM IRRITATION OF THE STOMACH.

*Nux vomica.* Convulsions, in lively, sanguineous, and nervous temperaments, arising from derangements of the digestive organs, gripings and distention of the abdomen, constipation, violent spasms with shrieks, bending the body backwards, especially the head, fixed eyes and trembling of the limbs, much thirst and excessive perspiration during the intervals of the paroxysms.

*Pulsatilla.* In dull phlegmatic, or mild merry temperaments, and in *female infants*, convulsions caused by an overloaded stomach.

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*Coffea.* Convulsions arising from the abuse of laudanum, paregoric, etc.; if not prompt in its action, give 1—2 *gtts.* of spirits of camphor every ten minutes.

*Ignatia.* In convulsions from the abuse of Camomile tea.

*Ipecacuanha.* Convulsions preceded and attended by pale bloated face, frightful distortion of the muscles of the face; aversion to every thing but water; nausea, vomitings, and diarrhœa,

—— ARISING FROM WORMS.

*Mercurius.* Indicated when the attacks come on in the evening, and the skin is disposed to perspiration; child is seized with painful eructations, water rises up and ejected from the mouth, abdomen distended and hard.

*Cina.* Alternating with *Hyoscyamus.*

*Hyoscyamus.* Attacks coming on periodically, and immediately after eating, nausea after a meal, sometimes vomiting, or suddenly shrieking and becoming insensible, foaming at the mouth, grinding the teeth.

*Cicuta.* While during the undoubted existence of worms, the child is suddenly taken with violent abdominal gripings, and colic, which persist until they merge into convulsions, tremor of the limbs, jerks like electric shocks.

—— ARISING FROM MECHANICAL INJURIES.

*Arnica.* From convulsions arising from contusions when a surgeon is not absolutely required.

—— ARISING FROM FRIGHT.

*Opium.*

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*Ignatia.*

*Stramonium.* When the child is suddenly convulsed and senseless from fright.

*Secale.* When *Stramonium* fails, and also in alternation with it.

——ARISING FROM UNKNOWN CAUSES.

All the preceding remedies according to the indications: *Aurum* has been used by Rau, in convulsions attended with laughing and weeping.

*Aconite* by Hartmann, in those attended with high fever.

*Cocculus, Cuprum, Cicuta.*

"When medicines are not at hand, the child should be placed up to the knees in hot, *not scalding* water, until the convulsions have ceased, and then taken out and wrapped in a warm dry blanket; and should the convulsions again come on, the immersion to be repeated, with the addition of a small stream of *cold* water poured on the head, until animation becomes apparent, and then to be taken out and put into a warm dry wrapper.

" Injections are also of much value in convulsions, when arising from any irritating substances in the intestines: the injection should precede the bath, or in the intervals of the bathing; simple warm water, or milk, or equal parts of sweet oil and warm milk, or a composition of warm water, salt, and molasses."—*New York Hom. Exam.* v. 1.

Vide also, SPASMI.

CORYZA. (Cold in the head and nose.)

*Arsenic.* Coryza with excoriating discharge,

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which alternates with rheum and burning in the nose.—Very violent head-ache, with excoriating discharge.

*Digitalis.* In a chronic coryza.

*Nux vomica.*

*Pulsatilla.* In a catarrh where there is much discharge. Chronic coryza, with a greenish yellow discharge of a fetid kind, with swollen and much excoriated nose, from cold. Coryza in a warm room, and in the evening, unimportant in the cold air.

*Ignatia.* Coryza in hysterical persons.

(Coryza habitual.) *Silicea, Sulphur, Calcarea.*

—— Checked by cold, and from which arises gastric symptoms, *Nux vomica* 18, *Antim. crud., Puls., Ipecac.*

—— Repulsa. *China, Ambra.*

**COXALGIA.** (Disease of the hip joint.)

Pain with uneasiness of the hip joint behind the trochanter and inside of the knee, slight lengthening of the affected extremity, with inability to tread upon it; shivering, alternating with heat. *Belladonna, Arnica, Rhus., Hepar sulph. Bryonia,* and *Merc. solub.*

*Calcarea carbonica.* In an infant three months old.

*Calcarea carbon.* Involuntary lameness in a scrofulous child of three years of age, drags the left foot in walking, the joint of the foot is turned outwards. The diseased foot is longer.

*Hepar sulphuris.* The right foot two or three inches longer than the left. The nates flat. The foot is dragged crossways, violent tearing

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burning pain in the hip and knee joint, swollen glands of the neck and a large goitre.

*Mercurius* followed by *Arnica*. The diseased right leg is longer, violent lancinating pain in the right hip joint, increased on movement; coming on after a fever.

COXARTHROCACE.

In a scrofulous child of six years of age, ischiadic abscess, suppuration, darting pain in the right hip, thigh and knee, spontaneous luxation from within outwards, the knee cannot be made straight, slow fever. *Arnica* 6, *Bryon.* 12, *Lycop.* 30, *Acid nitr.*, *Sulphur*, *Calc. carb.* 30, *Silicea*, *Petrol* 30, *Bryonia* 8, *Phosphorus* 30.

Coxarthrocace with an abscess from which much ichor exudes, *Merc. solub.* 3, *Spong.* 2 dil. *Hep. sulp.* 1, *Arsenic* 30, *China.*

*Sulphur.* In a boy fourteen years of age, arising from catching cold.

*Colocynth.* In a complicated case.

CRUSTA LACTEA. (Scald-head, Porrigo.)

*Arsenic, Bryonia, Baryta acet., Dulcamara, Lycopod.* 30, *Sarsaparilla, Sepia* 30, *Sulphur. Mezereum* and *Rhus.*

CRUSTA SERPIGINOSA.

*Arsenic, Rhus., Hepar sulp.*

*Sulphur.* In a child six weeks old with diarrhœa and convulsions; also, *Arsenic, Calcarea, Clematis, Dulcam., Graphit.* and *Merc.*

(Vide Herpes.)

CYANOSIS.

*Digitalis.* Blue colour of the lips, eye-lids,

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and tongue; cold extremities; anxiety; dyspnœa; cough with expectoration of blood.

## CYPHOSIS.

*Merc., Mesmerismus, Pulsatilla,* 18, in a boy with rachitis.

*Sulphur.* In a scrofulous child ten years old, from a blow in the back, at the same time tonic and clonic cramp with strangury; with the help of *Cicuta virosa* and *Staphysagria.*

## CYSTITIS. (Inflam. of bladder.)

*Cantharides.* With pain in the region of the bladder, which is also painful on movement; burning pain, especially before and after making water; suppression of urine.

*Aconite* as a palliative.

*Nux vom.,* when caused from the abuse of spirituous drink.

# D.

## DELIQUIUM ANIMI. (Fainting.)

*Chamomilla.* Falls down unconscious; cold over the body; hæmorrhage from the nose, lungs, and stomach in the night.

*Hyoscyamus.* Fainting fit with swelled livid countenance; contracted pupils; difficult impeded interrupted respiration, trembling of the body.

*Stramonium.* Obscured vision, wandering of the senses, throws out his legs in different directions, talks incoherently, knows no one; retention of urine; he falls into a soporific state with loud stertorous breathing; with the help of *Cocculus,* for the incipient parableps illusoria.



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*Aconite, Arsenic, Crocus, Nux vom., Oleander, Plumbum, Sulph., Veratrum.*

## DELIRIUM TREMENS.

*Belladonna*, with very remarkable trembling.

*Belladonna* and *Nux vomica.* Loss of memory; imaginary visions; loss of sleep; stammering; undetermined speech; sore throat; convulsions of the limbs, and terror on awaking, trembling; *Nux vomica* removes the trembling, the loss of power, and the violent startings.

*Calcarea.* Delirium tremens; his ideas wander upon fire, death, rats, mice; cured in three days.

*Nux vomica.* Trembling, loss of power in the limbs, cannot keep his limbs quiet; stammering speech; vomiting.

*Nux vomica.* Delirium tremens, with great anxiety, gastric uneasiness, constipation, trembling of the limbs, congestion of the head, disturbed sleep.

*Opium*, dil. 6. The extremities and muscles of the face in continual trembling and convulsive movements; perverted phantasms; perspiration over the whole body; complete constipation: against the great weakness and exhaustion, *China*

*Opium* and *Coffea*.

*Stramon.* and *Hyos.*

## DENTITIO DIFFICILIS (Difficult teething.)

*Calcarea carbon.*

*Murias. Magnes.* Tardiness in cutting the teeth, with swelling of the bowels, and constipation.

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Diarrhœa, caused by teething; *Chamomilla*, together with *Aconite*, if any fever is present; or *Coffea*, where there is great agitation of the nervous system.

(Vide also, Teething with convulsions, under the article, "Convulsions.")

**DEPILATIO.** (Falling off of the hair.)

*Calcarea carbon.*, *Graphit.*, *Natrum.*, *Staphysgria*, *Phosphor.*, *Sulphur.*

**DESQUAMATIO EPIDERMITIS.** (Desquamation of the skin.)

*Aurum.* In a furfuraceous desquamation of the epidermis, after an attack of erysipelas of the face.

Dr. Œgidi recommends cold lotions, applied every day.

*Sulphur*, *Calcarea*, and *Sepia*, cured a desquamation of the skin of the face, of some years' standing.

*Rhus.* with the aid also of *Aurum.*

**DIABETES.**

*Belladonna*, also *Argentum*, *Carbo. veget.*, and *Ledum*, *Acid Phosphoricum*, *Squilla*, and *Taraxacum.*

*Acid Phosphor.*

**DIAPHRAGMATITIS.** (Inflammation of the Diaphragm.)

*Aconite* at the commencement, with *Chamomilla*, in inflammation of the diaphragm, especially when the pit of the stomach and the region of the false ribs are swelled; pressure increases the pulsating burning pain, which

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extends towards the spine, with short interrupted respiration, dry, fatiguing cough; vomiting and convulsions; much agitation, and continual moaning.

*Nux vomica.* When there is great tightness, as if from a cord around the lower part of the chest, with dry, short cough, anxiety and constipation.

Also, *Bryonia, Pulsat., Cocculus,* when there is much inflammation; and *Veratrum album* and *Stramonium* where a nervous condition predominates.

DIARRHŒA.

*Acid nitric.* Diarrh. occurring at night, cutting and griping pains in the bowels; rigors; appetite impaired; evacuations of undigested food.

*Acidum phosphoricum.* Diarrh., psorica.

*Acid sulphuricum.* Violent diarrh. without tenesmus, with angina.

*Arsenic.* In a boy of two years old, with exhaustion, hippocratic face, cold, clammy perspiration of the head, cold extremities, especially at night, at the same time great thirst, and violent choking vomiting.

*Arsenic.* Scanty, slimy, frequent evacuations; violent cutting and tearing pains in the whole epigastric region; pain, especially on movement; excessive thirst; great anxiety and whimpering; coldness of the extremities and face, with cold sweat over the latter.

*Arsenic.* Very obstinate diarrh. in a scrofulous

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boy, brownish, pappy, slimy evacuations, preceded by cutting pains; great emaciation; agitation of the mind; after different medicines had been tried without any effect, *Arsenic* in many repeated doses procured the desired relief.

*Arsenic.* Aqueous diarrh. accompanied sometimes with tormina, muco-flaccid tongue; great thirst.

*Arsenic.* In a child six weeks old, with very violent colic and tenesmus, with greenish, slimy, very debilitating evacuations.

*Arsenic.* Autumnal diarrh. with violent burning pain in the umbilical region during and after a very violent evacuation; nausea; great thirst for cold water, shivering, with much perspiration over the whole body; great anxiety; constant jactitation; complete relaxation of spirits; diarrh. coming on after midnight.

*Arsenic.* Diarrh. from teething in children, daily, five or six evacuations of brownish water, with great emaciation; yellow colour of the skin; loss of appetite; moaning the whole day; tumid abdomen.

*Arsenic.* Diarrh. with sinking of the powers; copious evacuations of watery, white stools; fear of death, accompanied with violent pain.

*Arsenic.* Long continued dysenteric diarrh. of children, accompanied with violent tearing pains; great thirst; emaciation; hectic fever.

*Arsenic.* Violent diarrh. with great exhaustion; alternate shiverings and heat; cutting pains in the bowels before the evacuations; the

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watery stools are emitted with great force; much borborygmi in the abdomen; nausea and exceeding thirst.

*Belladonna.* Dysenteric diarrhœa, with tearing, cutting, constricting pains in the abdomen, with evacuation of a very little whitish mucus, afterwards tenesmus, and burning in the anus, shivering, especially during the stools. Thirst.

*Bryonia.* Immediately after eating and drinking, cutting pain in the abdomen and diarrhœa.

*Calcarea Acetica.* Chronic diarrhœa, in scrofulous children.

*Calcar. carbon.* Chronic diarrhœa.

*Chamomilla.* Especially at the period of teething, but also in adults when the evacuations are watery and thin at first, afterwards yellow, green, whitish, and slimy, no smell; tearing, cutting, pains in the epigastric, and hypogastic regions, accompanied with flatulence, tearing, burning, and smarting pain at the anus. Eating aggravates the fulness and tumidity of the abdomen.

*Camphor Spirit.* In diarrhœa accompanied by colic, especially in hot weather, and from drinking beer.

*Chamomilla.* Diarrhœa from cold, or anxiety, with thirst and weakness.

*Chamomilla.* Violent diarrhœa with fetid smell.

*China.* Diarrhœa when sequel of the cholera, with milk white fœces, which create horrible burning pains, with borborygmi and colic, with diminished secretion of urine; exhaustion and fainting.

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*China.* Slimy, watery, painless, diarrhœa, appearing mostly at night, with copious evacuations of undigested food. Violent vomiting of mucous liquid mixed with food; a violent pressing pain in the region of the stomach from eating; dyspnœa; anxiety; the greatest exhaustion, and hippocratic face.

*China.* Frothy white stools, with cutting pains in the anus. Borborymi.

*Cuprum metal.* Colic and diarrhœa, from the food having been cooked in coppery vessels.

*Dulcamara.* Diarrhœa cruenta. Violent cutting pain in the abdomen, especially in the umbilical region, worse at night; immediately after these pains, a bloody evacuation ensues, with very vehement thirst, strong tenesmus, constant smarting at the rectum.

*Dulcamara.* Violent diarrhœa from cold, violent cutting pains; nausea; violent cold sweats; liquid evacuations with vomiting; insatiable thirst; distressing smarting at the anus and rectum.

*Dulcamara.* Yellow, watery, mucous diarrhœa, from a cold chill; cutting and pinching pain in the abdomen after the evacuations.

*Ferrum.* Colliquative diarrhœa, in phthisis.

*Ferrum.* A watery evacuation, chiefly of undigested food, comes on shortly after eating and drinking, without pain or straining.

*Ferrum.* Diarrhœa with white evacuations, borygmi, in children and adults.

*Hyoscyamus.* Forcing, watery diarrhœa.

*Jalappa.* Painful diarrhœa of infants, with violent

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griping in the abdomen; great uneasiness; continual moaning.

*Ipecacuanha.* Serous diarrhœa, joined with vomiting of a white or green mucus, with tearing and cutting pain in the bowels; great uneasiness; continual jactitation and shrieking.

*Ipecacuanha.* Colliquative diarrhœa, in a child of four months old.

*Ignatia.* Yellowish-white evacuation in an hysterical woman. Fullness of the epigastrium after eating. Pressure from flatulence under the short ribs. Water-brash.

*Kreosot.* Chronic diarrhœa, many times a day, a watery, or thin stool of consistence of pap, of a dark brown colour: very offensive evacuations of undigested food; flatulence; with the abdomen tense yet painless, after *Sulphur*, *Calcarea*, *Arsenic*, *China*, and *Phosphorus*, had only brought temporary relief, *Kreosote* 30 quite cured the obstinate diarrhœa.

*Lachesis.* Exhausting diarrhœa, coming on at evening and night.

*Magnes carb.* Diarrhœa in children, copious green watery stools, with flatulence and much crying out.

*Mercurius solubilis.* Diarrhœa, with tenesmus; violent cuttings and tearings in the bowels; vomiting.

*Mercurius.* Green diarrhœa of infants, accompanied with shrieking; cutting pain and tumidity of the abdomen; emaciation; also, in apthous diarrhœa.

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*Mercurius.* Bilious diarrhœa.

*Mezereum.* Diarrhœa, with violent tenesmus and protrusion of the rectum, which pains as if wounded and burnt, feeling of heat in the lower part of the abdomen, violent cutting and griping pains. Boborygmi; universal feeling of cold before and after going to stool, at the same time great desire for cool drink; with the assistance of *China* against the persisting cold feeling and exhaustion.

*Nux vomica.* Violent diarrhœa, with cutting and dragging pain in the upper part of the thigh.

*Petroleum.* Continual diarrhœa, with disgust for meat and fat, pain before going to stool; evacuation of yellow, watery consistence; burning pain in the rectum.

*Petroleum.* Mucous diarrhœa with great weakness, evening fever, soreness in the region of the umbilicus.

*Phosphorus.* Diarrhœa, with abdominal pain. Chronic diarrhœa of infants. Chronic diarrhœa with incontinence of urine and fœces; pains in the stomach and abdomen, impetiginous scabs on the head.

*Pulsatilla.* Mucous diarrhœa with universal pituitous condition.

*Pulsatilla.* Diarrhœa, with bloody and slimy, evacuation at night; soreness of the rectum, and twisting pains around the umbilicus, bad taste in the mouth; nausea; pain in the sacrum; shivering.

*Pulsatilla.* Diarrhœa with nausea, sickness, ful-

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ness at the epigastrium; a valuable remedy in diarrhœa from indigestion.

*Rheum.* Copious diarrhœa, tenesmus, and adynamia.

*Rheum.* Diarrhœa, very violent, with very violent abdominal pain and tenesmus; thirst, great weakness, uneasiness, anxiety of death.

*Rhus.* In a diarrhœa existing for two years, in a a very emaciated man.

Diarrhœa from cold, violent colic, pain in all the limbs, very violent head-ache.

*Secale cornutum.* Aqueous diarrhœa, vomiting, dry heat, thirst, distorted countenance, dark ring round the eyes.

*Secale cornutum.* Painless diarrhœa, with great weakness, at the same time, evacuation of crude food, or altogether watery, expelled with force, and with much flatulence, with painful cutting pain in the bowels.

*Secale cornutum.* Diarrhœa with violent cutting pains over the whole abdomen.

*Senna.* Aqueous diarrhœa in a child at the breast, with uneasiness, and violent screaming.

*Sepia.* Green diarrhœa of infants.

*Sulphur.* Diarrhœa complicated with ophthalmia; violent colic, and horrible dragging pain at night, impaired appetite, with feverish symptoms. Chronic aqueous green diarrhœa, with a bad smell; colic, thirst.

*Veratrum.* Painless brown-coloured diarrhœa of six weeks duration, with much thirst, and loss of appetite.

Diarrhœa mucosa.

*Pulsat., Arsenic, Cham., Merc., Petrol., China.*

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Diarrhœa serosa.

*Sulphur, Arsen., Secale cornut., Senna, Cham., Dulcam., Ferrum., Merc., Arnic., Olean., Veratrum.*

## DOLORES ABDOMINIS GRAVIDÆ.

In the right side of the bowels, in the region of the fundus uteri, a very violent burning pain, alleviated by strong pressure. *Bryonia.*

*Pulsatilla.* Dolor. gravidæ, under the short ribs, and the scrobiculus cordis, increased by sitting.

## DOLORES CAPITIS ET NUCHÆ.

*Rhus.* Severe pains in the whole head, neck, and shoulders; very great general debility; unconscious to surrounding objects, loss of sleep.

## DOLORES RHEUMATICI ARTUUM.

*Arsenic.* Tearing pain in the shoulders, arms, and fingers, also in the upper part of the thigh, to the toes. These parts become as if dead. Tearing pains in the back and sacrum, aggravated at night, great restlessness and exhaustion.

*Belladonna.* Aching, tearings, in the shoulders and neck, increased by motion.

*Bryonia.* Tearing, gnawing pain in the back and right leg, with great uneasiness, and icy coldness.

*Bryonia.* Tearing pains in the limbs; especially, in the head and ears, increased by movement.

*Bryonia.* Very pinching, shooting, dragging pains, (which do not allow the patient to remain in bed,) in the left elbow, fore-arm, and shoulder; with dyspnœa, loss of sleep, after

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the administration of *Bryonia*, *Arnica* relieved the remaining sensation as if the limbs had been bruised.

*Dulcamara.* Tearing pains in all the limbs, restless sleep, great weariness; with the assistance of *China*.

*Dulcamara.* Shooting and aching pain in the arms and back, increased at night, and lessened on movement; from taking cold.

*Rhus.* Tearing, dragging pain in the shoulder, sacrum and extremities, all day long. Crawling, and formication under the skin. Limbs weary, stiff and weak, better during movement, and in bed; lassitude. Pain, and pressure in the abdomen; oppression at the epigastrium.

*Thuja.* Tearing, beating pain in the right shoulder, and humerus, extending to the fingers, which feels as if excoriated; numbness in the fore-arm, as if it were dead, alleviated by movement, more violent when in bed.

(Vide Rheumatismus.)

## DOLORES RHEUMATICI FACIEI.

*Belladonna.* Rheumatic pains in the face.

*Belladonna.* Lateral face-ache; tearing and beating pains, beginning at the forehead.

*Chamomilla, Pulsatilla, Sepia.* Pains in the gums and temples.

*Mezereum.* Spasmodic numbed aching in the left cheek bone, and extending from thence, above and below, on the same side.

*Phosphorus.* Dull tearing pain in the whole of the left cheek, and in the ear. Painful aching

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