Burg. J. H. S.

JAHR'S

CLINICAL GUIDE;

OR,

POCKET-REPERTORY

FOR THE TREATMENT OF

ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED, WITH ANNOTATIONS,

BY

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M.D.

NEW-YORK:
WILLIAM RADDE, 322 BROADWAY.

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THE

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THIS work is not to be confounded with the original Manual of Jahr. The present Repertory is a record of the observations which Jahr has been collecting for the last nine years, at the bed-side of patients. It is therefore an eminently practical work, and its utility is enhanced by the fact, that the various articles treated of in this Repertory are arranged in alphabetical order, and can, therefore, be consulted with the greatest ease. The reader will find, in reading Jahr's preface, that he gives the preference to particular attenuations in the treatment of disease. The subject of doses has been subjected to a full and impartial examination in the "PHARMACOPŒIA AND POSOLOGY," a work which is now in press, and will soon be given to the public. All those who take an interest in the doctrine of doses, are referred to this work for more complete information.

CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D.

New-York, December, 1849.

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THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

The present work is intended to offer the practitioner every thing which it is necessary to know, in such a manner that, in whatever way the desired information may be sought to be obtained, the practitioner will be sure to find it. I have given both the symptoms and the names of the diseases, and have not only given the pathogenetic indications with great completeness, from my own and other physicians' experience, but have endeavoured to complete these indications by referring the reader to kindred articles, and in this way, giving him an opportunity of studying the internal connection of the remedies, and their relation to the case for which they are recommended. It is true that this method will frequently lead the reader from one article to another through a long series; but, since in nature all things are connected, I consider this circumstance an advantage rather than a disadvantage, so much more, as I know by experience, that the speediest, safest and easiest way of obtaining a full and correct insight into the nature of a particular case of disease, is to study every thing which has a bearing upon it.

As regards the names of diseases, I have adopted the nomenclature of Peter Frank, with which physicians are more familiarly acquainted. In treating of fevers, epilepsies, hysteric affections, &c., I have left Schœnlein's pathology out of consideration, for this reason, that his system is not much respected by the pathologists of the old school, and is combated with a good deal of spirit by the professors of Berlin, Vienna and Prague.

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After all, pathological symptoms do not amount to much, provided we prescribe in accordance with the totality of the symptoms; for, by pursuing this course, we cannot fail to prescribe for *the thing*, even if *the name* be left out of consideration, and provided always that Schœnlein's classification of "*uterine, testicular, thoracic* and other kinds of epilepsy" be correct. There is one work, however, which I regret not having had an opportunity of consulting previous to the publication of this Repertory; it is Hebra's work on Cutaneous Diseases. Hebra's system combines practical advantages with great clearness and simplicity, whereas all other systems of cutaneous diseases are confused and without much practical value. Even as early as 1840, when I first published my "KLINISCHEN ANWEISUNGEN" in French, I applied myself to the study of the German, French and English systems of cutaneous diseases: but the more I advanced in my study, the more I became convinced that it would be impossible to offer an intelligible nomenclature of these diseases to German, French and English practitioners. My "REPERTORY OF THE CUTANEOUS DISEASES" will supply this deficiency as nearly as possible. This Repertory will contain a table exhibiting the chief names of all cutaneous diseases which have been adopted by our most distinguished pathologists, referring, moreover, to the synonymes of these names in other systems, and the symptoms in our Materia Medica which characterize the different diseases. This table will be as complete as possible, though it may not prove satisfactory to all.

As regards the remedies which have been recommended for single symptoms as well as whole groups of symptoms, I have only named such as have proved themselves curative, either in the particular case before us, or by removing, incidentally, the symptoms before us when belonging to a more extensive group. Remedies which have been proposed more or less speculatively, are marked with an interrogation-point (?). A great many new remedies have been added to those that are mentioned in my original Manual. These remedies have all been successfully tried in practice, and may, therefore, either be marked with a cipher (0),

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or, in case they should already be mentioned in the Manual, with an asterisk (*). Those who consult Boenninghausen's Repertory, will likewise find many useful hints and remarks in this Pocket-Repertory, and a number of remedies that were not yet much used heretofore. As regards the classification of remedies in Nos. 1, 2, 3, I ought to state that, though this classification is essentially based upon experience and the relative importance of the remedies in the particular diseases for which they are indicated, yet the practitioner should never dispense with the trouble of comparing the symptoms of all the remedies mentioned, since one of those arranged under Nos. 2 or 3, may be more specifically indicated than the remedies mentioned under No. 1. This classification is not absolutely true, and it would be wrong to infer that, because a remedy is found under No. 2 or 3, it cannot, therefore, be as useful as one of those mentioned under 1. This classification is merely intended to show that the remedies which are indicated in No. 1, are, generally speaking, those which are more frequently used in this particular case of disease, and that the practitioner, in order to save time, had better examine the remedies under No. 1 first, before he compares those mentioned under Nos. 2 or 3.

It is needless to give any further rules relative to the use of this work. The diseases being alphabetically arranged, both in the index and the body of the work, all the practitioner has to do, is to look for the disease and then to study the paragraphs devoted to it. Beginners, however, will do well to first study the systematic index following immediately after this preface, and more particularly in the article, "*General diseases*," those subjects which are printed in italics. By this means they will become familiar with the plan of the work, and will know how to use it in particular cases. This is the plan which I have always pursued in teaching. For those who have never studied our Materia Medica, I have added the characteristic symptoms of our principal medicines; I ought to say, however, that this work has especially been written for those who possess my Symptomen-Codex, or some other kind of Materia Medica, which they may

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consult in important cases. To those who study our Materia Medica with care and attention, the work will prove a valuable vade mecum, and an excellent introduction to the study of larger works. The *characteristic symptoms* of our principal medicines have been appended for the benefit of those who are not yet acquainted with our Materia Medica, and who are at a loss to know how to commence that study. These characteristic symptoms will serve as central points round which the other and less important symptoms of the medicines can easily be grouped.

For the benefit of beginners, I will subjoin the following remarks on the selection of remedies according to symptoms, and on the magnitude and repetition of doses.

I know, from experience, that Hahnemann's rule, *to select a remedy in accordance with the totality of the symptoms*, is, in many cases, incorrectly apprehended by beginners, or by physicians who come over to our side from the allœopathic ranks. They do not always distinguish primary and secondary symptoms. This incorrectness is, in the first place, owing to the fact that the old school considerably restricts the meaning of the term "symptom;" and, in the second place, to this other fact, that what is technically termed "taking a record," consists simply in taking down the prominent symptoms without including other constitutional ailments, the treatment of which is postponed until the principal difficulty is removed. It is not supposed, for instance, by beginners, that piles and pneumonia, when occurring in the same patient, have any connection with each other. It is on this account that I have always taught not only to consider the symptoms *of the case*, but also the symptoms *of the patient*. And even then I have not always been properly understood. Many symptoms, which our school considers as manifestations of the general disease, were considered as independent diseases by the beginner, simply because they had particular names in the old school works on pathology. I have, therefore, refrained from using the word symptom in my lectures to beginners, and have worded my fundamental rule of treatment as follows: The proper selection of a remedy, in *chronic* and generally also in *acute* diseases, depends

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upon the following three points: "1. *The remedy must correspond to the pathognomonic symptoms of the case; 2, to the accidental symptoms which do not seem to be a part of the essential features of the disease; and 3, to all other diseases and morbid phenomena which we might discover in the patient.*" If a patient be afflicted with *pneumonia*, for instance, we should not only record the essential symptoms of pneumonia, but also the symptoms of any other affection of the eyes that might happen to coexist with the inflammation, such as: ectropion, pterygion, blepharoptosis, diplopia, amblyopia, &c., and, moreover, the general morbid phenomena of the organism, no matter whether the books speak of them as mere symptoms or as independent diseases. In all chronic diseases this mode of recording the symptoms should he strictly pursued; and even in acute diseases the proper remedy will always be found to correspond to these three series of phenomena, though it need not be selected with particular reference to the third series, provided the disease does not rest upon a chronic foundation, and was occasioned by some exceptional cause. The accidental symptoms, however, that is, those symptoms which are not essentially pathognomonic, should be carefully noted in acute diseases, and the remedy should be selected with especial reference to these accidental symptoms. Some time ago I treated a man of 40 years for acute bronchitis. The remedies which were indicated by the pathognomonic symptoms, such as *Acon.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Dulc.*, *Merc.*, had no effect. I then learned that the patient had a pain in the calf, as if bruised, with tension on setting the foot on the ground. The patient did not remember having ever hurt himself at that place. The spot looked reddish, green-yellow on the sides, and was painful to the touch. This led me to *Conium* 30, three globules in water. After the second dose the spot was less painful, the fever diminished, the cough looser, and the appetite improved.*

*** The apparently accidental symptoms are frequently the more essential symptoms of the patient. He who knows how to distinguish them from the pathognomonic symptoms, will frequently be able to cure noma, dropsy, inguinal hernia, &c., with remedies which have never produced such diseases; remedies which are individually essential to a cure, and such remedies do not always correspond to the pathognomonic symptoms.**

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As regards the magnitude of doses, my rule is to give as little medicine as possible. Nevertheless, in spite of the careful attention with which I have hitherto followed the discussions relative to that subject, I have not yet been able to decide whether the higher or the lower attenuations are the weaker or stronger doses. I have known one drop of the pure tincture to act for weeks precisely in the same manner as the 30th attenuation has been supposed to do; I have seen violent effects from the 30th as well as from the 2d or 3d; and on the other hand, I have effected speedy cures, without any previous aggravations, by means of the tincture, and the 1st, 2d or 3d attenuation, as well as with the 30th. I have observed similar effects from the 100th up to the 3 and 8,000th potency. In some cases I have effected a cure by a mere change of potencies, and sometimes an attenuation which seemed to do no good whatever, would effect a speedy cure when the same remedy was given after two or three other medicines.

As regards the repetition of doses, it is my conviction, confirmed by abundant experience, that an unnecessary repetition of the same remedy is productive of mischief, especially if the remedy was not indicated by the symptoms, or was continued after it had produced an incipient improvement. I have seen bad effects from spoonful doses of a solution of a few pellets, just as much as if the original dose had been repeated. We know that from the fourth attenuation upwards, the medicines act rather dynamically than chemically, but what the real difference is between the first and thousandth attenuation, is as yet impossible to say. It is my belief that the attenuations, if carried up to a certain degree, act more speedily and more positively than the lower preparations, and that a spoonful of a solution of a few pellets is a milder dose than a drop of an alcoholic attenuation; but I am unable to offer any proofs in favour of my belief; what I know positively, is, that we do not yet know the limit how far the attenuating process can be carried without destroying the power of the medicine, and *that, under proper circumstances, a pellet of the* 8,000*th potency acts as well as a pellet of the* 30*th or* 3*d.*

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From this we may infer, that an unnecessary repetition of the dose might prove injurious to the patient; that a frequent repetition of the dose is necessary in very acute diseases, such as cholera, or even in recent chancre; that a single dose will frequently suffice in many slighter affections; and that, in chronic diseases, a dose should be allowed to act a long time. This is probably owing to the fact, that in such diseases as steatomata, polypi, chronic pulmonary and liver complaints, old wens, ulcers and herpes, the retro-formative process takes place very slowly, and that therefore a too frequent repetition of the dose produces an aggravation before the curative process has commenced. In all chronic diseases I never give more than one dose, of three or four pellets, and allow it to act a long time; and even in acute diseases I never repeat the dose until the preceding one has exhausted its action. I, therefore, use a solution of from three to six pellets of the 30th potency, in a tumblerful of water, administering it in teaspoonful doses every two, three or six hours. Sometimes I use a higher potency as being a weaker one, especially if I want to ascertain whether I have hit the right remedy, for which purpose a small dose is just as effectual as a large one: for even the smallest dose of the proper remedy, if it do not effect an immediate cure, will at least make a favourable impression upon the disease. If no such impression be manifest, I would rather resort to another remedy than to prescribe a lower attenuation of the same remedy. The beginner in homœopathy should especially guard himself against prescribing for mere *names* of diseases, as is too much the case in the old school. This is the reason why I have given as many symptoms as possible, and why I invite the beginning practitioner not to content himself with my own indications, but, moreover, to consult the Materia Medica Pura in every case. The study of the Materia Medica Pura is indispensable to learn to distinguish medicinal symptoms from the natural symptoms of the disease. This is especially important in chronic diseases where new symptoms frequently make their appearance, which may require a change of remedies, according as they are either a medicinal aggravation,

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or a new development of the disease. The present work is therefore, not intended to supply the place of the Materia Medica Pura; it is simply what the title indicates, a Pocket-Repertory to aid the memory of older practitioners, and to be a guide for beginners.

G. H. G. JAHR.

Paris, May, 1849.

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SYSTEMATIC TABLE

OF THE

VARIOUS ARTICLES CONTAINED IN THIS WORK,

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

N. B.—Those headings in the following paragraphs which are printed *in italics*, should be studied first; the general information which they furnish will be found more or less useful in all particular cases.

I. GENERAL REMARKS.—See the articles:

A. *Constitution*, age, sex and temperament; *causes* of disease; *conditions* of aggravation; *conditions* of improvement; *emotions; colds; suppression* of secretions and eruptions; *injuries; ill effects of heat;* ill effects of various kinds of nourishment; *weakness of stomach; diseases of drunkards;* ill effects of growth; *poisoning*, especially by alum, arsenic, valerian, prussic acid, lead; *abuse of cinchona; noxious vapours*; iron; adipic poison; ichtyotoxicon; crab-apple vinegar; poisonous honey; abuse of iodine; *abuse of coffee;* abuse of camphor; *abuse of chamomile;* poisoning by copper; abuse of magnesia; *abuse of mercury;* opium; *narcotism;* phosphorus; noxious mushrooms; glanders; saffron; sal ammoniacum; nitrate of silver; abuse of salt; sarsaparilla; hepar sulphuris; abuse of sulphur; mezereum; cantharides; stramonium; poisonous sumach; *abuse of tobacco;* abuse of tea; alcohol; tin.

B. Deadness of single parts; swelling of veins; aneurisms; *sanguinous congestions;* plethora; anæmia; *hæmorrhage;* rushes of blood; *inflammations;* arthrocace; hydrarthrus; arthritis; *arthralgia;* diseases of bones; *spasms; paralysis;* contraction of muscles; polypi; rhachitis; *rheumatism; mucous derangement; paroxysms of pain;* scurvy; scrophulosis; tuberculosis; *typical affections; dropsy.*

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C. Emaciation; *debility:* atrophy of scrofulous children; deficient exhalation; *dread of motion;* cyanosis; chlorosis; eclampsia; epilepsy; adiposis; jaundice; catalepsy; *diseases of children; dread of air;* marasmus senilis; *nervous debility;* fainting; *apparent death;* apoplexy; *asthenia:* consumption; indolence; awkwardness; chorea; hydrophobia; worm-affections; tremour.

II. Cutaneous and External Diseases:—See:

A. Formication; acne; lepra; *eruptions;* variola; blood-blisters; *petechiæ;* boils; eczema; *exanthemata; herpetic eruptions;* phagedenic blisters; rash; zona; itching of the skin; ichthyosis; itch; lichen; measles; nettle-rash; plague; pemphigus; purple-rash; ecthyma; rubeolæ; scarlatina; varicella; rupia; impetigo; *syphilis;* varioloid. Tinea capitis; *eruptions in the face;* mentagra; herpes praeputialis.

B. Excrescences; steatoma; chilblains; fungus articularis; moles; polypi; tuberculosis; *fungus excrescences* (fungus hæmatodes, &c.); sycoma; *sycosis; warts.*

C. *Abscesses, gangrene; glandular diseases; suppurations; tumours; ulcers;* rhagades; *indurations of the skin;* anasarca; stings of insects; *diseases of bones; diseases of nails* and panaritia; œdema; *erysipelas;* scurvy; *scrofulous affections; indurations; injuries; sore skin.*

D. Cyanosis; chlorosis; bloody sweat; jaundice; pitiriasis; erythrema; dropsy.

III. Morbid Sleep.—See: Night-mare; yawning; *morbid sleep; sleeplessness;* sopor; *dreams,* (see under morbid sleep.)

IV. Fever.—See: *Inflammatory fevers;* gastric (mucous and bilious fevers); yellow fever; catarrhal (and rheumatic fever); nervous fever (typhus); plague; morbid sweat; febris anglica; deficient warmth; fever and ague; dentition-fever (see under diseases of children); hectic fever.

V. Mental Diseases.—See: Paroxysms of anguish; idiocy;

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delirium; *weak memory* and *mind; mental derangement;* emotions; *morbid emotions;* home-sickness; hypochondria; hysteria; unhappy love; anthropophobia; diseases of drunkards; *melancholy;* mania of suicide; awkwardness.

VI.–VII. Diseases of the Head and Brain.—See: *Delirium;* meningitis; concussion of the brain; hydrocephalus; debility of the brain; congestions of the brain; apoplexy; vertigo.

VIII. External Head.—See: Open fontanelle; large head; falling off of the hair; tinea capitis; bones of the skull; plica polonica.

IX. Diseases of the Eyes.—See: Hæmorrhage from the eyes; *ophthalmia; running of the eyes;* cancer of the eyes; blepharophthalmitis; blepharospasmus; blepharoplegia; *pains in the eyes; weakness of the eyes* (and alterations of vision); contraction of the lids; ulceration of the eyes; paleness of sight; stye; short-sightedness; photophobia; hemeralopia; strabismus; cataract; glaucoma; nyctalopia; fistula lachrymalis; bleareyedness; far-sightedness.

X. Diseases of the Ears:—See: *Deficient hearing; excessive irritation of hearing;* otorrhœa; parotitis; otitis; herpes of the ear; *otalgia;* polypus of the ears.

XI. Diseases of the Nose.—See: *Anosmia; excessive irritation of the sense of smell;* bleeding of the nose; suppuration of the nose; swelling of the nose; cancer of the nose; polypus of the nose; coryza.

XII. Face.—See: Swelling of the cheeks; *eruption in the face; complexion;* erysipelas of the face; *prosopalgia;* trismus; mentagra; swelling of the lips.

XIII. Teeth.—See: Diseases of the gums; toothache; dentition (see under: Diseases of children.)

XIV. Buccal Cavity.—See: Ranula; hæmorrhage of the

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mouth; stomacace; fetor of the mouth; aphthæ; ptyalism; deficiency of speech; diseases of the tongue.

XV. Throat and Fauces.—See: Angina faucium; angina tonsillaris; dysphagia; pharyngitis; œsophagitis.

XVI. Taste and Appetite.—See: *Loss of appetite; malacia; alterations of taste;* loss of taste; canine hunger; *weakness of the stomach,* (and ill effects of certain kinds of nourishment.)

XVII. Gastric Derangement.—See: Hæmatemesis; cholera and cholerine; *gastric* (and bilious) derangement; *derangement of the stomach;* hiccough; heartburn and eructations.

XVIII. Diseases of the Stomach.—See: Gastroenteritis; gastritis; gastromalacia; cardialgia, and pains in the stomach.

XIX. Hypochondria.—See: Hepatitis; induration of the liver; splenitis; diaphragmitis.

XX. Abdomen and Groin.—See: Distention of the abdomen; abdominal congestions; enteritis; peritonitis; colic; abdominal tubercles; ascites; pot-bellied; ileus; tympanitis.—Hernia; bubo.

XXI. Stool and Anus.—See: Hæmorrhage of the anus; itching of the anus; diarrhœa; cholera and cholerine; hæmorrhoids; fistula recti; prolapsus of the rectum; dysentery; constipation; worm-affections.

XXII. Urine and Urinary difficulties.—See: Catarrh of the bladder; cystitis; hæmorrhoids of the bladder; cystospasmus; cystoplegia; polypus of the bladder; thickening of the bladder; urinary secretion; *urinary difficulties;* urinary fistula: hæmorrhage of the urethra; urethritis; gonorrhœa; stricture; diabetes; retention of urine; nephritis; calculi renales; lithiasis.

XXIII. Male sexual parts.—See: Balanorrhœa; *sexual instinct; sexual power;* gonorrhœa; hernia scrotalis; orchitis;

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induration of the testes; phimosis; prostatitie; herpss præputialis; sycosis; syphilis.

XXIV. Female sexual parts, and Diseases of women.—See: Diseases of the ovaries; hæmorrhage of the uterus; metritis; cancer of the uterus; *diseases of the uterus;* prolapsus of the uterus; herpes præputialis; swelling of the pudendum.—*Menstrual difficulties;* amenia; chlorosis; leucorrhœa; *sexual instinct; sexual power; pregnancy; confinement; labour;* puerperal fever; *nursing; breasts and nipples.*

N. B. Diseases of children, infants at the breast and new-born infants, (see under: *Diseases of children.*)

XXV. Trachea and Cough.—See: Croup; influenza; hoarseness (and aphonia); *cough; catarrh;* catarrhal fever; laryngitis; laryngeal phthisis; whooping-cough; tracheitis; tracheal phthisis; *catarrh.*

XXVI. Chest, Respiration and heart.—See: Asthma Wigandi et Millari; *asthma spasmodicum;* asthma thymicum; angina pectoris; congestions of the chest; inflammation of the chest; pleuritis; *pains in the chest;* hydrothorax; orthopnœa paralytica; *diseases of the heart*) and palpitation of the heart); hæmorrhage of the lungs; pneumonia; paralysis of the lungs; pulmonary phthisis.

XXVII. Back, small of the back and neck.—See: Lumbago; nephritis; atrophia spinalis; spinitis; arthralgia; diseases of the bones; spasms; paralysis; rhachitis; rheumatism; paroxysms of pain; scrophulosis.

XXVIII. Upper extremities.—See: Deadness of single parts; arthrocace; hydrarthrus; tumours; *arthritis;* chiragra; *arthralgia;* diseases of the bones; paralysis; contraction of muscles; *rheumatism; paroxysms of pain; diseases of the nails* (and panaritia).

XXIX. Lower extremities.—See: Arthrocace; hydrarthrus;

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arthralgia; tumours; *ulcers; arthritis;* coxagra; gonitis; diseases of the bones; paralysis; diseases of the nails; œdema; podagra; psoitis; contraction of muscles; erysipelas; *rheumatism; paroxysms of pain; diseases of the nails.*

N. B. The full names of the remedies recommended in this work, will be found at the end of the work, in the "*Characteristic Symptoms;*" in the body of the work the abbreviated names have been used.

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FOR THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT

OF

ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

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N. B.—The classification of remedies which I have used in this Repertory, is the same as that which has been used in my Manual. The remedies under No. 1 are those that have acquired authority both from our provings and from experience at the sick-bed; the remedies under No. 2 are likewise authoritative, but not in the same absolute sense as those under No. 1. The remedies under No. 3 have only been confirmed by single cases, or are simply indicated theoretically; and the remedies marked with an interrogation-point (?), have never been used in practice, and are proposed upon a mere theoretical suggestion.

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CLINICAL GUIDE

For the Homœopathic Treatment of

ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

ABSCESSES, INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.—§ 1. Internal abscesses generally require the same remedies as external.

A preference should be given:

a) for *acute* abscesses, to: *Ars. asa. bell. bryon. cham. hep. led. mezer. phosph. puls. sulph.*

b) for *chronic* abscesses, whether cold or occasioned by congestions, to: *Asa. aurum. calc. carb-veg. con. hep. iod. laur. lycop. mang. merc. merc-corr. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil. sulph.*

§ 2. Particular indications:

ARSEN.: for intolerable, burning pains, during the fever; or when the abscess threatens to become gangrenous, or is accompanied with great debility.

ASA: for abscesses discharging a colorless, serous pus; violent pains on contact, and great sensitiveness of the adjoining parts.

BELLAD.: Pressure, burning and stinging in the abscess; cheesy and flocculent pus.—Is especially suitable for hepatic abscesses.

BRYON.: The tumor is either *very red* or *very pale*, with tensive pain.

MEZER.: for abscesses of *fibrous parts* and of *tendons*, or for abscesses arising from abuse of Mercury.

PULSAT.: When the abscess bleeds readily, with stinging or cutting pains; or when an *itching*, burning and stinging is experienced in the surrounding parts; especially varices.

RHUS.: especially for abscesses of the *axillary* or *parotid* glands, when the swelling is painful to the touch, or discharges a *bloody, serous pus.*

ACNE.—For acne in the face of young people: *Bell. carb-veg. hep.* or *sulph.*

For acne arising from *sexual abuse*, principally: *Calc. phos-ac.* and *sulph.*

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For acne of *drunkards: N-vom. led.* and *sulph.*, or *ars. lach.* and *puls.*

For *acne rosacea:* 1) *Carb-an. kreos. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Ars. calc. carb-veg. mezer. ruta.* 3) *Aur-m. cann. caust. canth. cicut. laches. ledum. sepia.*

For *acne punctata* (*comedones, black pores*) most frequently: 1) *Bell. hep. natr. nitr-ac. sulph.* 2) *Natr-m. sabin. selen.*

ADIPOSIS: for adiposes of young men and girls, observation and symptoms point to the following remedies: 1) *Ant. calc. caps. ferr. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. baryt. cupr. lyc. veratr.*

AGUSTIA:

§ 1. The principal remedies are: 1) *Bell. lyc. natr-m. phosph. puls. sil.* 2) *Alum. amm-m. anac. calc. hep. hyos. kal. kreos. magn-m. n-vom. rhod. sec. sep. veratr.*

§ 2. For agustia from purely nervous causes, such as paralysis, the principal remedies are: *Bell. hyos. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. sep. veratr.*

For agustia attended with catarrh, &c., we use: 1) *N-vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Alum. calc. hep. natr-m. rhod. sep.*

§ 3. Compare HEARING, HARDNESS OF, ANOSMIA, AMBLYOPIA, &c.

ALCOHOL, POISONING BY.—According to Hering, the principal remedies are: 1) Milk. 2) Mucilaginous drinks. 3) Caustic spirits of Ammonium, (one drop in a tumblerful of sugar-water, in teaspoonful doses). *Black coffee* is likewise useful, as well as *Nux-vom.* in homœopathic doses.

ALUM, POISONING BY, AND ILL EFFECTS OF, ABUSE OF, for poisoning by large doses of: 1) *Soap-water*, or, 2) *sugar-water*, until vomiting sets in; afterwards *Puls.* or *veratr.* for the remaining symptoms.

AMBLYOPIA, weakness or morbid alteration of sight; weakness of sight, from mere dim-sightedness to complete blindness may arise from so many causes, and may be attended with so many different morbid states of the organism, that there is scarcely a remedy which is not of advantage in the treatment of this affection. I have, therefore, noted only the most efficacious remedies for amblyopia, furnishing particular indications to serve as points of support, and to facilitate the selection of remedies for particular cases.

The principal remedies for amblyopia, are: 1) *Aur. bell. calc. caust. chin. cic. cin. dros. hyos. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. rut. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Agar. cann. caps. con. croc. dig. dulc. euphr. guaj. kal. lach. lyc. magn. natr. nitr-ac. op. plumb. rhus. sec. spig. tart. zinc.*

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For *amblyopia, simple weakness of sight:* 1) *Anac. bell. calc. caps. cin. croc. hyos. lyc. magn. puls. rut. sep.* and *sulph.* 2) *Cann. caust. natr. natr-m. phos. plumb.* &c.

For *amblyopia amaurotica* (*incipient amaurosis*): 1) *Aur. bell. calc. caps. caust. chin. cic. con. dros. dulc. hyos. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. op. phos. puls. rhus. sec. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Agar. caps. cin. dig. euphr. guaj. kal. lach. lyc. n-mosch.? plumb. zinc.* &c.

For *complete amaurosis*, provided it is not incurable, the same remedies should be used as for *amblyopia amaurotica*, the remedy depending not so much upon the *degree* of weakness, as upon the *totality of the symptoms.* Unless secondary symptoms should require other remedies, we may use: *Bellad. calc. merc. phosph. sep. sulph.* &c., though any other remedy may be used if indicated by the general symptoms.

For *erethic* amaurosis, principally: *Bell. calc. cic. con. hyos. merc. nitr-ac. op. phos. sep. sulph.* &c.

For *torpid* amaurosis: *Aur. caps. caust. chin. dros. dulc. natr. natr-m. op. phos.-ac. plumb. sec. veratr.* &c.

§ 2. As regards *external causes*, if the weakness should have been caused by *fine work*, give *Bell.* or *Ruta*, or perhaps, *Carb-v. calc.* and *spig.*

If by *debilitating causes, loss of animal fluids, sexual abuse*, &c., give *Chin.* or *cin.* or perhaps, 2) *Anac. calc. natr. natr-m. n-vom.* or *sulph.* or, 3) *Phos-ac. sep.*

If by DRINKING, *Chin. calc. lach. n-vom. op.* and *sulph.*

If by EXTERNAL INJURIES, BLOW ON THE HEAD, VIOLENT CONCUSSIONS, &c., 1) *Arn.* 2) *Con. euphr. rhus. rut.* or *staph.*

If by *old age*, principally: *Aur. bar. con. op. phos. sec.*

If by SCROPHULA: 1) *Bell. calc. chin. cin. dulc. merc. sulph.* 2) *Aur. euphr. hep. n-vom.* or *puls.* &c.

If by ARTHRITIC METASTASIS: *Ant. bell. merc. puls. rhus. spig. sulph.* &c.

If by RHEUMATIC CAUSES: 1) *Cham. euphr. lyc. merc. nux. puls. rhus. spig. sulph.* 2) *Caust. hep. lach.* &c.

If by SUPPRESSION OF SUPPURATION OR MUCOUS DISCHARGE: *Chin. euphr. hep. lyc. puls. sil. sulph.* &c.

If by SUPPRESSION OF HABITUAL DISCHARGES OF BLOOD, such as HÆMORRHOIDS, MENSES, &c.: *Bell. calc. lyc. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.* &c.

If by SUPPRESSION OF AN EXANTHEM: *Bell. calc. caust. lach. lyc. merc. sil. stram. sulph.* &c.

If by abuse of Mercury or some other metallic substance: 1) *Sulph.* 2) *Hep. nitr-ac. sil.* or, 3) *Aur. bell. carb-v. chin. lach. op. puls.* &c.

§ 3. As regards the *affections* which may *attend* amblyopia,

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if *nervous headache*, the principal remedies are: *Aur. bell. bry calc. hep. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.* &c.

If CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD: *Aur. bell. calc. chin. hyos. n-vom. op. phos. sil. sulph.* &c.

If HEARING, and the EAR be AFFECTED: *Cic. nitr. ac. petr. phos. puls.* &c.

If by GASTRIC and ABDOMINAL AILMENTS: *Ant. calc. caps. chin. cocc. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sulph.* &c.

If by UTERINE DERANGEMENTS: *Aur. bell. cic. cocc. con. magn. natr-m. n-vom. plat. phos. puls. rhus. sep. stram. sulph.* &c.

If by PULMONARY COMPLAINTS: *Calc. cann. hep. lach. lyc. natr-m. phos. sil. sulph.* &c.

If by DISEASES OF THE HEART: *Aur. calc. cann. dig. lach. phos. puls. sep. spig.* &c.

If by SPASMS, EPILEPSY, &c.: *Bell. lach. caust. cic. ign. hyos. lach. op. sil. stram. sulph.* &c.

§ 4. As regards *symptoms*, the remedy should be selected in accordance with the totality thereof, both the symptoms of the eye and those of the general organism. But as it would be impossible to enumerate those symptoms without repeating the pathogenesis of every remedy indicated, I must content myself with furnishing the following particular indications for the different remedies of the eyes, leaving to the practitioner the business of supplying omissions and modifying my indications agreeably to the general symptoms of the patient. Use:

AURUM: for black spots, or scintillations; half-sightedness, so that things appear to be cut off horizontally; tensive pain in the eyes.

BELLADONNA: for *dilated* or *insensible pupils; photophobia*, spasmodic motions of the eyes and eyelids, induced by the light impinging upon the retina; *scintillations* or mist, or *black spots or points before the eyes*, or spots of various colours, or silver-coloured; *hemeralopia, as soon as the sun is down;* diplopia; or the *objects appear red*, or inverted; stitches in the eyes, or *aching and distensive pains extending to the orbits* and forehead; red face.

CALCAREA: for *mistiness* of sight, gauze before the eyes, especially when reading, or after eating, with black motes before the eyes; extreme photophobia, with dazzling of the eyes by light; *dilated pupils;* pressure, or feeling of coldness in the eyes.

CAUSTICUM: for sudden and frequent loss of sight, with sensation as if a pellicle were stretched over the eyes; or dimsightedness as if looking through a cloth or mist; black threads or motes, scintillations; photophobia.

CHINA: for weak sight, the patient sees only the outlines of things near him; the letters look pale, are surrounded by white

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borders, blurred; dilated and not very sensible pupils; dimness of cornea as if the eyes were filled with smoke; scintillations or black motes; the eyes feel better after sleeping.

CICUTA: *Frequent vanishing of sight*, as if by absence of mind, with *vertigo*, especially when walking; the objects seem to totter, and the letters to move when reading; diplopia; frequent obscuration of sight, alternating with hardness of hearing; blue margins around the eyes; photophobia, burning in the eyes; aching pain over the orbits.

CINA: for dimness of sight when reading, going off by wiping the eyes; dilated pupil; photophobia; pressure in the eyes, as if sand had got in, especially when reading.

DROSERA: for frequent vanishing of sight, especially when reading, the letters look pale and blurred; photophobia, the eyes are dazzled by the light, or by the glare of fire; they are very dry; the nose is dry and stopped up; stitches in the eyes.

HYOSCYAMUS: for dilated pupils; frequent spasms of the eyes and eyelids; squinting; diplopia; hemeralopia; illusion of sight, as if things were red, or larger than they really are; aching, stupefying pains over the eyes.

MERCURIUS: for mistiness of sight; frequent, momentary loss of sight; black points; scintillations, black motes; *paroxysms of momentary blindness;* the letters seem to move when reading; *the eyes are very sensitive to the light, or the glare of fire;* cutting, stinging or aching pains in the eyes, especially when exerting the eyes; (dilated, or even insensible, or unequal pupils.)

NATRUM MUR.: for frequent obscuration of sight, especially when stooping, walking, reading, writing, &c.; dimsightedness as if through gauze or feathers; the letters look blurred; diplopia; half-sightedness; frequent, spasmodic closing of the lids; frequent lachrymation.

NUX VOM.: for scintillations, or black or gray points, or flashes; *the eyes are very sensitive to light, especially early;* violent pressure in the eyes after using them ever so little; *red face;* dilated pupils; heaviness and frequent closing of the eyelids.

PHOSPHORUS: for sudden *paroxysms of nyctalopia*, or *sensation as if things were covered with a gray veil;* the eyes are very *sensitive to the light*, or are dazzled by bright light; blackness or *black points or sparks;* aching pains in the eyes, orbits and forehead; frequent lachrymation, especially in the open air, and when exposed to the wind.

PULSATILLA: for frequent vanishing and obscuration of sight, with *paleness of sight*, and disposition to vomit; blindness at twilight, and sensation as if the eyes were bandaged; or mistiness of sight, or *sensation as i the dimness of sight could be*

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removed by wiping, particularly in the open air, or *in the evening*, or early on waking; diplopia, or paleness of sight; shining or flashing rings before the eyes; *photophobia*, with stitches in the eyes when the light impinges upon the retina; *frequent and copious lachrymation*, particularly *in the open air*, when exposed to wind and light; *contraction of the pupils.*

RUTA: for *mistiness of sight*, with complete obscuration at a distance; muscæ volitantes; aching or burning pains in the eyes on using them, particularly when reading; lachrymation in the open air.

SEPIA: for dimness of sight, particularly when reading or writing; contraction of pupils; *gauze, black spots or stripes before the eyes;* photophobia in the day-time; aching pain over the eyeball.

SILICEA: for dimness of sight, as if looking through a gray cover; *paroxysms of sudden nyctalopia;* the letters look pale and blurred when reading; sparks and *black spots before the eyes; photophobia*, the light of day dazzles the eyes; *frequent lachrymation*, especially in the open air; stitches in the forehead which seem to strike through the eyes.

SULPHUR: for *mistiness*, or *dimness of sight* as if *looking through black gauze or feather-dust;* frequent obscuration of sight, especially when reading; *photophobia*, especially from the *light of the sun*, and when the weather is warm and sultry; the eyes are dazzled by the light; *sudden paroxysms of nyctalopia;* scintillations and white spots, or motes and black points or stripes before the eyes; tearing burning pains in the head and eyes; *profuse lachrymation*, especially in the open air; or *great dryness* of the eyes, especially in the room; unequal or dilated and insensible pupils.

VERATRUM: for hemeralopia; sparks and black spots before the eyes, particularly on rising from the bed, or from a chair; *profuse lachrymation*, with burning, cutting, and feeling of dryness; diplopia; photophobia, &c.

§ 5. The following remedies deserve particular consideration for particular symptoms:

Palesightedness: Dros. petr. sil.—Things look blue: Bell. lyc. stram. stront. sulph. zinc.—The eyes are dazzled by bright light: Bar. calc. caust. cic. dros. euphr graph. kal. merc n-vom. phos. phos-ac. sep. sil.—Periodical paroxysms of blindness: Calc. chel. chin dig. euphr. hyos. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.—Nyctalopia: Phos. sil. sulph.; acon. merc.; con. nitr. n-vom. phos. stram.—Hemeralopia: Bell. chinin? hyos. merc. puls. stram. veratr.—Complete, *constant blindness: Bell. calc. caust.? chel.? cic.? con.? dig.? euphr.? hyos.? natr-m.? op.? phos.? puls.? sec.? sil. stram. sulph.* —Blindness with frequent desire to *wink: Croc. euphr. hep.*

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petr. phos-ac. plat. staph.—*Diplopia : Bell. cic. daph. dig. euph. hyos. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. oleand. puls. sec. stram sulph. veratr.* —*Obscuration* (vanishing of sight): *Agar. aur. bell. bry calc. caust. cic. con. dig. dros. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. lyc. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. phos. puls. sil. sulph.*—*Darkness* (gray black cover) before the eyes: *Agar. anac. aur. baryt. calc. caust. chin. chinin. con. euphr. magn-c. merc. natr. natr-m. phos. sep. sil.*—*Things look as if at a distance : Anac. carb-a. cic. natr-m. n-mosch. phos. stann. stram. sulph.*—*Coloured appearances before the eyes : Aur. bell. bor. camph. hyos. kal. n-vom. puls. spig. veratr.*—*Featherdust* before the eyes: *Calc. lyc. natr. natr-m. sulph.*—*Luminous* appearances (scintillations) : *Aur. bell. bry. caust. croc. hyos. kal. lyc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. puls. spig. zinc.*—Black and *dark spots* before the eyes: *Amm-m. anac. aur. bar. bell. calc. caust. chin. chinin. kal. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil.*—*Flying* spots and gauzes: *Acon. agar. am-m. bell. calc. chin. con. merc. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil. stram. Luminous vibration : Amm. caust. cham. graph.*—*Gauze* or mist before the eyes: *Bell. calc. caust. chinin. croc. dros. ign. kreos. lyc. merc. natr-m. petr. phos. phos-ac. rut. sec. sep. sulph.*—Things look *yellow : Bell. canth. chin. dig. merc. sep.*—Things look *gray : Nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. sil. stram.*—Things look *larger* than they are: *Euph. hyos. natr-m. phos.*—*Half-sightedness : Aur. calc. caust. lyc. mur-ac. natr-m. sep.*—*Light* colours and appearances before the eyes: *Amm. bell. bor. calc. camph. hyos. kal. natr-m. n-vom. puls. sil. spig. valer.*—*Short-sightedness : Amm. calc. chin. con. cycl. euphr. hyos. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. petr. phos. phos-ac. puls. rut. sulph. sulph-ac. tart. valer.* —*Longsightedness : Calc. coff. con. dros. hyos. lyc. meph. natr. natr-m. n-vom. petr. sep. sil. sulph.*—*Dilated pupils : Acon. bell. calc. caps. chin. cic. cin. cocc. con. croc. cycl. guaj. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. led. lyc. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. sec. spig. squil. staph. stram. veratr. zinc.*—*Contracted pupils : Anac. arn. bell. camph. cham. chel. chin. cic. cocc. dig. ign. led. mez. mur-ac phos. puls. rut. sep. sil. squill. sulph thuj. veratr. zinc.*—Colours as of the *rainbow : Bell. cic. kal. nitr. phos. phos-ac. stram. sulph.*—*Things look red : Bell. con. croc. dig. hep. hyos. spig. stront. sulph* —*Shadows* before the eyes: *Sen.*—Disposition to *squint : Alum. bell. hyos. puls.*—*Blackness of sight,* black colours before the eyes: *Bell. calc. chin. euphr. kal. magn-c. phos. sep. sil. stram.*—*Stripes* before the eyes: *Amm. bell. con. natr-m. puls. sep*—*Dimness of sight : Ambr. amm. anac. bar. bell. calc. cann. caust. chin. con. croc. euphr. hep. ign. kreos. lyc. merc. phos. puls. rut. sep. sil. sulph.*—*Things look inverted : Bell.*—Disposition to *wipe the eyes* all the time: *Carb-a. croc. lyc. natr. phos. puls.*—*The letters look blurred* when reading: *Bell. bry. chin. daph. dros. graph. hyos. lyc. natr-m. sen. sil. stram. viol-od.*

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AMENIA: AMENORRHŒA, MENOSCHESIS, SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSES, and the AILMENTS INCIDENTAL THERETO:

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1) *Puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. bry. con. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. sil.* 3) *Amon. ars. bell. baryt. calc. caust. cham. coccul. cupr. ferr. natr-m. phosph.* 4) *Chin. jod. merc. n-mosch. op. plat. rhod. sabin. staph. stram. val. verat. zinc.*

§ 2. *Amenia* of young girls, that is, too long delay of the *first* menses, requires principally: 1) *Puls. sulph.*, or 2) *Caust. cocc. graph. kal. natr-m. petr. sep. veratr.*

Suppression of the menses in consequence of *a cold*, principally: 1) *N-mosch. puls.*, or 2) *Bell. dulc. sep. sulph.*,— or if occasioned by *fright* or *sudden emotions:* 1) *Acon. lyc.*, or 2) *Coff. op. veratr.*

For *feeble, though not entirely suppressed menses (menoschesis)*, give: *Calc. caust. con. graph. kal. lyc. magn. natr-m. phosph. puls. sil. sulph. veratr. zinc.*

§ 3. For amenia of *plethoric* individuals, use: *Acon., bell. bry. n-vom. op. plat. sabin.* or *sulph.*

For *debilitated* or *cachectic* individuals: *Ars. chin. con. graph. jod. natr-m. puls. sep. sulph.*

§ 4. Particular indications for the symptoms characterizing amenia:

ACONITUM: frequent congestion of blood to the head or chest, with palpitation of the heart; aching, pulsative or stitching pains in the head; redness of the face; full and hard pulse; frequent heat with thirst; disposition to be angry, &c.; is particularly suitable to young girls who lead a sedentary life.

ARSENICUM: great debility; pale, livid complexion with blue margins around the eyes; constant desire for sour things, coffee, or brandy; great craving for sexual intercourse; corrosive leucorrhœa; frequent paroxysms of fainting.

BRYONIA: amenorrhœa is attended with violent erethism of the circulation; frequent congestion of blood to the head or chest, with bleeding of the nose or dry cough; coldness, frequent shudderings which sometimes alternate with a dry or burning heat; constipation, belly-ache, and colic.

CALCAREA: frequent rush of blood to the head, vertigo, burning pains in the forehead, or throbbing and aching pain in the head; buzzing in the ears; belly-ache with a feeling of fulness in the hypochondria, and inability to wear tight clothes; colic, with pains down the thighs, especially at the time when the menses ought to appear; great languor, heaviness in the whole body, especially in the lower limbs.

CAUSTICUM: hysteric pains, colic, pains in the loins, abdominal spasms, yellowish complexion.

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China: pale face with blue margins around the eyes; headache, especially at night; bellyache, particularly after dinner; bad digestion; emaciation; great debility with languor and heaviness of the lower limbs; sleeplessness or restless sleep, with anxious or fatiguing dreams; or: abdominal or pulmonary spasms; rush of blood to the head, with pulsations of the carotids; nymphomania; nervousness, great sensitiveness to the least noise, &c.

Cocculus: hysteric abdominal spasms at a time when the menses ought to appear, with pressure towards the chest, oppression, restlessness, anguish, sadness, moaning; great debility, which does not even allow the patient to talk; or: discharge of black blood in drops, attended with great nervous distress.

Conium: hysteric and chlorotic symptoms, flaccid and dry, or hard and painful breasts; great nervousness, involuntary laughing and weeping; great weakness after the least walk; anguish and sadness; abdominal spasms, distention of the abdomen, stitching pains, leucorrhœa, &c.

Cuprum: rush of blood to the head, with aching pain in the vertex; red face and eyes; or: pale face with blue margins around the eyes; frequent nausea with vomiting; abdominal spasms, or twitching of the limbs, with heaviness; palpitation of the heart, and spasms of the chest.

Ferrum: Great *nervousness* and *debility*, trembling of the limbs; emaciation, great *disposition to lie and sit*; rush of blood to the head, with throbbing pain, roaring, buzzing and prickling in the brain; pale, livid face, with blue margins around the eyes; or burning redness of the face, with red eyes; pressure in the stomach and head; great lassitude in the lower limbs, and other chlorotic affections.

Graphites: The menses appear occasionally, but are pale, and cease again shortly after; especially when *herpetic* or *erysipelatous eruptions* appear upon the skin; hysteric headache, nausea, pain in the chest, great debility; colic and hysteric spasms; leucorrhœa and sterility; hæmorrhoidal disposition.

Iodium: Frequent palpitation of the heart; pale face, sometimes alternating with redness; loss of breath on ascending an eminence; great nervousness, debility, especially in the lower limbs, and other chlorotic symptoms.

Kali carb.: very efficacious, particularly when attended with difficult breathing; palpitation of the heart; disposition to erysipelatous eruptions, and paleness of the face which sometimes alternates with great redness.

Lycopodium: Chlorotic symptoms, *disposition to sadness*, *melancholy*, and weeping; hysteric headache; sour vomiting and mouth; swelling of the feet, pains in the back and loins, colic; fainting fits; leucorrhœa; swelling and pressure in the umbili-

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cal region, and drawing or tensive pains through the whole body.

MERCURIUS: Rush of blood to the head; dry heat; orgasm of the circulation; leucorrhœa; œdematous swelling of the hands and feet, or of the face; pale face and sickly complexion; *great languor* and *debility*, with trembling and rushes of blood after the least exertion; irritable mood; sad, peevish, and whimsical.

NATRUM: Frequent headache, hysteric or chlorotic symptoms; disposition to *melancholy*, with listlessness; great debility of body and mind, with heaviness in the limbs and aversion to motion; disposition to be angry and vehement.

NUX MOSCH.: *Suppression of the menses*, with spasms and other hysteric affections; disposition to sleep and faint away, with great nervousness, debility; complete exhaustion after the least exertion; pains in the loins; frequent water brash; fitful mood.

OPIUM: Suppression, with congestion of blood to the head, which feels heavy; redness and heat of the face, sopor and convulsive motions.

PULSATILLA: Amenorrhœa, especially *from a cold or getting wet;* or when attended with: frequent paroxysms of *hemicrania*, with stitching pains extending to the face and teeth; or aching pains over the forehead, with pressure on the vertex; pale complexion; vertigo with buzzing in the ears; *stitching toothache, the pains suddenly shifting from one side to the other;* frequent catarrh; difficult breathing, loss of breath and asthma after the least exertion; *palpitation of the heart; cold hands and feet*, frequently alternating with sudden heat; *disposition to mucous diarrhœa; leucorrhœa;* pains in the loins; oppressive weight in the abdomen; colic *with nausea* and *vomiting;* constant chilliness with yawning, stretching and great languor, especially in the lower limbs; *swelling of the feet;* especially suitable to females with bloud hair, blue eyes, freckles in the face, *mild disposition* and *disposition to sadness* and *weeping*.

SABINA: When the menses, after flowing profusely at other times, cease, and are replaced by a thick fetid leucorrhœa.

SEPIA: Ranks with *Puls.* for amenorrhœa with leucorrhœa; it is further indicated by frequent paroxysms of *hysteric* or *nervous headache; toothache*, with excessive sensitiveness of the dental nerves; delicate constitution; delicate and sensitive skin; *sallow complexion* or *dingy spots in the face;* nervous debility and great disposition to sweat; frequent alternation of chilliness and heat; *disposition to melancholy and weeping;* frequent paroxysms of catarrh; exposure to wet; pains in the limbs as if bruised; frequent colic and pains in the small of the back.

SULPHUR: *Aching and tensive pain in the head, especially from the occiput to the neck;* or throbbing pains in the head, with

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congestion of blood, heat, digging, shocks, and *whizzing noise in the brain;* pale and sickly complexion, blue margins around the eyes, and red spots on the cheeks; pimples on the forehead and around the mouth; immoderate hunger, voracity; general emaciation; sour and burning eructations; pressure, feeling of repletion and heaviness in the stomach, hypochondria, and abdomen; hæmorrhoidal disposition; *slimy diarrhœa;* or constipation, with hard stools and frequent, ineffectual urging; abdominal spasms; *leucorrhœa;* itching of the sexual organs; hysteria, and chlorotic symptoms; the limbs are liable to go to sleep; asthma; pains in the loins; fainting fits; *great disposition to take cold;* nervous debility, great languor, *especially in the lower limbs*, and great *exhaustion after talking;* irritable mood, disposition to be angry; or sad and melancholy, frequent weeping.

VERATRUM: Amenorrhœa with nervous headache, hysteric symptoms; pale, livid face; frequent nausea and vomiting; cold hands, feet, and nose; great weakness, with fainting turns; sexual excitement, even nymphomania, and other forms of mania.

§ 5. See: MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, CHLOROSIS, &c.

ANÆMIA.—The best remedies are: 1) *Ars. chin. puls. squill. staph. sulph.* 2) *Arn. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. chin. cin. con. ferr. hep. ign. kal. lyc. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.*

If it arise from *loss of blood*, or other fluids, give: 1) *Chin. n-vom. sulph.*; or 2) *Calc. carb-v. cin. phos-ac. staph. sulph.*

If caused by *violent acute diseases*, use: *Calc. carb-v. chin. hep. kal. natr. natr-m. n-vom. veratr.*

See CHLOROSIS, DEBILITY, SCURVY, &c.

ANASARCA.—Principal remedies: *Ars. bry. chin. dig. dulc. hell. merc.* and *sulph.*, or perhaps *Camph. convolv. lact. rhus. samb.* and *sol-nigr.*

For anasarca after cutaneous diseases, such as: *scarlatina, measles*, &c., we give with great effect, *hell.* and *ars.*; in other cases the remedies have to be chosen in accordance with the symptoms. See DROPSY.

ANEURISM.—Best remedies, so far as known: *Carb-veg. lach.* and *lyc.*; also: *Guaj. puls.* and *sulph.*—In some cases may be required: 1) *Calc. caust. graph. kali-carb.* 2) *Amb. arn. ars. ferr. natr-m. zinc.*

ANEURISM BY ANASTOMOSIS.—Yields to: *Carb-veg. caust. lycop. platin. thuj.*

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ANGINA PECTORIS, NEURALGIA CORDIS.—One of the principal remedies seems to be *Hep.*, after which give: 2) *Ars. lach. samb. veratr.*, and 3) *Acon. aur. bell. caust. dig. phos. spong.*, and (according to Hartmann) *Angust. ipec.* and *sep.*

As regards the particular indications, we refer the reader to the remedies under ASTHMA, CONGESTIONS OF THE CHEST, SPASMS OF THE CHEST, SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH, and DISEASES OF THE HEART, and the symptoms of those remedies in HEMPEL's "Jahr."

ANGUISH, PAROXYSMS OF.—Generally a mere symptom, though sometimes so prominent and distressing that it deserves a special treatment. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. ars. aur. bell. cham. digit. merc. n-vom. puls. veratr.* 2) *Alum. anac. baryt. bryon. carb-an. carb-veg. coccul. cupr. graph. hyosc. ignat. lycop. nitr. nitr-ac. phosph. rhus. sepia. spigel. spong. sulph.*

See EMOTIONS, morbid, HYPOCHONDRIA, HYSTERIA.

ANOSMIA: The best remedies are: *Bell. calc. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. puls. sep. sil. sulph.*, or: *Alum. aur. caps. caust. hep. hyos. ipec. kal. lyc. magn-m. mez. nitr-ac. oleand. op. rhus. veratr.*

For loss of smell from *paralysis of the olfactory nerves*, we have principally: *Bell. caust. hyos. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. op. plumb. sep.*

For *catarrhal* anosmia: *Alum. calc. hep. mez. natr-m. n-vom. puls. sep. sil. sulph.*

Compare: NASITIS, CATARRH, &c., also: AMBLYOPIA; HEARING, HARDNESS OF, and the CAUSES and VARIETIES of these affections.

ANOREXIA.—§ 1. Though generally a mere symptom, yet it is sometimes a mere dislike to certain kinds of nourishment which can be treated with:

1) *Ant. arn. china. hepar. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. tart.* 2) *Baryt. bryon. calc. cycl. natr-m. sepia. silic.* 3) *Ars. bell. canth. cicut. coccul. coni. ignat. lycop. natr-m. opi. plat. thuj. veratr.*

§ 2. For *independent* anorexia, or for anorexia remaining after gastric affections, we have: 1) *Ant. cyclam. sulph.* 2) *China. n-vom. puls. rhus. sepia. silic.*

For anorexia *accompanied with hunger*, use: 1) *China helleb. natr-m. rhus.* 2) *Bryon. calc. ignat. n-vom. opi. silic.* 3) *Ars. baryt. dulc. magnes-m. sulph-ac.*

For anorexia accompanied with complete *loathing of food*, give: 1) *Ipecac. puls. rhus.* 2) *Chin. ignat. n-vom.* 3) *Arn. bryon. coccul. natr-m.* 4) *Acon. bell. laches. mur-ac. sepia.*

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§ 3. For *partial* anorexia, or aversion to *particular* kinds of nourishment, we have principally:

a) For aversion to *beer:* 1) *Bell. chin. cocc. n-vom.* 2) *Cham. stann. sulph.*—to *brandy: Ignat.*—to *wine: Ignat. laches. magn-aus. merc. sabad.*—to *milk: Bell. bryon. calc. carb-veg. cina. ignat. natr. puls. sepia. silic.*—to *coffee: Bell. bryon. cham. merc. natr-m. n-vom. rhus.*—to *drinks* generally: 1) *Bell. canth. hyosc. n-vom. stram.* 2) *Laches. natr-m.*

b) For aversion to *rye bread: Lycop. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph.*—to *bread generally: Coni. lycop. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. puls.*—to *butter: China. carb-veg. merc.*—to *fat* and *fat things: Bryon. carb-an. carb-veg. helleb. hepar. natr-m. puls.*—to *meat* and *broth: Ignat. merc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. puls. silic. sulph.* 2) *Bell. calc. carb-veg. lycop. rhus. sabad. sepia.*—to *fish: Graph.*—to *vegetables: Helleb. magnes-c.*—to *warm, boiled food: Calc. graph. ignat. lycop. magnes-c. silic.*—to *solid food:* 1) *Bryon. staph. sulph.* 2) *Ferr. merc.*

c) For aversion to *sour things: Bell. cocc. fer. sabad. sulph.*, —to *sweets, sugar*, &c.: *Ars. caust. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. sulph. zinc.*

§ 4. For further indications, see: GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF; VOMITING, NAUSEA, &c.

ANTHRAX.—When caused by infection, the best remedy is *arsen.* unless *chin. silic.* and *rhus*, or *puls.* should be indicated.

The MALIGNANT PUSTULE generally yields to: *Ars. bell. rhus. silic.* or perhaps: *Chin. hyosc. mur-ac. sec. sep.*

The common *anthrax* or *carbuncle*, which is *not caused by infection*, generally requires *Silic.* or perhaps: *Hyosc. lyc.* or *nitr-ac.*—Sometimes *Arnica* is given with great effect at the commencement, after which *Nux-v.* completes the cure.

There is a kind of carbuncle which contains *lice;* this requires *Ars.* and *chin.*

ANTHROPHOBIA.—This kind of mania is best treated with: 1) *Baryt. hyos. lyc. natr. puls. rhus.* 2) *Acon. anac. aur. bell. cic. con. cupr. led. selen. stann.* 3) *Am-m. calc. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. sulph.*

See: MENTAL DERANGEMENTS, and EMOTIONS, MORBID.

APHTHÆ.—The best remedies are: *Borax. merc. n-vom. sulph. sulph-ac.* &c.

See: STOMACACE.

APOPLEXIA.—The best remedies are: 1) *Arn. baryt. bell. cocc. lach. n-vom. op. puls.*, and then 2) *Acon. ant. coff. con. dig. hyos. ipec. merc. n-mosch. tart.*

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§ 2) For *apoplexia sanguinea:* 1) ***Arn. bell. lach. n-vom. op.***, or 2) *Acon. anth. baryt. coff. ipec. hyos. merc. puls.*

For *apoplexia serosa:* ***Arn. ipec. dig. merc.;*** or: ***Baryt. cin. cocc. con.***

For *apoplexia nervosa:* 1) ***Arn. bell. coff. hyos. stram.*** 2) *Camph. laur.*

§ 3. For the *subsequent paralysis:* 1) ***Arn. baryt. bell. cocc. lach. n-vom. rhus. stram. zinc.;*** or 2) *Anac. calc. caust. con. dulc. natr-m. laur. phosph. plumb. ruta. sep. sil.*

For *hemiplegia*, particularly: ***Alum. anac. caust. cocc. graph. kal. lach. phos-ac. sulph-ac.***

§ 4. For apoplexia of *drunkards*, give: ***Lach. n-vom. op.;*** or: ***Baryt. coff. con. puls.***

For apoplexia of *old people:* ***Baryt.***, or ***Op.***, or *Con. dig. merc.* &c.

For apoplexia from *loss of blood*, or other debilitating causes: *Chin. ipec.*, or *Carb-veg. cocc. n-vom. puls. sep.*

For apoplexia from *overloading the stomach*: a few tablespoons of *black coffee*, or, if these should be insufficient: ***Ipec. nux-v.*** *or puls.*

§ 5. *Particular* indications:

ARNICA: full and strong pulse, with *paralysis of the limbs* (especially on the left side); loss of consciousness and stupefaction, with stertorous breathing; sighing, *muttering*, involuntary *discharge of fæces and urine*, &c.

BARYTA: for *paralysis of the tongue*, or the upper limbs (especially on the right side); the mouth is drawn to one side; disturbed consciousness, with *childish gesticulations* and inability to keep the body erect; *coma*, restlessness, moaning and muttering; circumscribed redness of the cheeks.

BELLADONNA: *Stupefaction, loss of consciousness* and speech, or convulsive movements of the limbs and muscles of the face; paralysis of the extremities, especially on the right side; *the mouth is drawn to one side;* paralysis of the tongue; ptyalism; *difficulty of swallowing*, or *entire inability to swallow;* (loss of sight;) *dilated pupils;* red, protruded eyes; *red and bloated face.*

COCCULUS: The paroxysms are preceded and attended by vertigo, nausea; convulsive motions of the eyes; paralysis, especially of the *lower limbs*, with *insensibility*, &c.

LACHESIS: Stupefaction and loss of consciousness, with *blue face* and convulsive movements, or *tremor of the extremities;* or paralysis, *especially of the left side;* the paroxysms are preceded by: frequent absence of mind, or vertigo, with rush of blood to the head.

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NUX VOM.: Stupefaction, stertorous breathing and ptyalism; bleareyedness, dim eyes; *paralysis, especially of the lower limbs;* hanging down of the lower jaw; the paroxysms are preceded by: *vertigo with headache and buzzing in the ear*, or nausea with urging to vomit.

OPIUM: The paroxysms are preceded by: dulness of sense, vertigo and heaviness of the head, buzzing in the ears, hardness of hearing, staring look, sleeplessness, anxious dreams, or *frequent desire to sleep;* the paroxysm is attended by: *tetanic rigidity of the whole body; redness, bloatedness and heat of the face;* the head is *hot* and covered with sweat; red eyes, with dilated, *insensible pupils;* slow, *stertorous breathing; convulsive motions* and *trembling of the extremities*, foam at the mouth, &c.

PULSATILLA: For stupefaction and loss of consciousness, bloated and bluish-red face, loss of motion, *violent palpitation of the heart, almost complete suppression of the pulse*, and rattling breathing.

§ 6. For further indications see: CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD, SOPOR, SPASMS, &c.

APPARENT DEATH: Put a few pellets of the specific remedy on the tongue of the patient, or administer the medicine by the rectum, not omitting the required mechanical means of cure; but never resort to bleeding.

If the asphyxia should have been occasioned by a *blow, fall*, &c., give *Arnica.* If the patient should have been bled before the exhibition of Arnica, give first *China*, (according to Hering), and then *Arnica*

If arising from suffocation, Hering recommends, for those who died by *suspension: Opium;* by *carbonic acid gas: Opium, acon.* or *bell.;* and by drowning: *Lachesis.*

For asphyxia from *congelation*, after the patient had been resuscitated by the usual means, give for the remaining symptoms: *Ars., carb-veg.;* or *Acon.* and *Bryo.*

For asphyxia by a *stroke of lightning*, give: *Nux vom.* The patient should at the same time be placed in recently dug soil, half sitting, half lying, and should be covered with it all over, except his face, which is to be turned towards the sun, until the first signs of life become apparent.

For *asphyxia* of new-born infants, we use: *Tart-emet. op. china*, (and *Acon. Hempel.*)

Compare: CAUSES and CONDITIONS.

ARTHRALGIA: Having said everything we had to say on the pathological character of the diseases belonging under this head, *rheumatism, gout, neuralgia*, &c., we here point out more particularly the parts to which the remedies have specific cura-

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tive relations. This knowledge is not required in every case, but in many cases it is, since two or three remedies may correspond to the general state of the patient, and one of them only to the part affected.

§ 2. The remedies which are given for:—a) *arthralgia generally*, are: 1) *Agn. calc. caust. ferr. kal. led. lyc. mang. merc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. strnt. sulph.* 2) *Amb. amm. ant. arn. aur. bry. caps. carb-veg. coloc. dros. hell. hep. petr. phosph. rhod. ruta. sassap. sil. spig. stann. staph. sulph-ac. thuj. zinc.*

b) For pains in the *axillary joint:* 1) *Bry. calc. carb-veg. ferr. ign. kal. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Amb. arn. caps. caust. lcd lyc. merc. natr-m. petr. phosph. veratr.*

c) In the *elbow-joint:* 1) *Arg. bell calc. caust. kal. led. merc. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ant. bell. graph. lyc. mez. petr. phosph. puls. ruta. staph. veratr.*

d) In the *wrist-joint:* 1) *Amm. calc. caust. graph. kal. nitr. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amm. carb-veg. euphr. hell. lach. led. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. puls. sabin. sil. stront.*

e) In the *finger-joints:* 1) *Agn. calc. carb-veg. caust. graph. hep. lyc. sep. spig. sulph.* 2) *Agn. aur. carb-an. cham. chin. colch. clem. cycl. graph. hell. ign. kal. lach. led. natr-m. nitr. petr. phosph. puls. rhus. sabin. sil. spong. staph. sulph.*

§ 3. a) For pains in the *hip* and *hip-joints:* 1) *Bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. coloc. led. merc. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Ant. coccul. ferr. hell. ipec. kal. lyc. mez. natr-m. phosph. puls. rhod. sabad. sep. sil. stront. veratr.*

b) In the *knee* and *knee-joints:* 1) *Bry. calc. caust. chin. lach. led. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. anac. ars. asa. carb-veg. coccul. con. ferr. graph. hell. hep. jod. kal. lyc. magn-c. merc. nitr-ac. rhod. ruta. spig. stann. staph. stront. veratr. zinc.*

c) In the *tarsal-joints:* 1) *Bry. caust. lyc. merc. natr-m. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amb. ars. carb-an. dros. hep. ign. kal. kreos. led. natr. n-vom. oleand. spig. staph. zinc.*

d) In the *toe-joints:* 1) *Arn. caust. chin. kal. led. sabin. sep. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Aur. calc. cham. con. ferr. lyc. n-vom. rhus. sil.*

§ 4. a) For pains in the *upper arm:* 1) *Bry. coccul. ferr. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ars. asa. bell. chin. ign. magn-arct. mez. nitr. puls. stann. val.*

b) In the *fore-arm:* 1) *Calc. carb-veg. caust. lyc. merc. n-vom. rhus. sassap. sep. staph. sulph.* 2) *Arg. carb-an. chin. ferr.*

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con. dulc. kal. mez. nitr. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhod. spig. stront. thuja.

c) In the *hands:* 1) *Bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. lach. lyc. n-vom. rhod. sep. sulph.* 2) *Anac. amb. aur. caust. cham. chin. clem. cocc. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. kal. merc. mez. natr. natr-m. petr. phosph. rhus. sil. spig. spong. zinc.*

d) In the *fingers:* 1) *Amm. carb-veg. graph. hep. lyc. n-vom. phosph. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amb. Amm-m. calc. caust. cycl. kal. lach. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phos-ac. rhod. sep. spig. staph. sulph-ac. thuja. veratr.*

§ 5. a) For pains in the *thighs:* 1) *Bry. calc. chin. hep. merc. petr. phos-ac. rhod. sep. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Arn. bell. caps. carb-veg. caust. coccul. coloc. graph. guaj. led. mez. natr-m. n-vom. oleand. plat. rhus. sassap. spig. spong. thuj.*

b) In the *legs:* 1) *Bell. bry. calc. caust. ferr. kal. lyc. n-vom. puls. sep. sil. staph.* 2) *Anac. asa. borax. con. graph. ign. merc. mez. phos ac. rhod. rhus. sulph.*

c) In the *tibia:* 1) *Asa. calc. lach. merc. mez. phosph. puls. sabin.* 2) *Agar. arn. bell. caust. con. dulc. ign. kal. lyc. mang. mur-ac. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sil.*

d) In the *calves:* 1) *Alum. ars. calc. cham. con. graph. lyc. natr. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. val.* 2) *Ant. bry. chin. coloc. euphr. ferr. ign. kal. magn-aust. natr-m. n-vom. sil. spig. stann. zinc.*

e) In the *tendo-achilles: Anac. ant. caust. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. puls. rhus. staph. sulph. zinc.*

§ 6. a) In the *feet:* 1) *Arn. bell. bry. camph. caust. lyc. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Ars. aur. baryt. ferr. graph. hep. kal. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. rhod. rhus. ruta. sulph.*

b) In the *heels:* 1) *Amm-m. ant. arn. caust. graph. ign. led. lyc. magn-arct. natr. nitr-ac. puls. sabin. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Calc. coloc. con. magn-arct. merc. petr. rhod. rhus. spong.*

c) In the *dorsa of the feet:* 1) *Calc. camph. carb-an. caust. lyc. merc. puls. spig. thuj.* 2) *Anac. asa. bry. chin. colch. hep. ign. led. mur-ac. natr. n-vom. rhus. sassap. staph. sulph. zinc.*

d) In the *soles:* 1) *Amb. caust. graph. mur-ac. phosph. phos-ac. puls. spig. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. calc. chin. cupr. ign. led. lyc. natr. rhus. sil. tarax. zinc.*

e) In the *toes:* 1) *Arn. asa. caust. graph. sabin. sulph. thuja.* 2) *Agar. aur. carb-an. carb-veg. chin. kal. led. lyc. magn-arct. merc. phosph. phos-ac. plat. sep. sil. staph.*

f) In the *big toe:* 1) *Arn. ars. asa. bry. calc. caust. kal. plat. sabin. sil. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Amb. amm. amm-m. aur. coccul. cycl. led. magn-arct. natr. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. thuj.*

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§ 7. For further particulars see : GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF, COXAGRA, GANITIS, &c.

ARTHRITIS.—The best remedies are : 1) *Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. calc. caust. chin. cocc. coloc. ferr. guaj. hep. jod. led. mang. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. puls. rhod. sabin. sass. sulph.* 2) *Canth. chel. cic. colch. con. daph. dulc. men. merc. stann. tart. thuj.* 3) *Arn. cin. ran-bulb. ran-sc. staph. chinin.*

§ 2. For *acute* arthritis : 1) *Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. chin. ferr. hep. n-vom. puls.* 2) *Berb. canth. colch.*

For *chronic* arthritis : *Calc. caust. coloc. guaj. jod. mang. phos-ac. rhod. sass. sulph.*

For *erratic* arthritis : 1) *Arn. mang. n-mosch. n-vom. puls.* ; or 2) *Asa. daph. plumb.* and *rhod.*

§ 3. *Arthritic nodosities* require : 1) *Calc. rhod.* 2) *Agn. ant. bry. calc. carb-veg. graph. led. lyc. n-vom. staph.* ; or 3) *Aur. carb-an. dig. lyc. phosph. sabin. sep. sil. zinc.*

Arthritic contractions are frequently relieved by : 1) *Bry. caust. guaj. sulph.* ; or 2) *Calc. coloc. rhus. sil. thuj.*

§ 4. For the *precursory symptoms of gout*, the same remedies are generally to be used that we use for the *gout itself*. The following remedies will generally answer : *Ant. bell. bry. n-vom.*

For recent *arthritic metastases*, the following are very useful : *Acon. bell. n-vom. sassap. sulph.*—In most cases the affected organs should be considered ; we refer the reader to the paragraphs on : *headache*, *ophthalmia*, *gastric derangement*, where the symptoms arising from arthritic causes will be found mentioned.

§ 5. For the *arthritic affections of drunkards*, we use : 1) *Acon. calc. n-vom. sulph.* ; or 2) *Ars. chin. hep. jod. lach. led. puls.*

For arthritis of persons that indulge in *rich living* : *Ant. calc. jod. puls.* and *sulph.*

For that of persons working in the water : 1) *Calc. puls. sass. sulph.* ; or 2) *Ant. ars. dulc. n-mosch.* and *rhus.*

§ 6. For particular indications see : *Rheumatic pains* ; and compare : *Causes*, *Pain*, *paroxysms of*, *Conditions*, *Periods of the day*, *Influence of the weather*, *Nourishment*, &c.

ARTHROCACE.—This inflammation of the terminal extremities of bones has been most successfully treated with : 1) *Coloc. phos-ac.* ; or perhaps with : 2) *Calc. hep. sil. sulp.* ; or 3) *Puls. rhus. zinc.*

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ARSENIC, POISONING BY.—The antidotes are: 1) *Soap-water*; 2) *Albumen*, dissolved in water and used as a drink; 3) *Sugar-water*; 4) *Milk*; 5) *Sesquioxyde of iron*. *Vinegar* is useless; *oil* is hurtful.

After the first alarming symptoms have been removed, we give *Ipec*. After Ipec. we give *China*, especially when the patient is irritable, has a restless sleep and nightly febrile motions; or *Nux vom.* when the patient is worse in the daytime, particularly after sleeping, with constipation, or else with diarrhœic, slimy stools; or *Veratrum*, if after Ipec. frequent nausea remains, with vomiting and heat, or chilliness over the whole body, and great debility.

For the *eruptions*, *ophthalmia* and headache caused by wearing hats that have been worked with Arsenic, the best remedies are: 1) *Carb-veg. ferr.* 2) *China*, *hepar*.

The best remedies for the ill effects of Arsenic as a medicine, are: *Chin. ipec. n-vom. veratr.*

ASCITES.—The best remedies are: 1) *Ars. chin. hell. calc. merc. sulph.* 2) *Acon. bry cin. colch. dulc. euph. prun. sep.*; or 3) *Asa. colch. dig. led. lyc. puls. squill.*

Ascites from loss of blood by venesection, &c., yields to *China* as by a miracle.

In all other cases the selection of the remedy depends upon the exciting cause, and the pathological character of the disease, and the *general* symptoms of the remedy have to be carefully compared with the symptoms of the disease.

ASTHMA MILLARI ET WIGANDI.—The specific remedy for Asthma Millari, is, in most cases, *Sambucus*. In other cases, we give: *Acon. ars. ipec. lach. mosch.*

For the concealed Asthma Millari, the so-called *Asthma Wigandi*, we have principally: 1) *Acon. bellad. ipec. samb.* 2) *Ars. baryt. cham. chin. coff. cupr. lach. n-vom. op.*

For the particular symptoms, see: *Asthma spasmodicum*, and vol. i. of Hempel's Jahr.

ASTHMA SPASMODICUM, OR PERIODICUM, AND ASTHMA GENERALLY.—§ 1. The remedies are: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. cupr. ferr. ipec. n-vom. phos. puls. samb. sulph.* 2) *Ambr. amm. aur. calc. carb-veg. cham. chin. coccul. dulc. lach. mosch. op. tart. veratr. zinc.* 3) *Ant. caust. coff. hyos. ign. kal. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-mosch. sep. sil. stann. stram.*

§ 2. The following remedies are the best to control an attack of asthma immediately: 1) *Lach.* 2) *Acon. ars. cham. ipec. mosch. op. samb. tart.*; or 3) *Bell. bry. chin. n-mosch. n-vom. puls.*

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To remove the asthmatic disposition, we use: *Ant. ars. calc. n-vom. sulph.*; or *Amm. carb-veg. caust. cupr. ferr. graph. kali. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil. stann. zinc.*

§ 3. For asthma from *congestion of blood to the chest:* 1) *Acon. aur. bell. merc. n-vom. phos. spong. sulph.* 2) *Amm. calc. carb-veg. cupr. ferr. puls.*

For asthma attended with *menstrual irregularities:* 1) *Bell. coccul. cupr. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Acon. phos. sep.*

For *flatulent asthma* (asthma from incarceration of flatulence in the abdomen): 1) *Carb-veg. cham. chin. n-vom. op. phos. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Ars. caps. hep. natr. veratr.*

For *asthma humidum or pituitosum* (asthma with accumulation of mucus in the bronchi or lungs): 1) *Ars. bry. calc. chin. cupr. dulc. ferr. graph. lach. phos. puls. sen. sep. stann. sulph.* 2) *Bar. bell. camph. con. hep. ipec. merc. n-vom. sil. tart. zinc.*

For the real *asthma spasmodicum*, the best remedies are: 1) *Bell. cocc. cupr. hyosc. lach. mosch., n-vom. samb. stram. sulph. tart. zinc.* 2) *Ant. ars. bry. caust. ferr. kali. lyc. op. sep. stann.*

§ 3. For asthma from inhaled dust, *stone-dust*, as takes place among sculptors, stone-cutters, &c., we employ: 1) *Calc. hep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. chin. ipec. n-vom. phos.*

For asthma caused by the *vapor of sulphur*, give *Pulsat.*; —by the *vapours of copper or arsenic:* 1) *Merc. hep. ipec.* 2) *Ars. camph.* or *cupr.*

For asthma from *a cold:* 1) *Acon. bell. bry. dulc. ipec.* 2) *Ars. cham. chin.*

For asthma caused by *an emotion: Acon. cham. coff. ign. n-vom. puls. veratr.*

If caused by *a suppressed catarrh:* 1) *Ars. ipec. n-vom.* 2) *Camph. carb-veg. chin. lach. puls. samb. tart.*

§ 4. For asthma of *children*, we generally find useful: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. cham. coff. ipec. mosch. n-mosch. n-vom op. samb. tart.* 2) *Camph. chin. cupr. hep. ign. lach. lyc. phos. puls. stram. sulph*

For asthma of *hysteric women:* 1) *Acon. bell. cham. coff. ign. mosch. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. stram.* 2) *Asa. aur. caust. con. cupr. ipec. lach. phos. stann. sulph.* &c.

For asthma of *old people:* 1) *Aur. bar. con. lach. op.* 2) *Ant. camph. carb-veg. caust. chin. sulph.*

§ 5. *Particular indications by the symptoms:*

Aconitum: 1) for sensitive individuals, young, plethoric girls leading a sedentary life, or when the paroxysms set in after the least emotion; 2) dyspnœa with inability to take a deep breath,

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accompanied with restlessness, heat and sweat; 3) *suffocative cough at night*, with barking and hoarse voice, spasmodic constriction of the throat and chest; *anxious*, *short* and difficult breathing, with open mouth; great anguish, with inability to utter a single word distinctly; or 4) for *asthma of adults*, caused by *rush of blood to the head*, with *vertigo*, *full* and *frequent pulse*, cough and bloody expectoration.

ARSENICUM: *Acute* or *chronic asthma*, with difficult breathing, cough and accumulation of thick mucus in the chest; *shortness of breath*, particularly after a meal; oppression of the chest, and want of breath on walking fast, on ascending an eminence, or after any kind of exercise, even after laughing; *constriction of the chest and larynx*, with painful pressure on the lungs and in the pit of the stomach; anguish and suffocative paroxysms increased by the warmth of the room; *suffocative attacks*, especially *at night*, or *in the evening when in bed*, with panting and wheezing breathing, with the mouth open, *great anguish* as if the patient would die, and *cold sweat;* the paroxysms abate as soon as the patient begins to cough and throws off mucus, or a tenacious, viscid saliva in the shape of vesicles; the paroxysms come on again in rough weather, in the cold open air, or when the temperature of the air changes, and they may be caused by warm and tight clothes; *the paroxysms are accompanied by great debility;* or by paroxysms of pain and burning in the chest. (In acute asthma, *Arsen.* is frequently suitable after *Ipec.*, unless it had been given at the commencement of the attack.)

BELLADONNA: Suitable for children and women of an irritable constitution, and with disposition to spasms; *oppression of the chest* and *loss of breath*, tightness in the chest and *stitches under the sternum;* with *paroxysms of dry cough at night*, with catarrh, or moist cough and expectoration of mucus after a meal; *anxious sighing;* at times *deep*, at times *short* and *rapid breathing*, with open mouth, and great working of the chest; constriction of the larynx, with danger of suffocation on touching the larynx, and on turning the neck; uneasiness and *beating in the chest*, with palpitation of the heart; asthmatic paroxysms with loss of consciousness, relaxation of the muscles and involuntary discharge of urine and fæces.

BRYONIA: *Difficult breathing* and loss of breath, particularly at night, and towards morning, with stitching colicky pains, urging to stool, inability to lie on the right side, pressure and tension in the chest and contractive sensation in cold air; frequent cough with pains in the hypochondria, tickling in the larynx, vomiting and expectoration, at first frothy, then thick and viscid; increased *difficulty of breathing*, when talking and during *any kind of exercise;* the patient feels relieved after ex-

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pectorating or on rising from his recumbent posture; in the evening when in bed, the patient complains at times of palpitation of the heart, anguish and throbbing in the temples, with difficult, anxious and sighing breathing, with straining of the abdominal muscles and mingled with deep inspirations, or slow and deep breathing during exertions; frequent *stitches in the chest*, especially during an inspiration and when coughing, also during motion. (*Bry.* is frequently suitable after *Ipec.*, in acute asthma.)

CUPRUM: Suitable to children or hysteric individuals, especially after fright, chagrin, a cold, and before the appearance of the menses; with *spasmodic constriction of the chest, hiccough*, difficulty of breathing and talking; *hurried* breathing, stertorous and moaning, with convulsive straining of the abdominal muscles; *dyspnœa*, especially when walking and ascending an eminence, with desire to take deep breath; *short and spasmodic cough*, with dyspnœa, *suffocative fits* and *stridulous inspirations* when attempting to take deep breath; rattling in the chest as of mucus, expectoration of white and watery mucus; sensation of emptiness and faintness in the pit of the stomach, and painfulness of the pit on touching it; orgasm of the circulation with palpitation; red face covered with warm sweat; the symptoms are worse at the period of the menses.

FERRUM: Violent orgasm of the blood, *oppression of the chest*, with almost imperceptible movement of the thorax on taking breath, and greatly dilated nostrils during an expiration; *dyspnœa*, particularly at night or in the evening, in bed, in a recumbent posture, with the head low, or during rest generally, or from the least covering on the chest; the patient feels relieved after being uncovered, or after raising the trunk, or from taking ever so little physical or mental exercise; *suffocative fits*, in the evening, in bed, with warmth of the neck and trunk, the limbs being cold at the same time; spasmodic constriction of the chest, aggravated by motion; paroxysms of spasmodic cough with expectoration of tenacious and transparent mucus; expectoration of blood.

IPECACUANHA: Suitable to children and adults, for: Dyspnœa, nightly suffocative fits; *spasmodic constriction of the larynx, rattling of mucus in the chest;* dry and short cough, *great anguish* and fear of death, cries and restless running to and fro; *the face is alternately red and hot, or pale, cold and sunken;* anxious features; nausea with cold sweat on the forehead; the breathing is anxious, hurried and sighing, or short and as if through dust; tetanic rigidity of the body, with bluish redness in the face. *Ipec.* is generally first indicated in paroxysms of acute asthma; afterwards we give *Ars. bry.* or *nux-vom.*

NUX VOM.: Short or slow and stridulous breathing; anxious oppression of the chest, especially at night, early in the morning,

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and after eating; spasmodic constriction, especially of the lower part of the chest, with loss of breath in walking or talking, or in cold air and after every exercise; orthopnœa and nightly suffocative paroxysms, especially after midnight, preceded by anxious dreams; short cough, with difficult expectoration; expectoration of blood; the clothes feel unpleasant on the chest and hypochondria; distention, aching pain and anguish in the region under the heart and in the region of the hypochondria; tension and *pressure in the chest;* rush of blood to the chest, with orgasm of the blood; warmth, heat and palpitation of the heart; great anguish and distress in the whole body; the asthma is diminished in a recumbent posture, or by turning to the other side, or by raising the trunk.

PHOSPHORUS: Noisy and panting breathing, dyspnœa, oppressed breathing and oppression of the chest, particularly in the evening and morning, or when sitting; *great, oppressive anxiety in the chest;* stridulous inspirations, in the evening on falling asleep; nightly suffocative paroxysms as if the lungs were paralyzed; *spasmodic constriction* of the chest; short cough, with either *salt*, or *sweetish*, or *blood-streaked* expectoration; stitching or pressure, heaviness, fulness and tension in the chest; *congestion of blood to the chest*, with ascension of heat in the throat, and *palpitation of the heart;* phthisicky disposition.

PULSATILLA: Especially for *children*, after suppression of rash, also for *hysteric* persons, after suppression of the menses or in consequence of cold, with *hurried, short* and superficial or rattling breathing; *arrest of breathing as if from the vapours of Sulphur;* oppression of the chest, loss of breath and *suffocative fits*, with anguish of death, *palpitation of the heart*, and spasmodic constriction of the larynx and chest, particularly at night and in the evening, in a horizontal posture; the asthmatic distress increases by motion, also by ascension of eminences, and by walking in the open air; short, barking cough with asthma, or copious expectoration of mucus, or blood-streaked expectoration; *spasmodic tension, sensation of fulness and pressure in the chest*, with internal heat and orgasm of the blood; stitches in the chest and sides.

SAMBUCUS: Especially for *children*, when the following symptoms occur: *stridulous* and hurried breathing; oppression of the chest, with pressure in the stomach and nausea; pressure on the chest as from a load, with anguish and *danger of suffocation;* dyspnœa when lying; *nightly suffocative paroxysms, with spasmodic constriction of the chest*, sudden starting from sleep and cry; great anguish, trembling of the whole body, swollen, bluish hands and feet, heat of the whole body, mucous rattling in the chest, and inability to utter a single loud word; morbid sleep

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with the eyes and mouth half open; paroxysms of suffocative cough aud cries.

SULPHUR: for chronic asthma, with difficulty of breathing, and painless oppression of the chest; frequent attacks of asthma in the day-time, even when talking; shortness of breath when walking in the open air; wheezing, mucous rattling, rhonchus in the chest; oppressed breathing and suffocative fits, especially at night; fulness and sensation of weariness in the chest; pressure in the chest as from a load, after eating ever so little; *burning* in the chest, with rush of blood and palpitation of the heart; suffocative cough, with spasmodic constriction of the chest and urging to vomit; difficult expectoration of whitish mucus, or copious, yellowish expectoration; blood-coloured saliva; *spasms in the chest*, with compressive sensation and pain in the sternum, bluish-red face, short breath and inability to speak.

§ 6. The following remedies may likewise be employed:

AMBRA: suitable to children and scrofulous individuals with short, oppressed breathing, paroxysms of spasmodic cough with expectoration of mucus, wheezing in the air-passages, *pressure in the chest*, &c.

AMMONIUM: for *chronic* asthma, especially when attended with disposition to hydrothorax, with shortness of breath, especially on ascending an eminence; oppressed breathing and palpitation of the heart after the least exercise; congestion of blood to the chest and feeling of heaviness in the thorax.

AURUM: congestion of blood to the chest, with great oppression, and desire to take deep breath, especially at night and when walking in the open air; suffocative fits with spasmodic constriction of the chest, violent palpitation of the heart, bluish-red face, and falling down without consciousness.

CALCAREA: for chronic asthma, with tight breathing and tension in the chest as if from rush of blood, relieved by raising the shoulders; desire to take deep breath and sensation as if the breath remained stopped between the scapulæ; the patient loses his breath by merely stooping; he is suffering with *dry* cough, especially *frequent at night*.

CARBO VEG.: for spasmodic *flatulent* asthma, also for chronic asthma with disposition to *hydrothorax*, oppression and tight breathing; fulness, accumulation of mucus and anxious compression of the chest, heavy and short breathing, especially when walking; *pressure* and sensation of weariness in the chest, frequent attacks of spasmodic cough, &c.

CHAMOMILLA: especially suitable to *children*, or for *suffocative fits*, with short, anxious breathing, *swelling of the pit of the stomach* and *hypochondria*, with uneasiness, screams and draw-

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ing-up of the legs; paroxysm of asthma after a fit of anger, or after taking cold.

CHINA: for difficult breathing and oppression, with inability to breathe with the head low; *wheezing during an inspiration; spasmodic cough* and nightly *suffocative fits*, as if from too much mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration of a clear and thick mucus; *pressure in the chest* as if from rush of blood, with *violent palpitation of the heart;* sudden prostration; bloody expectoration.

COCCULUS: Suitable to hysteric females, or for rush of blood to the chest, with difficulty of breathing *as if the throat were constricted;* racking cough with oppression of the chest, especially at night; *spasmodic constriction of the chest*, especially on *one* side only; pressure in the chest and orgasm of the blood with anguish and palpitation of the heart; sensation of languor and emptiness in the chest.

DULCAMARA: For *humid asthma*, or for acute asthma *from a cold.*

LACHESIS: Suitable to persons suffering with hydrothorax, or of a large, *bloated, lymphatic* appearance, *shortness of breath after a meal*, during a walk and after exercising with the arms; tight breathing, dyspnœa and oppression of breathing, with *aggravation after eating; suffocative fits in a recumbent posture*, or when touching the neck; spasmodic constriction of the chest, obliging one to rise from bed and to sit with the trunk bent forwards; *slow and wheezing breathing;* desire to take deep breath, especially when sitting.

MOSCHUS: Suitable to hysteric individuals and to children, or for oppression of the chest and suffocative fits as if from the vapors of Sulphur, commencing with a desire to cough and getting worse until the patient despairs of getting over the paroxysm; *spasmodic constriction of the larynx and chest*, especially when feeling cold.

OPIUM: Congestion of blood to the chest, or pulmonary spasms, with deep, *stertorous*, rattling breathing; tightness of breath and *oppression*, with great anguish, tightness, and *spasmodic constriction* of the chest; *suffocative fits during sleep*, like nightmare; *suffocative cough* with bluish redness of the face.

SPONGIA: For pressure in the larynx as from a plug; *wheezing breathing*, or slow and deep breathing, as if from debility; mucous rattling; want of breath and *suffocative fits* after every exercise, with weariness, rush of blood to the chest and head, anguish and heat in the face; also for *asthmatic symptoms in consequence of goitre.*

STANNUM: For *asthma* and *oppression*, especially in the *evening* or *at night* when lying down, also in the day-time during every exercise, and frequently attended with anguish and desire

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to detach the clothes; oppression and mucous rattling in the chest; cough with *copious expectoration* of viscid or lumpy, clear or watery, yellowish, salt or *sweetish mucus.*

TARTARUS: Especially suitable to *old people*, also to *children*, or for anxious oppression, *difficulty of breathing* and shortness of breath, with desire to sit erect; *oppression* and *suffocative fits*, especially in the evening or in the morning, in bed; mucus and rattling in the chest; suffocative cough or congestion of blood to the chest, and palpitation of the heart.

VERATRUM: Suitable after *Chin., ars., ipec.*, especially for suffocative fits, even when sitting erect and during exercise; pains in the side; hollow cough; cold sweat, or cold face and cold limbs.

ZINCUM: For tight breathing and *oppression*, especially in the evening; shortness of breath after eating, from accumulation of flatulence; increase of asthma when the expectoration stops, decrease when it recommences.

See the Symptoms of these remedies in Vol. II. of *Hempel's Jahr*, and compare: CONGESTION OF BLOOD TO THE CHEST, CATARRH, PULMONARY PHTHISIS, &c.

ASTHMA THYMICUM (ASTHMA OF KOPP).—Remedies: 1) *Acon. bell. con. hep. ipec. merc. sen. spong. tart. veratr.* 2) *Amm. lach. phos. zinc.* 3) *Ambr. asa. aur. berb. cupr. ignat. ferr.*

For the *precursory symptoms: Acon. hep. ipec. sen. spong. tart.*

For the *cough: Bell. con. hep. merc. veratr.*

For the symptoms, we refer the reader to ASTHMA SPASMODICUM.

ATROPHY OF CHILDREN. — The best remedies for atrophy of *scrofulous* children are: *Sulph.*, followed by *Calcar.*; also: 1) *Ars. baryt. bell. chin. cin. n-vom. phos.* and *rhus.*, or also: 2) *Arn. cham. hep. jod. lach, magn. petr. phos.* and *puls.*

Particular indications:

ARSENICUM: Dry, parchment-like skin; hollow eyes with blue margins; the food is passed or vomited up undigested; *desire to drink frequently, but little at a time;* great restlessness and tossing to and fro, especially at night; short sleep, interrupted by *starting* and *convulsions;* œdematous swelling of the face; *greenish* or *brownish* diarrhœic stools with discharge of undigested food; weariness with constant desire to lie down; cold hands and feet; palpitation of the heart; nightsweats.

BARYTA: For *swelling of the cervical glands;* great physical debility; *constant desire to sleep;* bloated abdomen and face, pot-belliedness; *great laziness*, indisposition to work either with the mind or body; aversion to play; absence of mind; want of attention and weak memory.

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BELLADONNA: Frequent colic, with involuntary stool; *whimsical and obstinate;* cough at night, with mucous rattling; swelling of the cervical glands; restless sleep or sleeplessness; aversion to exercise and open air; nervousness; especially suitable to children with premature intellect, blue margins and blond hairs.

CALCAREA: Great emaciation with a good appetite, *hollow, wrinkled face,* faint eyes, *swelling and induration of the mesenteric glands;* great debility with general weariness after the least exercise, and frequently with profuse sweat; frequent diarrhœa or *clayey stools;* dry, withered skin; dry hair; frequent palpitation of the heart; chills; pains in the small of the back; extreme nervous sensitiveness; aversion to exercise.

CHINA: Emaciation, especially of the hands and feet; œdematous swelling of the abdomen; *voraciousness;* diarrhœa, especially at night, with discharge of undigested food, or copious *whitish* and *papescent stools; copious sweats,* especially at night; idleness and listlessness; hollow, pale or livid face; stupefying, unrefreshing sleep; great debility and prostration.

CINA: Worm-affections, pale face, *wetting the bed,* and great *voracity.*

NUX VOM.: Yellowish, sallow complexion, bloated face, *obstinate constipation,* or alternate constipation and diarrhœa; large abdomen with flatulence; great hunger, desire to eat, with *frequent vomiting of the ingesta; constant desire to lie down;* aversion to open air; ill-humour, disposed to anger; nervousness.

PHOSPHORUS: Suitable to young girls with blond hair, blue eyes, delicate skin, slender stature, with cachectic cough, diarrhœa and frequent, exhausting sweats, great debility with orgasm of the blood, palpitation of the heart, or oppression of the chest after the least exercise.

RHUS TOX.: Great debility with constant disposition to lie down, pale face, hard and distended abdomen; great thirst; *slimy* or *bloody diarrhœa;* great appetite.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Large abdomen, voraciousness, and canine hunger; slow stool; *swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands;* frequent or constant attacks of catarrh, with scurf in the nostrils; unhealthy, *readily-ulcerated skin; fetid night-sweats;* frequent boils

SULPHUR: In almost every case the treatment may commence with Sulphur; it should be given for the following symptoms: *hunger,* the patient sweats easily, *swelling of the inguinal glands,* or of the axillary and cervical glands; hard and distended abdomen; mucous rattling in the trachea; *fluent coryza, frequent, slimy diarrhœa,* or *obstinate constipation;* pressure on the chest; palpitation of the heart; pale colour of the skin, with

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bad looks, deep and hollow eyes; stitches in the chest and sides, &c.

Compare: HECTIC FEVER, PHTHISIS AND SCROFULA.

ATROPHY OF THE SPINAL MARROW (MARASMUS, TABES DORSALIS).

The following remedies are probably the most useful: 1) *N-vom. sulph.* 2) *Calc. carb-veg. caust. coccul. natr-m. phosph. phos-ac.* 3) *Chin.? staph.?*

I have treated 21 cases of this disease arising from *onanism*, accompanied with hypochondria, despondency, aversion to life, &c. The characteristic formication in the back was present in every case; I gave in every case a dose of *Nux vom.* 30, allowing it to act from 2 to 3 weeks, and then *Sulphur* 30, allowing it to act from 4 to 5 weeks. If unpleasant symptoms remain, I resort to *Calc. carb-veg. caust. phos-ac.*

China and *Staphys.* may prove useful in some cases.

For atrophy with *paralysis of the lower extremities*, the best remedies are: *Nux-v. sulph. nux-v. caust. nux-v. carb-veg. cocc. phos. rhus-tox.*, if given in this order and at long intervals. Constant change of remedies is exceedingly hurtful in this disease.

See: DEBILITY.

AWKWARDNESS.—If a natural defect, nothing can be done for it; if a morbid state, the following remedies may prove useful: *Bell. caps. carb-an. caust. coloc. graph. kal. lyc. natr-m. petr. sep. sil. sulph.*

BACK, SMALL OF THE, PAINS IN THE: Generally a mere symptom, especially in piles and uterine affections. The principal remedies are: 1) *Alum. amm. caust. kal. kreos. lach. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amb. baryt. borax. calc. dulc. graph. lyc. natr. sil. veratr.* 3) *Arn. carb-an. cham. chin. coccul. ign. magn-m. merc. n-mosch. phosph. ruta. sabin. spong. zinc.*

BALANORRHŒA, or GONORRHŒA SPURIA.—If *syphilitic* or *sycosic*, the principal remedies are: *Merc. nitr-ac.*, or *thuj.*

In all other cases the following remedies will prove useful: 1) *N-vom. sep. sulph.*, or: 2) *Chin. merc. mez. nitr-ac. thuj.*

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA.

The best remedies are: 1) *Acon. ant. ars. calc. bell. calc. cham. chin. euphr. hep. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Alum. bar-c. bry. caust. cocc. dig. jod. kreos. lyc. natr. natr-m. phos-ac. rhus. sen. sep. spig. staph. thuj. zinc.*

§ 2. If the *external* surface of the lid be inflamed, give: *Acon. bell. hep.* and *sulph.*

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If the *inner*: ***Acon. ars. bell. hep. merc. n-vom. phos. puls rhus. sulph.***

For inflammation of the *margins* and *Meibomian glands*: ***Bell. cham. euphr. hep. merc. n-vom. puls.***

For *styes*: ***Puls.*** or ***staph.***, or ***Am-c. calc.*** or ***ferr.***

For inflammation of the *upper lids*: 1) ***Alum. bry. calc. caust. croc. hep. phos. puls. rhus. sep. spig. staph. sulph.*** 2) ***Bar. bell. cham. chel. con. cycl. ferr. lyc. merc. sil.***

For inflammation of the *lower lids*: 1) ***Ars. bry. calc. dig. merc. natr-m. rhus. rut. sen. sep.*** 2) ***Alum. bell. caust.***

§ 3. For *acute* ophthalmia: ***Acon. bell. cham. euphr. hep. merc. n-vom.*** and ***puls.***

For *chronic* ophthalmia: ***Ant. ars. calc. chin.*** and ***sulph.***

§ 4 Particular indications:

Aconitum: The eyelids are *swollen*, *hard* and *red*, with *heat*, *burning* and *dryness*; or they are pale, shining and swollen, with burning and tensive pains; copious secretion of mucus in the eyes and nose; *extreme photophobia*; fever, with great heat and thirst, &c. (After ***Acon.***, are frequently given: ***Bell.***, ***hep.*** or ***sulph.***)

Antimonium: Red swelling of the lids, with *gum* in the *canthi*; photophobia and stitches in the eyes.

Arsenicum: Inflammatory redness of the conjunctiva, with congestion of the vessels; great dryness of the lids, especially the edges, with spasmodic closing or nightly agglutination.

Belladonna: Swelling and redness of the lids, with burning and itching, constant agglutination, bleeding on opening the eyes, also attended with *eversion of the lids*, or with great paralytic weakness of the lids.

Calcarea: *Cutting*, burning or acute pains, especially ***when reading***, with red, hard and big swelling, copious secretion of gum, and nightly agglutination; to be given especially when ***Sulphur*** does not seem to relieve the patient.

Chamomilla: Great dryness of the edges, or else copious secretion of mucus, with nightly agglutination, spasmodic closing, or great heaviness of the lids.

China: Frequent creeping on the inner surface of the lids, especially in the evening, with lachrymation.

Euphrasia: Ulceration of the margins, with itching in the day-time, and agglutination at night, with redness, swelling, photophobia and constant winking, coryza, headache, or heat about the head. (If ***Euphr.*** should be insufficient, ***Nux vom.*** and ***puls.*** will complete the cure.)

Hepar: Inflammatory redness of the lids, with *ulcerative* or ***contusive pain on touching them;*** nightly agglutination, or spas-

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modic closing of the eyelids. (This remedy is frequently suitable after *Acon.* or *merc.*; after *Hep.*, *Bell.* is frequently suitable.

HYOSCYAMUS: Spasmodic closing of the lids.

MERCURIUS: Hard lids as if contracted, with swelling, difficulty of opening the lids, cutting pains, ulcers on the margins, pustules on the conjunctiva, crusts around the eyes, eversion of the lids; stitching and burning pains, itching, or when there is no pain at all. (After *Merc.*, if insufficient, *Hep.* is frequently suitable.)

NUX VOM.: Burning itching of the lids, especially the margins, or sore pain made worse by contact, agglutination of the lids, especially early in the morning; eye-gum in the canthi; catarrh, headache, or heat in the head. (*Nux vom.* is frequently suitable after *Euphrasia*, if this should not suffice to remove the inflammation.)

PULSATILLA: Inflammatory redness of the conjunctiva or the margins, copious secretion of mucus; trichiasis; *styes;* nightly agglutination; tensive or drawing pains. (*Puls.* frequently effects a cure, if *Euph.* or *nux-vom.* should not suffice.)

RHUS TOX.: Stiffness of the eyelids; as if paralyzed, with burning itching.

SULPHUR: Inflammatory redness of the lids, with burning pains, secretion of mucus and eyegum; ulceration of the margins, pustules and ulcers around the eyes, &c. (*Acon.* is frequently suitable before *Sulphur*, and after *Sulph.*, *Calc.* is frequently suitable.)

VERATRUM: Excessive dryness of the lids, lachrymation, difficulty of moving the lids, and great heat in the interior of the eyes.

§ 5. For further particulars, see: OPHTHALMIA, § 1—8, and the articles at the conclusion of that article.

BLEPHAROPLEGIA, PARALYSIS OF THE EYELIDS.—The best remedies are: 1) *Bell. nitr-ac. sep. spig. stram. veratr. zinc.* 2) *Calc. cham. cocc. hyos. n-vom. op. phos. plumb. rhus.*

BLEPHAROSPASMUS.—Principal remedies: 1) *Bell. cham. croc. hep. hyos. merc. natr-m. staph. stram. sulph.* 2) *Ars. cocc. con. rhus. rut. sep. sil. viol-od.*

BLISTERS, BLOODY.—Best remedies: 1) *Ars. natr-m. sec.* 2) *Aur. bry. canth. sulph.*

BOILS. — Remedies: 1) *Arn. bell. hep. lyc. phos. sulph.* 2) *Alum. ant. calc. lach. led. merc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. n-mosch. n-vom. phos-ac. sec. sep. sil. staph. tart. thuj.*

Large boils require: 1) *Hep. lyc. nitr-ac. sil.* 2) *Hyos. natr. phos. tart.*

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Small boils: 1) *Arn. bell. sulph.* 2) *Grat. magn-c. natr-m. zinc.*

If they mature *slowly*, give *Hepar*; if very much inflamed and painful, give *Bell.* or *merc.*

If *large* boils can be treated at the very commencement, *Calc.* sometimes eradicates the disposition.

If large boils threaten to become carbunculous, the best remedies are: 1) *Ars. bell. sil.* 2) *Caps. hyos. lach. rhus. sec. sil.*

For the disposition to boils, give: *Lyc. nux-v. phosph.* and *sulph.*

BONES, DISEASES OF: OSTITIS, EXOSTOSIS, CARIES, NECROSIS, and other diseases.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1) *Ang. asa. aur. bell. calc. dulc. lyc. merc. mez. phosph. ruta. sep. sil. sulph.*, and likewise: 2) *Chin. hep. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. staph.*

§ 2. Particular indications:

ANGUSTURA: For caries, particularly suitable to persons who have drank too much coffee, or have a morbid desire for coffee.

ASA: For *exostosis*, *caries*, and *necrosis*, especially of the extremities, also for softening of the bones.

AURUM: For *exostosis*, and other diseases of bones in consequence of *abuse of mercury*, especially for caries of the *nasal bones.*

BELLADONNA: For exostosis on the forehead, with caries of the palate, also for curvature of the back.

CALCAREA: For curvature of the spine and long bones; swelling of the joints; softening of bones; when the fontanelles remain open too long, and the skull is very large; for exostosis of the extremities; necrosis.

DULCAMARA: For exostosis, ulcers on the arm, in consequence of suppressed itch.

LYCOPODIUM: For exostosis, osteitis and caries, in scrofulous persons.

MERCURIUS: For exostosis, caries, pains in the bones as if broken, &c.

MEZEREUM: For exostosis on the arms and legs of scrofulous persons.

PHOSPHORUS: For exostosis of the skull, with tearing and boring pains, and swelling of the clavicle.

PULSATILLA: For curvature of the spine, with open fontanelles, in children.

RUTA: For pains in the bones as if broken, and disease of the periosteum, or even caries, in consequence of external injuries.

SEPIA: For exostosis and caries of the extremities.

SILICEA: For exostosis, caries, necrosis, delayed closing of the

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fontanelles, and for almost all diseases of bones. *Sil.* and *calc.* are the best remedies for diseases of bones.

SULPHUR: For curvature, softening, swelling, caries, and other diseases. *Sulphur* is suitable before *Calc.*

§ 3. a) For *interstitial distention* of the bones, give: 1) ***Asa. lyc. merc. sil.*** 2) *Calc. mez. phosph. phos-ac. sulph.*

b) For *necrosis:* 1) ***Asa. calc. sil. sulph.*** 2) ***Ars. phosph. sabin. sec.***

c) For *ostitis:* 1) ***Merc. sil. staph. sulph.*** 2) ***Asa. aur. calc. chin. lyc. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. puls.***

d) For *softening:* 1) ***Asa. calc. merc. sil. sulph.*** 2) ***Hep. lyc. mez. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. ruta. sep. staph.***

e) For *caries:* 1) ***Asa. calc. lyc. merc. phos-ac. sil. sulph.*** 2) ***Ang. ars. aur. hep. mez. nitr-ac. rhus. ruta. sabin. spong. staph.***

f) For *swelling:* 1) ***Asa. calc. lyc. merc. phos-ac. puls. sil. staph. sulph.*** 2) ***Aur. clem. daph. guaj. nitr-ac. phosph. rhus. ruta.***

g) For *fractures*, to promote the reunion of bones: ***Asa. calc. lyc. nitr-ac. ruta. sil. sulph. symphitum officinale.***

h) For *curvatures:* 1) ***Asa. calc. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*** 2) ***Bell. hep. nitr-ac. phosph. sep. staph.***

§ 4. a) For diseases of the *skull:* 1) ***Aur calc. daphn. merc. phosph. phos-ac. puls.***

b) When the *fontanelles* remain open, and the infants have large heads: *Calc. puls. sil.*

c) For diseases of the *palatine bones:* ***Aur. merc. mez. sil.***

d) For diseases of the *submaxillary bones:* ***Cist. merc. sil.***

e) For diseases of the *nasal bones:* ***Aur. calc. merc.***

f) For diseases of the *long bones:* 1) ***Asa. calc. lyc. merc. phos-ac. sil. sulph.*** 2) ***Clem. daph. guaj. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta.***

§. 5. ***Remedies for particular pains:***

a) For *pains generally:* 1) ***Asa. chin. lach. merc. phosph. phos-ac. puls. ruta. sabin. sil. staph.*** 2) ***Ars. aur. calc. coccul. cupr. cycl. ferr. kreos. lyc. mang. merc. mez. mur-ac. nitr-ac. sep. sulph.***

b) *Boring* pains: ***Bell. calc. merc. puls. sep. sil. spig.***

c) ***Burning:*** ***Asa. carb-veg. phosph. phos-ac. rhus. ruta. sulph.***

d) ***Aching*** pains: 1) ***Arg. bell. cupr. sabin. staph.*** 2) ***Aur. bell. cycl. daph. guaj. hep. ign. kal. merc. mez. oleand. puls. rhus.***

e) Sensation as if the *flesh were beaten loose:* ***Bry. dros. ign. kreos. nitr-ac. n-vom. rhus. sulph. thuj.***

f) ***Beating*** and pulsations: ***Asa. calc. lyc. merc. mez. nitr. sabad. sil. sulph.***

g) ***Creeping*** pains: ***Cham. plumb. sec. rhus.***

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h) *Gnawing* or corrosive pains: *Amm-m. canth. con. dros. lyc. mang. phosph. phos-ac. ruta. staph.*

i) *Tearing* pains: 1) *Arg. baryt. carb. veg. chin. kal. merc. sabin. spig. staph.* 2) *Agar aur. bell. bry. caust. coccul. cupr. kal. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr. phosph. phos-ac. ruta. zinc.*

k) *Scraping* and rasping pains: *Asa. chin. puls. rhus. sabad. spig.*

l) *Cutting* pains: *Anac. dig. sabad.*

m) *Stitching* pains: 1) *Bell. calc. caust. dros. con. hell. merc. puls. sassap. sep.* 2) *Ars. asa. aur. chin. lach. mez. phosph. ruta.*

n) *Sore pains: Con. graph. hep. ign. merc. phos-ac.*

o) Pain *as if broken: Coccul. cupr. hep. magn-m. natr-m. puls. ruta. samb. sep. veratr.*

p) *Jerking* pains: 1) *Asa. calc. chin. colch. lyc. natr-m. puls. rhus.*

§. 6. See: MERCURIAL DISEASE, RACHITIS, SCROPHULA, SYPHILIS, &c.

BRONCHITIS, CATARRHUS BRONCHIALIS.

§. 1. The best remedies are: *Acon. bell. bry. cham. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Arn. ars. calc. caps. carb-veg. caust chin. cin. dros. dulc. euphr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. phosph. phos-ac. seneg. sep. sil. spig. squill. stann. staph. veratr. verb.* 3) *Bar-c. cann. con. ferr. hep. lyc. magn. mang. natr. natr-m. petr. sabad. sep. spong. squill. stram. tart.*

§. 2. For *ordinary* catarrh, with light cough and fever, we give with success: *Cham. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.*

For violent and *dry* cough, give: 1) *Bell. bry. cham. ign. n-vom. sulph.*, or 2) *Acon. caps. cin. dros. hep. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. phosph. rhus. spong.*

For *spasmodic* cough: *Bell. bry. carb-veg. cin. dros. hep. hyos. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.* &c.

For *moist* cough, with copious expectoration: 1) *Bry. carb-veg. dulc. euphr. merc. puls. sulph. tart.*, or 2) *Calc. caust. lyc seneg. sep. sil. stann.*

For catarrh with *hoarseness:* 1) *Cham. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. samb. sulph.*, or 2) *Ars. calc. carb-veg. dros. mang. natr. phosph. tart.*

For *fluent coryza: Ars. dulc. euphr. ign. lach. merc. puls. sulph.*

§. 3. For *acute bronchitis*, give: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. dros. phosph. spong.*, or 2) *Ars. lyc. merc. n-vom. puls. squill. sulph.*

For *epidemic catarrh* or *grippe* (*influenza*): 1) *Acon. ars. bell. caust. merc. n-vom.*, or 2) *Arn. bry. camph. chin. ipec. phosph puls. sabad. seneg. sil. spig. squill. veratr.*

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For *suffocative catarrh:* 1) *Ars. carb-veg. chin. ipec. lach. op.* or 2) *Bar-c. camph. graph. puls. samb. tart.*

For *chronic catarrh: Ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. dulc. jod. lach. lyc. mang. natr. natr-m. petr. phosph. phos-ac. sil. stann. staph. sulph.*

Catarrhal affections consequent on *measles*, require: 1) *Bry. Carb-veg. cham. dros. hyos. ign. n-vom.*, or 2) *Acon. bell. cin. coff. dulc. sep.*

Catarrhal affections of *old people: Baryt. carb-veg. con. hyos. kreos. phosph. stann. sulph.*

Catarrhal affections *of children:* 1) *Acon. bell. cham. cin. coff. dros. ign. ipec. sulph.* — Catarrhal affections of *scrofulous* children, require: *Bell. calc.;* — of very *fat* children: *Ipec.* or *Calc.*

§. 4. Particular indications:

Aconite: Burning fever, with full, bounding pulse; rough, hoarse voice; painful sensitiveness of the affected part, with aggravation of the pain in breathing, coughing or talking; *short, dry cough with constant irritation* and painful titillation in the larynx and bronchi; oppressed breathing, with tension, soreness or stitches in the chest when coughing or breathing; violent, rough hollow cough at night, short and panting cough in the day-time; thirst, sleeplessness or restless sleep, with tossing about; burning headache, red face and eyes; or also when the cough is convulsive or hacking, with scanty expectoration of whitish and scanty mucus.

Belladonna: Dry cough with sore throat, coryza, fever in the afternoon and evening, dry and burning skin, frequent desire for cold drinks, without, however, drinking much; obstinacy and malice in children, with hurried respiration during sleep; or when the following symptoms occur: *spasmodic cough which does not allow one time to breathe;* racking cough, from intolerable titillation in the larynx, as if from dust or from some other foreign body; or dry, short, hollow, barking cough; the cough occurs at night, or in the afternoon or in the evening when in bed, and even during sleep, coming on again after the least motion; bruised pain in the nape of the neck when coughing, or headache as if the forehead would split; rheumatic pains in the chest; stitches in the sternum or hypochondria; mucous rattling in the chest; red face and headache; hoarseness and mucus in the chest; frequent sneezing, especially at the termination of a paroxysm.

Bryonia: Dry or moist cough, from titillation in the throat, or when the following symptoms occur: Spasmodic cough, suffocative cough, especially after midnight, or after eating and drinking, with vomiting of the ingesta; cough with *yellowish expectoration*, or expectoration of a dirty, reddish, or bloody mucus; *stitches in the side when coughing*, or pains in the chest and head as if

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these parts would split ; great inclination to sweat ; hoarseness, mucous rattling in, and painfulness of, the larynx, increased by smoking.

CHAMOMILLA. Accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat, with dry cough, *occasioned by constant titillation in the larynx and chest*, worse when talking ; or cough evening and morning, or at night when in bed, and even during sleep, sometimes accompanied by suffocative fits ; scanty expectoration of bitter mucus in the morning ; or when the cough was caused by chagrin, or when children are attacked with it in consequence of their cries ; or for hoarseness with coryza, dryness and burning in the throat, thirst ; fever towards evening ; ill humour, taciturnity, disposition to be angry and peevish.

MERCURIUS: *Roughness* and *hoarseness*, with burning and titillation in the larynx ; *disposition to sweat*, but the sweat affording no relief ; aggravation by the least draught of air ; or when the following symptoms occur: *dry*, *racking cough*, especially in the evening, or at night, even during sleep, and occasioned by titillation and a feeling of dryness in the bronchi ; cough with stinging pains in the chest ; or with nausea, bleeding of the nose (in the case of children), pains in the head or chest, as if these parts would split, expectoration of blood, fluent coryza, hoarseness and mucous diarrhœa.

NUX VOMICA: Rough, dry and deep cough, occasioned by dryness of the larynx, with tension and pain in the larynx and bronchi ; hoarseness and painful feeling of rawness in the throat ; especially in the morning, or in the evening when in bed ; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat, which the patient is not able to detach ; dry coryza with dry mouth, hot and red cheeks, shivering or alternate chills and heat ; constipation, painful heaviness in the forehead, ill humour, irritated spirits, obstinacy, &c. ; or when the following symptoms are present: Convulsive, racking cough, occasioned by titillation in the throat, especially in the morning, or at night when in bed, or *after a meal*, or when occasioned by exercise, thinking or reading ; oppression at night, or headache as if the skull would split ; contusive pain in the epigastrium and pain in the hypochondria when coughing ; or, for: cough with vomiting or with bleeding from the nose or mouth.

PULSATILLA: Hoarseness, aphonia ; stitches and soreness of the throat and palate ; coryza, with yellowish, greenish and fetid discharge ; moist cough, with pain in the chest ; chilliness and absence of thirst ; or cough which is at first dry, then moist, with profuse expectoration of a salt, bitter, yellowish or whitish, or even bloody mucus ; or racking cough, especially in the evening or at night in bed, worse when lying ; with nausea, vomiting, suffocative sensation as if from the vapours of sulphur, and mucous rattle ; painfulness of the abdomen, when coughing, as if bruised,

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or painful shocks in the arm, shoulder or back, or involuntary emission of urine.

Rhus toxicodendron: Hoarseness and roughness, soreness of the throat, frequent sneezing, considerable mucus in the nose without coryza, but with difficulty of breathing; or for: short and dry cough at night, occasioned by a titillation in the bronchi, with restlessness and shortness of breath, especially in the evening and before midnight; painful shocks in the head and chest, or tension or stitches in the chest; pain in the stomach or stitches in the loins; or when the cough gets worse in the cold air, and is less in warmth or during motion; or when the cough comes on in the morning on waking, or in the evening, with bitter taste in the mouth, or vomiting of the ingesta.

Sulphur: Hoarseness, aphonia, roughness and scraping in the throat, accumulation of mucus in the bronchi, fluent coryza, cough, soreness in the chest, chills, aggravation of the symptoms in cold and damp weather; or for: dry, racking cough, with nausea, vomiting and spasmodic constriction of the chest, especially in the evening, or at night when lying, or in the morning, or after a meal; or for: Cough with copious expectoration of thick, whitish or yellowish mucus, sometimes only in the day time, with dry cough at night; or obstinate, dry cough from titillation in the throat, stitches in the chest or head when coughing, stupefaction, obscuration of sight; feeling of fulness in the chest, oppression, mucous rattling, palpitation of the heart, and suffocative fits.

§. 5. The following remedies may likewise be used:

Arnica: Dry or moist cough, if excited by titillation in the larynx, especially in the morning, during sleep, with weeping and cries, or when it attacks children after crying much; or for moist cough, the patient being unable to throw off the loose mucus; and when the following symptoms are present: Aching and crampy pain in the head, as if the brain were strung together; stitches in the chest; pain in the loins and rheumatic pains in the limbs; frequent bleeding of the nose and mouth, or even bloody expectoration.

Arsenicum: Moist cough with difficult expectoration and tenacious mucus in the larynx and bronchi; or for: *dry, racking cough*, especially in the evening after lying down, or *at night*, excited by drink or cold air; attended with dyspnœa, or even *suffocative fits*, especially in the evening in bed; great languor, debility; hoarseness and coryza, with discharge of an acrid, corrosive mucus; rheumatic headache, with violent pains; the symptoms are worse at night and after a meal.

Calcarea: Frequent attacks of obstinate hoarseness; accumulation of tenacious mucus in the bronchi and larynx; dry, vio-

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lent cough, with titillation as if from feather-dust in the throat, especially in the evening, in bed, or at night, during sleep; or moist cough, with mucous rattling, or with a thick, yellowish, fetid expectoration; pains and stitches in the side and chest; great languor, and sadness on account of one's ill health.

CAPSICUM: Hoarseness and *dry cough*, which is worse in the evening and at night, sometimes attended with nausea, wandering rheumatic pains, and headache as if the skull would split; pressure in the throat and ear; stitches in the chest or back, or pressure on the bladder, with stitches in that region; coryza, with stoppage of the nose and titillation in the nostrils.

CARBO VEG: Obstinate hoarseness and roughness of voice, especially in the morning or evening, made worse by constant talking, or cold and damp weather; or *spasmodic cough*, either several paroxysms in the day-time, or only in the evening; or cough with profuse expectoration of greenish mucus; rheumatic pains in the chest or limbs; ulcerative pain, or scraping and titillation in the larynx.

CAUSTICUM: Violent, racking cough, especially at night, with pain in the throat and head; hoarseness, roughness and feebleness of the voice; mucous rattling; pain in the larynx and chest, as if raw; fluent coryza with headache; feeble appetite, nausea and vomiting of the ingesta; rheumatic pains in the limbs and facial bones; chill during every motion; heat at night, with palpitation of the heart; great debility of the lower limbs; aggravation of the symptoms in the open air; involuntary emission of urine during cough.

CINA: Hoarseness, rough and deep sound of the voice, owing to mucus adhering in the larynx; dry cough as if from the vapours of sulphur; or spasmodic suffocative cough at night, with bilious vomiting and difficult expectoration of viscid or whitish, and sometimes bloody mucus; the cough is excited by laughing, talking, breathing, and even by eating and drinking.

CINA: Suitable to children, when the cough is dry, or with scanty expectoration, with sudden starting during sleep as if in affright, want of breath, moaning, pale face or rough cough every evening, especially when the children are affected with worms; or when fluent coryza is present, with burning heat in the nostrils, and violent, and painful sneezing.

DROSERA: Hoarseness with deep sound of the voice; dryness, roughness and scraping in the larynx, with accumulation of yellowish, gray or greenish mucus; dry, *spasmodic, racking* cough, especially at night or in the evening when in bed, frequently attended with nausea or vomiting of the ingesta, bleeding of the nose or mouth; paroxysms of suffocation or cough, excited by laughing or weeping, emotions, singing, tobacco-smoke, or drinking.

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DULCAMARA: Moist cough, especially after a cold, with hoarseness or bloody expectoration; or for panting, barking cough like whooping-cough, excited by a deep inspiration.

EUPHRASIA: Cough with violent catarrh attacking the eyes; cough which only exists in the day-time, with difficult expectoration, or only in the morning, with *copious expectoration* and tight breathing.

HYOSCYAMUS: Dry cough, worse at night and in a recumbent posture, less when sitting up; cough with titillation in the larynx or bronchi; or spasmodic cough, with red face and mucous rattling.

IGNATIA: Dry and rough cough, with fluent coryza, headache, feeble voice; or short cough as if from feather-dust or the vapours of sulphur; the cough finally becomes spasmodic, especially suitable to patients who had suffered much grief; or when the catarrhal symptoms get worse after a meal, after going to bed, and in the morning, after rising.

IPECACUANHA: Especially suitable to children when they almost suffocate in consequence of the mucus, with rattling of mucus; or for spasmodic, suffocative cough, with bluish face and spasmodic rigidity of the body; contractive sensation and titillation in the larynx; or for dry cough, or cough with scanty expectoration of flat and unpleasant mucus, with nausea and vomiting of albuminous mucus, or with bleeding of the nose and mouth.

LACHESIS: catarrhal cough and coryza, stinging pains in the head, stiff neck and distress in the chest; constant hoarseness, with sensation as if mucus adhered to the throat; the cough comes on at night during sleep, or in the evening when in bed, or after sleep, and is excited by a titillation in the larynx, or by the least pressure on the larynx; it is worse after eating, or when rising from a recumbent posture; the cough is attended with pains in the throat, eyes, ears and head.

PHOSPHORUS: Hoarseness with cough, fever, and apprehension of death; roughness or complete extinction of voice; painful sensitiveness of the larynx; *dry* cough from tickling in the throat, with stitches in the larynx and soreness in the chest; the cough is excited by laughing, drinking, loud reading, or walking in the open air; or dry cough with expectoration of viscid or bloody mucus.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM: Hoarseness, moist cough, from titillation in the pit of the stomach or throat-pit; the cough is dry in the evening, and in the morning it is attended with a whitish, or yellowish, or even purulent expectoration; with aching pains in the chest.

SEPIA: Cough with copious expectoration of putrid, or salt mucus, of a yellow, greenish colour, or purulent, or even bloody, frequently only in the morning, or evening, with mucous rattling, weakness and soreness in the chest; or for dry, spasmodic cough,

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like whooping-cough, especially at night or in the evening in bed, with dyspnœa, nausea and vomiting of bile; especially suitable to scrofulous persons, or persons affected with herpes, or herpes in the joints.

SILICEA: Obstinate cough, with copious, transparent or purulent expectoration; or racking cough, with sore throat and colic, or suffocative cough at night.

SQUILLA: Chronic catarrh, with profuse expectoration of a whitish and viscid mucus; the expectoration is at times easy, at others very hard.

STANNUM: Copious expectoration of a yellowish or greenish mucus of a sweetish or salt taste; or dry, racking cough, especially in bed from evening till midnight, worse in the morning, and sometimes attended with nausea and vomiting of the ingesta.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Cough with expectoration of a yellowish, viscid, purulent mucus, especially at night, ulcerative pain in the chest, or even bloody expectoration.

VERATRUM: Hollow and deep cough, as if proceeding deep from the chest or abdomen; with colic, ptyalism, bluish face, involuntary emission of urine, violent pain in the side, difficult breathing and great debility; or stitches towards the abdominal ring, as if hernia would protrude.

VERBASCUM: Especially suitable to children, for dry and rough cough, especially in the evening and at night, during sleep, without waking the child.

Compare: *Catarrh, laryngitis, angina pectoris, pleuritis, pulmonary phthisis, asthma, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, cough, hoarseness,* &c.

BREASTS AND NIPPLES OF WOMEN.—The best remedies for *sore nipples* are: *Arn. sulph.*; or, *Calc. cham. ign. puls.*

CHAMOMILLA: Inflamed or even ulcerated nipples; if the patient should have drank much chamomile-tea, give *Ign.* or *Puls.*, or perhaps, *Merc.* or *Sil.*

For simple soreness, use: *Arnica*, and if Arn. should not be sufficient, give *Sulph.* and *Calc.*

Beside these remedies, the following may be used: *Caust. graph. lyc. merc. n-vom. sep. sil.*

§ 2. For *inflammation of the breasts*, the best remedies are: *Bell. bry. carb-a. hep. merc. phos. sil. sulph.*

BELLADONNA: The breasts are swollen and hard, with *stitching* or tearing pains and erysipelatous redness, radiating from a central point. (Is frequently suitable in alternation with *Bryon.*)

BRYONIA: The breasts are hard, rigid and turgid with milk,

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with *tensive* or stitching pain in the swelling and burning heat on the outside; especially when febrile motions supervene. with heat, vascular orgasm, &c. (If *Bryon.* be insufficient, use *Bellad.*)

HEPAR: If suppuration should set in in spite of *Bell. bry.* and *Merc.*

MERCURIUS: If the inflammation yield neither to *Bell.* nor *Bryon.*, and the breasts remain hard and painful.

PHOSPHORUS: When *Hepar.* does not stop the suppurative process. The breasts are *ulcerated*, fistulous, the ulcers having hard and callous edges; or colliquative sweats and diarrhœa set in, with cough, feverish heat in the evening, circumscribed redness of the cheeks, and other symptoms of hectic fever.

SILICEA: Phosphorus being insufficient for suppuration of the nipples, fistulous ulcers, and symptoms of hectic fever.

§ 3. For *induration of the mammæ*, and nodosities in the breasts, give: 1) *Carb-a. con. sil.*; or, 2) *Clem. coloc. graph. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. ol-jec. phosph. puls. sep. sulph.*—If the disease should have been caused by a *blow*, *Arn. carbo-a.* and *con.* deserve a preference.

. For *cancer of the mammæ*, the principal remedies are: 1) *Ars. clem. sil.*; and also, 2) *Bell. con. hep.? kreos.?*

CALCULI RENALES.—Principal remedies: 1) *Lyc. sassap.* 2) *Ant. calc. natr-m. phosph. puls. ruta. sep. sil.* 3) *Alum. amm. amb. canth. chin. petr. thuja.*

CAMPHOR, ILL EFFECTS OF.—For poisoning with large doses: *black coffee* until vomiting sets in; afterwards *Opium* 30 in water, a teaspoonful every hour.

CANCER AND SCIRRHUS.—Best remedies: 1) *Ars. bell. con. n-vom. sep. sil. sulph.*; and perhaps, 2) *Aur. calc. carb-an. chin. clem. coloc. graph. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. staph. thuj.*

For *open* cancer: 1) *Ars. con. sil.* and *sulph.* 2) *Aur. bell. calc. hep. lach. merc. nitr-ac. sep. staph.* and *thuj.*

For *Scirrhous* indurations: 1) *Bell. con. sep.* and *sil.*; and perhaps, 2) *Carb-an. carb-veg. cham. n-vom. phosph. staph.* and *sulph.*

Scirrhous or *cancerous* affections in consequence of *contusion* or *shock*, require *Con.* or *Staphys.*, or perhaps, *Arnica.*

See: *Cancer of the womb, face, and cancer of the other organs.*

CANCER OF THE EYES.—*Laurocer.* is the *only* remedy known for this affection. It is probable, however, that—1) *Bell. calc. con. sil.* 2) *Ars. hep. lyc. sep.* &c., are more specific.

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CANCER OF THE NOSE.—Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. calc. carb-an. sep.*

See: CANCER AND ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE.

CANCER AND SCIRRHUS OF THE STOMACH.—The best remedies are: 1) *Ars. baryt. lyc. n-vom. phos. veratr.*; or, 2) *Con. ? sil. ? staph.? sulph.*

See: CANCER.

CANCER AND INDURATIONS OF THE UTERUS: *Carcinoma et Scirrhus uteri.*

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1) *Carb-an. graph. kreos.* 2) *Ars. aur. bell. chin. cic. clem. coccul. con. dulc. jod. magn-m. merc. nitr-ac. sep. sil. staph. thuj.*

§ 2. For *induration* (scirrhus) of the uterus, give: 1) *Carb-an.* 2) *Aur. bell. chin. magn-m. sep. staph.* 3) *Clem. coccul. con.*; also, *Rhus. phos.*

For *real cancer*, *Graph.* and *Kreasot.* have been used. The following remedies deserve consideration: 2) *Carb-an.* 3) *Ars. bell. chin. clem. merc. sep. sil.*; also, 4) *Lach. staph. sabin. phos. calc.* and *thuj.*

For the *phagedenic* (not cancerous) ulcers of the uterus and neck of the uterus, I have seen good effects from: 1) *Nitr-ac. thuj.* 2) *Ars. bell. chin. coccul. merc. sep.*

§ 3. Particular indications:

BELLADONNA: Frequent hæmorrhages of the uterus, with pressing towards the genital organs, violent pains in the small of the back, and excessive nervousness.

CONIUM: *Stitching* pains, especially when attended with nausea, vomiting, desire for various kinds of food, &c.

GRAPHITES: Hot and painful vagina: swelling of the lymphatic vessels and mucous follicles; the neck of the uterus is hard and swollen, with tuberculous nodes and cauliflower-excrescences great weight in the abdomen on rising, with fainting sort of weakness and aggravation of the pains; delaying menses, with aggravation of the pains shortly before and at the appearance of the menses; discharge of black, lumpy, fetid blood; stitches shooting through the abdomen as far as the thighs; *burning* and *stitching* pains; constipation; livid complexion; sad and anxious mood.

KREASOTUM: Stitches from the abdomen to the vagina; swelling of the labia and itching in the vagina; discharge of dark, lumpy menstrual blood, succeeded by discharge of an acrid, bloody ichor; pressing from above downwards, during and between the menses, &c.

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§ 4. Compare: MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, CANCEROUS ULCERS, and INDURATIONS.

CANTHARIDES, POISONING BY.—The best remedy for large doses is spirits of camphor in drop-doses, on sugar, one drop every ten or fifteen minutes. Use mucilaginous drinks and frictions with camphor.

For the ailments which frequently arise from abuse of Cantharides, *Acon.* and *Puls.* are frequently suitable.

CARDIALGIA, GASTRALGIA.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1) *Bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. cham. chin. cocc. ign. n-vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Bism. carb-an. caust. graph. grat. lach. lyc. magn-c. nitr-sp. sil. stann. staph. stront.* 3) *Amm. ant. coff. coloc. cupr. daph. euphorb. gran.? kal. kreos. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. sep.*

§ 2. For Cardialgia from *abuse of coffee: Cham. cocc. ign. n-vom.*

From abuse of *chamomile:* 1) *N-vom. puls.;* or, 2) *Bell. ign.*

From *emotions*, such as: anger, chagrin, &c.: *Cham. coloc.;* or, *n-vom. staph.*

From *debility, loss of animal fluids*, from *nursing, sweating*, abuse of *cathartics*, from the effects of a confinement, &c.: *Carb-veg. chin. cocc.*, or *nux-v.*

For Cardialgia of *drunkards*, or *debauchees: Carbo-veg. nux-v.*, or *calc. lach. sulph.*

§ 3. Cardialgia with sanguineous obstructions in the portal system: *Carb-veg.* or *nux-v.*

In the case of *hysteric* or *hypochondriac* individuals: *Calc. cocc. grat. ign. n-vom. magn-c. stann.* &c.

During the *menses: Cham. cocc. n-vom. puls.*—When the menses are too *feeble: Cocc. puls.*—When to profuse: *Calc.* or *lyc.*

For Cardialgia from *abuse of kitchen-salt: Nitr-sp.* or *carb-veg.*

§ 4. Particular indications:

BELLADONNA: When Chamomilla seems to be indicated, but is ineffectual; most generally suitable to females or delicate individuals, especially when the following symptoms are present: gnawing pressure, or spasmodic tension, obliging the patient to bend backwards, or to stop the breath, which alleviates the pain; the pains are brought on by eating; the pain is *so violent, that the patient loses his consciousness and faints away;* great thirst, with aggravation of the pains by drinking; slow and scanty stool; sleepless nights, sometimes a little sleep in the day-time.

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BRYONIA: Pressure in the pit of the stomach as *from a stone*, especially during or immediately after a meal, with sensation of swelling in the region of the stomach; or contractive, pinching and cutting pains, abating by pressing upon the region of the stomach, or after several eructations; *aggravation of the pains by motion*, or when walking, *with stitches in the region of the stomach on making a false step;* constipation, pressure and compressive sensation in the temples, forehead and occiput, as if the skull would burst; relief is obtained by making pressure on the head or temples.

CALCAREA: Suitable to plethoric persons that are apt to bleed from the nose, or to females who menstruate profusely, or after *Belladonna* had been given with but partial effect; it is indicated by: Pressure in the stomach, compressive, crampy pains, or *clutching sensation in the region of the stomach*, with anxiety; aggravation of the pains at night, or *after a meal, frequently with vomiting of the ingesta*, acidity and nausea; painful sensitiveness of the region of the stomach when pressing upon it; *constipation* and *hæmorrhoidal distress*, or chronic looseness of the bowels; palpitation of the heart, &c.

CARBO VEG.: After *Nux-v.* had been given with partial effect, or when the following symptoms occur: *Painful, burning pressure, with anguish*, trembling and aggravation by contact, also at night and *after a meal*, especially after taking *flatulent food;* or spasmodic contractive pain, compelling the patient to bend double, with asthma and aggravation in a recumbent posture; heartburn; nausea; loathing of food, even when merely thinking of it; *frequent flatulence*, with oppression of the chest and *constipation*.

CHAMOMILLA: Distention of the epigastrium and hypochondria, with *pressure as from a stone;* oppression, short and difficult breathing; aggravation of the pains after a meal, or *at night*, with great *anguish and restlessness;* decrease of the pains by bending double, *instantaneous relief by coffee;* and when the following symptoms are present: Beating pain in the vertex, at night, obliging one to get out of bed; irritable, peevish mood. *Cham.* is frequently most suitable in alternation with *Coff.;* if it should be ineffectual, give *Bell.* instead.)

CHINA: Dyspeptic weakness, with *distention of and painful pressure in the region of the stomach, after eating or drinking ever so little;* acidity, heartburn, slimy or bilious passages; the pains get worse during rest, abate during motion; loss of appetite, aversion to food and drink; idleness; sleepiness; hypochondriac mood and *inability to work, especially after a meal;* slow stool; yellow, livid complexion; yellow appearance of the whites.

COCCULUS: After partial relief by *Nux-v.* or *Chamom.* Symp-

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toms: Aching, contractive pains in the abdomen, passing off after discharge of flatulence; the colic returns after eating, with nausea, water in the mouth and oppression of the chest; hard, delaying stool; *ill, intractable mood*, taciturn.

IGNATIA: After partial relief by *Pulsatilla*. Symptoms: *Painful pressure as from a stone*, especially after eating or at night, in the region of the pylorus; or sensation of weakness or emptiness in the pit of the stomach, with sensitiveness to contact, and burning in the stomach; hiccough; regurgitation of the ingesta; aversion to food and drink, or to tobacco; accumulation of mucus in the mouth, &c.; suitable to persons who had been starving either from want or other causes.

NUX VOM.: *Contractive, aching* or *crampy pains*, with *clutching* or *clawing* sensation in the stomach; the pressure of the clothes on the epigastrium feels unpleasant; *the pains are worse after a meal*, after *taking coffee*, at night, or towards morning, or after rising; sensation as if a band were tied round the chest, with pains extending to the back and kidneys; the attack is attended with nausea, water in the mouth, heartburn, or even *vomiting of the ingesta;* sour or foul taste in the mouth; flatulent distention of the abdomen; *constipation, hæmorrhoidal ailments, hypochondriac, peevish, quarrelsome mood*, with *vehement disposition; hemicrania*, or aching pains in the forehead, with inability to work; palpitation of the heart, with anguish. *Nux-v.* is generally suitable at the commencement of every case of cardialgia; sometimes, however, an exacerbation of the symptoms takes place after every dose of Nux; in such cases *Puls. ign.*, or *Cham.* deserve a preference If *Nux-v.* should be without effect, though apparently indicated, *Cham.* or *Cocc.* should be tried.

PULSATILLA: *Stitching pains*, worse when walking or when making a wrong step; or *crampy pains*, either before breakfast or *after a meal*, generally attended with nausea, or *vomiting of the ingesta; absence of thirst*, except at the acme of the pains; beating in the epigastrium, with anguish, or tension and compression in the region of the stomach; soft, or liquid stools; *aggravation of the pains in the evening*, with *chills which increase correspondingly with the pains;* sour or bitter taste of the mouth or food; sad and whining mood; bland temper.

SULPHUR: *Pressure as from a stone*, particularly *after eating*, with nausea, water in the mouth, or vomiting; also when the following symptoms are present: *acidity, heartburn, frequent regurgitation of the ingesta;* aversion to fat food, rye-bread, sour things or sugar; dulness of the head, with inability to think: the pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria is unpleasant, with distention of these parts; disposition to piles or accumula-

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tion of mucus in the intestines; hypochondriac, whining mood, disposition to be vehement.

§ 5. The following remedies are sometimes useful:

BISMUTHUM: Aching pain, with feeling of heaviness and indescribable malaise in the stomach.

CARBO ANIMALIS: After partial relief by Carbo veg., *burning aching* pain, acidity, heartburn, mucus in the stomach, and constipation.

CAUSTICUM: Pressure, spasmodic contraction, and griping in the stomach, as if clawed; the hair stands on end as the pains increase, acidity and mucus in the stomach.

GRAPHITES: Crampy, spasmodic or clawing pains, or pressure with vomiting of the ingesta.

GRATIOLA: Pressure in the stomach, especially after a meal, with nausea, ineffectual attempts at eructations, constipation and hypochondriac mood.

LACHESIS: Aching pains which diminish immediately after a meal, but recommence again in a few hours, and are particularly violent after the siesta; dyspeptic weakness, flatulence and *constipation*.

LYCOPODIUM: Compressive pains as if the stomach were pressed together from both sides, less in the evening, but coming on again in the morning, *especially in the open air*, or after a meal.

MAGNESIA: Aching and contractive pains, with sour eructations.

NITRI SPIRITUS: Aching, contractive pains from eating too much salt, fulness in the stomach, after a meal, with sour or slimy vomiting; loss of appetite, heartburn and acidity.

SILICEA: *Aching pain in the stomach*, especially *after eating* or drinking rapidly, with mucus in the stomach and vomiting.

STANNUM: Obstinate cardialgia, with bitter eructations, canine hunger, diarrhœa, nausea, pale and sickly complexion.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Aching and tensive pain in the stomach, at times worse, at others better after eating, especially bread, with frequent nausea and constipation.

STRONTIANA: Aching in the stomach, especially after a meal, with fulness in the abdomen.

§ 6. For *pains in the stomach* with great *anguish* and oppression in the pit and region of the stomach: *Anac. ars. calc. carb-veg. cham. chin. graph. guaj. laur. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. op. puls. spig. stann. stram. sulph. thuj. veratr.*—Painfulness to contact, in the pit of the stomach: 1) *Ars. baryt. bry. calc. coloc. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. sil. spig. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Camph.*

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cann. colch. dig. ferr. kal. magn-c. magn-m. phos-ac. plat. rhod. sep. stann.—*Boring* pains: *Amm. ars. caps. carb-an. natr. nitr. sep.*—*Burning* pains: 1) *Ars. camph. carb-veg. cic. dig. lach. n-vom. phosph. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Bry. dulc. hyos. lach. magn-c. merc. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. zinc.*—*Aching* pains: *Ars. baryt. bell. bry. calc. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. cham. cic. dig. dulc. ferr. graph. hep. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. phosph. rhus. sep. sil. stann. staph. sulph.* — *Ulcerative* pain: *Baryt. cann. carb-veg. con. hell. magn-c. magn-m. merc. rhus. stann.*—*Swelling* of the region of the stomach: *Amm. aur. calc. coff. hep. ipec. lyc. natr-m. petr. sulph.*—*Griping* and clawing in the stomach: 1) *Calc. carb-an. caust. magn-arct. natr-m. n-vom. phosph. puls. sil.* 2) *Arn. chin. coccul. graph. lyc. natr. nitr-ac. petr. stann. sulph. sulph-ac.*—*Feeling of coldness* in the stomach and pit of the stomach: *Alum. amm. baryt. caps. chin. colch. con. laur. natr-m. phosph. rhus. sulph. spong. zinc.*—*Beating* pains: *Bell. carb-veg. cic. dros. graph. kal. kreos. laur. lyc. magn-m. merc. mosch. mur-ac. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhab. sep. sulph. tart. thuj. zinc.*—*Crampy* pains: See § 1.—*Creeping* pains:—*Alum. caust. colch. plat. puls. rhod. rhus.*—*Gnawing* pains: *Alum. amm. amm-m. ars. baryt. calc. carb-veg. graph. hep. lach. lyc. natr. nitr-ac. phosph. plat. puls. rhod. ruta. sil. sulph.*—*Tearing* pains: *Alum. amm. ars. baryt. carb-an. cupr. kreos. lyc. merc. n-vom. puls. ruta. sep. sulph.*—*Stitching* pains: 1) *Arn. bry. caust. colch. dig. lach. nitr-ac. rhus. sep.* 2) *Alum. amb. amm. baryt. calc. canth. carb-an. chin. con. cupr. graph. ign. magn-c. natr-m. phosph. sulph.*—*Feeling of fulness:* 1) *Chin. dig. kal. lach. lyc. n-mosch. n-vom. petr. phosph.* 2) *Acon. arn. asa. kal. merc. mez. staph.*—*Sore pain: Alum. baryt. bry. calc. chin. colch. con. hell. ign. kal. lach. magn-c. mang. mosch. nitr-ac. n-vom. ran. sabad. sep.*—*Constrictive*, contractive pains: 1) *Amm. carb-an. carb-veg. graph. magn-c. natr. natr-m. n-vom. sulph.* 2) *Alum. borax. chin. coccul. dig. guaj. kal. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phosph. plumb. rhab. rhus. sep. sulph-ac.*

§ 7. Compare: VOMITING, STOMACH, *weakness of*, COLIC, PAIN, *paroxysms of*, CONDITIONS, CAUSES, &c.

CATARACT, GLAUCOMA, &c.—The best remedies for cataract are: 1) *Cann. caust. con. magn. phosph. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. baryt. calc. chel. dig. euphr. hep. hyos. nitr-ac. op. ruta. seneg. spig. stram.*

For cataract from injury by a blow, &c., (*traumatic cataract*), the best remedy is said to be *Conium*, though we may likewise use: *Amm. euphr. puls.* and *ruta.*

Glaucoma, or blué or green cataract, seems to require principally *Phosphorus.*

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For *reticulated* cataract, give: *Caust.* and *Plumb.*

CATARRH, Coryza.

§. 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Amm. ars. cham. dulc. hep. lach. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Bell. euphr. ign. ipec. lyc. natr. samb.* 3) *Alum. anac. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. con. graph. natr-m. nitr-ac. sep. sil. zinc.*, &c.

§ 2. For the *precursory* symptoms, when the development of the catarrh seems to be delayed, with catarrhal affection of the frontal cavities, eyes, &c., use: 1) *Amm. calc. lach. n-vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Caust. hep.* and *natr-m.*

For dry coryza, or catarrhal obstruction of the nose, use, together with the above-mentioned remedies: *Bry. ign. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. plat. sil.*

Obstruction of the nose in the case of new-born infants, is generally relieved by *Nux-v.* or *Sambucus.*

For *fluent coryza*, discharge of mucus from the nose, give: 1) *Merc. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. bell. cham. dulc. hep. ipec. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. sil.*

§ 3. The best remedies for *ordinary* catarrh, are: 1) *Merc. hep. bell. lach.*; or, 2) *Ars. dulc. n-vom. ipec.*; or, 3) *Cham. puls. sulph.*; or, 4) *Amm. bry. euphr. ign.*

For catarrh with *fever*: 1) *Merc. n-vom.*; or, 2) *Acon. ars. sabad. spig.*

For *chronic* catarrh, give: *Alum. anac. calc. carb-veg. caust. con. graph. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. sep. sil. zinc.*—and the remedies indicated for "*Suppuration of the nose.*"

For the disposition to catarrh, the best remedies are: *Calc. graph. natr. puls. sil. sulph.* and the remedies indicated for "*Cold.*"

§ 4. For the consequences to *suppressed* catarrh, give: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. chin. cin. n-vom. puls. sulph.*

If the *head* be greatly affected, the best remedies are: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. chin. cin. n-vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. bell. carb-veg. lach. lyc. puls.*

If the *eyes* should be principally involved, use: 1) *Bell. cham. euphr. ign. lach. n-vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Hep. merc. sulph.*

For *asthmatic* complaints, use: 1) *Ars. ipec.*; or, 2) *Bry. n-vom.* or *sulph.*

And for *bronchitis: Acon. bry. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus.* or *sulph.*

§ 5. Particular indications:

Ammonium: *Stoppage of the nose, especially at night*; swelling and painful sensitiveness of the nostrils; discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it; *dryness of the nose*; painful eyes,

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lachrymation; bleeding at the nose; dry mouth, especially at night, &c.

ARSENICUM: *Stoppage of the nose*, with copious discharge of a watery mucus, and burning in the nose, *with soreness of the adjacent parts;* sleepless nights; bleeding at the nose; hoarseness; buzzing in the ears; headache with beating in the forehead, and nausea; *relief by warmth*, absence of thirst, or desire to drink all the time, but little at a time.

DULCAMARA: Stoppage of the nose, with discharge which is suppressed by the least contact with cold air; the symptoms are worse during rest, and abate during motion; bleeding at the nose; dryness of the mouth without thirst; rough and hoarse voice.

CHAMOMILLA: Principally suitable to children, or after suppression of sweat, especially when the following symptoms occur: Ulcerated nostrils; chapped lips; great drowsiness, heaviness of the head with dulness; *cries with thirst*, one cheek is red and the other pale; acrid mucus from the nostrils (frequently suitable before or after *Puls.*)

HEPAR: After partial relief by *Merc.*, in all cases of *ordinary catarrh*, or when the patient had been drugged with Mercury; generally, when every breath of cold air causes a new attack of catarrh or headache; or when the catarrh is confined to one nostril, and the headache gets worse by motion.

LACHESIS: After partial effect of *Merc.* and *Hep.* Symptoms: *Copious discharge of watery mucus;* swelling and soreness of the nostrils and lips; scurf in the nostrils, lachrymation, frequent sneezing; or when the catarrh remains undeveloped, with stoppage of the nose, buzzing in the ears, lachrymation, headache, ill-humour, inability to think; especially after *Nux-v.*, if given without effect.

MERCURIUS: *Ordinary catarrh*, whether epidemic or not. Symptoms: Frequent sneezing, *copious discharge of watery saliva*, swelling, *redness* and *soreness of the nose*, with itching and pain in the nasal bones on pressing upon them; *fetid smell of the nasal mucus;* painful heaviness in the forehead; night-sweats; chills or feverish heat; great thirst; pains in the limbs; desire to be alone; the symptoms are aggravated by warmth or cold. (Compare: *Bell. kep.* and *lach.*)

NUX VOM: Suppression of the catarrhal discharge, with stoppage of the nose; headache with *heaviness in the forehead*, or with stitching or tearing pains; hot face, especially in the evening, with burning redness of the cheeks; rigidity of the whole body; vexed mood, vehement; the catarrh is fluent in the morning, dry in the evening or at night, with dry mouth, without much thirst; feeling of dryness in the chest; constipation or hard stools; or *simultaneous stoppage of the nose*, and discharge

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of a *burning* and *corrosive mucus*, for which *Ars.* did no good. (Compare: *Ars. ipec.* and *lach.*)

PULSATILLA: Loss of appetite; loss of taste and smell; *discharge of a yellowish, green, thick and fetid mucus;* swelling of the nose; discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it; ulceration of the nostrils; frequent sneezing; photophobia; rough voice; dulness and *heaviness* of the head, especially in the evening and in a warm room, with obstruction of the nose; the symptoms are less in the open air; chills, especially in the evening, absence of thirst, whining mood. (Frequently suitable after or before *Cham.*)

SULPHUR: *Stoppage* and great dryness of the nose, or copious secretion of a thick, yellowish and purulent mucus; frequent sneezing; discharge of blood from the nose on blowing it; loss of smell; soreness and ulceration of the nostrils, &c. (Frequently suitable after *Puls.*)

§ 6. Of the other remedies, the following deserve consideration:

BELLADONNA: After partial effect of *Merc.* or *Hepar.*, the sense of smell is at times more, at others less keen than usual.

EUPHRASIA: Copious discharge of whitish mucus, with red eyes and lachrymation.

IGNATIA: Catarrh of nervous persons, with frontal headache and hysteric nervousness.

IPECACUANHA: After partial effect of *Ars.* and *Nux vom.:* for great debility, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

LYCOPODIUM: *Stoppage of the nose, at night*, dull head, burning pain in the forehead.

NATRUM: The catarrh returns every other day; it is excited by the least draught of air, and does not yield to sweating.

SAMBUCUS: Suitable to new-born infants; the nose is obstructed by a tenacious, thick mucus, with sudden starting from sleep, as if suffocating.

§ 7. Compare COUGH, SUPPURATION OF THE NOSE, &c., and especially: MUCOUS MEMBRANES, DISEASES OF THE.

CATARRH, SUFFOCATIVE, ORTHOPNŒA PARALYTICA.—The best remedies are: 1) *Arsen. carb-veg. chin. ipec. lach. op.;* or, 2) *Baryt-c. camph. graph. puls. samb. tart.*

For suffocative catarrh with *accumulation of mucus in the bronchi*, give: 1) *Ars. camph. chin. ipec. tart.;* or, 2) *Carb-veg. graph. puls. samb.*

For *paralytic orthopnœa* (catarrh with paralytic state of the pulmonary nerves), give: 1) *Baryt-c. graph. lach. op.;* or, 2) *Ars. aur. carb-veg. chin.*

The best remedies for *children* are: *Acon. ipec. samb. tart.*

The best remedies for *old people:* 1) *Baryt. lach. op.;* or, 2) *Ars. aur. baryt-c. carb-veg. chin. con.*

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For the more particular symptoms, see ASTHMA.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.—The best remedies are: 1) *Dulc. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ant. calc. con. kal. n-vom. phos.*
See CYSTITIS and ISCHURIA.

CATALEPSY, NYCTOBASIS, SOMNAMBULISM.

§ 1. These diseases are essentially related to each other. We include them in the same paragraph, in order to give the reader a chance, in case he should not discover suitable remedies for one form, to study the remedies of the other.

§ 2. For *catalepsy* we use principally: 1) *Cham. ipec. plat. stram.* 2) *Acon. agar. bell. cic. hyos. mosch. veratr.* 3) *Asa. camph. coloc. dros. ign. merc. op. petr.*
For *somnambulism:* 1) *Bry. natr-m. sil. sulph.* 2) *Petr. phos. rhab.*
For *natural clairvoyance: Phos.*; also: 1) *Acon. bry. cic. hyos. magn-arct.*; or, 2) *Agar. mosch. natr-m. sil. sulph. veratr.*
Compare: SPASMS, EMOTIONS, MORBID, and DREAMS.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.—A great many particular causes have been mentioned in special paragraphs. It may, however, be interesting to the reader to review the principal causes of disease under one head, as follows:

a) From *abuse of medicines:* (See the different drugs.)
b) From *sexual abuse:* 1) *Calc. chin. n-vom. phos-ac. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Arn. anac. carb-veg. con. merc. natr-m. phos. sep.* 3) *Agar. ars. cin. con. kal. natr. petr. phos. puls. sil. spig. thuj.*—(Compare: DEBILITY.)
c) From *bathing: Ant. ars. bell. calc. carb-veg. caust. nitr-ac. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.*—(Compare: COLD.)
d) Inhalation of noxious *vapours:* (See VAPOURS.)
e) If from *congelation:* 1) *Acon. ars. bry. carb-veg. lach. nitr-ac. puls. sulph-ac.* 2) *Agar. camph. colch. petr. phos. sulph.*—(Compare: APPARENT DEATH.)
f) If from *being heated:* 1) *Acon. ant. bell. bry. camph. carb-veg. sil.* 2) *Caps. kal. natr-m. n-vom. op. thuj. zinc.*—(Compare: HEAT, ILL EFFECTS OF.)
g) From *weariness by walking: Arn. bry. cann. chin. coff. ferr. rhus. thuj. veratr.*—(Compare: WORN OUT.)
h) From violent *concussion of the body:* 1) *Arn. bry. cic. con. spig.* 2) *Acon. bell. calc. cin. hep. ign. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus ruta. sulph.*
i) From *riding in a carriage, swinging*, or some other passive motion: 1) *Ars. cocc. petr. sulph.* 2) *Colch. ferr. n-mosch. sep. sil.* 3) *Borax. carb-veg. colch. croc. graph. hep. ign. kal. natr. natr-m. phos. plat. selen. staph.*

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k) From *mental exertion:* 1) ***Bell. calc. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph.*** 2) ***Anac. arn. aur. cocc. colch. ign. lyc. natr-m. oleand. plat. sabad. sep. sil.***—(Compare: WORN OUT.)

l) From *emotions:* 1) ***Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. hyos. ign. lach. merc. n-vom. op. phos. phos-ac. plat. puls. staph. stram. veratr.*** 2) ***Ars. aur. calc. caust. cocc. coff. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. rhus. sep. sulph.***—(See: EMOTIONS.)

m) From hurtful food or drink.—(See STOMACH, WEAKNESS OF.)

n) From *poisonous things or animals.*—(See: POISONING.)

o) From *stings of insects.*—(See: STINGS OF INSECTS.)

p) From *physical exertions:* 1) ***Acon. arn. bry. calc. chin. cocc. coff. merc. rhus. sil. veratr.*** 2) ***Alum. cann. lyc. natr-m. n-vom ruta. sabin. sulph.***—(Compare: WORN OUT.)

q) From *derangement of the stomach:* 1) ***Ant. arn. ipec. n-vom. puls.*** 2) ***Acon. ars. bry. carb-veg. chin. coff. hep. ign. natr. staph.*** 3) ***Calc. carb-veg. cham. hep. natr. natr-m. phos. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.***

r) From *watching:* 1) ***Carb-veg. cocc. n-vom. puls.*** 2) ***Amb. bry. chin. ipec natr. natr-m. phos-ac. ruta. sabin. selen. sep.***—(Compare: WORN OUT.)

s) From getting *wet by rain, &c.:* 1) ***Calc. dulc. puls. sulph.*** 2) ***Ars. carb-veg. n-mosch. rhus. sassap.*** 3) ***Ars. bell. borax. bry. caust. colch. hep. lyc. phos. sep.***—(See: COLD.)

t) From *intoxication:* 1) ***Ant. carb-veg. coff. n-vom. sulph.*** 2) ***Bell. bry. calc. chin. dulc. natr. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac. rhus.***—(Compare: DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF, and WORN OUT.)

u) From loss of *animal fluids, bloodletting, &c.:* 1) ***Calc. carb-veg. chin. cin. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph. veratr.*** 2) ***Ars. con. ferr. ign. kal. merc. natr. natr-m. phos. puls. sep. sil. spig. squill. staph.***—(Compare: DEBILITY.)

v) For ailments of *habitual drunkards:* 1) ***Ars. bell. calc. chin. coff. hell. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. op. puls. sulph.*** 2) ***Agar. ant. carb-veg. cocc. ign led lyc. natr-m. n-mosch. ran. rhod. rhus. ruta. selen. sil. spig. stram. veratr.***—(See: DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF.)

w) From *onanism:* 1) ***N. vom. sulph.*** 2) ***Calc. carb-veg. chin. cocc. con. natr-m. n-mosch. phos. phos-ac. staph.*** 2) ***Anac. ant. cin. dulc. kal. lyc. merc. petr. phos. puls. sep. sil. spig. staph.***—(See: DEBILITY, ATROPHY OF THE SPINAL MARROW, SEXUAL INSTINCT, &c.

x) From *heat of the sun:* 1) ***Ant. bell. camph. hyos. natr. puls.*** 2) ***Acon. agar. bry. euphr. lach. selen. sulph. val.***—(See: HEAT.)

y) From *stone-dust:* 1) ***Calc. sil.*** 2) ***Lyc. natr. puls. sulph.***

z) From *suppression of habitual secretions or eruptions:* 1) ***Acon. bell. bry. calc. chin. lyc. n-vom. puls. sulph.*** 2) ***Ars. carb-veg. caust. cham. dulc. graph. kal. lyc. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sep.***

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sil. stram. 3) ***Amb. amm. ant. arn. aur. baryt. cin. cocc. cupr. ferr. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. ran. seneg. spong.***—(See: SECRETIONS, SUPPRESSED.)

z a) From a *cold:* 1) ***Acon. cham. coff. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.*** 2) ***Ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. hyos. ipec. phos. rhus. sil. spig.*** 3) ***Calc. chin. coloc. con. graph. hep. lyc. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. samb. sep. veratr.***—(See: COLD.)

z b) From *injuries:* 1) ***Arn. cic. con. hep. lach. puls. rhus. sulph-ac.*** 2) ***Acon. amm. bry. calc. caust. cham. euphr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. ruta. sil. staph. sulph. zinc.*** 3) ***Alum. bell. borax. carb-veg. dulc. jod. petr. sil.***—(See: INJURIES.)

z c) From *washing* and *working in water:* 1) ***Calc. n-mosch. puls. sassap. sulph.*** 2) ***Amm. ant. bell. carb-veg. dulc. merc. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. spig.***—(See: COLD.)

z d) From *suppression of fever and ague.*—(See: FEVERS, INTERMITTENT.)

CHAMOMILE, ILL EFFECTS OF.—The best remedies are: 1) ***Acon. cocc. coff. ign. n-vom. puls.*** 2) ***Alum. borax. camph. coloc.***

ACONITUM: Fever with heat, and tearing or drawing pains, less during motion.

COCCULUS: Hysteric abdominal spasms, either recent or old ones aggravated.

COFFEA: Violent pains or feverish heat with great nervousness and excessive sensitiveness.

IGNATIA: Violent cramps and convulsions, or soreness in the folds, *Puls.* having proved ineffectual for the latter symptom.

NUX VOM: Old ailments are made worse, or cardialgia set in; *Coffea* being ineffectual.

PULSATILLA: Nausea with vomiting or diarrhœa, or soreness in the folds of infants.

CHEST, PAINS IN, DISTRESS IN THE.

This refers merely to the rheumatic pains in the chest, as the other pains are specially treated of under ASTHMA, ANGINA PECTORIS, CONGESTIONS OF THE CHEST, PLEURITIS, PNEUMONIA, &c.

Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. arn. bry. chin. n-vom. puls.*; or, 2) ***Ars. bell. caust. carb-v. cham. colch. lach. merc. phos sulph. verat.***

FALSE PLEURISY (Pneumonia notha) requires *Arn.* or sometimes *Bry.*, or even *Acon.*, if the patient should be very restless and feverish.

If a metastasis of the rheumatism to the heart threaten to take place, *Hering* advises to give *Lach.*, after which *Caust.* and *Carb-v.* may be exhibited.

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See: RHEUMATISM and PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF; also: CAUSES, PERIODS OF THE DAY, CONDITIONS.

CHILBLAINS.—The best remedies are: 1) *Agar. bell. nitr-ac. petr. phos. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Arn. carb-an. carb-veg. cham. chin. hyos. lyc. magn-aust. phos-ac. rhus. sulph-ac.*

For *inflamed* chilblains, give: *Ars. cham. lyc. nitr-ac. puls. sulph.*

For *blue-red and swollen* chilblains: *Arn. bell. kal. puls.*

For very *painful* ones: 1) *Hep.* 2) *Arn. nitr-ac. petr. phos-ac. puls. sep.*

CHILDREN, DISEASES OF, MORBI NEONATORUM.

§ 1. Many diseases of children having been mentioned in other articles, we here content ourselves with mentioning the acute or otherwise most important diseases under one head.

§ 2. *Asthmatic attacks* of infants, with spasms, danger of suffocation and bluish face, yield to *Ipec.*, and, if occurring during sleep, with screams, dry and husky cough, and anxiety, to: *Sambucus.* See: ASTHMA THYMICUM, and ASTHMA MILLARI.

Hardness and distention of the hypochondria and pit of the stomach, with shortness of breath, loss of breath, anguish and restlessness, tossing about, screams, drawing-up of the legs (*liver-grown*), yields to *Chamom.*

§ 3. For *ophthalmia neonatorum*, the best remedies are: (1 *Acon. cham. dulc. merc.*; or, 2) *Bell. bry. calc. n-vom. puls. sulph.*, &c.

(See: OPHTHALMIA.)

§ 4. For *hernia* of infants: *Aur. cham. n-vom. sulph. veratr.*—for *umbilical hernia: Nux-v.* or *sulph.*—for *inguinal hernia: Aur. cham. n-vom. sulph. veratr.*—These remedies should be given one at a time, and at long intervals.

§ 5. *Diarrhœa* of infants, from *acidity* in the primæ viæ, with colic and screams, tenesmus, and sour smell of the whole body, in spite of the greatest cleanliness, yields to *Rhubarb.*

If insufficient, if the colic be very violent, *Cham.* deserves a preference if the face should be very red, and *Bell.* if the face be pale.

If the pains be slight, with great debility and distention of the abdomen, and *Bell. cham. rhub.* have proved inefficient, give *Sulphur.*

Diarrhœa *from heat*, yields to a few doses of *Ipec.* or *Nux-vom.*

If the diarrhœa should set in whenever the weather grows hot, give *Bryon.*, to be followed, if insufficient, by *Carbo veg.*

If the diarrhœa should set in every time the weather cools off, give: *Dulcam.* or *Antim.*, if the tongue should be coated white.

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(If the remedies which are here mentioned for diarrhœa, should prove insufficient, give *Aconite.*)

Arsen. is frequently useful, especially when the child becomes thin, feeble and pale.

Beside the above-mentioned remedies, the following have been mentioned: *Ferr. hep. jalap. magn. merc. n-vom. sulph-ac.*

§ 6. *Fevers* generally require: *Acon. cham. coff.*, or: *Bell. borax. ign. merc. n-vom.*

ACONITUM: Great heat with thirst, especially when sleeplessness is present, or the sleep is restless, and the patients frequently start up from sleep, with anguish, cries, despondency; they cannot be quieted.

CHAMOMILLA: Burning heat and redness of the skin, with frequent desire to drink; great restlessness, especially at night, with tossing about, anxiety, moaning; red face and cheeks, especially only *one* cheek; hot sweat about the head, even in the hairs; short, anxious breathing, mucous rattling; short, dry and panting cough, or convulsive twitching of the limbs.

COFFEA: The fever is not very violent, but the nerves are irritated, with sleeplessness, restless sleep, and frequent, sudden starting and waking from sleep; fitful mood, alternately merry and whining.

§ 7. For the *spontaneous limping* of children, give first *Merc.*, then *Bell.*, or alternately.

If these remedies should be insufficient, give *Rhus tox.*, and then, according to the symptoms, *Calc.* or *Colocynth*, or one of the remedies mentioned under COXAGRA and COXARTHROCACE.

§ 8. For the rash of infants, a few doses of *Acon.* are generally sufficient; if *Acon.* should not suffice, give *Cham.*, and then *Sulphur*, if necessary.

§ 9. For the *gastric difficulties* of infants give: 1) *Bell. cham. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Bar-c. calc. hyos. lyc. magn. rhab. sulph.*

For *acidity* of the stomach, with sour vomiting or sour diarrhœa, the best remedies are: 1) *Bell. cham. rhab.*; or, 2) *Calc. magn. n-vom. puls.*

If the gastric symptoms denote a derangement of the stomach, *Ipec.* is the best remedy for the vomiting, especially when attended with diarrhœa; or *Puls.*, if *Ipec.* should be insufficient. For diarrhœa without vomiting, or mixed with undigested food, or if the child should have been weakened by cathartics, *China* is the best remedy. For vomiting with constipation, give *Nux-v.*

For chronic dyspepsia of children, or for weakness of the stomach with great tendency to be disturbed by the least indiscretion, we use: *Bar-c. calc. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.*

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§ 10. *Jaundice* of new-born infants generally yields to *Merc.*, or, if this be insufficient, to *China.*

§ 11. *Retention of urine* yields to *Camph.*, or to a few doses of *Acon.* or *Puls.*

§ 12. For *colic* the best remedies are: 1) *Borax. cham. cin. ipec. jalap. n-mosch. rhab. senn.*, or 2) *Acon. bell. calc. caust. cic. coff. sil. staph.* &c.— See *Colic.*

§ 13. *Convulsions* of children and infants require: 1) *Bell. cham. cin. coff. ign. ipec. merc. op.*, or 2) *Acon. caust. cupr. lach. n-vom. stann. sulph.*

Particular indications:

Belladonna: The paroxysms terminate in or alternate with coma; or the children suddenly wake as if in affright, with wild anxious and staring looks, as if they were afraid; dilated pupils; tetanic rigidity and icy coldness of the whole body, with burning heat of the hands and forehead; or, the children wet their beds frequently.

Chamomilla: For convulsions of the extremities, with involuntary motions of the head, afterwards coma, with half-opened eyes and loss of consciousness; redness of one cheek and paleness of the other; sighing and frequent desire to drink (If *Cham.* should prove insufficient, give *Belladonna.*)

Cina: The children are affected with worms, or wet their beds frequently, with spasms in the chest, convulsions of the extremities, hard and distended abdomen, frequent itching of the nose, dry cough resembling whooping-cough, &c.

Coffea: Suitable to feeble children, if they are frequently attacked with convulsions without any secondary symptoms.

Ignatia: For convulsions from teething, or worms, or when the paroxysms recur every day at the same hour, with twitching of single muscles or extremities; the spasms are frequently succeeded or accompanied by heat or sweat; light sleep, with sudden starting; piercing cries and trembling of the whole body. (After *Ignat.*, *chamom.* is frequently suitable.)

Ipecacuanha: Between the paroxysms the children suffer with shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, with frequent spasmodic stretching of the limbs.

Mercurius: Hardness and distention of the abdomen, frequent eructations and ptyalism, or heat, sweat and great debility after the spasms.

Opium: The paroxysms are caused by fright, or are attended with trembling of the whole body, stretching of the extremities, piercing cries, coma and loss of consciousness, distention of the abdomen, constipation and retention of urine.

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§ 14. *Muscular debility* of infants, in consequence of which they have great difficulty in learning to walk, yields to: 1) *Bell. calc. caust. sil. sulph.*, or 2) *Pinus-silvestris.*

§ 15. The best remedies for *acidity* or diarrhœa are: 1) *Cham. rhab.*, or 2) *Bell. calc. sulph.*

§ 16. For *asphyxia* or apparent death of new-born infants, the best remedy, together with the necessary external manipulations, is one grain of *Tartar emetic* in 8 ounces of water, either as an injection, or in drop-doses, a few drops every 15 minutes.

If no change should take place in half an hour, give *Opium*, if the face of the infant should be *blue*, or *China* if *pale.*

If the infant should show signs of life, give *Aconite* in case the face was blue or red, and *China* if pale.

§ 17. *Sleeplessness* of infants yields to *Coffea*, provided the nurse does not drink coffee; in this case give *Opium*, also when *Coffea* proves ineffectual, or the infant's face is red.

Sleeplessness with colic or screams yields to *Cham.*, or *Jalap.*, or *Rhub.*

For sleeplessness with restlessness and feverish heat, give *Aconite.*

For sleeplessness after *weaning*, with constant cries for hours and even days, the best remedy is *Belladonna.*

§ 18. For *dry coryza* or *stoppage of the nose*, which prevents infants from breathing while nursing, the best remedy is *Nux v.*, or *Sambucus*; or to *Chamom.*, if the stoppage be attended with discharge of water from the nose; or to *Carb-veg.*, if the distress be worse in the evening; or to *Dulc.*, if worse in the open air.

§ 19. For the *cries of new-born infants*, when *without any perceptible cause*, give *Bell.* or *Cham.*—If the child cries on account of headache or earache, give first *Cham.*, and then *Bell.*, provided *Cham.* is insufficient.

For colic, with the legs drawn up, and red face, *Cham.* is the best remedy; *Bell.* if the face be pale. If attended with sour diarrhœic stools and tenesmus, give *Rhubarb.* If these remedies should be without effect, try *Borax*, *Jalap*, *Ipec.* or *Senna.*

If *Chamomilla* should have been abused by the nurse or infant, give *Borax*, *Ignat.* or *Puls.*

§ 20. For *aphthæ* or *thrush*, give *Mercury* and *Sulphur* in alternation. *Borax* and *Sulphuric acid* are likewise useful, the former particularly, if the urine smells like cat's urine, and is very acrid.

§ 21. For *stuttering*, the best remedies are: *Bell. euphras.*

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merc. and *sulph.*, suitable mechanical exercises being instituted at the same time.

§ 22. For *constipation* of new-born infants, the remedies are: ***Bry. nux-vom. opium.*** If these remedies should be insufficient, give: ***Alum. lyc. sulph. veratr.***

§ 23. For *soreness*, the best remedy is *Chamom.*, provided the nurse does not use chamomile-tea. In this case give *Borax, ign.* or *puls.*

If *Cham.* should prove insufficient, give *Borax*, or *Carb. veg.*, or *Mercury* if the skin of the infant be yellowish, and the parts be raw, or if the soreness extend behind the ears.

If all these remedies should prove ineffectual, *Sulph.* will be found useful, or *Silic.*, if *Sulph.* be not sufficient.

Caust. graph. lyc. sep. have likewise been recommended.

§ 24. The best remedies for the ailments incidental to *dentition*, are: 1) *Acon. bell. borax. calc. cham. coff. ign. merc. sulph.* or 2) *Ars. cin. ferr. magn. magn-m. n-vom. stann.*

For *sleeplessness*, give: *Coff.*, or *Acon. borax. cham.*

For *fever:* 1) *Acon. cham. coff. n-vom.*, or: 2) *Bell. borax. sil.*

For *restlessness* and *nervousness: Coff.*, or: *Acon. bell. borax. cham.*

For *constipation: Bry. magn-m. n-vom.*

For *diarrhœa:* 1) *Merc. sulph.*, or: 2) *Ars. calc. cham. coff. ferr. ipec. magn.*

For dry and spasmodic *cough: Cham. cin. n-vom.*

For *spasms* and *convulsions:* 1) *Bell. cham. cin. ign.*, or: 2) *Calc. stann. sulph.*

For *slow dentition*, give: *Sulph.* and *Calc.*, to aid the work of nature.

§ 25. For further particulars, we refer the reader to the special articles treating of these various diseases, and to ATROPHY, ANGINA, ECLAMPSIA, RHACHITIS, CRUSTA LACTEA, SCROFULA, WORM-AFFECTIONS, &c.

CHIRAGRA.—The best remedies are: 1) *Agn. ant. bry. caust. cocc. graph. led. lyc. n-vom. rhod. sulph.*, or: 2) *Aur. calc. carb-veg. dig. lach. phosph. ruta. sabin. sep. sil. zinc.*

For further particulars, see: ARTHRITIS.

CHLOROSIS.—The best remedies are: 1) *Bell. calc. cocculus ferr. lyc. nitr-ac. plat. puls. sulph.* 2) *Chin. con. dig. graph. hell. ign. kal. natr-m. n-vom. phos. plumb. sep. spig. staph. val.*, or: 3) *Ars. carb-v. caust. graph. phos-ac. sabin. sulph-ac. zinc.*

For further particulars, see: MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES and AMENIA.

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CHOLERA and CHOLERINE.—The best remedies are: 1) *Ars. camph. cupr. ipec. sec. veratr.* 2) *Bell. canth. carb-v. cham. chin. cic. coloc. dulc. hyos. lach. laur. n-vom. op. phos-ac. sulph.*

§ 2. For *sporadic* cholera, during the summer heat, give: *Ars. cham. chin. coloc. dulc. ipec. merc. veratr.*

For *Asiatic* or *epidemic* cholera: 1) *Ars. camph. carb-v. cupr. ipec. sec. veratr.*, also: 2) *Bell. canth. cham. cic. laur. merc. n-vom. phos. phos-ac.*

For *cholerine*, or for diarrhœa during the cholera: *Phos. phos-ac.* and *sec.*

A species of cholera arising from *chagrin* or *anger*, requires: 1) *Cham.*, or 2) *Colocyn.*, if anger and chagrin were combined.

§ 3. For the *consequences* of cholera, the following remedies have been recommended: *Acon. bell. bry. canth. carb-v. chin. hyos. op. phos-ac. rhus. stram. sulph.*

If the *cerebral system* be involved: *Bell. lach. op.*, or: *Acon. hyos. stram.*

For *inflammatory* affections: *Acon.*

For *gastric* and *abdominal* affections: *Bell. bry. carb-v. merc. rhus. sulph.*

For *pulmonary* affections: *Acon. bell. bry. carb-v. rhus. sulph.*

For *general debility: China.*

For *debility of the intestinal canal: Phosph.* and *Sulph.*

For *typhoid* affections: *Bell. bry. carb-v. cocc. hyos. op phos-ac. rhus. stram.*

§ 4. Particular indications:

ARSENICUM: Violent pains in the stomach, with great anguish and burning in the epigastrium as if from hot coal; burning, unquenchable thirst, obliging one to drink frequently, but little at a time; constant nausea, *diarrhœa* and *violent vomiting* of watery, bilious or slimy, greenish, brownish or blackish substances; vomiting and diarrhœa come on again after drinking ever so little; *lips and tongue are dry, blackish and cracked;* the patient is unable to sleep, tosses about, moans, is apprehensive of approaching death; sudden prostration; hippocratic countenance, hollow cheeks, pointed nose, hollow and dim eyes; small, feeble, intermittent or tremulous pulse; tonic spasms in the fingers and toes; *icy coldness of the skin, and clammy sweat.*

CAMPHOR: At the commencement of the disease, when there is neither thirst, nor vomiting or diarrhœa; sudden prostration with wandering looks and hollow eyes; *bluish appearance and icy coldness of the face and hands, also coldness of the body;* disconsolate anguish, with fear of suffocation; the half stupified and insensible patient utters hoarse cries and moans, without complaining of

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any thing in particular; but, if asked, he complains of *burning pains in the stomach* and *throat*, with cramps in the calves and other muscles, and utters loud cries when one touches the pit of the stomach.—*Camphor* is seldom suitable when vomiting, diarrhœa and thirst have already set in, but it should never be given, except when the following symptoms are present: *Icy coldness* and *blueness of the limbs, face* and even *tongue*, with tonic and painful cramps in the extremities and calves, *dulness of sense, moaning, tetanus*, and *trismus*.

CUPRUM: Vomiting and diarrhœa, *convulsions of the extremities*, especially of the fingers and toes, sometimes with rolling of the eyeballs, great restlessness and coldness of the prominent parts of the face; aching pains in the pit of the stomach, getting worse by contact; *spasmodic colicky pains without vomiting*, or vomiting preceded by spasmodic constriction of the chest, arresting the breathing, or vomiting attended with violent pressure in the epigastrium; audible rolling, along the œsophagus, of the liquid which one swallows.

IPECACUANHA: Qualmishness in the stomach, chills proceeding from the stomach or bowels, or cold face and extremities; *when the vomiting is a prominent symptom*, or alternates with watery diarrhœa accompanied by colic; or yellowish diarrhœa without vomiting, but with cramps in the calves, fingers and toes; *Ipec.* is generally indicated by vomiting or diarrhœa at the commencement of the disease, or when the patient is otherwise improving.

For a violent attack, *Ipec.* is of no use. (Nor for a moderate attack: *Aconite* is the sole and real specific for every variety or form of cholera. HEMPEL.)

SECALE CORNUTUM: The vomiting is over, but the stools are not yet bilious, or there are still pains in the extremities; or for diarrhœic, brownish or flocculent and colourless stools with sudden prostration, icy coldness of the extremities, clean tongue or thinly coated with white mucus; the evacuations are preceded by vertigo, anguish, cramps in the calves, rumbling in the abdomen, and nausea.

VERATRUM: Principal remedy, when there are violent evacuations upwards and downwards; icy coldness of the body, great debility and cramps in the calves, vomiting, copious, watery, inodorous stools mixed with white flocks, pale face without any colour, blue margins around the eyes, deathly anguish in the features, cold tongue and breath; great oppressive anguish in the chest, giving the patient a desire to escape from his bed; violent colic, especially around the umbilicus, as if the abdomen would be torn open, the abdomen is sensitive to contact, with drawing and cramps in the fingers, wrinkled skin in the palms of the hand, retention of urine

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§ 5. BELLADONNA: For typhoid symptoms, coma with half-opened or distorted eyes, grating of the teeth and distortion of the mouth, or great restlessness, desire to escape, stitches in the side or burning pains in the abdomen; burning heat and redness of the face, and desire for cold drinks; accelerated pulse which is more or less full, but not hard.

CANTHARIS: The urinary passages are principally involved, with violent burning in the hypogastrium, rumbling in the abdomen, bloody stools with tenesmus, heat in the abdomen, great restlessness, cerebral symptoms.

CARBO VEG.: Incipient paralysis, with *complete collapse* of pulse, or with congestion of blood to the chest and head after cessation of the spasms, diarrhœa and vomiting, with oppression of the chest and coma; the cheeks are red and covered with clammy sweat.

CHAMOMILLA: At the commencement of the disease, or in the precursory stage, especially when the following symptoms occur: The tongue is coated with yellow mucus, colic in the umbilical region, pressure from the region of the stomach to the heart, great anguish, cramp in the calves, watery diarrhœa and sour vomiting.

CHINA: *Lienteria, vomiting of the ingesta*, painful oppression in the abdomen, after eating ever so little, with oppression of the chest and eructations affording relief; loss of appetite with sensation of repletion; hippocratic countenance; prostration unto fainting.

CICUTA: Little diarrhœa, but the vomiting alternates with violent, tonic spasms of the muscles of the chest and distortion of the eyes; or coma, with the eyes half open; heavy breathing, congestion of blood to the head and chest, vomiting or diarrhœa.

COLOCYNTHIS: Vomiting, first of the ingesta, afterwards of green substances, with violent colic, retention of urine, cramps in the calves, frequent, diarrhœic stools, which, with every new evacuation, become more colourless and watery.

DULCAMARA: A species of cholera from taking cold drinks, with vomiting of the liquid, and of bilious, green or slimy and yellowish substances, frequent greenish stools, painful abdomen, with burning and retraction of the region of the stomach, great debility, collapsed pulse, cold extremities, burning thirst, great dulness of sense.

HYOSCYAMUS: Typhoid symptoms, after the vomiting, diarrhœa and coldness had ceased, with dulness of sense, wandering looks, red and hot face; *Bell.* having proved useless.

LACHESIS: For typhoid symptoms, if *Bell.*, *hyoscyam.* or *opium* prove inefficient.

LAUROCERASUS: Rheumatic pains in the extremities, hardness

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of hearing, cloudiness of the brain, distortion of features, and sensation of constriction in the throat when swallowing.

NUX VOMICA: Scanty diarrhœic stools, but *frequent urging and little or no discharge;* cardialgia, great debility, anguish in the pit of the stomach, aching pain in the occiput, and internal rather than external chilliness.

OPIUM: For stupor and coma which yield neither to *Hyoscyam.* nor *Bellad.;* these symptoms sometimes occur when the real cholera-symptoms have already ceased.

PHOSPHORUS: Diarrhœa attended by violent thirst, rumbling in the abdomen and debility; the diarrhœa occurs during or after the cholera.

PHOSPHORIC ACID: Diarrhœa with pale face, dulness of the head, viscid tongue so that the finger adheres to it, rumbling in the abdomen, and green-whitish, watery and slimy stools, with diminished secretion of urine.

CINCHONA, ILL EFFECTS OF.

§ 1. The best remedies for these ailments are: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. calc. ferr. ipec. lach. merc. puls. veratr.;* or 2) *Caps. carb-v. cin. natr. natr-m. sep. sulph.*

ARNICA: For rheumatic pains, heaviness, languor and bruised pain in all the extremities, drawing in the bones, sensitiveness of all the organs of sense, aggravation of the pains by motion, talking and noise.

ARSENICUM: Ulcers on the extremities, dropsy or œdema of the feet, short cough and dyspnœa.

BELLADONNA: Congestion of blood to the head, with heat in the face, pains in the head, face and teeth; or for jaundice, when *Merc.* is insufficient.

CALCAREA: Headache, otalgia, toothache, pain in the limbs, especially when these symptoms were occasioned in consequence of the suppression of fever and ague by large doses of Quinine, and *Puls.* proved insufficient.

FERRUM: For œdema of the feet.

IPECACUANHA: 6 pills in water, a tablespoonful 3 times a day, generally removes most of the symptoms.

LACHESIS: For fever and ague which had been suppressed by large doses of Quinine; *Puls.* is inefficient.

MERCURIUS: For jaundice or other affections of the liver.

PULSATILLA: Otalgia, toothache, headache, pain in the limbs, after suppression of fever and ague.

VERATRUM: Coldness of the body or limbs, with cold sweat, constipation or diarrhœa.

§ 2. For the consequences of suppressed fever and ague, give:

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1) When the fever is actually suppressed: *Arn. ars. bell. calc. carb-v. cin. ferr. ipec. lach. merc. puls. sulph.*

2) When the fever still continues: 1) *Ipec.*, and then: 2) *Ars. carb-v. lach. puls.*; or, but less frequently: 3) *Arn. cin. veratr.*; or finally: 4) *Calc. bell. merc. sulph.*

For further details, see: INTERMITTENT FEVER, HEPATITIS, LIENITIS, and the other diseases arising from abuse of *China.*

COFFEE, ILL EFFECTS OF.—The best remedies are: 1) *Cham. cocc. ign.* and *n-vom.* 2) *Bell. canth. carb-veg. caust. hep. ipec. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*

Particular indications:

CHAMOMILLA: Headache and toothache; extreme sensitiveness to pain, with crying; *pains in the stomach, abating a little after taking coffee;* violent colic, great oppression in the pit of the stomach, with hard pain.

COCCULUS: Debility and sweat after every exercise, trembling of the limbs, sudden starting up during sleep as if in affright; flushes of heat; toothache when eating; sensation of emptiness in the head; colic; great sadness and anguish; aggravation of the symptoms in the open air, during motion, when eating or drinking, during sleep, or by tobacco-smoke.

IGNATIA: Headache, as if from a nail in the brain, or as if the forehead were pressed asunder, or for beating in the head *which is relieved by stooping;* debility; sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach; spasmodic colic; painfulness or going to sleep of the limbs; fitful mood; at times gay, at others sad.

NUX VOMICA: Sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, extreme nervousness, hemicrania, or sensation as if a nail were driven into the brain, with aggravation of the pains on stooping or when walking, also in the open air; toothache, colic aggravated by coffee; extreme sensitiveness to the open air; lively and choleric temper.

For other affections, we refer the reader to the diseases of the special organs.

The chronic ailments arising from the abuse of coffee, are frequently relieved by *Merc.* or *Sulph.*, provided *Cham.*, *Nux vom.* or *Ign.* are not sufficient.

COLCHICUM, ILL EFFECTS OF.—Give: *Cocc. nux-v. puls.*

COLD, ILL EFFECTS OF A.

§ 1. Principal remedies:—1. *Acon. cham. coff. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. hyos. ipec. phos. rhus. sil. spig.* 3) *Calc. chin. coloc. con. graph. hep. lyc. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. samb. sep. veratr.*

§ 2. For *acute pains* occasioned by a cold, give: *Acon. ars.*

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bell. cham. coff. merc. n-vom. puls. samb. spig.—If *less acute: Dulc. chin. ipec. n-mosch.*

Obstinate, chronic ailments require, besides the above remedies: *Calc. carb-veg. graph. hep. lyc. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil. sulph.*

§ 3. For colds *from exposure to wet*, or getting wet to the skin, give: 1) *Calc. dulc. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. carb-veg. n-mosch. rhus. sassap.* 3) *Ars. bell. bry. caust. colch. hep. lyc. phosph. sep.*

For a cold occasioned by *bathing:* 1) *Ant. calc. carb-veg. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. caust. nitr-ac. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.*

By washing and working *in cold water:* 1) *Calc. n-mosch. puls. sassap. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ant. bell. carb-veg. dulc. merc. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. spig.*

By *profuse sweats: Acon. calc. carb-veg. chin. dulc. merc. phos-ac. rhus. sep.*

By the *head getting wet: Acon. baryt. bell. led. puls. sep.*

By the *feet getting wet:* 1) *Cupr. nitr-ac. puls. sep. sil.* 2) *Cham. merc. natr. rhus.*

By *taking cold on the stomach* in consequence of eating ice, fruit, acids, &c.: *Ars. carb-veg. puls.*

§ 4. For *suppression of sweat* or some other secretion by a cold, give: 1) *Bry. ipec.* 2) *Acon. ars. carb-veg. cham. dulc. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*

For *suppression of coryza* by a cold: *Acon. ars. calc. chin. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph.*

For *derangement of the menses* by a cold: *Acon. bell. dulc. calc. chin. puls. sep. sil. sulph.*

See: "*Suppression of secretions.*"

§ 5. For the disposition to take cold, I recommend: 1) *Bell. calc. carb-veg. coff. dulc. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. rhus. sil.* 2) *Acon. baryt. borax. graph. hyos. ign. lyc. magn-m. merc. natr. natr-m. petr. phos. sep. spig. sulph.*, giving the specific remedy at long intervals.

This remark applies to *sensitiveness to wind, weather, draught of air, warmth and cold.* If one is affected by every little *cold air*, take: *Bry. calc. carb-veg. cham. merc. rhus. veratr.*

If *cold weather is generally* hurtful, take: *Ars. baryt. bell. calc. camph. caps. caust. cocc. dulc. hell. n-mosch. n-vom. rhod. rhus. sabad.*

For great sensitiveness *to wind: Carb-veg. cham. luch. lyc. sulph.*

To *draughts* of air: *Acon. anac. bell. calc. cham. chin. sil. sulph.*

To *cool evening*-air: *Amm. carb-veg. merc. nitr-ac. sulph.*

To *rough weather: Bry. rhod. sil.*

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To *damp* and *cold* weather: *Amm. borax. calc. carb-veg. dulc. lach. rhod. rhus. veratr.*

To *changes* of weather: *Calc. carb-veg. dulc. lach. merc. rhus. sil. sulph. veratr.*

If the weather change from cold to warm: *Carb-veg. lach. sulph.* are preferable; if from warm to cold: *Dulc. merc. rhus* or *veratr.*

Comp. §§ 5 and 6 of the article: "CONDITIONS."

§ 6, *Colds in spring*, generally require: *Carb-veg. lach. rhus. veratr.*

In *summer*: *Bell. bry. carb-veg. dulc.*, and if there should be thunder and lightning: *Bry. rhod. sep. sil.*

Cold in *autumn*: 1) *Dulc. merc. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Calc. bry. chin.*

In *winter*: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. dulc. rhod. rhus.* 2) *Cham. ipec. n-vom. sulph. veratr.*—in *dry* and cold weather: *Acon. bell. bry. cham. ipec. n-vom. sulph.*; in wet and cold weather: *Dulc. rhod. rhus. veratr.*

Compare: §§ 4 and 7 in the article: "CONDITIONS."

§ 7. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Toothache, prosopalgia or other kinds of neuralgia with headache, congestion of blood to the head, buzzing in the ears, stiffness of the extremities, fever-heat, tossing about, anxiety, &c.

ANTIMONIUM: Headache, or gastric symptoms, loss of appetite, nausea, &c.

ARNICA: Pains in the limbs, rheumatic or gastric symptoms.

ARSENICUM: Asthmatic or gastric affections, with cardialgia.

BELLADONNA: Headache, dimness of sight, sore throat, gastric symptoms, coryza, feverish heat, &c.

BRYONIA: Spasmodic cough with nausea; pains in the limbs, diarrhœa, &c.

CALCAREA: Obstinate pains in the limbs, aggravated by every change in the weather, or working in the water.

CARB-VEG.: Hollow, obstinate cough, with vomiting; asthmatic affections; pains in the chest, &c.

CHAMOMILLA: Headache, toothache, otalgia or other kinds of painful neuralgia, restlessness, disposition to get angry, feverish heat, moist cough, painful colic and diarrhœa, &c. (especially suitable to children.)

COCCULUS: Gastric symptoms.

COFFEA: Headache or other nervous pains, with whining mood, toothache, sore throat, gastric symptoms, moist cough, painless diarrhœa, pains in the limbs, or fever.

HEPAR: Ophthalmia or toothache, or obstinate pains in the limbs.

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IPECACUANHA: Gastric symptoms, nausea, spasmodic cough with vomiting, asthmatic affections, &c.

MERCURIUS: Pains in the limbs, sore throat, sore eyes, toothache, otalgia, painful diarrhœa, or even dysenteric stools.

NUX VOMICA: Fever, dry coryza, stoppage of the nose, dry cough, *constipation*, or dysenteric stools, or slimy, painful diarrhœa with tenesmus and scanty evacuations.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM: Rheumatic pains, or cough, excited by the least cold weather.

PULSATILLA: Fluent coryza, moist cough, otalgia, fever, diarrhœa, &c., especially suitable to pregnant females.

RHUS-TOX.; Toothache or pains in the limbs.

SILICEA: Obstinate pains in the limbs, worse when the weather changes.

SULPHUR: Obstinate pains in the limbs; colic; slimy diarrhœa; profuse coryza; sore eyes; dimness of sight, otalgia, toothache, &c.

§ 8. Comp.: HEADACHE, OTALGIA, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM, CONDITIONS, &c.

COLIC, ENTERALGIA, ABDOMINAL SPASMS. —

Principal remedies: 1) *Bell. coloc. n-vom. puls.* 2) *Acon. ars. carb-v. cham. chin. cocc. coff. hyos. ign. lyc. merc. phos. sec. sulph.* 3) *Agn. alum. ant. arn. calc. caust. colch. cupr. ferr. ipec. kal. lach. magn-m. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. op. plat. rhab. rut. sen. stann. veratr. zinc.*

§ 2. For spasmodic intussusception of the intestines (miserere, iliac passion): *Bry. n-vom. op. plumb. thuj.*

For *flatulent colic:* 1) *Bell. carb-v. cham. chin. cocc. n-vom. puls. sulph.* or 2) *Agn. colch. coloc. ferr. graph. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos. veratr. zinc. magn-arct.*

For *hæmorrhoidal* colic: *Carb-v. coloc. lach. n-vom. puls. sulph.*

For *inflammatory* colic: 1) *Acon. bell. hyos. merc.* or 2) *Ars. bry. cham. lach. n-vom puls. sulph.* — Compare: "ENTERITIS."

For *spasmodic* colic: 1) *Bell. cham. cocc. coloc. hyos. ipec. magn. magn-m. n-vom. puls.* or 2) *Ars. coloc. cupr. ferr. kal. lach. phos. stann. sulph.*, &c.

For *worm* colic: 1) *Merc.*, or 2) *Cin. sulph.*, or 3) *Cic. ferr. (fil?) n-mosch. rut. sabad.* Compare: "WORMS."

For colic gastrica, hepatica, renalis, uterina, &c., see: CARDIALGIA, HEPATITIS, NEPHRALGIA, DISEASES OF THE UTERUS, &c.

§ 3. For colic from *derangement of the stomach* (gastric colic), give: 1) *Bell. n-vom. puls.*; or: 2) *Ars. acon. bry. carb-v. chin. coff. hep. sulph. tart.* Compare: "GASTRIC DERANGEMENT."

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For colic from *chagrin* or *anger*: *Cham. coloc.* or *sulph.*

From some kind of injury, *blow*, *strain*, &c.: 1) *Arn. bry. rhus.*, or: 2) *Carb-v. lach.*

From *poisoning by lead*: *Opium*, or *bell.*, or *alum*, or *plat.*

From a *cold*: *Cham. chin. coloc. merc. n-vom.*,—from bathing: *Nux-vom.*,—from exposure to cold and wet: *Puls.*

See: Dyspepsia, Cardialgia, Gastrosis, Diarrhœa, &c.

§ 4. For the colic of *infants*: 1) *Cham. n-mosch. rhab.*; or: 2) *Acon. bell. calc. caust. cic. coff. sil. staph.*; or: 3) *Bor. cin. ipec. jal. senn.*

Of *pregnant* or *lying-in* females: *Arn. bell. bry. cham. hyos. lach. n-vom. puls. sep. veratr.*

Of *hysteric* females: 1) *Cocc. ign. ipec. magn-m. mosch. n-vom. stann. val.*: or: 2) *Ars. bell. bry. stram.*

Menstrual colic: *Bell. cham. carb-v. cocc. coff. n-vom. puls. sec. sulph zinc.*

Colic of *hypochondriacs*: *Calc. chin. grat. natr. natr-m. stann*, &c.

§ 5. Particular indications:

Belladonna: Pinching and drawing as if every thing would fall out below, with aggravation during motion; *pod-shaped protrusion of the colon*, with abatement of the pains on bending double or making pressure; or *clutching pains* in the abdomen, or spasmodic constriction in the abdomen with burning and pressure in the small of the back, and over the pubis; especially when the following symptoms are present: Thin, purulent stools, or congestion of blood to the head, with redness of the face, swelling of the veins of the head, and such violent pains that the patient becomes delirious. (After *Bell.*, *Merc.* is sometimes suitable.)

Colocynthis: In most cases, especially for: *Violent*, cutting *constrictive or spasmodic* pains, with pinching, and griping; or cutting as if with knives; great sensitiveness and bruised feeling of the abdomen; distention of, or sensation of emptiness in the abdomen; the pains are *attended* with *cramps in the calves*, or chills and tearing in the lower limbs; also for *great anguish*, tossing about on account of the pain; no stool, or else diarrhœa and vomiting of bile, which recommences after the patient takes ever so little food; *the pains are relieved by coffee.* (It is supposed by some, but doubted by many and by myself, *Hempel*, that coffee should be given alternately with colocynth, to control the aggravation produced by the colocynth; this aggravation is a natural development of the disease, not an aggravation; after Colocynth, give *Causticum* for the remaining symptoms.)

Nux vomica: Obstinate *constipation*, or hard stool; pressure in the abdomen as *from a stone*, with rumbling and sensation

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of internal heat; pinching, drawing, *contractive* or *compressive* pains; pressure in the pit of the stomach, with distention of the abdomen and sensitiveness to contact; *distention* and *fulness*, *especially in the hypochondria*, with unpleasant sensation produced by the pressure of the clothes; cold hands and feet during the paroxysms, or even stupefaction unto loss of consciousness; cutting and flatulence deep in the abdomen; *sharp* and *hard* pressure over the *bladder* and *rectum*, as if the flatulence would press out by force, obliging the patient to bend double; aggravation by walking; relief by rest, sitting or lying; violent pains in the small of the back and loins, and violent headache.

PULSATILLA: Stinging pains; beating in the pit of the stomach; restlessness, heaviness and fulness in the abdomen, with *unpleasant distention;* contusive pain when touching it; rumbling, heat in the abdomen, causing anxiety; pinching, cutting, and tearing, especially in the epigastrium, with aggravation by contact; general heat with swelling of the veins of the hands and forehead; the clothes press upon the hypochondria; *the pains are worse* by *sitting* or *lying*, or in the *evening*, with *chills*, increasing with the pains; relief by walking; bruised pain in the loins when rising; nausea; diarrhœa; *pale face* with blue margins around the eyes; aching and tensive pain in the head.

§ 6. ACONITUM: Colic, involving the bladder, with violent *cramp-pains*, contraction of the hypogastrium in the region of the bladder; constant but ineffectual urging to urinate; great *sensitiveness of the abdomen;* pains in the loins as if bruised; great anguish, restlessness, tossing about.

ARSENICUM: Great pain with anxiety in the abdomen; violent cutting, or spasmodic, drawing, tearing or gnawing pains. frequently attended with *intolerable burning*, or with feeling of coldness in the abdomen; the pains set in especially *at night*, or after *eating* and *drinking;* nausea, or watery and bilious vomiting; constipation or diarrhœa; thirst, chill and *great debility.*

CARBO-VEG.: Fulness and distention of the abdomen as if it would split, with rumbling, incarcerated flatulence, pinching, difficult breathing, rising of air; congestion of blood to the head, with aching pain; *slow action* of the bowels; heat in the abdomen, especially about the head; the pains set in even after the slightest meal.

CHAMOMILLA: *Tearing*, *drawing* pains, with great uneasiness, obliging one to run to and fro; sensation as if the bowels were drawn up in a ball, or as if the whole abdomen were empty; loathing, *bitter vomiting* or *bilious diarrhœa;* pain in the loins as if bruised; *incarcerated flatulence*, with anguish, tension, *pressure* and *fulness* in the pit of the stomach and hypochondria, or with pressure towards the abdominal ring; blue margins around the

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eyes; alternate redness and paleness of the face; the pains appear at night, or in the morning at sunrise, or *after a meal.* (*Puls.* is frequently suitable after *Cham.*)

China: *Tympanitic* distention of the abdomen, with fulness, pressure as from a hard body, or spasmodic, constrictive pains, with incarceration of flatulence and pressure towards the hypochondria; the pains appear *at night*, or affect persons debilitated by sweating, depletions or other causes.

Cocculus: Spasmodic constriction of the hypogastrium, with nausea, difficult breathing, copious flatulence, fulness and distention of the stomach and epigastrium, feeling of emptiness in the abdomen; tearing and burning in the bowels, with *compressive sensation* in the stomach; nausea, *constipation;* great anguish, nervousness, tendency to start.

Coffea: *Excessive pains*, anguish and pressure in the epigastrium, great nervousness, restlessness, cries, grating of the teeth, convulsions, coldnesss of the limbs, moaning, suffocative fits.

Hyoscyamus: Spasmodic and cutting pains, vomiting, cries, headache, hard and sensitive abdomen.

Ignatia: Nightly colic; splenetic stitches; incarcerated flatulence, with difficulty of passing them; relief by passing the flatulence; fulness and distention of the hypochondria; especially suitable to delicate females.

Lycopodium: *Excessive accumulation of flatulence*, especially *after a meal*, with pressure in the stomach and epigastrium; fulness and distention of the abdomen and pit of the stomach; constipation, or scanty, hard stools.

Mercurius: Violent contractive pains, with hardness and distention of the abdomen, especially around the umbilicus; or tensive, burning or stinging pains; hiccough, canine hunger, aversion to sweet things; nausea and ptyalism; frequent urging to stool; or slimy diarrhœa; aggravation of the pains at night, especially after midnight; chill, with warm and red cheeks; great sensitiveness of the abdomen to contact; great prostration.

Phosphorus: Flatulent colic, deep in the abdomen, worse when lying.

Secale: In men: Colic with pain in the small of the back; tearing in the thighs; eructations and vomiting; or, in women, at the time of the menses: burning pain in the right side of the abdomen; constipation and cholera-pains in the abdomen; or: tearing colic, pale face, cold extremities, small and feeble pulse, cold sweat.

Sulphur: Hæmorrhoidal colic, after ineffectual use of *Carbo-veg.* and *N-vom.;* also for bilious colic, if *Cham.* or *Coloc.* should prove ineffectual; or for *flatulent* colic, if not relieved by *Cham.*,

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Cocc., *Nux-v.*, or *Carb-veg.*; or for *worm-colic*, if not entirely removed by *Merc.* or *Cina.*

§ 7. Give more especially:

a) For great *distention*: *Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. carb-v. cham. chin. coccul. dig. graph. hyos. jod. kal. lach. magn-m. merc. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. rhus. sep. sil.* —For pains from flatulence: *Bell. calc. carb-v. caust. chin. chinin. con. graph. hep. ign. ipec. jod. kal. lyc. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. puls. sil. sulph. veratr.* — For *hardness* of the abdomen: *Anac. calc. caps. carb-v. graph. magn-m. n-mosch. petr. phos. plumb. sil.* — For excessive *flatulence*: *Agar. canth. carb-a. carb-v. caust. chin. graph. hell. kal. lyc. mang. merc. nitr-ac. oleand. phos. plumb. veratr.*

b) For *boring pains*: *Cin. coloc. sen. sep. tar.* —For *burning* in the abdomen: *Acon. ars. bell. canth. carb-v. cham. caust. lach. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. sec. sep. sil. veratr.* — For *aching* pains: *Bell. carb-v. caust. calc. lach. natr-m. n-vom. phos. sep. sulph.* — For *sensitiveness* of the abdomen: *Acon. amb. canth. carb-v. cham. coloc. graph. hep. hyos. lach. lyc. ..-v. puls. sulph. ther. thuj. veratr.* — For *bearing-down* pains: *Bell. dulc. lach. plat.* — For pains with pressure from *within outwards*: *Asa. bell. berb. con. lyc. prun. sulph. sulph-ac. zinc.* — For feeling of *heat* in the abdomen: *Bell. canth. carb-v. mez. phos. sil.* — For feeling of *hollowness* or emptiness: *Arn. coccul. coloc. hep. lach. mur-ac. phos. puls. sep. stann.*—For feeling of *coldness* in the abdomen: *Æth. ars. calc. chin. hell. kal. kreos. magn-arct. men. oleand. petr. phos. plumb. rut. sec. sep.* — For beating, *pulsative* pains: *Cann. caps. cin. kal. lach. lyc. sep. sulph-ac. tart.*— For *pinching* pains: *Bell. calc. carb-v. chin. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. sil. sulph.* — For spasmodic, *crampy*, griping, constrictive pains: *Anac. asa. bell. calc. carb-v. cham. chin. chinin. coccul. coloc. hep. ipec. jod. lyc. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. plat. puls. thuj.* — For pains which oblige one to bend *double*: *Bov. calc. carb-v. coloc. lyc. sulph.* — For *gnawing* pains: *Canth. oleand. rut. sen.* —For *tearing* pains: *Ars. bry. cham. ign. kal. lach. lyc. magn-m. sec. sulph.* — For *cutting* pains: *Ars. calc. coloc. con. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos.sec. sep. sil. spong. sulph. veratr.*—For *stitching* pains: *Bell. calc. caust. cham. chin. con. lach merc. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. sep. sulph* — For *shocks* in the abdomen: *Anac. arn. cann. con. croc. nitr. oleand. plat.* — For pains as if *sore* and *raw*: *Arn. ars. asar. bell calc. canth. carb-v. colch. con. hep. hyos. ipec. kal. n-vom. phos stann.*

c) For evening-exacerbations: *Amb. amm. ant. arn. bell. bov. bry. calc. caust. chin. con. dulc. hep ign. kal. lach. laur. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mang. merc. mez. nitr-ac. phos. plat. puls. ran. rhus. sen. sep. stront. sulph. sulph-ac. val. zinc.* — For pains

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which are excited by the *cool evening air*: *Carb-veg. merc.* — For pains which are aggravated or excited by *contact*: *Acon. arn. ars. bell carb-v. cupr. hyos. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. plumb. puls. sulph. veratr.* — By *motion*: *Asar. bell. bry. cann. dig. graph. kreos. ipec. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. n-vom. ther.* — Aggravation after a meal: *Ars. carb-v. cham. chin. coloc. graph. jod. kal. lyc. magn-c. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.* — For *nightly* pains: *Acon. arn. ars. bar. bry. calc. cham. chin. graph. hep. magn-m. merc. petr phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.* — Aggravation by *drinking*: *Ars. n-vom. sulph.* —Amelioration by external *warmth*: *Alum. amm. ars. canth. natr. sil.*

d) For pains with great *anguish* and restlessness: *Ars. carb-v. cham. lyc. merc. mosch. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sec. sulph. sulph-ac. verat.*—With *chilliness*: *Ars. colch. ferr. kal. magn-c. merc. puls.* —With pains *in the chest*: *Bell. caps. carb-v. lach. lyc. n-vom. phos. plumb. sulph.* — With pains in the small of the back: *Alum. amm. bar. calc. caust. cham. kal. kreos. magn-m. natr-m. n-vom. phos. sulph.* — With *diarrhœa*: *Ars. cham. coloc. merc. phos. puls. rhab. sulph. tart.* — With *constipation*: *Alum. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. op. plumb. sep. sulph.* — With nausea or *vomiting*: *Ant. ars. con. ipec. natr-m. n-vom. tart. veratr.* — With *eructations*: *Bell. bry. hep. lach.*

§ 8. For pains affecting principally the *epigastrium*: 1) *Arn. caust. cham. chin. coccul. ign. lyc. n-vom. puls.* 2) *Acon. amm. ant. bell. calad. calc. canth. chel. cin. coloc. kal. magn-arct. merc. phos. plumb. rhus. staph. sulph.*

The *umbilical* region: 1) *Bell. bry. coloc. chin. ipec. kreos. phos-ac. plumb. rhus. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. amm-m. anac. cin. con. ign. n-mosch n-vom. plat. rhab. sep. sulph-ac. verb.*

The *abdomen*: 1) *Amb. bell. bry. carb-v. caust. chin. lyc. sep.* 2) *Arn. calc. caps. coccul. coloc. ign. kal. merc. n-vom. phos. sil. spig. thuj.*

The *sides*: 1) *Asa. asar. bry. carb-v. chin. ign. sulph zinc.* 2) *Bell. calc. caust. cocc. led. lyc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. staph. tar. thuj.*

The abdominal *ring* and *inguinal* region: 1) *Aur. coccul. ign. lyc. magn-arct. n-vom. sulph. sulph-ac.* 2) *Alum. Amm-m. calc. cham. clem. coloc. magn-aust. rhus. sil. spig. thuj. veratr.*

The *abdomen generally*: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. carb-v. cham. chin. coccul coloc. coff. hyos. ign. lyc. merc n-vom. phos. puls. sec. sulph.* 2) *Agn alum. ant. arn. calc. caust. colch. cupr. ferr. ipec. kal. lach. magn-m. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. op. plat. rhab. rut. sen. stann. veratr. zinc.*

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COMPLEXION, MORBID ALTERATION OF THE COLOUR AND APPEARANCE OF THE FACE.—Though generally a mere symptom, yet the changes in the complexion frequently point to the proper remedy.

§ 1. a) For *pale* face, give: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. ferr. ipec. lach. phosph. puls. sep. spig. stann. tart. veratr.* 2) *Alum. arn. camph. cin. hell. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos-ac. rhus. samb sec.*

b) *Red* face: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. cham. chin. coccul. hep. hyos. ign. jod. merc. n-mosch. op. rhus. stram. sulph.* 2) *Chin. dulc. hyos. lach. puls. squill. tart. veratr.*

c) Paleness of *one*, and redness of the *other* cheek: *Acon. coloc. ign. n-vom. veratr.*

d) *Red cheeks:* 1) *Acon. caps. cham. chin. ferr. lyc. merc. n-vom. phosph. puls. stann. sulph.* 2) *Bry. cann. dros. dulc. jod. kal. stram.*

e) *Circumscribed* redness of the cheeks: 1) *Acon. chin. lyc. phosph.* 2) *Bry. calc. dros. dulc. jod. kal. kreos. lach. led. puls. samb. sep. stann. stram. sulph.*

f) Frequent *alteration* of colour, at times red, at others pale: 1) *Acon. bell. cham. cin. croc. ign. n-vom. phosph. plat. puls. veratr.* 2) *Alum. aur. caps. carb-an. chin. ferr. graph. hyos. magn-c. spig. squill. sulph-ac.*

g) *Blue-red* face: 1) *Acon. ang. cham. cupr. lach. puls.* 2) *Ars. aur. bell. bry. camph. con. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. merc. samb. spong. veratr.*

h) *Bluish* colour: 1) *Ars. bell. hyos. op. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ang. aur. bry. camph. cin. con. cupr. hep. lach. lyc. samb. spong. staph. tart.*

i) *brown-red* colour: 1) *Bry. hyos. jod. nitr-ac. op. sep. staph. stram. sulph.* 2) *Carb-veg. kreos. puls. sec.*

k) *Sallow, livid* colour: 1) *Ars. chin. ferr. ipec. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom.* 2) *Bry. carb-veg. croc. kreos. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. samb. sep. sil.*

l) *Gray* colour: *Carb-veg. kreos. lach. laur.*

m) *Greenish* colour: *Ars. carb-veg. veratr.*

§ 2) As respects *partial* colours, give:

a) For *blue margins* round the eyes: 1) *Ars. chin. ipec. lyc. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus. sec. staph. veratr.* 2) *Anac. coccul. cupr. ferr. hep. ign. phosph. sep. sulph.*—*yellow* margins: *Nitr-ac. n-vom. spig.*—*greenish: Ars. veratr.*

b) For borders around the nose, *yellowish*-looking: *Nux-v. sepia.*—for *yellow* saddle across the cheeks and nose: *Sep.*—for yellow nose and mouth: *Nux-v. sep.*—for yellow temples: *Caust.*

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c) For *bluish* mouth: *Cin. cupr. ferr. stann.*

d) For *spots* in the face: 1) *Ars. ferr. rhus. sabad. sil.* 2) *Calc. carb-an. colch. lyc. natr. samb. sulph. veratr.*

e) *Blue* spots: 1) *Ferr.* 2) *Cin. cupr. stann.*

f) *Yellow* spots: 1) *Colch. ferr. natr. sep.* 2) *Caust. nitr-ac. n-vom.*

g) *Red* spots: *Calc. lyc. rhus. sabad. samb. sil. sulph.*

h) *Black* points: 1) *Dros. graph. natr. nitr-ac. selen. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. calc. dig. hep. natr-m. sabad. sabin.*

i) *Shining* face, as from fat: 1) *Magn-c. natr-m. plumb. selen.* 2) *Bry. chin. merc. rhus. stram.*

§ 3. As respects other symptoms of the face, give:

a) For *sunken* face: 1) *Ars. chin. lach. n-vom. sec. sep. stann. veratr.* 2) *Anac. camph. cic. coloc. cupr. dros. ferr. lyc. phosph. phos-ac. staph. sulph.*

b) For sunken eyes, *hollow* looks: 1) *Ars. camph. chin. ferr. lach. phosph. phos-ac. sec. staph. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Anac. cic. coloc. cupr. cycl. dros. iod. kal. nitr-ac. oleand. puls. spong. stann.*

c) For *pointed nose*, collapse of features: *Ars. chin. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus. staph. veratr.*

d) For *hippocratic* face: 1) *Ars. chin. phosph. phos-ac. sec. veratr.* 2) *Canth. carb-veg. cupr. n-vom.*

e) For *altered* features: 1) *Ars. camph. chin. op. phos-ac. rhus. spig. stram. veratr.* 2) *Bell. canth. caust. cham. colch. graph. hell. lyc. oleand. sec.*

f) For *bloated* face: 1) *Acon. ars. bry. cham. chin. hyos. n-vom. op. phosph. puls. samb. spong. stram. sulph.* 2) *Arn. ars. bell. ferr. hell. ipec. kal. lach. rhus. sep. sil. spig. stann. veratr.*

g) For *bloatedness* around the eyes: *Ars. ferr. phosph. puls. rhab.*—*under* the eyes: 1) *Ars. chin. n-vom. phosph. veratr.* 2) *Bry. calc. sep.*—in the region of the glabella: *Kal.*—around the nose: *Calc.*

h) For *sickly* looks: 1) *Chin. n-vom. phosph. sulph.* 2) *Cin. clem. lach. puls.*

i) For *wrinkles: Calc. lyc. sep. stram.*—for wrinkles of the *forehead:* 1) *Cham. hell. lyc. sep. stram. sulph.* 2) *Amm. bry. graph. n-vom. rhab. rhus.*

k) For *distorted* features: 1) *Ars. bell. caust. cham. graph. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. n-vom. op. sec. stram. veratr.* 2) *Ang. camph. cic. coccul. cupr. hyos. lyc. merc. plat. puls. rhus. sil. spig. spong. squill.*

§ 4. For further details, see: ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE, SWELLING OF THE FACE, DISEASES OF THE NOSE, CANCER OF THE NOSE, &c

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CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.—The best remedies for cerebral affections produced by concussion, fall, blow on the head, &c., are: 1) *Arn.* and *cic.*; or, 2) *Dig. ign. laur. petr. merc.* (See INJURIES.)

CONDITIONS OF AGGRAVATION, or AMELIORATION OF THE SYMPTOMS.

§ 1. There are practitioners who select a remedy principally with reference to the external conditions of the symptoms, such as: the time of day when they appear, the side of the body, head, chest, &c., where they appear, &c. This is evidently going too far, though it cannot be denied, that these external conditions have a general value in many cases, and facilitate the selection of a remedy, provided the practitioner is otherwise thoroughly acquainted with the essential points of our Materia Medica. To select a remedy with reference to these external conditions exclusively, might prove of great detriment to the patient.

§ 2. As regards the *time of day*, give:

a) When the pains occur or exacerbate principally in the *evening:* 1) *Amb. amm. amm-m. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. caps. caust. colch. dulc. euphr. hell. hyos. lach. laur. mang. merc. nitr. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. ran-sc. sep. sulph-ac. thuj. zinc.* 2) *Ant. asa. borax. carb-an. carb-veg. cham. chin. cocc. con. croc. graph. guaj. hep. ign. kal. laur. led. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mez. natr. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phos-ac. plat. rhod. rhus. seneg. sil. stann. staph. stront. sulph. tart.*

b) When in the evening, in bed, after lying down, or generally *before midnight:* 1) *Ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. graph. hep. lyc. merc. phosph. puls. rhus. selen. sep.* 2) *Alum. amm-m. arn. aur. calad. carb-an. caust. chin. cocc. dulc. ign. ipec. kal. lach. led. magn-c. magn-m. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. ran. sassap. sil. stront. sulph. sulph-ac. tart. thuj. veratr.*

c) When *at night:* 1) *Acon. arn. ars. bell. calc. caps. cham. chin. cin. colch. con. dros. dulc. ferr. graph. hep. hyos. ign. magn-c. magn-m. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. rhus. sep. sil. staph. stront. sulph. thuj.* 2) *Ant. aur. baryt. bry. camph. cann. canth. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. coff. croc. cupr. hell. jod. kal. kreos. lach. led. lyc. magn-arct. mez. natr. n-vom. plumb. ran. rhab. sabad. samb. sec. selen. spig. sulph-ac. tart. thuj.*

d) When *during sleep:* 1) *Alum. ars aur. bell. bry. cham. hep. lach. merc. mosch. nitr. nitr-ac. puls. samb. sep. sil. stram. sulph.* 2) *Acon. anac. arn. baryt. borax. calc. caust. chin. cin. con. dulc. graph. hyos. ign. kal. led. lyc. magn-art. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. n-vom. op. phosph. phos-ac. rhab. rhus. ruta. stann. thuj.*

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e) When after midnight, or *early on waking*: *Alum. amb. amm-m. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. con. graph. hep. kal. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. petr. phosph. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ant. arn. aur. calc. cann. canth. caps. carb-an. chin. croc. dros. ferr. ign. mang. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr. phos-ac. plat. ran. rhod. rhus. sabad. samb. sil. squill. staph. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr.*

f) When early in the *morning*: 1) *Amb. amm. amm-m. ant. ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. cin. croc. dros. guaj. ign. natr. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. rhus. squill. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. ant. aur. carb-an. coff. con. hep. kal. lach. lyc. magn-arct. magn-aust. petr. phos-ac. plat. puls. sabin. sep. sil. staph. sulph. tart. thuj.*

g) When in the *forenoon*, or after breakfast: 1) *Carb-veg. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. sep.* 2) *Amm. anac. ars. bry. calc. caust. cham. con. dig. graph. guaj. hep. kal. magn. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. phos-ac. rhus. sabad. sassap. sil. staph. sulph-ac. val. veratr.*

h) When in the *afternoon, after dinner*: 1) *Alum. asa. bell. lyc. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. puls. sil. thuj. zinc.* 2) *Amm. amm-m. ant. borax. calc. canth. cic. coloc. con. graph. ign. mosch. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. ran. sassap. selen. val.*

i) When the symptoms are worse *after sleep*: *Anac. calc. carb-veg. cocc. con. graph. lach. stann. staph. sulph. thuj.*

§ 3. As regards the period of *digestion*, give: a) When the symptoms which exist before breakfast are mitigated by the breakfast: *Baryt. calc. graph. hep. ign. jod. n-vom. petr. plat. rhus. sep. staph. sulph.*

b) When setting in or increasing *after breakfast*: *Amm-m. borax. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. cham. con. graph. kal. lach. natr. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. rhus. sep. sulph. thuj. zinc.*

c) When the symptoms which exist before a meal, are less *during* or *after* a meal: 1) *Amb. calc. cann. ferr. ign. jod. lach. natr. phosph. sabad. stront. zinc.* 2) *Alum. amb. anac. baryt. caps. chin. graph. laur. puls. rhus. sep. spig. sulph.*

d) When the pains come on *while eating*: 1) *Amm. baryt. carb-an. carb-veg. cocc. graph. hep. kal. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sep.* 2) *Amb. arn. borax. calc. caust. cham. cic. con. magn-m. n-vom. phos-ac. sil. sulph. veratr.*

e) When the pains come on or get worse *after eating*: 1) *Amm. anac. ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. chin. con. kal. lach. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.* 2) *Amm-m. ant. borax. carb-an. cham. cin. cocc. hep. ign. natr. petr. phos-ac. puls. ran. squill. stann. sulph-ac. thuj.*

f) When the pains are caused by *drinking*: 1) *Ars. bell. canth. carb-veg. chin. cocc. ferr. natr. natr-m. n-vom rhus. sil. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ant. arn. baryt. bry. caust. cin. coloc. con. hell. hep.*

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hyos. ign. lach. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. puls. sep. sil. stram. sulph. sulph-ac.

g) When the pains are caused or aggravated by *smoking:* 1) *Amb calc. ign. ipec. lach. n-vom. phos. puls. spong. staph.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. ant. arn. bry. carb-an. chin. cic. clem. cocc. euphr. magn-arct. natr. natr-m. petr. ruta. selen. sulph. sulph-ac.*

h) Compare under "STOMACH, WEAKNESS OF," the various kinds of nourishment.

§ 4. As regards *seasons and periods of the moon*, give:

a) For pains which *get worse* or *come on again* in *spring:* 1) *Carb-veg. lach. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Amb. aur. bell. calc. lyc. natr-m. puls.*

b) In *summer:* 1) *Bell. bry. carb-veg. dulc.* 2) *Lyc. natr. puls. rhod. sil.*

c) In *autumn:* 1) *Calc. colch. dulc. lach. merc. petr. rhod. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Aur. bry. chin.*

d) In *winter:* 1) *Acon. bell. bry. carb-veg. cham. colch. dulc. ipec. n-vom. petr. rhus. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Amm. aur. camph. merc. natr-m. n-mosch. phos. puls. rhod. sep.*

e) At a *change of the moon:* 1) *Alum. calc. sabad. sil.* 2) *Amm. caust. cupr. dulc. graph. lyc. natr. sep. sulph. thuj.*

f) At *new-moon:* 1) *Alum. amm. calc. caust. cupr. lyc. sabad. sep. sil.*

g) At *full-moon:* 1) *Alum. calc. graph. natr. sabad. sil. spong. sulph.*

h) At *increase of moon:* 1) *Alum. dulc. thuj.*

§ 5. As regards the influence of *air* and *wind*, give—

a) For the pains caused by *sultry* weather: 1) *Bry. rhod. sep. sil.* 2) *Carb-veg. caust. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos.*

b) By *stormy* and windy weather: 1) *Bry. rhod. sil.* 2) *Carb-veg. chin. lach. lyc. mur-ac. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. puls. rhod. sil veratr.*

c) By *winds:* 1) *Carb-veg. cham. lach. lyc. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. aur. bell. chin. con. graph. mur-ac. n-vom. phos. plat. puls. sep. thuj.*

d) By *North-winds: Acon. caust. hep. n-vom. sep. sil.*

e) By *East-wind:* 1) *Acon. bry. carb-veg. hep. sil.* 2) *Caust. n-vom.*

f) By *South-wind: Bry. carb-veg. rhod. sil.*

g) By *West-wind: Calc. carb-veg. dulc. lach. rhod. rhus veratr.*

h) By a *draught of air:* 1) *Acon. anac. bell. calc. cham. chin. sil. sulph.* 2) *Caps. caust. graph. hep ign. kal. natr. n-vom. rhus. selen. sep.*

i) By *cool evening-air:* 1) *Amm. carb-veg. merc. nitr-ac. sulph.* 2) *Borax. mez. n-mosch. plat.*

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k) By *open air* and during a walk: 1) *Amm. calc. carb-an. caust. cham. cocc. coff. con. kal. lyc. natr. n-mosch. n-vom. sil. stram. sulph.* 2) *Alum. bry. camph. carb-veg. chin. ferr. guaj. hep. ipec. lach. led. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. puls. rhus. selen. spig. sulph-ac. thuj. val. veratr.*

l) By confinement *in a room*: 1) *Alum. asa. croc. magn-arct. magn-c. magn-m. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sabin.* 2) *Acon. amb. anac. ant. asar. baryt. graph. hell. hep. ipec. lyc. mez. mosch. natr-m. op. plat. sassap. seneg. sep. spong. stront. thuj.*

§ 6. As regards *cold* and *dampness*, give:

a) For the pains caused by *cold weather*: 1) *Ars. baryt. bell. calc. camph. caps. caust. cocc. dulc. hell. n-mosch. n-vom. rhod. rhus. sabad.* 2) *Acon. amm. anac. aur. borax. carb-an. carb-veg. colch. hep. hyos. ign. kal. lach. lyc. mang. merc. mez. mosch. nitr-ac. phosph. phos-ac. sep. sil. spig. stront. sulph. sulph-ac. thuj.*

b) By *cold air*: 1) *Bry. calc. carb-veg. cham. merc. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Ars. aur. camph. caps. caust. cocc. colch. dulc. hell. lyc. n-mosch. phos. rhod. sep. stront.* 3) *Acon. amm. bell. carb-an. hep. kal. lach. mang. mez. mosch. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. sabad. spig. stront. sulph.*

c) By a *limb* becoming *cold*: *Bell. cham. hell. hep. puls. rhus. sep. sil.*

d) By *uncovering* a part: 1) *Ars. aur. cocc. con. hep. kal. merc. mosch. n-vom. rhus. samb. squill. sil. stront.* 2) *Arn. bry. camph. caust. cic. clem. colch. con. dulc. graph. hyos. magn-c. magn-m. natr. natr-m. n-mosch. phos. sabad. sep. staph.*

e) By *cold* and *damp* weather: 1) *Amm. calc. carb-veg. dulc. lach. merc. n-mosch. rhod. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Borax. carb-an. chin. colch. lyc. mang. nitr-ac. puls. ruta. sassap. sep. spig. sulph.*

f) By exposure to *wet*: 1) *Ars. calc. colch. dulc. n-mosch. puls. rhus. sassap. sep.* 2) *Bell. bry. hep. ipec. lach. lyc. phosph. sulph.*

g) By *working in the water*, or by *washing*: *Amm. ant. bell. calc. carb-veg. clem. merc. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.*

h) By every *change* of the *weather*: 1) *Calc carb-v. dulc. lach. merc. rhus. sil. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Graph. mang. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos puls. rhod.*

§ 7. As regards *warmth*, give:

a) For pains caused by a *change of temperature*: *Ars. carb-veg. dulc. n-vom. phos. puls. ran. rhus. sulph. veratr.*

b) By *warmth* generally: *Amb. ars. aur. camph. cann. carb-veg. dros. jod. led. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. puls. rhus. sec. seneg. thuj.*

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c) By *warm air* or warm weather: ***Ant. bry. carb-veg. cocc. colch. jod. lach. lyc. puls. sulph.***

d) By the *warmth* of the *bed*: 1) ***Ars. bell. carb-veg. cham. dros. graph. led. lyc. merc. puls. rhus. sabin. sulph. veratr.*** 2) ***Amb. calc. caust. cocc. graph. kal. led. lyc. phos. phos-ac. spong. thuj.***

e) By a *warm stove* in the room: ***Acon. agn. alum. anac. ant. arn. cin. colch. croc. jod. natr-m. op. phos. plat. puls. sabin. spong. sulph. thuj.***

f) By the *action* of the *sun*: ***Agar. ant. bell. bry. camph. euphorb. graph. lach. natr. puls. selen. sulph. val.***

g) By wrapping a part up in *warm clothes*: ***Acon. borax. bry. calc. ign. lyc. magn-arct. phos. puls. spig. sulph. thuj. veratr.***

§ 8. As regards *mechanical pressure*, give:

a) For the pains caused by *pressure* upon the *affected part*: 1) ***Agar. anac. baryt. bry. cin. hep. kal. lach. lyc. magn-c. merc. plat. sil.*** 2) ***Ant. arg. bell. calc. cann. caps. carb-veg. guaj. magn-m. mez. mur-ac. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. phos-ac. ruta. sep. val. zinc.***

b) By the *pressure of the clothes*: 1) ***Bry. calc. carb-veg. caust. con. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. puls. spong.*** 2) ***Caps. hep. nitr-ac. sassap. sep. stann. sulph. val.***

c) By mere *contact*: 1) ***Ang. bell. bry. caps. cham. chin. cin. cocc. colch. cupr. hep. hyos. lyc. n-vom. puls. ran. sabin. sep. spig. staph. sulph. tart.*** 2) ***Acon. anac. arn. camph. cann. carb-veg. caust. euphorb. graph. kreos. hell. lach. magn-c. magn-m. mez. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. sil. stram. sulph. veratr.***

d) By *leaning* with the part on something: ***Arn. bell. carb-veg. chin. con. hep. kal. nitr-ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. staph. thuj. veratr.***

e) By *grasping* with the hands: ***Amm. calc. carb-veg. caust. cham. chin. led. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. plat. puls. sil.***

§ 9. As regards the different *positions of the body, give*:

a) For the pains caused by *raising one's self*: 1) ***Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. cocc. ign. natr. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.*** 2) ***Cham. chin. con. lyc. op. veratr.***

b) By raising one's-self *from a recumbent posture*: ***Acon. bell. bry. carb-veg. caust. cham. cocc. con. dulc. graph. guaj. hep. ign. lach. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. oleand. petr. sep. sil. val. veratr.***

c) By rising *from a seat*: ***Bell. bry. caps. carb-veg. caust. chin. con. ferr. lyc. mang. natr-m. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. rhus. ruta. sil. staph. sulph. tart. thuj. veratr.***

d) By *stretching* the affected part: ***Alum. bry. calc. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. chin. con. hep. kal. mang. ruta. sep. sulph. thuj.***

e) By *stooping*: 1) ***Acon. alum. baryt. bell. bry. calc. graph. hep. n-vom. petr. puls. sep. spig. thuj. val.*** 2) ***Amm. amm-m. arn. cic. cocc. ipec. kal. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. phosph. rhus. sulph.***

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f) By *standing* · *Agar. amm-m. aur. bry. caps. caust. cocc. con. mang. petr. phos-ac. plat. puls. sabad. sep. sil. stann. sulph. val. veratr.*

g) By *sitting:* 1) *Agar. amb. ars. asa. baryt. caps. cin. ferr. guaj. lach. magn-c. magn-m. natr. plat. puls. ruta. sep.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. caust. chin. dulc. euphorb. graph. lyc. merc. natr-m. op. phos-ac. rhod. rhus. sulph. sulph-ac. tart. val. veratr.*

h) By *rest:* 1) *Agar. asa. aur. caps. con. dros. dulc. euphorb. ferr. lach. phos-ac. puls. rhod. rhus. samb. sulph. val.* 2) *Amm. amm-m. chin. coloc. kal. kreos. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. mosch. ruta. sabad. sil. stann.*

i) By *lying:* 1) *Amb. asa. caps. dros. mosch. natr-m. puls. rhus. samb. sep. verbasc.* 2) *Alum. assa. aur. carb-veg. chin. con. dulc. euphorb. ferr. lyc. mur-ac. natr. rhod. ruta. sil. val.*

k) By a *recumbent* posture: *Acon. amm. amm-m. ars. caust. cham. chin. coloc. cupr. ign. magn-m. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil.*

l) By *lying* on one *side: Acon. ars. bry. calc. carb-an. cin. ferr. graph. hep. ign. kal. lyc. natr. phos. puls. rhus. sabad. sil. stann. sulph.*

m) By lying on the *right* side: *Amm-m. aur. borax. caust. kal. magn-m. merc. n-vom. puls. spong. stann.*

n) By lying on the *left* side: *Acon. amm. colch. kal. lyc. natr. natr-m. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.*

o) Lying on the *painless* side is more painful than lying on the affected side: *Amb. arn. bry. calc. caust. cham. coloc. ign. kal. magn-aust. puls. rhus. sep. stann.*

p) By *changing* one's position: *Caps. carb-veg. caust. con. lach. nitr-ac. phos. puls. ran.*

§ 10. As regards *motion*, give:

a) For the pains caused by motion generally: 1) *Arn. bell. bry. colch. dig. graph. hell. ipec. led. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. ran. spig. squill. staph.*

b) By moving the *affected* part: *Arn. bell. bry. caps. cham. chin. ferr. cocc. guaj. led. merc. mez. n-vom. puls. rhus. spig. staph. thuj.*

c) By *raising* the affected part: *Arn. bell. bry. chin. con. ferr. graph. kal. led. natr. puls. rhus. sil.*

d) By *turning* or bending the part: *Amm-m. arn. bell. bry. calc. chin. cic. hep. ign. kal. lyc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. spig. spong. stann.*

e) By *riding* in a carriage, swinging, or other passive motions: 1) *Ars. cocc. petr. sulph.* 2) *Colch. ferr. n-mosch. sep. sil.* 3) *Borax, carb-veg. colch. croc. graph. hep. ign. kal. natr. natr-m. phos. plat. selen. staph.*

f) By *walking: Arn. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. colch.*

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con. dig. graph. hell. hep. led. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. sassap. sep. squill. staph. sulph. sulph-ac. veratr.

g) By *running or walking fast : Arn. ars. aur. bry. calc. caust. ign. kal. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. seneg. sep. sil. sulph.*

h) By *riding* on horseback : *Ars. natr-m. sep. sulph-ac.*

i) By *ascending* an eminence : *Acon. alum. ars. aur. baryt. bry. calc. cann. merc. n-vom. petr. rhus. sep. spig. spong. stann. sulph. thuj.*

§ 11. As regards *fatiguing, concussive* motions, give :

a) For pains caused or aggravated by *concussion* generally : *Arn. bry. cic. con. hep. ign. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus. ruta. sulph-ac.*

b) By *stepping : Ant. arn. bell. bry. calc. caust. chin. con. graph. magn-m. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. ran. rhus. sep. sil. spig. sulph.*

c) By making a *false step : Arn. bry. cic. con. puls. rhus. spig.*

d) By bodily *exertions : Acon. arn. ars. bry. calc. chin. cocc. coff. lyc. merc. natr-m. rhus. ruta. sil. sulph. veratr.*

e) By *manual labour : Amm-m. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. sil. veratr.*

f) By *laughing : Ars. bell. borax. carb-veg. chin. dros. kal. lac. mang. phos. stann.*

g) By *coughing : Acon. arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. dros. hep. ipec. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph. veratr.*

h) By *sneezing : Acon. amm-m. arn. ars. bell. borax. bry. carb-veg. chin. cin. lyc. merc. mez. mosch. n-vom. puls. rhus. sabad. sep. sil. spig.*

i) By *blowing* one's nose : *Arn. bry. calc. caust. merc. natr-m. n-vom. sep. spig. sulph.*

k) By *singing : Amm. dros. hep. stann. sulph.*

l) By *talking :* 1) *Anac. arn. ars. bell. calc. carb-veg. cocc. ign. natr. natr-m. n-vom. phos. rhus. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. amb. amm. aur. cann. chin. dulc. ferr. kal. magn-c. magn-m. phos-ac. plat. puls. rhus. selén. sil. veratr.*

§ 12. As regards the influence of *emotions* and *sensual impressions*, give :

a) For pains caused or aggravated by *emotions :* 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. coloc. ign. lach. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. puls. staph.* 2) *Ars. aur. caust. cocc. coff. hyos. nitr-ac. n-mosch. op. plat. rhus. sep. stram. sulph. veratr.*

b) By *solitude : Ars. con. dros. mez. phosph. sil. stram. zinc.*

c) By *company :* 1) *Baryt. hyos. lyc. natr. puls. rhus.* 2) *Amb.*

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carb-an. carb-veg. con. magn-c. natr. petr. phos. plumb. sep. stann. stram. sulph.

d) By *mental exertions :* 1) *Bell. calc. ign. lach. natr-m. n-vom. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amb. anac. arn. ars. aur. borax. cocc. lyc. natr. oleand. sabad. selen. sil. staph.*

e) By *reading :* 1) *Agn. aur. calc. cin. cocc. con. graph. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sil.* 2) *Asa. bell. borax. bry. carb-veg. caust. chin. coff. dulc. ign. kal. natr. oleand. rhod. ruta. sabad. sulph. sulph-ac. verb.*

f) By *writing :* 1) *Asa. aur. calc. cin. ign. kal. natr-m. sep. sil. zinc.* 2. *Borax. bry. cann. carb-veg. chin. cocc. graph. hep. lyc. coccul. natr. n-vom. oleand. ran. rhod. rhus. ruta. sabin. spong. sulph. sulph-ac.*

g) By *bright light :* 1) *Acon. bell. calc. colch. con. graph. hyos. lyc. merc. phos. stram.* 2) *Arn. ars. bry. cham. chin. coff. euphr. hell hep. ign. natr. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. spig. sulph.*

h) By *noise*, &c.: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. calc. cham. coff. con. lyc. natr. n-vom. plat. sep. spig.* 2) *Ang. aur. bry. carb-an. chin. colch. ign. mang. petr. phos. phos-ac. puls. sil. zinc.*

i) By *strong odours :* 1) *Acon. aur. bell. cham. chin. coff. colch. graph. lyc. n-vom. phos.* 2) *Baryt. con. hep. ign. kal. phos-ac. selen. sep. sil.*

§ 14. Compare Amblyopia, Opithalmia, Acoustia, Headache, Toothache, Fever, Sleep, morbid, Causes, &c.

CONDITIONS OF IMPROVEMENT.—Many of these conditions are, of course, the contrary of the conditions of aggravation ; all we have to do, therefore, is to point out the principal conditions of improvement in one series.

For pains which are relieved by *leaning* against something, give : *Bell. carb-veg. kal. merc. n-vom. rhus. staph.*

By *pressure* upon the part : 1) *Amm. amm-m. con. magn-m. mang. mur-ac. natr. phos-ac. stann.* 2) *Alum. anac. ars. aur. bry. cocc. dulc. graph. kal. phos. puls. rhus. sulph-ac.*

By *thinking* of the pain : *Camph.*

By *resting* the part upon something : *Alum. amm. hep. n-vom. phos. puls. ruta. staph. sulph.*

By *contact :* 1) *Asa. calc. mang. men. mur-ac. plumb.* 2) *Anac. bry. caust natr-m. phos. sulph. thuj.*

By *motion* (see : aggravation by rest.)

By *riding* in a carriage : *Graph. nitr-ac.*

By staying in the *open air.* (See : Aggravation in the room.)

By *walking :* 1) *Amm. amm-m. ars. dulc. ferr. magn-c. magn-m. mosch. plat. puls. rhus. sep. val.* 2) *Agar. alum. amb. ars.*

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aur. caps. con. lyc. merc. mur-ac. nitr. sabad. samb. stann. sulph. veratr.

By *coffee : Ars. cham. coloc.*

By *external coldness.* (See : Aggravation by warmth.)

By *change of position : Ars. cham. ign. phos-ac. puls. val.*

By *lying : Alum. arn. ars. bry. canth. carb-an. cupr. lyc. magn-c. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. n-vom. sabad. spig. spong. staph. stram. veratr.*

By a *recumbent posture : Bry. calc. carb-an. ign. kal. lyc. n-vom puls stann. sulph.*

By lying *on one side : Arn. ars. n-vom phos. sep.*

By lying on the *affected* side : *Amb. arn. bry. calc. caust. cham. coloc. ign. kal. magn-aust. puls. rhus. sep. stann.*

By *rest.* (See : Aggravation by motion.)

By *sleep : Calad. chin. colch. n-vom. phosph. puls. selen. sep.*

By *sitting : Acon. anac. bry. carb-an. carb-veg. coff. colch. mang. merc. natr-m. n-vom. petr. phos. phos-ac. rhus. squill. staph thuj.*

By *sunshine : Con. plat. stram. stront.*

By *standing : Ars. bell. calc. cocc. colch. graph. ipec. merc. mur-ac. phos. plumb.*

By staying *in the room.* (See : Aggravation in the open air.)

CONFINEMENT.—The principal remedies for the diseases of lying-in females are :

For *excessive* or too long *after-pains :* 1) *Arn. cham. coff.;* or, 2) *Calc. n-vom. puls.*—For *milk-fever :* 1) *Acon. coff.;* or, 2) *Arn. bell. bry. rhus.*—For *want of milk :* 1) *Calc. caust. puls.;* or, 2) *Acon. bell. bry. cham.*—For *suppressed secretion* of milk : *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. coff. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*—For *galactorrhœa* and the consequences of weaning : *Bell. bry. calc. puls.* (See : NURSING.)

For *sore nipples :* 1) *Arn. sulph.;* or, 2) *Calc. cham. ign. puls.** —For *inflammation* or suppuration of the *mammæ : Bell. bry. merc. phos. sil. sulph.* (Compare : BREASTS.)

For *suppression* of the *lochia : Coloc. hyos. n-vom. plat. sec. veratr. zinc.*—For too *profuse* and too *long lasting* lochia : *Bry. calc. croc. hep. plat. puls. rhus. sec.*

For *phlegmasia alba dolens :* 1) *Arn. bell. rhus.;* or, 2) *Acon. ars. calc. jod. lach. n-vom. puls. sil. sulph.*

For *puerperal fever :* 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. n-vom. rhus.;* or, 2) *Coff. coloc. hyos. ipec. merc. puls. veratr.* (See : PUERPERAL FEVER.)

For the *emotions* of lying-in females : *Bell. plat. puls. sulph. veratr. zinc.*

* And especially *Graphites.*—HEMPEL.

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For *convulsions*, eclampsia, &c.: 1) *Cycl. hyos. ign. plat.*; or, 2) *Bell. stram.* (Compare: Spasms.)

For *debility*: 1) *Calc. kal.*; or, 2) *Chin. sulph.*; or, 3) *N-vom. phos-ac. veratr.* (Compare: Debility.)

For *sleeplessness*: *Coffea.*

For *colic*: 1) *Bry. cham.*; or, 2) *Arn. bell. hyos. lach. n-vom. puls. sep. veratr.* (See: Colic.)

For *diarrhœa*: 1) *Ant. dulc. hyos. rhab.* (Compare: Diarrhœa.)

For *constipation*; *Bry. n-vom. op.* or *plat.* (Compare: Constipation.)

For the *falling off* of the *hair*: *Calc. lyc. natr-m. sulph.* (Compare: Falling off of the hair.)

CONGESTIONS, SANGUINEOUS.—Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. bry. chin. ferr. hyos. merc. n-vom. op. phos. puls. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. amm. asa. aur. calc. carb-v. coff. graph. hep. kal. lyc. merc. mosch. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. plumb. rhus. sep. spong. stram. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr.*

For particulars, see: Congestions of the Abdomen, Chest, Head, &c.

CONGESTIONS OF THE ABDOMEN.—The best remedies are: 1) *Nux-v.* and *Sulph.*; or, 2) *Ars. caps. carb-v.*; or, 3) *Bell. bry. cham. merc. puls. rhus. veratr.*

Arsenicum: Frequent, scanty, slimy, or watery stools, with great debility.

Nux vom.: Suitable to persons who lead a sedentary life and are engaged in intellectual pursuits, &c.; especially for *constipation*, hard stools, pains in the loins as if the hips and back were broken and powerless; hard and tight abdomen.

Capsicum: Suitable to phlegmatic, lazy, clumsy, and sensitive people, especially when small, watery, or slimy stools are frequently present.

Carbo veg.: Flatulence, slow action of the bowels, bad digestion and loss of appetite.

Sulphur: Suitable to hypochondriac persons, especially after *Nux vom.*, even in the most obstinate cases.

See: Hæmorrhoids.

CONGESTIONS OF THE CHEST.—The best remedies are: *Acon. aur. bell. chin. merc. n-vom. phos. spong. sulph.*

Aconitum: Violent pressure with palpitation of the heart, short breath, anguish, short and dry cough, disturbing the sleep, great heat and thirst.

Aurum: Great anguish with palpitation of the heart, oppression or real paroxysms of suffocation with sensation as if the chest

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were constricted, falling down without consciousness, and bluish complexion.

Belladonna: Great restlessness with beating in the chest, beating of the heart which is even felt in the head, oppression, heavy breathing, short cough disturbing sleep, internal heat and thirst.

China: When the congestion is caused by *debilitating losses*, with palpitation of the heart; heavy breathing, oppression, anguish; or when the breathing is impossible with the head low.

Mercurius: Anxious oppression and heavy breathing, with desire to take deep breath; heat and burning in the chest, palpitation of the heart, and cough with bloody expectoration.

Nux vom: Heat and burning in the chest, especially at night, with tossing about, anxiety, sleeplessness; or tensive pressure as from a weight, especially in the open air, with heavy breathing, and unpleasant pressure of the clothes upon the chest.

Phosphorus: Oppression and heaviness, tension and feeling of fulness in the chest; palpitation of the heart, anguish, and sensation of heat rising to the throat.

Spongia: Orgasm of the blood in the chest, after the least exertion, with dyspnœa, anguish, nausea, and fainting weakness.

Sulphur: Orgasm of the blood in the chest, with malaise, fainting, trembling of the arms, palpitation of the heart, heaviness, fulness and pressure in the chest, as from a weight, particularly when coughing; oppressed breathing, especially at night when lying.

Compare: Asthma.

CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. bry. coff. merc. nux-vom. op. puls. rhus. veratr.*; or, 2) *Cham. chin. dulc. ign. sil. sulph.*; or, 3) *Aur. cann. graph.*

§ 2. Persons who are fond of *spirits*, should take: *Nux vom.* or *puls.*, or *Opium, calc.* and *sulphur.* Persons leading a sedentary life, require: *Acon.*, or *Nux vom.* Girls at the age of pubescence: *Acon. bell.* or *puls.* Children during dentition: *Acon. coff.* or *cham.*

For congestion from great joy, give: *coff.* or *opium*,—from *fright* or *fear*, *opium*,—from violent *anger: Chamom.*, or perhaps *Bryon.* or *Nux-v.*,—and from suppressed anger, *Ignat.* For congestion from a fall, blow, or violent *concussion*, give: *Arn. cic. merc.*,—from *debilitating* losses: *Chin.* or *Calc. sulph. nux-v.* or *veratr.*—from the least *cold*: *Dulc.*,—from *lifting* heavy weights, or from injuries: *Rhus.* or *Calc.* Congestion from *constipation*, requires: *Bry. nux-v. opium.*, or *Merc.* or *Puls.*

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The disposition to congestions of the head requires: *Calc. hep. sil.* or *sulph.*

§ 3. Particular indications.

ACONITUM: Beating and fulness in the head; frequent vertigo, especially when stooping; sensation as if the head would split, especially over the eyes, worse when stooping and coughing; scintillations and darkness before the eyes; buzzing in the ears; frequent fainting turns, palpitation, &c., or violent burning pains in the head, especially in the forehead, with red and bloated face, red eyes, paroxysms of rage or of being beside one's-self. (After *Acon.*, *Bell.* is frequently suitable.)

ARNICA: Heat in the head with chilliness of the remainder of the body; dull pressure in the brain, or burning beating, buzzing in the ears and vertigo, obscuration of sight, especially when rising from a recumbent posture.

BELLADONNA: Violent pressure in the forehead, or beating, burning and stitching pains in one side of the head; aggravation of the pains when walking, or during motion, when stooping, or by the least noise or light, with red and bloated face, red eyes, scintillations, darkness before the eyes, buzzing in the ears, diplopia, disposition to sleep; or for dull aching pains, deep in the brain, with pale, sickly complexion, loss of consciousness, delirium and muttering; or the pain appears after a meal, with languor, somnolence, painful stiffness of the nape of the neck, heavy tongue, and other apoplectic symptoms. (Is frequently suitable after *Aconite.*)

BRYONIA: Painful compressive sensation in both sides of the head, or as if everything would fall out at the forehead when stooping; nose bleeds without relief, burning eyes, lachrymation, constipation.

COFFEA: Lively temper, cerebral excitement, sleeplessness, heaviness of the head, increased congestion when talking; shining and red eyes.

MERCURIUS: Fulness in the head as if the forehead would split, or as if the head were bandaged, or when the symptoms are *worse at night*, with burning, tearing and stitching pains; the patient sweats readily and profusely. (Is frequently suitable after *Bell.* and *Opium.*)

NUX VOM.: Nervousness, with painful sensitiveness of the brain when walking or moving the head; pressure in the temples, remaining unchanged when lying or raising one's-self; dim eyes, with desire to close them without being able to sleep; great heaviness in the head, especially when moving the eyes, with sensation, when thinking, as if the head would split; aggravation of the symptoms in the morning, in the open air, or after a meal, and especially after taking coffee.

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OPIUM: Violent congestion, with tearing pain, pressure in the forehead from within outward; throbbing in the temples; wandering look; thirst; dry mouth, sour eructations, nausea or vomiting

PULSATILLA: Exhausting pain on one side of the head; or the pain commences in the occiput, thence to the root of the nose, or vice versa; relief by tying a cloth round the head, or by pressure, or walking; aggravation by sitting; heaviness of the head; pale face with vertigo; whining mood; shivering, anguish, phlegmatic temperament, &c.

RHUS TOX.: The congestion is accompanied by burning, throbbing pains, with fulness in the head, aching, or creeping, vacillating sensation in the brain; the pains appear after eating.

VERATRUM: Shocks with pressure, or pains on one side, or sensation as if the brain were dashed to pieces; or contractive pain with astringent sensation in the throat; painful stiffness of the nape of the neck; copious secretion of watery urine, nausea, vomiting, &c.

Particular remedies for headache are:

a) When there is much *vertigo* or dizziness: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. bry. calc. caust. cic. con. lach. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. baryt. bruc. cann. carb-an. cham. chin. coccul. dig. hep. ign. kal. laur. lyc. petr. phos-ac. spig. stram. sulph-ac. tart. veratr.*

b) When the vertigo is so bad that one *falls down:* 1) *Bell. coccul. puls. rhus. sil.* 2) *Acon. chin. cic. con. graph. lach. phos-ac. rhus. sulph. zinc.*—that one falls *forward:* 1) *Cic. graph. sil.* 2) *Cupr. magn-c. magn-m. mang. natr-m. phos-ac. rhus. sabin. sassap. sulph.*—*backward:* 1) *Chin. phos-ac.* 2) *Kal. rhod. sassap.*—*sideways:* 1) *Con. sulph.* 2) *Acon. lach. sil. zinc.*—to the *left* side; 1) *Lach. zinc.* 2) *Dros. mez. n-mosch. sil.*—to the *right:* *Acon. ferr. sabad. sil.*

c) When there is much *heat* in the head: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. bry. carb-veg. chin. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. sep. sil. sulph.*

d) When the head feels too *full:* 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. caps. chin. daph. graph. merc. phosph. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. carb-veg. chin. coff. petr. spong. sulph-ac.*

e) When it feels *heavy:* 1) *Arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. merc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amm. amm-m. camph. carb-an. cham. con. dulc. hell. kal. lach. laur. lyc. magn-c. magn-m. n-mosch. oleand. op. petr. phos. plumb. staph.*

§ 5. a) When the head feels *dull:* 1) *Anac. bell. calc. carb-veg. chin. hell. magn-aust. merc. natr-m. n-vom. op. petr. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. bell. carb-an. cic.*

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coccul. err. graph. hell. ign. kal. magn-c. natr. n-mosch. phos. puls. spig. staph. stram. thuj. zinc.

b) When it feels *cloudy*, with confusion of the senses, &c.: 1) *Acon. agar. bell. bry. cic. hell. hyos. laur. natr-m. op. stram. veratr.* 2) *Calc. cann. carb-veg. caust. cham. coccul. con. kal. magn-m. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sil. veratr.*

c) When *stupefied:* 1) *Arn. bell. hell. hyos. laur. n-vom. op. phosph. phos-ac. plat. rhus. stram. veratr.* 2) *Ars. bry. calc. camph. cic. con. cupr. laur. natr-m. n-mosch. puls. rhab. sabad. sabin. stann. staph. sulph. verb.*

d) When there is *loss of consciousness:* 1) *Arn. bell. hyos. n-vom. op. phos-ac. plat. rhus. stram. veratr.* 2) *Baryt. camph. cic. cupr. hell. kal. mur-ac. natr-m. n-mosch. phosph. puls.*

§ 6. See: HEADACHE, APOPLEXY, CONGESTION, &c.

CONSTIPATION.

§ 1. This is a mere symptom, the cure of which requires a remedy corresponding to the totality of the symptoms characterizing a morbid state. For morbid states, where constipation is the principal symptom, the following are the best remedies: 1) *Bry. calc. cocc. lach. lyc. n-vom. op. plumb. sep. sil. staph. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Alum. bell. cann. canth. carb-veg. caust. con. graph. kal. kreos. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. plat. puls. sassap. stann. sulph-ac. zinc.*

§ 2. To obtain *immediate* relief, give: 1) *Bry. n-vom. op.* or, 2) *Cann. lach. merc. plat. puls. sulph. magn-arct.*

For *habitual* constipation, costiveness, use: *Bry. calc. caust. con. graph. lach. lyc. sep. sulph.*

§ 3. Constipation of persons who lead a *sedentary* life, requires: *Bry. n-vom. sulph.;* or, 2) *Lyc. op. plat.*

Constipation of *drunkards: Calc. lach. n-vom. op. sulph.*

Constipation resulting from the abuse of *cathartics*, or setting in after diarrhœa: 1) *N-vom. op.;* or, 2) *Ant. lach. ruta.*

Constipation of *old* people, or alternating with diarrhœa: 1) *Ant. op. phos.;* or, 2) *Bry. lach. rhus. ruta.*

Constipation of *pregnant* females: 1) *N-vom. op. sep.;* or, 2) *Alum. bry. lyc.*—and of *lying-in* females: *Ant. bry. n-vom. plat.*

Constipation of *infants* at the breast: 1) *Bry. n-vom. op.;* or, 2) *Alum. lyc. sulph. veratr.*

For constipation brought on by travelling in a *carriage: Plat.* or, *Alum. op. magn-arct.*

Constipation from *poisoning with lead*, requires: *Alum. op. plat.*

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§ 4. For constipation with *ineffectual urging*, give: 1) *Caps. con. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. sep. sulph.* 2) *Arn. bell. calc. carb-veg. caust. cocc. graph. ign. kal. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. puls. sil. staph. veratr. zinc.*

Constipation *without the least desire:* 1) *Alum. chin. hep. kal. natr-m. n-vom. staph. thuj. veratr.* 2) *Anac. arn. bry. carb-veg. cocc. graph. ign. lyc. magn-m. natr. n-mosch. op. petr. rhod. ruta. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*

When the *fæces* are very *hard:* 1) *Amm. ant. bry. calc. carb-veg. con. guaj. lach. magn-m. op. plumb. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. bry. carb-an. caust. guaj. kal. lyc. magn-arct. magn-c. merc. n-vom. petr. rhus. ruta. spong. staph. sulph-ac. thuj.*

When *lumpy*, like sheep's dung: 1) *Alum. magn-m. merc. op. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. baryt. carb-an. caust. graph. kal. lach. mang. n-vom. petr. plumb. stann. sulph-ac. thuj. verb.*

When *too large:* 1) *Bry. calc. kal. magn-arct. n-vom.* 2) *Aur. graph. ign. magn-m. merc. stann. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr. zinc.*

When *very thin: Caust. graph. hyos. merc. mur-ac. natr. puls. sep. staph.*

When *too scanty*: I) *Alum. arn. calc. graph. lyc. magn-m. natr. n-vom. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. baryt. cham. chin. lach. ruta. stann. staph. zinc.*

§ 5. Particular indications:

Bryonia: Especially in summer, suitable to persons who are disposed to rheumatism, or when the constipation was caused by disordered stomach, with disposition to feel chilly, *congestion of blood to the head*, headache; irritable mood, disposition to be angry, taciturn; generally suitable to vehement individuals.

Lachesis: Obstinate constipation with pressure in the stomach, and ineffectual attempts at eructation.

Mercurius: The constipation is accompanied with bad taste in the mouth, painful gums, but no loss of appetite. (Give *Staphys.*, if *Merc.* should not suffice.)

Natrum muriaticum: Obstinate constipation, when all action of the bowels seems lost.

Nux vomica: Suitable to hypochondriac and hæmorrhoidal individuals; the constipation was caused by eating too much, or by deranging the stomach, &c. Symptoms: Loss of appetite, nausea, distention of the abdomen, with pressure and heaviness; heat, especially in the face; congestion of blood to the head, *headache;* inability to work; disturbed sleep, oppression, cardialgia, ill humour; *sensation as if the anus were closed or narrower than usual*, with frequent, ineffectual urging.

Opium; Sensation as if the anus were closed, but without any great urging; beating and sensation of heaviness in the abdomen;

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cardialgia, dry mouth, loss of appetite, *congestion of blood to the head, headache, red face*, &c.

PLATINA: The patient is only able to pass small lumps, with tenesmus and creeping at the anus after every evacuation; chill with sensation of weakness in the abdomen; constrictive pain in the abdomen, with pressure, pain in the stomach and ineffectual attempts at eructation.

PULSATILLA: Corresponding to the symptoms of *Nux-v.*, when the patients are of a bland, phlegmatic disposition; or suitable for constipation produced by derangement of the stomach in consequence of eating too much fat; accompanied with chilliness, peevish and taciturn disposition.

SEPIA: Suitable to females or to rheumatic individuals, or when *Sulphur* and *Nux-v.* are insufficient.

SULPHUR: Habitual costiveness, especially suitable after *Nux-v.*, to hypochondriac and hæmorrhoidal individuals; *frequent but ineffectual urging to stool;* with incarceration of flatulence, malaise, distention of the abdomen, inability to perform any mental labour, &c.

§ 6. If these remedies should not prove sufficient, it will be necessary to select a remedy in accordance with the general state of the patient.

CONSTITUTION, AGE, SEX, AND TEMPERAMENT.

The following classification of remedies agreeably to constitution, sex, &c., is, of course, imperfect, and many remedies which have been omitted in the various paragraphs, may have to be supplied after a little more observation. Nevertheless, an intelligent physician will find the attempted classification of service, were it only to confirm the selection of a remedy, or to decide him in favour of one remedy among several doubtful ones.

§ 2. Premising all this, we will give the preference, as respects *age* and *sex:*

a) For the *male* sex, to: 1) *Acon. alum. aur. bry. canth. carb-veg. chin. clem. coff. coloc. dig. euphorb. graph. ign. kal. magn-arct. magn-m. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. phos. rhus. sil. staph. sulph zinc.* 2) *Agar. alum. anac. ant. ars. baryt. caps. carb-an. caust. coloc. con. hep. lach. lyc. mosch. mur-ac. par. petr. phos-ac. plumb. puls. seneg. stann. sulph-ac. thuj. veratr.*

b) For the *female* sex, to: 1) *Acon. amb. amm-m. asa. bell. cham. chin. cic. con. croc. hyos. ign. magn-c. magn-m. mosch. n-mosch. plat. puls. rhus. sabin. sep. stann. val.* 2) *Alum. amm. arn. borax. calc. caust. cocc. ferr. graph. hell. hep. kal. lyc. merc. n-vom. phosph. ruta. sabad. sec. spig. stram. sulph. thuj. veratr. zinc.*

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c) For *children:* 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. coff. hep. ign. ipec lyc. merc. n-mosch. rhab. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amb. ars. aur. baryt. borax. bry. canth. chin. cin. dros. hep. magn-c. n-vom. puls. rhus. ruta. spong. stann. staph. sulph-ac. veratr. viol-tr.*

d) For *young* people: *Acon. bell. bry. lach.* and many others.

e) For *old* people: *Amb. aur baryt. con. op. sec.*

§ 3. As respects *constitution:*

a) For *blond* persons of *lax* fibre, to: *Bell. calc. caps. cham. clem. con. coccul. dig. graph. hyos. lach. lyc. merc. rhus. sil. sulph.*

b) For *dark-complexioned*, with *rigid* fibre: *Acon. anac. arn. ars. bry. kal. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. plat. puls. sep. staph. sulph.*

c) For *bilious* individuals: 1) *Acon. bry. cham. chin. coccul. merc. n-vom. puls.* 2) *Ant. ars. asa. asar. cann. coloc. daphn. dig. ign. ipec. lach. sec. staph. sulph. tart.*

d) For *nervous* persons: 1) *Acon. baryt. bell. chin. coff. con. cupr. ign. magn-arct. merc. natr. n-vom. phos. plat. puls. sil. stann. sulph. val. viol-od.* 2) *Alum. ars. carb-veg. cham. dig. graph. hep. hyos. laur. lyc. natr-m. n-mosch. phos-ac. rhus. sabin. sep. stram. teucr.*

e) For *plethoric* individuals. See: PLETHORA.

f) For *lymphatic* individuals: 1) *Bell. calc. carb-veg. chin. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. puls. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Amm. arn. ars. baryt. dulc. ferr. graph. kal. petr. rhus. thuj.*

g) For *bloated*, spongy persons: *Amm. ant. ars. asa. bell. calc. caps. cupr. ferr. hell. kal. lach. merc. puls. rhus. seneg. spig. sulph.*

h) For *slender* individuals: *Amb. n-vom. phos. sep.*

i) For *thin*, lean subjects: 1) *Amb. ars. bry. chin. graph. lach. merc. natr-m. n-vom. stann. sulph.* 2) *Ant. baryt. cham. clem. cupr. ferr. ign. ipec. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. phos. plumb. puls. sec. sil. staph. veratr.*

k) For *fat*, large persons: *Ant. bell. calc. caps. cupr. ferr. graph. lyc. puls. sulph.*

l) For *weakly, cachectic* individuals: 1) *Arn. calc. chin. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Ars. carb-veg. lach. merc. phos. sec. sep.* &c.

§ 4. As respects *temperament* and *disposition:*

a) For *choleric*, vehement individuals: *Acon. ars. aur. bry. carb-veg. caust. hep. kal. lyc. magn-aust. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. plat. sep. sulph.*

b) For *bland* dispositions: *Amb. bell. calad. cic. coccul. ign. lyc. magn-arct. puls. sil. sulph.*

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c) For *phlegmatic* individuals: ***Bell. caps. chin. lach. merc. natr. natr-m. mez. puls. seneg.***

d) For *lively* dispositions: ***Acon. ars. cham. nitr-ac. n-vom.*** &c.

e) For *melancholy* persons: ***Acon. aur. bell. bry. calc. chin. graph. ign. lyc. natr-m. plat. puls. rhus. stram. sulph. veratr.***

f) For *sensitive* people: ***Ars. ant. calc. canth. coff. con. cupr. ign. lach. lyc. n-vom. phos. plat. sabad.***

CONTRACTION OF MUSCLES, Induration.

The principal remedies for this affection, which is generally connected with rheumatic or arthritic ailments, are: 1) ***Amm. amm-m. caust. coloc. graph. lach. natr. natr-m. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.*** 2) ***Baryt. carb-an. carb-veg. con. lyc. n-vom.***

See: Gout and Rheumatism.

COPPER, ill effects of, or Verdigris.

For poisoning with large doses, Hering recommends: 1) ***Albumen***, either with or without water; 2) ***Sugar***, or ***Sugar-water***; 3) ***Milk***; 4) ***Mucilaginous*** drinks: 5) Iron ***filings*** dissolved in vinegar, and mixed with gum-water.

The subsequent dynamic affections require: 1) ***Hep. n-vom.***; or, 2) ***Aur. bell. chin. cocc. dulc. ipec. merc.***

CORNS.

§ 1. The principal remedies, which, indeed, do not always cure, but palliate the pain, are: 1) ***Ant. calc. sep. sil.*** 2) ***Amm. carb-an. ign. petr. lyc. nitr-ac. sulph.***

§ 2. a) For *boring* pains, give: ***Borax. caust. natr. phos.***

b) For *burning* pains: ***Calc. ign. magn-arct. petr. phos-ac. sep. sil. sulph.***

c) For *aching* pains: ***Ant. graph. bry. phos. sep.***

d) For *inflammation*: ***Lyc. sep sil.***

e) For *tearing* pains: ***Bry. lyc. magn-m. natr. sep. sil. sulph.***

f) For *stitching* pains: ***Ant. bry. calc. lyc. natr. natr-m. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. thuj.***

g) For *pain* generally: ***Bry. calc. lyc. n-vom. phos. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.***

h) For *soreness*: ***Amb. graph. ign. lyc. magn-arct. n-vom. rhus. sep.***

§ 3. See: Skin, induration, thickening of the.

CORNEA, diseases of the.—Principal remedies: 1) *Calc.*

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cann. con. euphr. puls. sulph. 2) *Ars. aur. chel. chin. cin. hep. lach. magn-c. merc. natr. nitr-ac. ruta. seneg. sep. sil. spig.*

For *specks*, give: 1) *Cann. euphr. hep. nitr-ac. seneg. sil.* 2) *Ars. calc. cin. ruta. sep. spig* 3) *Aur. con.*

For *ulcers* and *cicatrices:* 1) *Euphr. hep. sil.* 2) *Ars. calc. lach. merc. natr.*

For *obscuration* of the cornea: 1) *Cann. euphr. magn-c. puls. sulph.* 2) *Calc. chel. chin. nitr-ac.*

Compare: OPHTHALMIA.

COUGH.

§ 1. Cough being, generally speaking, a mere symptom, it seems impossible to furnish precise instructions for the treatment of every species of cough. Nevertheless, it may not be superfluous to mention the principal remedies for cough, provided the practitioner selects his remedy in accordance with the general symptoms of the patient.

The principal remedies for cough, are: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. carb-veg. hep. ipec. lyc. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. stann. sulph.* 2) *Cham. chin. cin. con. dros. dulc. hep. hyos. ign. kal. led. lach. lyc. rhus. sil. spong.* 3) *Arn. caps. caust. euphr. op. phos-ac. squill. stann. staph. veratr. verb.*

§ 2. For *catarrhal* cough: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.;* or, 2) *Arn. ars. calc. caps. caust. chin. cin. dros. dulc. euphr. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. phos. phos-ac. sep. sil. spig. squill. stann. staph. veratr. verb.*

For *nervous* and *spasmodic* cough: 1) *Bell. bry. carb-veg. cin. cupr. dros. hep. hyos. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.;* or, 2) *Amb. chin. con. ferr. jod. lact. nitr-ac. sil. magn-arct.*

For cough accompanied with *vomiting* or *nausea*, give: *Bry. carb-veg. dros. ferr. ipec. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. sep. sulph. tart. veratr.*

For cough attended with *suffocative paroxysms: Bry. cham. chin. dros. hep. ipec. lach. op. samb. spig. sulph. tart. magn-arct.*

§ 3. a) For *dry* cough without expectoration: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. hep. hyos. ign. ipec. lach. n-vom. petr. phos. sep. spong. sulph.* 2) *Ant. arn. ars. calc. carb-veg. caust. chin. cin. coff. cupr. dros. hep. jod. kreos. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-mosch. plat. puls. rhus. seneg. spig. squill. stann. staph.*

b) For *loose* cough with expectoration: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. chin. jod. lyc. phos. puls. seneg. sep. sil. squill. stann. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. anac. dros. ferr. kal. phos-ac. ruta. spong. staph. thuj. veratr.*

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c) For cough loose in the *day-time*, dry *at night : Ars. calc. cham. graph. n-vom. puls. subad. sil. sulph.*

d) For cough with expectoration *only in the morning* : 1) *Alum. amm. bry. calc. carb-veg. ferr. hep. magn-c. mang. natr-m. phos. puls. sep. squill. sulph-ac.* 2) *Bell. kal. led. lyc. mur-ac. natr. nitr-ac. phos-ac. sil.*

e) Expectoration *only in the evening* : 1) *Arn. cin. graph.* 2) *Calc. kal. lyc. mur-ac. nitr. n-vom. phos. ruta. sep. stann.*

f) Expectoration *only at night : Bell. calc. caust. hep. led. lyc. sep.*

g) When it is impossible to throw off the detached substance : *Amb. arn. caust. kal. sep.*

§ 4. a) For *bloody* expectoration : 1) *Acon. arn. bry. calc. ferr. ipec. lyc. nitr-ac. phos. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. chin. con. croc. dros. dulc. hep. hyos. laur. led. merc. nitr. rhus. sabin. sec. sep. sil. squill. sulph-ac.*

b) For blood-streaked expectoration, or *mucus mixed with blood :* 1) *Ars. bry. chin. ferr. phos. sabin. sep.* 2) *Acon. arn. bell. borax. jod. ipec. laur. lyc. magn-c. op. sulph-ac. zinc.*

c) For *purulent* expectoration : 1) *Calc. carb-veg. chin. con. kal. lyc. natr. nitr. phos. sep. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bell. carb-an. dros. ferr. hep. merc. nitr-ac. phos-ac. puls. rhus. stann.*

d) For *jelly-like* expectoration, or resembling boiled starch, &c. *Arg. baryt. chin. dig. ferr. laur.*

e) *Frothy* expectoration : *Ars. ferr. op. phos. puls. sec. sil.*

f) *Mucous* expectoration : 1) *Ars. bry. calc. chin. lyc. phos. puls. stann. sulph.* 2) *Amm. arg. baryt. bell. carb-veg. cin. dulc. jod. kreos. lach. magn-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. ruta. staph. thuj.*

g) *Fetid* expectoration : 1) *Calc. natr. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. con. graph. guaj. lyc. magn-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. sep. stann.*

h) *Watery* expectoration, or of thin mucus : *Arg. carb-veg. cham. chin. ferr. graph. lach. lyc. magn-c. merc. stann. sulph.*

i) *Tenacious* expectoration : 1) *Ant. ars. bell. bov. carb-veg. seneg. sil.* 2) *Alum anac. cann. cham. chin dulc. ferr. jod. kal. magn-c. magn-m. lach. merc. mez. phos-ac. rhus. spong. zinc.*

§ 5. a) *Yellow* expectoration : 1) *Bry. calc. carb-veg. dros. kreos. phos. puls. stann. staph. thuj.* 2) *Acon. amm-m. ars. lyc. mang. merc. natr. nitr-ac. ruta. sep. spong.*

b) *Gray* expectoration : 1) *Amb. ars. lyc. sep.* 2) *Anac. arg. chin. kreos. lach. magn-m. n-vom. thuj.*

c) *Greenish* expectoration : 1) *Ars. carb-veg. magn-c. lyc. puls. stann.* 2) *Borax. colch. led. mang. natr. phosph. sil. thuj.*

d) *Reddish*, not bloody expectoration : *Bry. squill.*

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e) *Blackish* expectoration: *Chin. lyc. n-vom. rhus.*

f) *Whitish* expectoration: 1) *Arg. carb-veg. kreos. lyc. phos. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amm-m. carb-an. chin. cin. cupr. ferr. rhus. sil.*

§ 6. a) For *bitter* expectoration: 1) *Ars. cham. merc. n-vom. puls.* 2) *Arn. bry. canth. dros nitr-ac. sep.*

b) *Foul* expectoration: *Arn. bell. carb-veg. cham. con. cupr. ferr. puls. sep. stann.*

c) *Salt* expectoration: 1) *Ars. lyc. natr. phos. puls. sep.* 2) *Alum. amb. baryt. calc. chin. dros. graph. magn-c. magn-m. merc. n-vom. samb. sil. sulph.*

d) *Sour* expectoration: 1) *Calc. n-vom. phos.* 2) *Bell. cham. chin. hep. kal. magn-m. plumb. puls. sulph.*

e) *Musty* expectoration: *Borax.*

f) For expectoration tasting like old *catarrhal* mucus: *Bell. puls. sulph.*

g) For *sweetish* expectoration: 1) *Calc. phos.* 2) *Kreos. kal. lach. magn-c. n-vom. puls. samb. squill stann. sulph.*

h) For expectoration tasting like *tobacco*: *Puls.*

i) For expectoration having an *offensive* taste: 1) *Ars. dros. merc. puls.* 2) *Calc. ferr. ipec. lach. natr-m. sep.*

k) For other kinds of taste, compare Taste.

§ 7. a) For *racking*, exhausting cough, give: 1) *Lach. merc. n-vom. puls. stann. sulph.* 2) *Anac. carb-veg. hyos. ign. lyc. sil.* 3) *Ars. caust. chin. con. cupr. graph. kal. ipec. phosph. rhus.*

b) For *suffocative* cough: 1) *Ars. cupr. ipec. op. sil. tart.* 2) *Carb-an. carb-veg. caust. cin. con. hep. lach. magn-arct. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. sep. spig.*

c) For *hollow*, barking cough: 1) *Bell. dros. hep. nitr-ac. spong. staph.* 2) *Caust. cin. ign. kreos. phos. samb. spig.*

d) For *hoarse* deep cough: 1) *Carb-veg. cin. hep. ign. merc. n-vom. stann.* 2) *Acon. amb. ars. carb-an. caust. hep. kreos. lyc. nitr-ac. samb. veratr.*

e) For panting *wheezing* cough: 1) *Cin. dros.* 2) *Bell. carb-veg. con. cupr. dulc. hyos. ipec. phos. puls. spong. veratr.* 3) *Acon. amb. chin. kreos. lyc. rhus.*

f) For *titillating* cough: 1) *Acon. ars. cham. jod. ipec. lach. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. staph.* 2) *Amm. bell. carb-an. caust. con. nitr. sil. spong. stann. veratr.*

g) For *spasmodic* cough: 1) *Amb. bry. carb-veg. cin. ferr. hyos. ipec. magn-arct. n-vom. puls.* 2) *Acon. bell. calc. chin. con. dros. ign. kal. kreos. merc. natr-m. sep. sil.*

h) For short, *hacking* cough: 1) *Acon. ars. coff. lach. merc. natr-m. n-vom. sulph.* 2) *Alum. bry. caust. chin. graph. hep.*

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ign. kreos. lyc. nitr. nitr-ac. rhus. sep. spong. squill. stann. sulph-ac.

i) For cough as if from the *vapours* of *sulphur* or from *feather dust* in the throat: 1) ***Ars. chin. ign. puls.*** 2) ***Amm. calc. cin. teucr.***

§ 8. a) For cough coming on *in the evening*, give: 1) ***Ars. calc. caps. carb-an. carb-veg. dros. hep. kreos. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. puls. stann.*** 2) ***Amm. con. kal. lach. lyc.***

b) ***At night in bed***, or after lying down: 1) ***Acon. amm. ars. baryt. bell. calc. caps. cham. dros graph. hyos. kal. merc. natr-m. n-vom. petr. puls. sep. sil.*** 2) ***Anac. arn. carb-an. carb-veg. caust. chin. coccul. coff. colch. hep. ipec. kreos. lyc. magn-arct. magn-m. phos. puls. sulph.***

c) In the *morning*: ***Alum. ars. bry. caust. chin. jod. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.***

d) ***After a meal***: ***Ars. bry. calc. carb-veg. chin. hep. lach. n-vom. phos. puls sil. staph. sulph.***

e) ***After drinking***: ***Acon. ars. bry. chin. dros. hep. lach. phos. squill.***

f) In the *open air*: 1) ***Ars. nitr. phos. sulph. sulph-ac.*** 2) ***Alum. ipec. magn-arct. rhus. seneg.***

g) In *the cold*, in cold air, or after taking a cold drink: 1) ***Amm-m. caust. hep. phos. sil. squill.*** 2) ***Carb-veg. dulc. nitr-ac. sabad. sep.***

h) ***During exercise***: 1) ***Ars. bry. chin. dros ferr. lach. n-vom. phos. sil. stann.*** 2) ***Hep. natr-m.***

i) When *laughing*, talking, singing, reading, &c.: 1) ***Chin. lach. n-vom. phos. stann.*** 2) ***Anac. baryt caust. dros. mang. merc. mur-ac. natr-m. sil.***

k) When *lying*, going off again when raising one's-self or rising from a seat: 1) ***Hyos. mez. puls. sabad. sulph.*** 2) ***Con. ipec. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sil.***

§ 9. a) For cough affecting the head, and causing pain in the head, give: 1) ***Bell. bry. calc. caust. natr-m. n-vom. sulph.*** 2) ***Alum. amb. anac. caps. carb-veg. hep. lach. lyc. merc. phos. sep. squill.***

b) Cough with pain in the throat: 1) ***Acon. carb-veg. hep. kal. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. spong.*** 2) ***Ars. calc. caust. chin. lyc. nitr-ac.***

c) Cough affecting the *chest*: 1) ***Acon. bell. bry. lyc. phos. puls. sulph.*** 2) ***Amm. arn ars. borax. calc. carb-veg. caust. dros. kal. mang. merc. nitr. nitr-ac. petr. sep. squill.***

d) Cough with pain in the region of the stomach and hypochondria: 1) ***Bry dros. lach. n-vom. phos.*** 2) ***Amb. amm. ars. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. sep. sulph.***

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e) Cough with *pains in the side:* 1) *Acon. bry. squill. phosph. sulph.* 2) *Amb. chin. veratr.*

f) Cough with *pressure on the bladder*, and causing the urine to spirt out: 1) *Caust. natr-m. phos. squill. zinc.* 2) *Ant. caps. colch. kreos. puls. staph. sulph.*

g) Cough with *retching* and *vomiting:* 1) *Bry. carb-veg. dros. hep. ipec. lach. n-vom. rhus. sulph. tart.* 2) *Calc. chin. kreos. natr-m. rhus. sep. sil.*

h) Cough with *arrest* or *difficulty of breathing:* 1) *Ars. cupr. ipec. op. sil. tart.* 2) *Acon. bell. carb-an. carb-veg. cin. con. hep. kreos. lach. magn-arct. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. puls. sep. sil. spig.*

i) Cough with pressure through the abdominal ring, as if *hernia* would *protrude:* 1) *Magn-arct. n-vom. sulph.* 2) *Cocc. natr-m. sil. veratr.*

k) Cough with *red* or blue *face:* *Acon. bell. cin. con. cupr. ipec. kal. n-vom. op. sil.*

§ 10. Compare: Asthma, Croup, Angina pectoris, Pleuritis, Whooping-cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Pneumonia, Pulmonary phthisis, &c.

CRAMP IN THE CALVES.—Although a mere symptom, yet it is sometimes so distressing that it requires a special treatment.

The principal remedies are: 1) *Cham. cupr. rhus. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Calc. camph. caust. coloc. euphr. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. sec. sep. sil.* 3) *Alum. amb. anac. chin. con. ferr. graph. ign. magn-aust. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. spig. stann. staph.*

CROUP, Angina membranacea.

§ 1. The best remedies are: *Acon. spong.* and *hep.*, in water, a tablespoonful every hour or half hour.

Aconitum: During the inflammatory period, should be continued as long as the following symptoms are present: Great nervous and vascular excitement, burning heat with thirst, *dry* and *short cough*, *short* and *hurried*, but not yet wheezing or sawing respiration.

Spongia: The above symptoms are less, but the characteristic symptoms of croup remain or these symptoms exist from the commencement, with *rough*, *crowing*, and *barking cough*, or dry cough, with difficult expectoration of scanty mucus; *slow*, *loud*, *wheezing* and *sawing breathing*, or *suffocative fits* with inability to breathe, except with the head bent backwards.

Hepar: The cough has become less after the use of Spongia,

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but the air-passages remain clogged with mucus; or the *croup symptoms* are attended with *rattling of mucus* from the commencement, the *cough is moist*, with little difficulty of breathing and slight nervous or vascular excitement.

§ 2. For the *rough* and *barking* cough which sometimes sets in a few days previous to the attack of croup, give: *Cham. chin. cin. dros. hyos. n-vom. veratr.*

For croup with *paralytic* state of the lungs, give: *Tart.*

Croup with *Asthma Millari*, requires: *Samb.* or *Moschus.*

In desperate cases, when *Acon. hep.* and *spong.* remain ineffectual, give: 1) *Mosch. phos.*; or, 2) *Cham. cupr. lach.*

For *laryngitis*, hoarseness and catarrhal affections remaining after croup, give: 1) *Hep. phos.*; or, 2) *Arn. bell. carb-v. dros.*

For the *disposition* to croup: *Lyc.* or *Phosphorus* has been recommended.

CYANOSIS.—*Digit.* is said to have cured this disease.—*Lachesis* has been recommended. It is incurable when depending upon an organic affection of the heart.

For *symptomatic* cyanosis, not depending upon an organic affection (as in cholera, &c.,) I recommend: 1) *Acon. camph. carb-v. cupr. dig. lach. op. veratr.* 2) *Arn. ars. aur. bell. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. samb. sec. sil. spong.*

CYSTITIS, Inflammation of the bladder.

The best remedies are: 1) *Acon. camph. cann. canth. dig. n-vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Calc. graph. hyos. kal. lyc. mez. sep. sulph.*

Aconitum: Violent fever with thirst, frequent and violent urging to urinate, with no discharge or only a few drops of dark, red and turbid or *bloody* urine; painfulness of the region of the bladder when touching it, with increase of the pains during micturition. (After *Acon.* give *Cann.*)

Camphora: When the disease is caused by abuse of Cantharides, in whatever shape they may have been used; or for complete suppression of urine, slow and thin stream, burning in the urethra and bladder.

Cannabis: Frequently after Aconite, for complete suppression of urine, or for urging to urinate especially at night, with burning pain; or drops of *bloody* urine.

Cantharides: Violent, but ineffectual urging to urinate, with drop-discharge of a saturated, dark urine, stinging and burning pains in the region of the bladder, before and after micturition, or cutting pains from the kidneys to the bladder; the abdomen is

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distended and painful to contact, especially in the region of the bladder.

DIGITALIS: The neck of the bladder is principally affected, with retention of urine and constrictive pain in the bladder, or frequent and painful urging to urinate, with discharge of a few drops of dark-red and turbid urine.

DULCAMARA: For chronic affections of the bladder, constant urging to urinate, painful pressing-down in the region of the bladder and urethra; drop-discharge of urine with *mucous sediment* or mixed with bloody lumps. (After *Dulc.*, *kal.* or *phos.* is sometimes suitable.)

KALI CARB: Violent cutting and tearing in the bladder, neck of the bladder and urethra; less urine and fiery, with a good deal of ineffectual urging. (Is frequently suitable after *Dulc.*)

NUX VOM.: Frequent urging to urinate, with violent pains during and after micturition, which is very scanty; burning pain in the urethra, bladder and kidneys; contractive pain in the urethra after urinating; is suitable to patients who use a good deal of spirits, or who suffer with hæmorrhoids.

PHOSPHORUS: Retention of urine as if there were an obstacle in the urethra, with pain in the abdomen when the last drops are discharged; contractive pain in the bladder, or stitches from the neck of the bladder to the anus. (Is frequently suitable after *Dulc.*)

PULSATILLA: The urging to urinate is attended by aching, burning and cutting pains in the region of the bladder; heat and redness of this region, and sometimes complete suppression of urine; or scanty, painful discharge of slimy urine, or of bloody urine, with purulent sediment.

SULPHUR: In obstinate cases, the urine is mixed with mucous or blood, *burning in the urethra during micturition.* (After *Sulph.*, *Calc.* is frequently suitable, especially when the disease is caused by suppression of hæmorrhoids; if the burning pains do not yield to Calc., give *Ars.* or *Carbo-veg.*)

See: HÆMATURIA, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, ISCHURIA, NEPHRITIS, and NEPHRALGIA.

CYSTOPLEGIA.

Principal remedies: *Ars. dulc. lach.*; or, *Acon. bell. cic. hyos. lach. lauroc. magn-aust.*

CYSTOSPASMUS, SPASM OF THE BLADDER.

The best remedies are: *Asa. caps. clem. phos-ac. puls. sassap. sep. ter.*

DEADNESS of single parts, a mere symptom, which, in conjunction with other symptoms, frequently points to: 1) *Calcar.*

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chelid. coni. lycop. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus. secal. sulph. 2) *Antim. merc. natr-m. silic. stann. thuj. zinc.*, &c.

DEBILITY, Asthenia.

§ 1. In many cases a mere symptom, which disappears with the general disease. Sometimes, however, it arises from *loss of animal fluids*, *sexual excesses*, and violent *acute* diseases, and requires special treatment.

§ 2. For debility *from loss of animal fluids*, give: *China*, and if this should be insufficient: 1) *Calc. carb-veg. cin. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph. veratr.*; or, 2) *Nitr-ac. sulph-ac.*

§ 3. For debility from *sexual excesses* without onanism, give: *China*; chronic debility requires: 1) *Calc. n-vom. phos-ac. sil. staph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Anac. arn. carb-veg con. merc. natr-m. phos.* and *sep.*

Calc. is indicated when an embrace causes languor, trembling of the extremities, weariness, pain in the head.

Staphysagria: when the patient worries about his ailments, and is affected with asthma after an embrace, and with hypochondriac mood.

§ 4. *Onanism* generally requires *Nux vom.*, then *Sulph.* and *Calc.*, provided *Phos-ac.* or *Staphys.* is not sufficient. Frequently we give with success: *Carb-veg. cin. cocc. con. natr-m. n-mosch.* and *phos.* China is of very little use.

To eradicate the vice, give: *Sulph. calc.*; or, *Chin. cocc. merc. phos.*; or, *Ant. carb-veg. plat. puls.*

For debility in consequence of *acute diseases*, give: 1) *Chin. hep. sil. veratr.*; or, 2) *Calc. kal. natr-m. phos-ac. sulph.*

For debility from *blood-letting*: *Chin. phos-ac. sulph-ac.*

Debility from *growing too fast*, requires: *Phos-ac.*

That of *old* people: *Aur. baryt. chin. con. op.*

For *hysteric debility*, see: Hysteria.

DEBILITY, nervous; or, excessive nervous excitement,

requires: 1) *Acon. chamomilla, chin. coff. n-vom. puls. magn-arct.* 2) *Asar. hep. ign. nitr-ac. teucr. val. veratr.*

If caused by *study*, *watching*, or a *sedentary* life, give: 1) *N-vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. carb-veg. cocc. lach. puls. magn-arct.*

If caused by *abuse of Mercury*: *Carb-veg. cham. hep. nitr-ac. puls.*

If by *narcotics*: *Cham. coff. merc. n-vom.*, &c.

If by *abuse of coffee*: *Cham. ign. merc. n-vom. sulph.*

If by abuse of *wine* or *spirits*: *Acon. bell. coff. n-vom. puls. sulph.*

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Symptomatic indications:

Aconitum: Suitable to young people (especially young girls) when plethoric and leading a sedentary life, or for extreme sensitiveness to pain, sleeplessness, tossing about, extreme sensitiveness of sight and hearing, *red cheeks*, tendency of blood to the head, *palpitation of the heart*, &c.

Chamomilla: Sensitiveness to pain, disposition to faint when suffering ever so little; disconsolate, tossing about, moaning and lamenting; irritable, quarrelsome mood, alternate paleness and redness; or one cheek *pale* and *cold*, the *other warm* and *red*, &c.

China: Great debility with trembling, aversion to physical or mental labour; excessive *nervous* sensitiveness; sensitiveness to draughts of air, sleeplessness from thoughts crowding upon one's mind, or remaining awake late at night; heavy dreams, causing anxiety even after waking, disposition to sweat, hypochondriac mood.

Coffea: Sleeplessness, mental excitement, ill humour, or excessive mirthfulness and liveliness; extreme sensitiveness to pain.

Nux vom.: Irritable, nervous sensitiveness of all the organs of sense, tendency to start, anguish, disposition to lie down, aversion to open air and exercise, peevish mood, vehement, disposed to be angry.

Pulsatilla: Corresponds to the symptoms of Nux, but more suitable to females or people of bland disposition.

Magn. arct.: Nervousness, trembling, distention of the abdomen, anguish, nervous debility.

DEGLUTITION, DIFFICULT, Dysphagia.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Bell. canth. caust. hyos. lach. merc. n-vom. puls. sil. stram.* 2) *Acon. alum. amm. ant. ars. aur. calc. cham. cic. cocc. con. cupr. dros. ign. kal. laur. lyc. merc. n-vom. op. rhus.*

§ 2. If caused by inflammation, give: *Acon. bell. canth. cham. ign. merc. n-vom. puls.*; and the other remedies indicated for *sore throat.*

If caused by *spasms* of the fauces: 1) *Bell. canth. hyos. lach. stram.* 2) *Alum. ars. cic. coccul. con. ign. laur. lyc. merc. n-vom. op. veratr.*

If caused by *paralysis* of the muscles: 1) *Caust. con. graph. lach. sil.* 2) *Ars. bell. carb-veg. cocc. cupr. hyos. ipec. kal. laur.? n-mosch.? n-vom.? op. plumb. puls.? rhus.?*

§ 3. See: Pharyngitis, Spasms, Paralysis, &c.

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DELIRIUM.

§ 1. Delirium is a mere symptom, though of great importance in selecting a remedy. For delirium *without fever*, or *mania*, see: MENTAL DERANGEMENT: delirium *with fever* or violent cerebral irritation, requires: 1) ***Bell. hyos. op. stram. veratr.*** 2) ***Acon. aur. bry. cupr. lach. lyc. n-vom. phos. sulph.*** 3) ***Arn. ars. calc. canth. cham. cin. ign. kal. puls. rhus. sec. spong.***

§ 2. Particular indications:

a) For *anxious, frightful* or *frightening* delirium, give: 1) ***Acon. bell. hyos. op. puls. sil. stram.*** 2) ***Anac. calc. hep. n-vom. phos. veratr.***

b) Delirium *with fancies:* 1) ***Bell. stram. sulph.*** 2) ***Cham. hyos. op. sep. sil. spong.*** 3) ***Graph.***

c) Delirium with *desire to escape*, jumping up from bed: 1) ***Bell. bry.*** 2) ***Acon. coloc. op.***

d) ***Loquacious*** delirium: 1) ***Bell. rhus. stram. veratr.*** 2) ***Lach. op.***

e) Delirium with *visions, phantasmata*, &c.: 1) ***Bell. hyos. op. stram.*** 2) ***Ars. n-vom puls. sulph.*** 3) ***Calc. camph. carb-veg. dros. hell. hep. nitr-ac. plat.***

f) ***Merry*** delirium: 1) ***Bell.*** 2) ***Acon. op. sulph. veratr.***

g) ***Muttering*** delirium: 1) ***Bell. hyos. stram.*** 2) ***N-vom.***

h) Delirium with *illusions of space:* ***Bell. bry. lach. veratr.***

i) ***Religious*** delirium: 1) ***Bell. puls. stram. veratr.*** 2) ***Aur. croc. lach. sulph.***

k) Delirium with *screams:* ***Plat. puls. stram.***

l) Delirium with talking about *dead people:* 1) ***Bell. n-vom. op.*** 2) ***Ars. canth hep.***

m) ***Sad, whining*** delirium: ***Acon. bell. puls.***

n) ***Furibond*** delirium: ***Acon. bell. op. plumb. veratr.***

§ 3. Compare: FEVER, MENTAL DERANGEMENT, MORBID SLEEP, and DREAMS.

DIABETES, DIABETES MELLITUS.—Principal remedies: *Carb-veg. led. natr-m. phos-ac.*; of the last remedy we know only four cases of cure of certain urinary affections with discharge of milky urine, which, in diabetes, sometimes alternates with watery and colourless urine.

Try also: *Aur. carb-veg. meph. merc. mur-ac. nitr-ac. phos. sulph.*; and compare: SECRETION OF URINE, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, &c.

DIAPHRAGMITIS, INFLAMMATION OF DIAPHRAGHM.

The following remedies have been recommended: *Acon. amb.*

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ars. cham. cann. coccul. colch. dros. laur. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. spig. veratr.

DIARRHŒA.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. cham. chin. dulc. ferr. ipec. merc. puls. rhab. sec. sulph.*; or, 2) *Ant. bry. calc. caps coloc. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. rhus.*; or, 3) *Arn. bell. berb. carb-veg. cupr. graph. hep. hyos. lach. magn. nitr-ac. n-mosch. petr. sep. veratr.*

§ 2. *Painless* diarrhœa: *Ferr.*; or, *Chin. cinn.*

Diarrhœa with *colic*: *Ars. bry. cham. coloc. hep. merc. nitr-ac. puls. rhab. rhus. sulph.*

With *tenesmus*: *Ars. caps. hep ipec. lach. merc. n-vom. rhab. rhus. sulph.*

With *vomiting*: *Ars. bell. ipec.*; or, *Cham. coloc. dulc. ferr.*, &c. (Compare: CHOLERA.)

With discharge of *undigested* food (lienteria): *Chin. ferr.*; or, *Ars. bry. n-vom*

Colliquative diarrhœa: *Ars. chin. ipec. veratr.*; or, *N-mosch. phos phos-ac. sec.*

For *bilious, slimy* diarrhœa, see: GASTRIC DERANGEMENT.

Chronic diarrhœa requires: *Calc. chin. ferr. graph. hep. lach. nitr-ac. petr. phos. phos-ac. sep. sulph.*

For disposition to diarrhœa, give: *Calc. graph. kreos. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sulph.*

§ 3. Diarrhœa in *consequence of an exanthem*, such as measles, scarlatina, smallpox, &c., requires: *Ars. chin. merc. phos-ac. puls. sulph.*

Diarrhœa from a *cold*: 1) *Bell. bry. cham. dulc. merc. n-mosch. veratr.*; or, 2) *Caust. chin. natr. n-vom. op. puls. sulp.*—From a cold in *summer, fall*, or *winter*: *Ars. dulc.*; or, *Bry. merc.*—From a *cold drink*: *Ars. carb-veg. n-mosch. puls.*

Diarrhœa from violent *emotions, fright*, sudden *joy*: 1) *Ant. coff. op. veratr.*; or, 2) *Acon. puls.*—From *depressing emotions*, such as *grief*: *Ign.* or *Phos-ac.*—From *chagrin* or *anger*: *Cham.* or *Coloc.*

Diarrhœa from *deranged stomach*, or *irregular living*: *Ant. coff. ipec. puls. n-vom.*—From *revelling*: *Carb-veg. n-vom.*—From drinking *milk*: *Bry. sulph.*; or, *Lyc. natr. sep.*—From the use of *acids* or *fruits*: *Ars. lach. puls.*; or, *Chin.? rhod.?*

Diarrhœa from *abuse* of *cathartics* or *calomel*: *Hep.*; or, *Carb-veg. chin. nitr-ac.*—From abuse of *magnesia*: *Puls. rhub.*—From abuse of *rhubarb*: *Cham. merc. puls.*; or, *Coloc. n-vom.*—From abuse of *tobacco*: *Cham. puls.*

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§ 4. Diarrhœa of *enfeebled* individuals, requires: *Chin. ferr. n-mosch. phos. phos-ac. sec.*

That of *consumptive persons*: *Calc. chin. ferr. phos.*

Of *scrofulous* persons: *Calc. dulc. lyc. sep. sil. sulph.*; or, *Ars. bar-c. chin.*

Of *old* people: *Ars. bry. phos. sec.*

Of *pregnant* females: *Ant. dulc. hyos. lyc. petr. phos. sep. sulph.*—And of *lying-in* females: *Ant. dulc. hyos. rhab.*

Of *children*: *Ant. cham. ferr. hyos. ipec. jalap. magn. merc n-mosch. rhab. sulph. sulph-ac.*—During *dentition*: *Ars. calc. cham. coff. ferr. ipec. magn. merc. sulph.*

Particular indications.

ARSENICUM: *Watery* or *slimy*, whitish, greenish or *brownish* evacuations, especially *at night*, after midnight, or towards morning, or after eating, or *drinking*; with colic, burning or tearing pains in the abdomen; *violent thirst*; loss of appetite with nausea or vomiting; emaciation; debility; sleeplessness, anguish at night; distention of the abdomen; cold limbs; pale face with sunken cheeks; hollow eyes and blue margins around the same.

CHAMOMILLA: *Watery*, *bilious* or *slimy diarrhœa* of *yellowish*, whitish or *greenish* colour, almost like *stirred eggs*; discharge of undigested food; rumbling in the abdomen; loss of appetite, thirst, coated tongue; tearing or cutting pain in the bowels, fulness in the pit of the stomach; distended abdomen; frequent eructations with nausea or *bilious* vomiting; bitter mouth; and, in children: screams, restlessness, tossing about, constant desire to be carried, &c.

CHINA: Copious watery, *brownish* evacuations, mixed with undigested food; especially at *night*, or after a meal; with violent, aching, constrictive and spasmodic colic, or no pain at all; great weakness in the abdomen; rumbling, eructations, burning pains about the anus; loss of appetite, thirst and complete prostration.

DULCAMARA: Liquid greenish or *yellowish*, slimy or *bilious* stools; *nightly* evacuations, with colic, especially in the umbilical region; loss of appetite, thirst; *nausea* or real vomiting; pale face, languor and restlessness.

FERRUM: *Nightly* diarrhœa, or after *eating* and *drinking*, easy painless stools, discharge of watery substances mixed with undigested food; pale face; emaciation, distended abdomen, without flatulence; thirst; canine hunger alternating with loss of appetite; cardialgia; spasmodic pains in the back and anus.

IPECACUANHA: *Watery* or *slimy* diarrhœa, of a *bilious*, *whitish* or *greenish* colour, with nausea, vomiting of yellowish, whitish or greenish mucus; tearing or cutting colic, with screams (in children), tossing about; accumulation of mucus in the mouth;

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distention of the abdomen ; debility with constant desire to be lying down ; pale face with blue margins around the eyes ; chilliness, ill and vehement humour.

MERCURIUS: *Watery*, slimy, *frothy* or *bilious* or *bloody* stools, especially at night, of a *greenish*, whitish or yellowish colour ; the stools look like stirred eggs ; frequent tenesmus, burning, itching and soreness of the anus ; frequent *colic ;* heartburn, nausea and eructations ; *chills* and *shivering ;* cold sweat, trembling and great languor.

PULSATILLA : *Slimy*, bilious or watery diarrhœa of a whitish, yellowish or *greenish* colour, or changeable colour ; papescent stools ; or liquid, fetid stools with soreness of the anus ; with bitter mouth, white-coated tongue, nausea, disagreeable eructations or slimy and bitter vomiting ; colic, especially at night.

RHUBARB : The stools have a *sour* smell, they are liquid, slimy, as if fermented, with pale face, ptyalism, colic, frequent urging and tenesmus ; or copious evacuations with vomiting and great debility ; or, in children, when the diarrhœa is accompanied with screams and restlessness, the children toss about and draw up their legs. (If Rhubarb should be insufficient, *Chamom.* will frequently effect a cure, especially if the pains be very violent.)

SECALE : *Painless* evacuations, with debility ; watery, yellowish or *greenish* stools, which are discharged rapidly, *with great force* and even *involuntarily ;* discharge of undigested food ; colic, especially at night ; slime on the tongue ; pappy taste, frequent rumbling, flatulence, and fulness of the abdomen.

SULPHUR : Frequent evacuations, especially *at night*, with colic, tenesmus, distention of the abdomen, heavy breathing, chilliness and debility ; *slimy*, or watery, frothy, or putrid stools, *whitish* or *greenish ;* discharge of undigested, *sour* or bloody substances ; the diarrhœa sets in again after the least cold ; *emaciation*, &c.

§ 6. We may likewise use :

ANTIMONIUM : Watery diarrhœa with deranged stomach ; white-coated tongue, loss of appetite, eructations and nausea.

BRYONIA : In summer, especially when the diarrhœa was caused by cold drinks, or by anger and chagrin, and *Cham.* proved insufficient.

CALCAREA : Frequently after *Sulphur*, for chronic diarrhœa, especially suitable to scrofulous children, with debility, emaciation, pale face and great appetite.

CAPSICUM : Slimy diarrhœa, with tenesmus and burning at the anus.

COLOCYNTHIS : Bilious or watery diarrhœa, with violent, spasmodic, colicky pains, especially when caused by anger or chagrin, *Cham.* being insufficient.

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NUX VOM.: Frequent, scanty evacuations of watery, *slimy*, whitish or greenish substances, with colic and tenesmus.

PHOSPHORUS: Chronic diarrhœa, painless, and gradual loss of strength.

PHOSPHORI ACIDUM: Watery or slimy diarrhœa, with discharge of undigested substances, or involuntary stools.

RHUS TOX.: Diarrhœa, especially *at night*, with tearing in the limbs, headache and colic, worse after eating or drinking.

VERATRUM: *Painless*, brownish or greenish, watery or papescent diarrhœa, with *much rumbling*, feeling *of coldness in the abdomen*, and more or less disposition to debility.

§ 7. In general, use:

a) For *bloody* stools: 1) ***Ars. canth. chin. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. sulph.*** 2) ***Arn. asar. bry. calc. caps. carb-veg. dros. ferr. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. phos. sil. sulph-ac.***

b) ***Papescent:*** 1) ***Ant. chin. lach. phos-ac. rhab. rhod. sil. sulph.*** 2) ***Bell. calc. cin. mez. natr. phos.***

c) ***Purulent:*** 1) ***Arn. canth. lach. merc. sil.*** 2) ***Bell. calc. kal. puls. sep. sulph.***

d) ***Putrid:*** 1) ***Ars. carb-veg. chin. n-mosch. n-vom. sulph.*** 2) ***Coccul graph. ipec. nitr-ac. sec. sep.***

e) ***Flocculent:*** 1) ***Ars. veratr.*** 2) ***Ipec.***

f) ***Bilious:*** 1) ***Cham. chin. merc. phos. sulph.*** 2) ***Ars. cin. coloc. dulc. ipec. n-vom. veratr.*** (Compare: GREEN and YELLOW.)

g) ***Yellow:*** 1) ***Ars. chin. coccul. dulc. ipec. petr. rhus.*** 2) ***Calc. cham. coloc. merc. petr.***

h) ***Gray, ash-coloured:*** ***Dig. merc. phos-ac.*** (Compare: WHITISH.

i) ***Green:*** 1) ***Cham. merc. puls. phos. sulph.*** 2) ***Ars. dulc. ipec. sep. stann.***

k) ***Fæcal:*** ***Ars. cham. cin. merc. mur-ac. rhab.***

l) ***Sour:*** 1) ***Calc. graph. hep. merc. rhab. sulph.*** 2) ***Cham. magn-c. natr. sep.***

m) ***Acrid, corroding:*** 1) ***Ars. cham. chin. ferr. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. veratr.*** 2) ***Ant. dulc. graph. ign. kal. lach. phos.***

n) ***Frothy:*** 1) ***Chin. coloc. rhus.*** 2) ***Calc. magn-c. merc. sulph.***

o) ***Slimy:*** 1) ***Asar. bell. borax. caps. cham. chin. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. sulph.*** 2) ***Ars. carb-veg. coloc. graph. hell. ign. ipec. petr. phos-ac. rhab. rhus. ruta. sec. sep. tart.***

p) ***Black:*** 1) ***Ars. camph. chin. ipec. squill. sulph-ac. veratr.*** 2) ***Cupr. merc. stram. sulph. sulph-ac.***

q) ***Fetid, cadaverous:*** 1) ***Ars. carb-veg. chin. puls. sil. sulph.*** 2) ***Ars. calc. cham. guaj. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. sep. squill. sulph-ac.***

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r) *Undigested:* 1) *Chin. phos-ac.* 2) ***Arn. ars. ferr. oleand.*** 3) ***Asar. bry. calc. cham. con. lach. merc. n-vom. sulph.***

s) *Involuntary:* 1) ***Arn. bell. chin. hyos. op. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sec. veratr.*** 2) ***Ars. calc. carb-veg. cin. mur-ac. natr-m. sulph.***

t) *Watery:* 1) *Cham. chin. ferr. hell. ipec. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. puls. sec.* 2) ***Acon. ars. calc dig. natr-m. petr. sulph. veratr.***

u) *Watery* stools: 1) *Calc. cham. chin. dig. hep. merc. puls. rhus-t. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ars. caust. cin. ign. lach. nux-v. phos. phos-ac. spong. veratr.*

v) Stools like *stirred eggs:* 1) *Cham. merc. puls. rhus-t.* 2) ***Lach. nux-mosch. sulph-ac. viol-tr.***

§ 8. Compare: CHOLERA, VOMITING, GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, LIENTERIA, DYSENTERY, WORM-AFFECTIONS, &c.

DISTENTION OF THE ABDOMEN, AND FLATULENCE.

The best remedies are: 1) ***Asa. chin. n-vom. puls. sulph.*** 2) ***Bell. carb-v. cham. cocc.;*** or, 3) ***Agn. calc-ph. caps. colch. coloc. ferr. graph. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos. veratr. zinc. magn-arct.***

If arising from the use of *flatulent food*, give: 1) ***China.***, or: 2) *Bry. lyc. petr.* 3) *Calc. kal. puls. sep. veratr.*

If after taking a *drink:* 1) ***N-vom.;*** or, 2) ***Chin. cocc. ferr. veratr.***

After using *pork* or *fat:* 1) ***Chin. colch. puls.;*** or, 2) ***Carb-v. colch. natr-m.***

In particular, give:

a) For *copious* flatulence: ***Agar. carb-v. chin. graph. kal. lach. lyc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. plumb. staph. sulph.***—For *distress* from flatulence: *Caps. carb-v. chin. chinin. lach. n-mosch. n-vom. phos. puls. sulph.*—For *incarcerated* flatulence: ***Carb-a. carb-v. caust. chin. con. graph. hep. jod. kal. lach. lyc. natr. natr-m. nitr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. sil. sulph.***—For pains occurring *early* in the morning: ***Alum. asa. bar. carb-a. caust. cham. magn-arct. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos.***—For *rumbling:* ***Agar. ant. arn. bry. canth. carb-v. caust. chin. hell. ign. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. puls. sassap. sep. sulph. veratr.***

b) For *copious discharge* of flatulence: ***Agar. canth. carb-a. carb-v. caust. chin. graph. hell kal. lyc. mang. merc. nitr-ac. oleand. phos. plumb. veratr.***—For discharge of *inodorous* flatulence: *Amb bell. carb-v. lyc.*—Of *fetid* flatulence: ***Arn. ars. asa. calc carb-v. chin. graph. plumb. puls. sil. sulph.***—***Foul***-smelling flatulence: ***Arn. ars. carb-v. ign. oleand. puls. sulph.***—For flatulence smelling like *rotten eggs:* ***Arn. coff. sulph. tart.***

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teucr. sulph.—For *warm, humid* flatulence: *Carb-v. chin.*—*Hot* flatulence: *Acon. cham. phos. staph. zinc.*—*Cold: Con.*—Smelling like *garlic: Agar. asa. mosch. phos.*—*Sour*-smelling: *Arn. calc. cham. graph. hep. magn-c. merc. natr. natr-m. rhab. sep. sulph.*—*Noisy* flatulence: *Lach. merc. squill. teucr. zinc.*

DREAD OF AIR, EXTREME SENSITIVENESS TO THE OPEN AIR. Though generally a mere symptom, yet it points principally to the following remedies: 1) *Calc. carb-an. caust. cham. cocc. coff. ign. kal. mez. natr. n-vom. petr. puls. rhus. sil.* 2) *Amm. bell. bry. chin. con. guaj. hep. lyc. magn-aust. merc. mosch. nitr-ac. n-mosch. phos. sep. spig. sulph. sulph-ac.* 3) *Ars. cin. ferr. ipec. lach. phos-ac. ruta. staph. thuj.*

DROPSY.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1) *Ars. chin. dig. dulc. hell. kal. led. lyc. merc. sulph.* 2) *Bry. camph. canth. convolv. ferr. lact. phos. prun. rhus. samb. sol-nigr. squill.* 3) *Ant. baryt. chel. con. hyos. sabad. sabin.*

§ 2. Dropsy in consequence of *suppression of exanthemata*, requires: *Ars. dig. hell. rhus. sulph.*

From suppression of *intermittent fevers: Ars. dulc. ferr. merc. sol-nigr.* and *sulph.*

From *loss of blood* or *animal fluids: Chin. ferr. merc.* and *sulph.*

Dropsy of *drunkards: Ars. chin. hell. led. rhus.* and *sulph.*

Dropsy from *abuse of Mercury: Chin. dulc. hell.* and *sulph.*

§ 3. Particular indications:

ARSENICUM: Anasarca, ascites and œdema of the lower extremities, more especially when the skin, and particularly the face, look *livid*, pale or *greenish;* great debility and prostration; tongue dry and red; thirst very great; asthma with symptoms of suffocation when lying on the back; cold extremities, tearing pains in the back, small of the back and limbs.

BRYONIA: Anasarca and œdema of the feet, especially when the swelling increases in the day-time and decreases in the evening.

CAMPHORA: Anasarca, with red urine and thick sediment.

CANTHARIS: Dropsy from atony of the urinary passages, with ischuria, tenesmus of the neck of the bladder, pains in the limbs, chronic coryza. &c.

CHINA: Anasarca and ascites, especially in old people. Suitable for organic affections of the liver and spleen, although *Ars.* and *Ferr.* concur in this case.

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CONVOLVULUS: Œdema, dropsy, with constipation, distress in the abdomen, and debility.

DIGITALIS: Ascites, anasarca, hydrothorax, when there are organic affections of the heart, and a hurried pulse.

HELLEBORUS: Anasarca, ascites, hydrothorax, &c., acute dropsy, especially for: great debility, vapour, feverish symptoms, stitching pains in the limbs, diarrhœa, suppression of urine, &c.

KALI: Ascites, dropsy, of old people.

LACTUCA: Anasarca with great swelling of the feet, abdomen and eyelids.

LEDUM: Dropsy, with pains in the limbs, and dry skin.

MERCURIUS: Ascites, hydrothorax, acute or chronic anasarca, sometimes accompanied with affections of the liver, oppression on the chest, general heat and sweat; constant short and racking cough; anguish, &c.

PHOSPHORUS: Dropsy, œdema of the hands, feet and face.

PRUNUS: Ascites and dropsy.

RHUS, SAMBUCUS, and SOLANUM NIGRUM: Anasarca.

§ 4. Compare: ANASARCA, ASCITES, HYDROTHORAX, HYDROCEPHALUS, HYDROCELE, &c.

DROPSY OF THE JOINTS, HYDRARTHRUS —Is frequently cured by *Sulphur.*, or by: *Ant. ars. bry. calc. jod. kal. lyc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*

DRUNKARDS, DISEASES OF, AND ILL EFFECTS OF SPIRITS GENERALLY.

§ 1. The best remedies are: 1) *Acon. ant. ars. bell. calc. carb-v. chin. coff. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. op. puls. stram. sulph.* 2) *Agar. arn. coccul. dig. ign. led. lyc. natr-m. n-mosch. ran. rhod. rhus. rut. selen. sil. spig. veratr. zinc.*

§ 2. For *intoxication* itself, the best remedies are said to be: *Acon. bell. coff. op.*

For the *consequences of revelling* at night, and of intoxication, give: 1) *Ant. carb-v. coff. n-vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bell. bry. calc. chin. dulc. natr. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac. rhus.*

For the *chronic* consequences of *drinking*: *Ars. bell. calc. chin. coff. hell. hyos. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. puls. sulph.*

For *delirium tremens*: *Ars. bell. calc.. coff. dig. hyos. n-vom. op. stram.*

For the *disposition* to drink: *Ars. calc. lach. merc. sulph. sulph-ac.*

§ 3. As regards symptoms, give:

ACONITUM: When drinking wine is followed by: *feverish heat,*

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tendency of blood to the head, red face and eyes, and even loss of reason.

ANTIMONIUM: Gastric affections in consequence of revelling, nausea, loathing, loss of appetite, &c., *Carb-veg.* being insufficient.

ARSENICUM: Mental derangement, anguish which drives one to and fro, fear of thieves, ghosts, and solitude, with desire to hide one's-self, trembling of the limbs, &c.

BELLADONNA: Loss of reason, delirium, visions of mice, rats, &c., red and bloated face, tongue coated, aversion to meat, sleeplessness, stammering speech with constant smile, dry feeling in the throat, with difficult deglutition, violent thirst, paroxysms of violent fever, &c.

CALCAREA: Delirium, visions of fire, murder, rats and mice, neither *Bell.* nor *Stram.* being sufficient.

CARB VEG.: Aching or throbbing pain in the head, in consequence of a debauch, relief in the open air; nausea without desire to vomit; liquid, thin stools.

CHINA: Debility of drunkards, especially when dropsy is setting in.

COFFEA: Great excitement of feeling, (especially in children), with excessive mirthfulness, *sleeplessness*, nausea and even vomiting; or headache after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail were sticking in the brain, *Nux vom.* being insufficient. *Coffea* has likewise removed the trembling of the hands of drunkards.

HYOSCYAMUS: Epileptic convulsions in consequence of drinking; sleeplessness with constant tossing about; delirium with visions as if persecuted, and with desire to escape; tremor of the limbs, &c.

LACHESIS: Debility and tremor of the hands, especially when the patient finds it hard to correct himself.

MERCURIUS: Debility of drunkards who abuse coffee, *Nux-v.* and *Sulph.* having proved fruitless.

NATRUM: Debility and dyspepsia of drunkards.

NUX VOMICA: Hemicrania after intoxication, with sensation as if a nail had been driven into the brain; aggravation in the open air, by walking, motion, thinking and stooping; nausea with desire to vomit and straining; *constipation*, or else small, slimy stools, with tenesmus; vertigo; red eyes, with gum in the canthi; photophobia; hacking cough, &c.; or, in confirmed drunkards: for tendency of blood to the head, cloudiness or loss of consciousness, delirium, frightful visions, and desire to escape; great anxiety driving the patient to and fro; sometimes with cold and damp hands, feet and face; nausea, *waterbrash*, vomiting of food or *bitter substances;* sleeplessness or half sleep, with sudden *startings as if in affright;* anxious dreams; constipation, or

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else diarrhœic, scanty stools; tremor of the limbs, debility, &c. Suitable to drunkards who indulge in abuse of coffee.

Opium: Comatose sleep with stertorous breathing, or anxious delirium, with visions of mice and scorpions, &c.; fear, desire to escape, or dreams from which the patient wakes as soon as he is spoken to with a loud voice; constipation, troublesome breathing, general sweat, epileptic convulsions and spasms; *trembling of the extremities*, lock-jaw, twitching of the muscles of the face and mouth, staring look; dark-red face, &c.

Pulsatilla: Derangement of the stomach, cloudiness, heaviness in the forehead, relief in the open air; nausea, especially after eating or drinking; *sour eructations*, coated tongue, &c.; especially when the wine was sulphurated.

Stramonium: Suitable to habitual drunkards; anguish driving one to and fro; taciturn; wandering look, fear, desire to escape; epileptic convulsions, rage; *red*, *hot*, and *bloated face;* visions, illusions of fact, (such as, that the half of the body is cut off, &c.)

Sulphur: Trembling, dropsical and other affections of drunkards, especially when they indulge in abuse of coffee.

DYSENTERY, BLOODY FLUX.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. ars. merc. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Bry. carb-v. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. n-vom. puls.;* or, 3) *Bell. caps. colch. dulc. gran. hep. kreos. lach. nitr-ac. n-mosch. staph.*

§ 2. Particular indications.

Aconitum: For dysentery when the days are warm and the nights cool; rheumatic pains in the head, nape of the neck and shoulders; or violent chills, heat and thirst (If *Aconite* should not be enough, give: *Cham. merc. nux-v.*, or *Puls.*)

Arsenicum: Putrid stools, involuntary stools, debility, fetid urine, bad odour from the mouth, stupefied state, red or blue spots on the skin. (If *Ars.* should not be sufficient, give *Carb-v.* or *Nux-v.*)

Bryonia: Frequently after *Acon.*, especially during hot summers, and for dysentery from taking cold drinks.

Carbo veg.: When *Ars.* is insufficient to remove the putrid symptoms, when the patient's breath is cold, and he complains of burning pains. (If, after *Carbo veg.*, the stools should continue putrid, give *China.*)

Chamomilla: Frequently after *Aconite*, especially when there are great heat, thirst, rheumatic pains in the head, and great restlessness.

China: When both *Ars.* and *Carbo veg.* are insufficient to re-

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move the putrid symptoms, or for dysentery in *marshy* districts, especially when the symptoms are *intermittent.*

COLOCYNTHIS: One of the principal remedies for dysentery, next to *Merc.*, especially when the patient complains of: spasmodic colic obliging one to bend double, with great restlessness; evacuations of bloody mucus; fulness and pressure in the abdomen, tympanitic distention, chills proceeding from the abdomen, white-coated tongue.

IPECACUANHA: Suitable for fall-dysenteries (bilious dysenteries), especially after giving *Aconite*, or when the patient complains of: violent tenesmus and colic, with *bilious stools*, afterwards *bloody* mucus. (If *Ipec.* should be insufficient, *Coloc.* will frequently help.)

MERCURIUS: Specifically indicated by: *violent tenesmus previous to, and still more after stool*, as if the bowels would be pressed out, with frequent discharge of pure blood, or bloody, green mucus like stirred eggs; screams during stool (in children); violent colic; nausea, eructations, *chilliness* and *shuddering*; cold sweat on the forehead; great exhaustion and trembling of the extremities.

NUX VOMICA: Frequent, small stools, with tenesmus and discharge of bloody mucus; violent cutting in the umbilical region; great heat and thirst; especially after *Aconite* or *Bryonia*, for dysentery occurring during the summer-heat, or when the evacuations have still a putrid smell, and *Ars.* did not remove this.

PULSATILLA: Nothing but blood-streaked mucus is passed; pappy taste in the mouth, white-coated tongue; desire to vomit or else vomiting of mucus, frequent chills, especially towards evening, difficult breathing and whining mood.

RHUS TOX.: Involuntary stools at night, without stools or tenesmus.

SULPHUR: In desperate cases, for: difficult breathing, *blood-streaked mucus stools*, frequent urging to stool, *violent tenesmus, especially at night*, suitable to persons who suffer with hæmorrhoids.

§ 3. See: DIARRHŒA.

EARS, HERPES OF THE.

§ 1. The *herpes* or *scurfs* on or behind the ears, require principally: 1) *Graph. hep. merc. oleand. petr. sulph.*; or, 2) ***Ant. baryt. calc. cic. kal. lach. lyc. mez. phos. puls. sep. sil. staph.***

§ 2. Give more particularly:

For eruption *near* or *on the ears*: 1) ***Baryt. calc. cic. sulph.*** 2) ***Ant. kal. petr. phos. puls. sep. sil.***

For *scurfs behind* the ears: ***Baryt. calc. graph. hep. lyc. mez. oleand. puls. sep. staph.***

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For *scurfy* eruption : *Graph. hep. lach. lyc. puls. staph.*
For *soreness : Graph. kal. lach. merc. petr. sulph.*
For *humour : Calc. graph. lyc. oleand. petr.*
For *ulcerated eruption :* 1) *Amm. carb-v. merc. puls. ruta. spong.* 2) *Alum. kal. stann.*
For *itching* of the parts : *Amm. anac. baryt. lyc. puls. sulph.*
For *swelling* of the ear : *Anac. calc. kal. lyc. merc. puls. sep.*
For *fetid* smell of the ears : *Aur. carb-veg. graph. hep. oleand.*

§ 3. Compare : Eruptions, Herpes, Scaldhead, Ostitis, &c.

ECCHYMOSIS, sugillatio.

Principal remedies : 1) *Arn. bry. con. lach. n-vom. rhus. rut. sulph-ac.* 2) *Ars. berb. calc. cham. chin. dulc. ferr. laur. par. plumb. sec. sulph.*
If caused by *injuries*, give : 1) *Arn.* 2) *Bry. con. rhus. rut. sulph-ac.*
Sanguineous spots or *petechiæ*, such as occur in putrid typhus, require : *Ars. bry. rhus.*
For *morbus maculosus Werlhofii*, the principal remedy is *Bry.* Besides, we may have to use in complicated cases : *Led. phos. sil. stram.*
The *cadaverous spots* of old people, require principally : 1) *Con.* 2) *Ars. bar. lach. op.*

ECZEMA.

Principal remedies : 1) *Acon. bell. dulc. merc. phos.* 2) *Ars. aur. carb-v. clem. con. petr. rhus. sulph.*
For eczema *with fever*, give : 1) *Acon. bell. dulc.* 2) *Petr. phos.*
Chronic eczema requires : *Clem. dulc. merc. petr. phosph. sulph.*
Mercurial eczema : 1) *Chin. hep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. bell. dig.*
Eczema *solare* (caused by the action of the sun) : 1) *Acon. bell. camph.* ; or, 2) *Clem. hyos.*
Impetiginous eczema : *Carb-v. con. rhus. zinc.*
Compare : Eruptions, Exanthemata, Herpes.

EMACIATION.—Though a mere symptom, yet it points principally to :, 1) *Ars. calc. china. graph. lycop. natr-m. stann. staph.* 2) *Ambr. baryt. bryon. cham. clem. coccul. cupr. ferr. guaj. ign jod. ipecac. laches. nitr-ac. n-vom. petr. phos. phos-ac. plumb. puls. secal. silic. veratr.*
Compare : Atrophy, Phthisis, Marasmus, &c.

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EMOTIONS, ILL EFFECTS OF.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. aur. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. hyos. ign. lach. merc. n-vom. op. phos. phos-ac. plat. puls. staph. veratr.* 2) *Ars. calc. caust. coccul. cupr. lyc. natr-m. rhus. sep. stram. sulph.*

§ 2. For the consequences of *anguish, fright, fear*, give: 1) *Acon. ign. op. puls.* 2) *Bell. caust. coff. hyos. lach. n-vom. samb. veratr.*

Of excessive *joy:* 1) *Coff. op. puls.* 2) *Acon. caust. croc.*

Of *grief:* 1) *Ign. phos-ac. staph.* 2) *Ars. coloc. graph. hyos. lach. lyc. n-vom. veratr.*

Of *homesickness:* 1) *Caps. merc. phos-ac.* 2. *Aur. carb-an. caust. staph.*

Of *unhappy love:* 1) *Hyos. ign. phos-ac.* 2) *Aur. caust. coff. hell. n-vom. staph.*

Of *jealousy:* 1) *Hyos.* 2) *Ign. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. staph.*

Of *mortification, insults:* 1) *Bell. coloc. ign. plat. puls. staph.* 2) *Aur. cham. natr-m. phos-ac. seneg.*

Of *chagrin* and *contradiction:* 1) *Acon. bry. cham. coloc. ign. n-vom. plat. staph.* 2) *Ars. bell. coff. phos. puls.*—And when accompanied with *indignation: Coloc. staph.*

Of *violent anger: Acon. bry. cham. n-vom. phos.*

§ 3. Particular indications.

ACONITUM: Headache, feverish heat, tendency of the blood to the head, and constant fear, especially in children; or when *Opium* had not been given at the onset for fright.

BELLADONNA: Loss of consciousness, or constant anxiety with fear, weeping, howling, and malice (in children); also when *Acon.* and *Op.* had proved insufficient for the consequences of fright.

BRYONIA: Chilliness and shuddering over the whole body, great tendency to vehement anger, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting and bilious state in consequence of anger.

CAPSICUM: For sleeplessness caused by homesickness, with heat and redness of the cheeks.

CHAMOMILLA: For the following consequences of anger: Bitter taste in the mouth, nausea, disposition to start and vomiting of bilious matter; *cutting colic;* diarrhœa; *pressure in the stomach and pit of the stomach;* headache; fever with heat, thirst, red face and eyes, anguish and restlessness; jaundice; cough; palpitation of the heart; shortness of breath; asthma, suffocative fits; or, in children, convulsions and asthma, or derangement of the stomach in consequence of eating or drinking after anger.

COFFEA: Nervous excitement in consequence of great joy, with trembling, disposition to faint, especially in females and children;

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or if the patient took chamomile-tea immediately after a fit of anger.

COLOCYNTHIS: When the consequences of *chagrin* or *mortification* are: Spasmodic-colic, cramp in the calves, nausea, bitter taste with vomiting, sleeplessness, &c.

HEPAR: When children, after a fit of anger, weep constantly without one being able to quiet them, and *Bellad.* did not help.

HYOSCYAMUS: In consequence of fear: Stupefaction and apathy; inability to swallow, convulsions, sudden starting or involuntary laughing during sleep, desire to escape, &c. And, when, in consequence of *unhappy* love, the patient feels jealous, runs about restlessly, &c.

IGNATIA: For the consequences of *fright, mortification, chagrin, grief*, especially after losing a friend, relative, or the consequences of *unhappy love*, or for: deep, gnawing, irresistible grief, vomiting, gastric symptoms, headache, vertigo, pale face, or even convulsions or epilepsy, especially in children, in consequence of fright or fear.

MERCURIUS: Recent or inveterate consequences of *fright* or *mortification*, also *home-sickness*, and for: great anguish, trembling and restlessness, sudden starting from sleep, orgasm of the blood on making the least effort, sleeplessness, inability to bear the warmth of the bed; great nervousness, quarrelsome mood; the patient complains of every body and even his own family; desire to escape, constant shivering, night-sweats.

NUX VOM.: For the consequences of *anger*, with general chilliness, and when *Bryonia* proved insufficient, or if the patient had taken chamomile-tea directly after the fit of anger, or had eaten or drank any thing else, and if *Chamom.* had not removed the ill effects entirely.

OPIUM: To be used immediately after a paroxysm of *joy* or *fear*, especially for: Pains in the forehead, stupefaction or loss of consciousness, heat and sweat about the head, with coldness of the rest of the body, tendency of blood to the head, eructations or sour vomiting, great anguish, heaviness in the abdomen; *diarrhœa*, or involuntary stools; pressure on the chest and difficulty of breathing; *fainting fits, paroxyms of spasm* or even *epilepsy*; trembling, cries or sopor with stertorous breathing; spasmodic rigidity of the whole body; internal heat with coldness of the body, cold sweat, &c.

PHOSPHORIC ACID: For the consequences of *deep grief, unhappy love, homesickness*, or in all cases where *Ignat.* is not sufficient, especially when the patient is taciturn, dull, listless; when the hair falls out or turns gray; hectic fever with profuse sweat in the morning; constant desire to sleep, &c.

PLATINA: When *anger* or *mortification* is followed by: Indif-

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ference, alternate sadness and laughter; pride with contempt of others; great anguish and dread of death; in females, the urinary passages are involved.

PULSATILLA: Diarrhœa with heat in the abdomen and cold limbs, in consequence of *fear;* or for the consequences of *anger*, in persons of a bland disposition; or when the patient took chamomile-tea directly after the anger; and when *Cham.* was not sufficient.

SAMBUCUS: When *fright* or *fear* occasion: Coldness of the whole body, trembling, convulsive twitchings; oppression of the chest; sopor with stertorous breathing; *Opium* was not sufficient.

STAPHYSAGRIA: For the consequences of *anger*, especially for: Indignation and ill-humour, the patient pushes violently away from him what is near him; ill-humour, restlessness, fear;—or when *deep grief* occasions: sadness with disposition to take every thing in bad part, great dread of the future, sleep in the daytime, and sleeplessness at night; falling off of the hair; feeble and faint voice; hypochondriac mood.

VERATRUM: When *fright* or *fear* occasioned: diarrhœa, or involuntary evacuations from the bowels, with coldness of the whole abdomen.

§ 4. Give more particularly:

a) For *jaundice: Cham. merc. chin.*—for *convulsions: Bell. cham. ign. hyos. op. samb.*—for *tetanic spasms: Bell. op. ign.*—for epileptic attacks: *Ign. op.* (*bell. lach. caust.*)—for great *debility* with trembling: *Merc. op. phos-ac. veratr.*—for *fainting fits: Coff. op. veratr.*—for *spasmadic* pains: *Coloc.*—for *nervous* excitement: *Acon. coff. magn-arct. merc. n-vom.*—for *vascular* orgasm: *Acon. coff. merc.*

b) When there is *fever: Acon. bry. cham. n-vom.*—*chills* and *shuddering: Bry. merc. puls.*—*coldness* of the body: *Op. puls. samb. veratr.*—*heat* and *redness* of the cheeks: *Caps. ign. acon.*—*night-sweats: Merc. phos-ac.*—*hectic fever: Ign. phos-ac. staph.*

c) For *sleeplessness: Acon. coff. merc. caps. coloc. staph.*—*Sopor: Op. samb.* (*phos-ac. staph.*)

d) For *melancholy* and *sadness: Aur. ign. phos-ac. plat. staph.*—for constant *weeping* and *lamenting: Bell. hep.*—for constant *cries: Bell. op.*—*constant anxiety* and *fear: Acon. bell. cham. merc. plat. staph.*—*mental derangement: Bell. hyos. lach. op. stram. veratr.*—*indifference, dulness, apathy: Hell. hyos. phos-ac.*—constant *indignation: Coloc. staph.*

e) *Loss of consciousness* and *stupefaction: Bell. hyos. nux-v. op.*—*tendency of blood* to the head, and headache: *Acon. bell.*

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coff. ign. merc. n-vom. op.—*falling off* of the hair, or when the hair turns *gray : Phos-ac. staph.*

f) *Loss of appetite*, nausea, vomiting : *Bry. cham. coloc. ign. n-vom. op. puls.*—*bilious* ailments : *Acon. bry. cham. coloc. ign. n-vom.*—*pains* in the *stomach : Cham. nux-v. puls.*—*colic* and *diarrhœa : Cham. puls. veratr.* — *involuntary stools : Op. veratr.*

g) *Pains* in the *chest, asthma*, &c. : *Aur. bell. cham. n-vom. op. samb.*—violent *palpitation* of the *heart : Acon. cham. hep. op. puls.*

Compare : EMOTIONS, MORBID, MENTAL DERANGEMENT, MELANCHOLY, &c.

EMOTIONS, MORBID.

§ 1. Having mentioned the remedies, which require to be used for the different varieties of mental diseases, in the articles on : MENTAL DERANGEMENT, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYDROPHOBIA, WEAK MEMORY, HYPOCHONDRIA, IMBECILITY, MELANCHOLIA, &c., it remains for us now to exhibit in one series the remedies which are proposed for the various symptoms that characterize mental diseases.

The principal remedies for those diseases are : 1) *Aur. bell. hyos. ign. lach. lyc. op. phos. phos-ac. plat. puls. sep. stram. veratr.* 2) *Acon. anac. ars. calc. cann. caust. cham. coccul. con. graph. hell. merc. natr. natr-m. n-vom. op. rhus. sil. sulph.* 3) *Ant. baryt. bry. cann. canth. chin. cin. coff. cupr. hep. rhus. stann. staph.*

§ 2. Use more particularly :

a) For *anguish*, anxiety : 1) *Ars. puls. veratr.* 2) *Acon. arn. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. cham. graph. ign. lyc. merc. n-vom. phos. rhus. samb. spig. spong. sulph.*—For *fear* and apprehensions : *Acon. anac. ars. baryt. bell. bry. calc. caust. cic. coccul. graph. hep. hyos. lach. merc. n-vom. op. sulph-ac. veratr.*—For *uneasiness* as if from a bad conscience : *Alum. amm. ars. aur. carb-veg. caust. cin. coccul. con. cycl. dig. ferr. graph. hyos. merc. n-vom. puls. sil. stram. sulph. veratr.*—For *anxiety* driving one from one place to another : *Acon. ars. aur. bell. bry. canth. carb-v. coloc. cupr. dros. graph. hyos. merc. n-vom. op. plat. puls. sep. spig. staph. stram. veratr.*

b) For *vexed* mood : 1) *Ars. calc. caust. cham. ign. kal. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. aur. bell. bry. chin. con. graph. hep. lach. natr. natr-m petr. phos. phos-ac. plat. sil. staph. zinc.*—For *irritable* vexed mood : 1) *Ars. bry. carb-v. caust. con. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. puls. staph. sulph.* 2) *Arn. aur. bell. cham. chin. coccul. hep. ign. lyc. merc. natr.*

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petr. phos-ac. plat. sep. spig.—For disposition to be *angry:* 1) *Aur. bry carb-v. cham. caust. hep. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. sulph.* 2) *Arn. ars. caps. chin. croc. graph. lyc. magn-aust. natr. natr-m. petr. sep. sil.*

c) For *suspicion* and distrust: 1) *Baryt. caust. cic. hyos. lyc. puls.* 2) *Anac. ant. aur. bell. cham. dros. hell. lach. merc. op. ruta. sulph-ac.*—For *anthropophobia:* 1) *Amb. baryt. hyos. natr. puls. rhus.* 2) *Bell. cic. con. cupr. lyc. selen.*

d) For *nervous* excitement: 1) *Acon. arn. aur. bell. calc. cham. coff. magn-arct. merc. phos. val.* 2) *Asar. bry. carb-veg. chin. ferr. hep. hyos. lyc. natr-m. sep. sulph. teucr. veratr.*—For great *tendency* to *start:* *Acon. bell. borax. calc. carb-veg. caust. cham. coccul. con. natr-m. petr. phos. sil. sulph.*

e) For *malice:* 1) *Anac. bell. hyos. lach. lyc. n-vom. stram. veratr.* 2) *Ars. caps. cupr. natr. natr-m. petr. phos. plat. sec.*—For disposition to *swear:* *Anac. veratr.*—Disposition to *kill* somebody: *Ars. chin. hep. lach. stram.*—For disposition to commit *acts of violence:* 1) *Bell. hyos. stram. veratr.* 2) *Anac. ars. baryt. chin. coccul. cupr. hep. lach. lyc. mosch. natr. n-vom. plat.*—For *vindictive* mood: *Agar. anac. aur. lach.*—For *artful* disposition: *Cupr. lach. n-vom.*

f) For bold, *audacious* disposition: 1) *Ign. magn-arct. op.* 2) *Acon. agar. merc. sulph.*

g) For *obstinacy*, headstrongness: *Bell. calc. ign. kal. lyc. nitr-ac. n-vom. sil. sulph.*—For *quarrelsome* mood: 1) *Ars. caps. chin. ign. lach. merc. natr-m. veratr.* 2) *Arn. aur. bell. caust. cham. hyos. lach. lyc. mosch. n-vom. petr. sep. staph.*

h) For abundance of *fancies* and *fixed ideas:* 1) *Bell. coccul. ign. phos-ac. sabad. stram. sulph.* 2) *Acon. amb. cic. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. n-vom. op. phos. plat. puls. rhus. sec. sil. val. veratr.*—For *hypochondriac* ideas and apprehensions: 1) *Calc. chin. natr. n-vom. sulph.* 2) *Anac. aur. con. grat. lach. mosch. natr-m. phos. phos-ac. sep. staph.* 3) *Ars. caust. chin. graph. hell. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. n-mosch. petr. puls. rhus. val.*

i) For *serious* mood: *Alum. aur. bell. caust. cham. euphorb. hell. hyos. ign. led. merc. n-mosch. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. spig. stann.*—For *silent*, taciturn mood: *Aur. bell. caps. caust. cham. euphorb. hell. hyos. ign. ipec. lyc. n-vom. phos-ac. plat. puls. stann.*—For want of disposition to *talk:* 1) *Amb. bell. bry. ign. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. stann.* 2) *Alum. calc. chin. coloc. cycl. hell. natr-m. plat. sulph.*

k) For *indifference*, apathy, listlessness: 1) *Ars. bell. calc. ign. phos. phos-ac. puls. sep. sil. staph.* 2) *Arn. cham. chin. coccul. con. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. plat.*

l) For *vehement, angry* mood: 1) *Bry. carb-veg. caust. hep.*

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lyc. natr-m. n-vom. sep. 2) ***Anac. aur. dros. kal. lach. mosch. nitr-ac. petr. phos. plat. sulph.***

m) For *greedy desire* to possess a thing: 1) *Ars. bry. puls.* 2) *Calc. lyc. sep.*

n) For *moaning, weeping.* lamenting: ***Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. cham. cin. coff. graph. hyos. ign. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. plat. puls. sep. stram. sulph. veratr.***

o) For merry mood, singing, whistling, dancing, &c.: 1) ***Bell. coff. croc. lach. lyc. natr-m. op. plat. stram. veratr.*** 2) ***Aur. cann. carb-an. cic. hyos. natr. spong. zinc.***

p) For *despondency* and despair: ***Acon. aur. calc. caust. con. graph. ign. lach. lyc. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. stann. sulph. veratr.***—For being *tired of life: Amb. amm. ars. aur. bell. chin. lach. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. plat. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph. sulph-ac. thuj.*—For desire of *suicide:* 1) ***Ars. aur. n-vom. puls.*** 2) ***Alum. ant. bell. carb-veg. chin. dros. hep. hyos. mez. rhus. sec. sep. spig. stram. tart.***

q) For *illusions* of *fancy:* 1) ***Bell. stram.*** 2) ***Anac. lach. natr-m. op. puls. sil. sulph.*** 3) ***Acon. ars. bry. calc. canth. carb-veg. cham. dulc. hell. hep. kal. magn-m. merc. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. plat.***

r) For *religious* mania: 1) ***Bell. hyos. lach. puls. stram. sulph.*** 2) ***Ars. aur. croc. lyc. selen.***

s) For *bland,* tender turn of mind: ***Coccul. croc. ign. lyc. magn-arct. mosch. puls. sil.***

t) For *pride,* vanity, &c. 1) ***Lyc. plat. stram. veratr.*** 2) ***Alum. arn. caust. chin. cupr. hyos. ipec. lach. par. phos.***

u) For *sadness,* melancholy, &c.: 1) ***Ars. aur. bell. ign. lach. puls. sulph.*** 2) ***Acon. bry. calc. caust. cham. coccul. con. graph. hell. hyos. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-vom. petr. plat. rhus. sep. sil. staph. stram. sulph. veratr.***

v) For *amorous* disposition: 1) ***Ant. hyos. veratr.*** 2) ***Graph. ign. lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-vom. plat. puls. sil. stram.***—For ***lasciviousness:*** 1) ***Canth. hyos. phos. stram. veratr.*** 2) ***Chin. lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. plat. puls.***

w) For *mania, craziness,* &c.: 1) ***Acon. bell. calc. hyos. lach. n-vom. op. plat. stram. veratr.*** 2) ***Agar. anac. ant. arn. ars. cann. canth. caust. cic. coccul. coloc. con. croc. cupr. dig. dulc. ign. lyc. merc. natr. n-mosch. oleand. par. phos. plumb. puls. rhus. sec. sep. sil. sulph. zinc.***—For ***rage:*** 1) ***Bell. canth. hyos. lyc. stram. veratr.*** 2) ***Agar. ars. camph. cann. coccul. croc. cupr. lach. merc. plumb. sec.***

x) For *fitful* mood: 1) ***Acon. alum. bell. croc. ferr. ign. plat. stram. sulph-ac. zinc.*** 2) ***Aur. cann. caps. carb-an. caust. chin. coccul. cycl. ferr. graph. hyos. kal. lyc. magn-arct. natr-m. sep. val.***

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§ 3. Compare: WEAK MEMORY, MENTAL DERANGEMENT, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYDROPHOBIA, HYPOCHONDRIA, MELANCHOLIA, &c.

ENTERITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.—Give first a few doses of *Aconite*, to reduce the inflammation, after which, *Lach. bell.* or *merc.* will complete the cure.

In obstinate cases use: 1) *Ars. bry. hyos. n-vom.*; or, 2) *Ant. canth. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. nitr-ac. phos. puls. rhus. sec. squill. sulph.*, in accordance with the symptoms.

Compare: FEVERS, INFLAMMATORY, GASTRITIS, GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, CHOLERA, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, &c.

EPILEPSY.

Principal remedies: 1) *Bell. calc. caust. cic. cin. hyos. lach. op. stram. sulph.* 2) *Ars. camph. cham. coccul. ign. ipec. kal. lyc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. plumb. sep. sil.* 3) *Agar. con. plumb. stann.*

For particular indications see: SPASMS.

EPISTAXIS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. bry. chin. croc. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Amb. cann. carb-v. cin. ferr. gran. kreos. led. sabin. sec. sep. sil.*, &c.

For *hæmorrhage* from the nose: 1) *Acon. chin.* 2) *Arn. bell. chin. merc. puls. rhus. sec.*

§ 2. If caused by *tendency of blood* to the head, give: 1) *Acon. bell. chin. croc. con.*; or, 2) *Alum. cham. graph. rhus.*

If occurring during a *cold*: *Ars.* or *Puls.*

If affecting children who have *worms*: *Cin.* or *Merc.*

For females who *menstruate scantily*: *Puls.* or *Sec.* or *Sep.*—If the menses be too *profuse*, give: *Acon. calc. croc. sabin.*—With *amenorrhœa*: *Bry. puls.* or *sep.*

For *debilitated* persons, in consequence of loss of blood, &c.: 1) *Chin.* or *sec.*; or, 2) *Carb-v. cin. ferr.*

If in consequence of being *stimulated* by spirits: *N-vom.*, or *Acon. bell. bry.*

If caused by *bodily exertions*: *Rhus. arn.*, or, *Bry. calc. puls. sulph.*

Epistaxis after a *blow*, *contusion*, requires: *Arn.*

§ 3. For the *disposition* to epistaxis, give: *Calc. carb-v. sep. sil.* or *sulph.*

Compare: HÆMORRHAGES, CONGESTIONS OF THE HEAD, CA-

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TARRH, MENSTRUAL DIFFICULTIES, DEBILITY, HEAT, ILL EFFECTS OF, WORN OUT, INJURIES, &c.

ERGOTISM, RAPHANIA.—If caused by the use of spurred rye : *Solan-nigr.* is a specific.—Besides, we may require : *Acon. bell. colch. hyos. op. plat. stram. rhus.;* or, especially when gangrene sets in : *Ars. chin. euphorb. sil.*

ERUPTIONS, CUTANEOUS.—The size of this work only allows us to offer a condensed series of the principal symptoms, though it will be found sufficient to answer all ordinary demands.

Give for :

a) *Itching* eruptions : *Agar. ant. ars. bry. caust. cham. clem. kal. lach. merc. mez. nitr-ac. oleand. ran. rhus. sep. staph. sulph. veratr.*—*Biting : Amm-m. bry. calc. caust. euph. lach. led. lyc. mez. natr-m. oleand. phos-ac. puls. ran-sc. sulph.*—*Burning : Ambr. ars. bell. bry. caps. carb-v. caust. con. hep. kreos. lyc. merc. mez. ran. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. viol-tr.*—*Stinging-itching : Acon. ars. bar. bell. bry. clem. con. dros. hep. led. merc. nitr-ac. puls. ran. rhus. sep. sulph.*

b) *Painless* eruptions : *Amb. hell. hyos. lyc. stram. sulph.*—*Painful : Ant. arn. bell. chin. clem. cupr. dulc. hep. lyc. magn-m. phos-ac. puls. sep. sil. veratr.*—*Tearing* and painful : *Calc. lyc. mez. sep sil. staph. sulph.*—*Tensive* and painful : *Arn. bar. caust. con. phos. puls. rhus. sulph.*—Painful as if *sore* or *ulcerated : Alum. amm-m. arg. aur. bry. calc. caust. cic. colch. dros. graph. hep. kal. mang. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phos. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph. veratr. zinc.*

c) *Blue-coloured* eruptions : *Ars. bell. con. lach. ran. rhus.*—*Transparent : Cin. merc. ran.* — *Yellowish : Agar. ars. cic. euph. kreos. merc. natr. nitr-ac. sep.*—*Purple-coloured : Acon. bell.*—*Rose-coloured : Alum. natr-phos. sil.*—*Scarlet-coloured : Amm. ars. bell. croc. euph. hyos. merc. phos.*—*Blackish : Ars. bell. bry. lach. rhus. sec. sil.*—*Whitish : Agar. ars. bry. ipec. phos. sulph. thuj. val. zinc.*—With *white tips : Ant. puls. tart.*

d) *Readily bleeding : Calc. dulc. merc. sulph.*—*Blood-blisters : Ars. bry. natr-m. sec. sulph.*—*Gangrenous : Ars. bell. camph. carb-v. lach. mur-ac. ran. sabin. sec. sil.*—*Purulent : Ars. cic. clem. dulc. hep. lyc. magn-m merc. petr. rhus. sep. staph. tart. zinc.*—*Humid : Bov. calc. carb-v. cic. clem. graph. hep. kal. kreos. merc. nitr-ac. petr. rhus. sel. sep. staph. viol-tr.*—*Spreading : Ars. bor. calc. caust. cham. clem. con. graph. hep. kal. magn-c. merc. natr. nitr-ac. petr. rhus. sep. sil. squill. staph. sulph. viol-tr.*—*Scurfy : Alum. ant. ars bar. bell. bov. calc. carb-a. chel. cic. clem. coloc. con. dulc. graph. hell. hep. kal. lyc.*

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merc. natr-m. oleand. puls ran. rhus. sassap. sep. sil. staph. sulph. viol-tr.—Dry: Bar. bov. calc. carb-v. cupr. dulc. led. magn-c. merc. mez. petr. phos. sassap. sep. sil. staph. veratr. viol-tr. zinc.

e) *Peeling off: Acon. amm. amm-m. bell. clem. cupr. led. merc. mez. phos. sep. sil. staph.—Scaly: Agar. amm-m. aur. cic. clem. dulc. led. magn-c. merc. oleand. phos. sulph.—Horny: Ant. graph. ran.—Cracked: Alum. calc. cham. cycl. hep. lach. merc. petr. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. sulph.*

f) Fine eruptions, with a *fine grain: Bry. carb-v. graph. hep. merc. phos-ac. sulph.—Grit-shaped: Graph. hep. natr-m.—Millet-shaped: Agar. ars. led. val.—Clustered: Agar. calc. ran. rhus. veratr.—Zone*-shaped: *Ars. graph. merc. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.—Grape*-shaped: *Calc. rhus. staph. veratr.—Confluent: Agar. cic. hyos. phos-ac. tart. val.*

g) *Pimple*-shaped: *Acon. ant. ars. bell. bry. caust. cham. dulc. graph. hell. hep. kal. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. oleand. phos. phos ac. puls. rhus. sassap. sep. spong. staph. sulph. tart. thuj.—Vesicular: Amm-m. ant. ars. bell. bry. canth. caust. chin. clem. graph. hep. kal. lach. phos. ran. ran-sc. rhus. sulph.—Papular: Alum. ant. calc. caust. dulc. graph. hep. lach. lyc. mez. natr-m. puls. rhus. sep. sil. staph. veratr.—Pustulous: Ant. arn. ars. bell. hyos. merc. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. tart.*

h) Eruptions which only appear on *covered parts: Led. thuj.*—On *hairy* parts: *Kal. lyc. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus.*

§ 2. Compare: Blood-blisters, Variola, Herpes, Maculæ, Rash, Eruptions in the face, Scaldhead, Measles, Crusta lactea, Rubeolæ, Erysipelas, Scarlatina, &c.

ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE, Herpes, Spots, Ulcers.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. aur. baryt. calc. carb-v. cic. dulc. graph. hep. led. lyc. magn-m. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Amm. ant. bov. bry. caust. con. kreos. lach. sassap. sil. staph. veratr.*

§ 2. As regards simple *maculæ* and *pimples*, give:

a) For *freckles* (*ephelides*): *Alum. ant. calc. dulc. graph. lyc. mur-ac. puls. sep. sulph.*

b) For *acne:* 1) *Ars. bell. calc. carb-v. hep. lach. sulph.* 2) *Aur. cann. canth. carb-an. caust. cic. kreos. led. natr. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. puls. rhus. ruta. sep. veratr.*

c) For *acne simplex* in young people, and especially high-livers: 1) *Bell. hep. led. n-vom. sulph.* 2) *Ars. calc. carb-v. lach. n-vom. phos-ac. puls.*

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d) For *acne of drunkards: Kreos. led. n-vom.—Ars. lach. puls.*

e) For *acne rosacea:* 1) *Ars. carb-an. kreos. rhus. ruta. veratr.* 2) *Aur. calc. cann. canth. carb-v. caust. cic. led. lach. sep.*

f) *Acne punctata* (black pores, comedones): 1) *Graph. natr. nitr-ac. selen. sulph.* 2) *Bell. bry. calc. dig. dros. hep. natr-m. sabin.*

§ 3. As regards *herpes in the face*, give:

a) For *impetigo facialis* (humid scurf in the face): 1) *Calc. graph. sulph.* 2) *Ars. cic. lyc. rhus. sep.*

b) For *crusta lactea:* 1) *Rhus.* 2) *Calc. sulph.* 3) *Ars. baryt. cic. graph. lyc. merc. sassap.* (*Viol-tr. ? ? ?*)

c) For *scrofulous* (eruption from teething): 1) *Merc. sulph.* 2) *Calc. graph. rhus. sep.*

d) For *herpes furfuraceus:* 1) *Ars. bry. cic. sulph.* 2) *Anac. merc. thuj.*

e) For *lupus* or *impetigo rodens*, or *herpes exedens scrophulosus:* 1) *Ars. bell. hep. merc. sep. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Cic. graph. natr-m. nitr-ac.*

f) *Lupus* of the *wing of the nose, herpes exedens idiopathicus:* 1) *Staph.* 2) *Ars. ? aur. ? calc ? sep. ? sil. ? sulph. ?*

g) *Psoriasis facialis:* 1) *Calc. graph. lyc. sep. sulph.*

h) *Ulcerated corners of the mouth:* 1) *Amm. bell. calc. caust. graph. hep. ign. kreos. merc. natr-m. sil.* 2) *Ant. arn. natr. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sulph. veratr.*

i) *Mentagra* (*herpes of the chin*): 1) *Ant. cic. graph. sulph.* 2) *Carb-v. ? clem. ? dulc. ? kreos. ? merc. ? sassap. ? sep. ?*

k) *Crusta serpiginosa:* 1) *Ars. cic. graph. merc. sassap.* (2. *Calc. baryt. lyc. rhus.* (*Viol-tr. ?*)

§ 4. As regards *ulcers* of the *face* and *lips*, give:

a) For *cancerous ulcers:* 1) *Ars. bell. sil. sulph.* 2) *Clem. con. hep. merc.*

b) *Scrophulous* ulcers: 1) *Bell. hep. merc. sep. sil. staph. sulph.* 2) *Cic. ? graph. ? natr-m. ? nitr-ac. ? sulph-ac. ?*

§ 5. And lastly, give, as a general rule:

a) For *eruptions* on the *forehead: Ant. bell. caust. hep. kreos. led. natr-m. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*

b) On the *temples: Alum. ant. bell. carb-v. caust. lyc. mur-ac. natr-m. sulph. thuj.*

c) Around the *eyes: Ars. con. hep. merc. staph. sulph.*

d) In the *eyebrows: Caust. kal. natr-m. selen. staph.*

e) On the *cheeks: Ant. bell. calc. caust. kreos. lach. natr. natr-m. phos. rhus. sep. sil. staph. veratr.*

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f) On the *nose*: *Alum. aur. carb-an. carb-v. caust. graph. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. sep. sil. sulph.*

g) *Around the nose*: *Ant. caust. natr. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.*

h) On *mouth* and *lips*: *Ars. bry. calc. caust. kreos. natr-m. nvom. rhus. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*

i) In the *corner* of the *mouth*: *Ant. amm. arn. bell. calc. caust. graph. hep. ign. kreos. merc. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sep. sulph. veratr.*

k) On the *chin*: *Ant. bell. caust. con. graph. hep. kal. kreos. lyc. merc. natr-m. rhus. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.*

§ 6. Compare: ERUPTIONS, HERPES, MACULÆ, ULCERS, &c.

ERUPTIONS, HERPETIC.

Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. bov. calc. clem. con. dulc. graph. lyc. merc. oleand. rhus. sassap. sep. sil. sulph.* 2) *Bry. carb-v. caust. cin. hep. kreos. led. natr. natr-m. petr. ran. staph. zinc.*

§ 2. Use more particularly:

a) For *herpes phlyctænoides* s. *miliaris*: 1) *Acon. bell. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Ars. bov. calc. lyc. merc. sep.*

b) For *herpes exedens* s. *phagedenicus, impetigo rodens, lupus*: 1) *Ars. graph. rhus. sil. sulph.* 2) *Alum. calc. cic. clem. con. merc. sep.*

c) *Herpes furfuraceus, pityriasis*: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. kreos. sil. sulph.* 2) *Dulc. graph. lyc. sep. sulph.* 3) *Anac. cic. lach. led. merc. natr-m. thuj.*

d) *Herpes crustaceus, impetigo*: 1) *Calc. lyc. sulph.* 2) *Con. graph. rhus.* 3) *Ars. cic. dulc. lach. merc. sep. sulph.*

e) *Herpes circinnatus*: 1) *Sep.* 2) *Natr. natr-m.* 3) *Calc.? caust.? sulph.?*

f) *Herpes squamosus, psoriasis*: 1) *Ars. clem. dulc. led. magn-c. merc. phos. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Calc. caust. lyc. graph.*

g) *Psoriasis inveterata, herpetic rhagades*: 1) *Graph. lyc. sep. sulph.* 2) *Calc. hep. merc. puls. rhus. sil.*

h) *Lichen*: 1) *Coccul.? dulc.?* 2) *Acon? bry.? cic.? lyc.? mur-ac.? sulph?*

§ 3. As regards subjective symptoms, give:

a) For *burning* of the herpes: 1) *Ars. carb-v. caust. merc. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Calc. lyc. hep. puls. sep. staph.*

b) *Itching*: 1) *Ars. calc. caust. clem. merc. rhus. sep. sulph.* 2) *Bov. con. graph. nitr-ac. oleand. ran. sil. staph.*

c) *Stinging* or *tearing* pain of the eruption: *Calc. clem. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sep. sil. sulph.*

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§ 4. Give more particularly:

a) For *yellowish*, brown-yellow *herpes: Merc. lyc. natr. sep.*

b) *Red: Cic. clem. dulc. lyc. magn-c. merc. staph.*

c) *Whitish: Ars. bry. graph. lyc. zinc.*

§ 5. a) *Impetigo*, humid herpes: 1) *Calc. dulc. graph. kreos. lyc. merc. rhus. sep.* 2) *Alum. bov. carb-v. caust. phos-ac. staph. sulph.*

b) *Dry* herpes: 1) *Dulc. led. merc. phos. sep. sil. veratr.* 2) *Baryt. bov. calc. clem. kreos. phos-ac. staph. sulph.*

c) *Suppurating:* 1) *Cic. clem. merc. rhus. sep.* 2) *Dulc. lyc. natr. sulph.*

d) *Readily bleeding: Ars. carb-v. lyc. merc. phos. phos-ac. sil. sulph.*

§ 6. For *local* herpes see: *Eruptions* in the *face*, on the *lips*, *chin*, *pudendum*, &c.

Compare: Eruptions, Maculæ, Ulcers, &c.

ERYSIPELAS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. bell. graph. lach. merc. puls. rhus.* 2) *Arn. ars. bry. calc. camph. canth. carb-an. cham. clem. hep. nitr-ac. phosph. plumb. sil. sulph.* 3) *Amm. carb-veg. chin. croc. euphorb. hyos. jod. kal. lyc. sep. stram. thuj.*

§ 2. For *simple* erysipelas, give: *Acon. bell. hep. lach.*

For erysipelas *fugax:* 1) *Bell. rhus.* 2) *Graph. puls.*

For *phlegmonous* erysipelas: 1) *Bell. graph. hep. merc. puls. rhus.* 2) *Acon. calc. chin. kal. lyc. nitr-ac. phosph. sulph. thuj.*

For *scarlet-coloured:* 1) *Amm. bell. hyos. merc. phosph.* 2) *Acon. ars. bry. croc. lach. stram. sulph.*

For *vesicular* erysipelas: 1) *Rhus.* 2) *Graph.* 3) *Ars. bell. hep. lach.*

For *zona:* 1) *Rhus.* 2) *Graph. puls.* 3) *Ars. merc. sil. sulph.*

§ 3. For *secondary* erysipelas, with œdematous swellings, give: 1) *Rhus;* or, 2) *Ars. chin. kal. merc. sulph.*

For herpetic erysipelas, with large, ulcerated surfaces: 1) *Clem. rhus.* 2) *Ars. graph. merc. sil. sulph.*

For *gangrenous* erysipelas: 1) *Ars. carb-veg.* 2) *Bell. camph. chin. lach. sabin. sec.*

§ 4. Compare: Swelling, Gangrene, Erysipelas in the face, Zona, Scarlatina, &c.

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ERYSIPELAS FACIEI.—Principal remedies: 1) *Bell. lach. rhus.* 2) *Cham. graph. hep. puls. sulph.*; or, 3) *Acon. camph. canth. carb-an. carb-veg. euphorb. sep. stram.*

BELLADONNA: For delirium, stitching headache, furious look, violent thirst, dry tongue, parched lips and other symptoms pointing to an approaching metastasis to the meningeal membranes.

LACHESIS: From the first, or when the cerebral affection did not yield to *Bell.*—After *Lach*, *Hep.* and *merc.* are sometimes indicated.

RHUS-TOX.: For *vesicular* erysipelas, or erysipelas of the scalp, generally a specific.

Compare: ERYSIPELAS, SWELLING OF THE CHEEKS.

ERYTHRIASIS.—*Acon.*, given to the mother, is a specific remedy.

EXANTHEMATA, ACUTE.

§ 1. The principal remedies for acute exanthemata, (*variola, measles, rubeolæ, scarlatina, purple-rash*, &c.,) are:

1) *Acon. bell. bry. coff. merc. phosph. puls. sulph.* 2) *Ars. amm. baryt. chin. lach. hell. rhus. stram.*

§ 2. For the previous *inflammatory* fever, give: 1) *Acon.* 2) *Bell. bry. coff.*, and, in general, the remedies indicated for *inflammatory* fever.

§ 3. For the *eruption itself*, see the respective heads: RASH, MEASLES, VARIOLA, SCARLATINA, VARICELLA, RUBEOLÆ, &c.

As regards the appearance of the eruption, give:

For *maculæ*: *Acon. amm. bell. bry. phosph. puls.*

For *rash*: *Acon. bry. ipec. rhus. val.*

For *suppurating* eruption: 1) *Bell. merc. rhus.* 2) *Ars. ant. puls. sulph. tart.* 3) *Hyos.*

For *gangrenous* eruption: 1) *Ars. carb-veg.* 2) *Bell. hyos. lach. rhus. sec. sil.*

For *erysipelatous* eruptions: 1) *Bell. rhus.* 2) *Amm. euphorb. phosph.* 3) *Camph. carb-veg. graph.*

§ 4. *Suppression* of eruption by a cold or other causes, requires: 1) *Ars. bry. phosph. puls. stram. sulph.* 2) *Bell. caust. hell. phos-ac. op.*

If the suppression be attended with *metastasis to the brain*, give: 1) *Bell hell. stram.* 2) *Ars. arn. phos-ac. puls.*

If succeeded by *distress of breathing* and pain in the chest: *Bry. phosph. sulph.*

§ 5. *Secondary affections* require:

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a) *Catarrhal* affections: ***Bry. carb-veg. dros. dulc. hyos. ign. n-vom. sep.***

b) Affections of the *ear* and *sense of hearing*: ***Bell. carb-veg. colch. hep. lyc. men. merc. nitr-ac. phosph. puls. sulph.***

c) *Diarrhœa*: ***Chin. merc. puls. sulph. veratr.***

d) *Dropsy*: 1) ***Ars. hell. dig.*** 2) ***Arn. bell. phos-ac. seneg. sulph.***

§ 6. Compare: VARIOLA, MEASLES, SCARLATINA, &c.

EXCRESCENCES, FUNGOUS. — Principal remedies: 1) ***Ars. carb-an. carb-veg. phosph. sep. sil. sulph.*** 2) ***Ant. bell. calc. clem. con. kreos. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. staph.*** 3) ***N-vom.? petr.? rhus.? sabin.? tart.? thuj.?***

For *fungus hæmatodes*: 1) ***Ars. carb-an. phosph. sil.*** 2) ***Carb-veg. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. sulph.*** 3) ***Calc.? clem.? kreos.? n-vom.? rhus.? sabin.? sep.? staph.? tart.? thuj.?*** The principal remedies are: *Calc.* and *phosph.* at long intervals.

For *fungus medullaris*: 1) ***Bell. carb-an. phosph thuj.*** 2) ***Sil.? sulph.?***

For *fungus articulorum*: 1) ***Ant. kreos. lach. sil.*** 2) ***Ars. jod. lyc. phosph. staph.*** 3) ***Clem.? petr.? rhus.? sabin.? sulph.?***

EXERCISE, DREAD OF.—A mere symptom which, in conjunction with other symptoms, generally points to: 1) ***Ars. bell. chin. lach. natr. natr-m. n-vom. sulph. tart.*** 2) ***Acon. calad. caps. chel. dulc. hell. hyos. ign. jod. merc. mez. mur-ac. rut. thuj.***

EXHALATION, DEFICIENT.—A symptom which, with the other symptoms that exist with it, generally points to:

1) ***Acon. bell. calc. cham. chin. colch. dulc. graph. kal. led. lyc. n-mosch. phos. sen. sil. sulph.*** 2) ***Amm. arn. ars. cann. caust. coff. hep. hyos. jod. ipec. lach. magn-c. mur-ac. natr. nitr-ac. phos-ac. plat. puls. rhus. sabad. sec. sep. staph. verb. viol-od.***

EYES, CONTRACTION OF.—Principal remedies: 1) ***Agar.?*** 2) ***Ant. arn. canth. croc. crotal. squill.*** — See OPHTHALMIA.

EYES, NEURALGIC PAINS IN THE.

§ 1. For true *neuralgic* pains, give: 1) ***Bell. chin. hyos. spig.*** 2) ***Asar. caust. guaj. hep. par. phos-ac. plumb. thuj.***

§ 2. As regards the *pains*, with or without inflammation, give:

a) For sensation as if the eyeballs were *too large*: ***Bell. spig.***

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—*Asar. caust. guaj. hep. hyos. natr. natr-m. op. par. phos-ac. plumb. sen. tar. thuj.*

b) For pains which increase by *contact*: *Bell. chin. hell. hep. sulph.*—By *motion*: *Arn. ars. bell. bry. calc. cham. chin. hep. led magn-aust. natr-m. n-vom. phos. ran. spig. sulph.*—For *boring* pains: *Bis. calc. hep. kal. natr-m. spig. thuj.*—*Burning* pains: *Acon. ars. asar. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. coloc. croc. crotal. euphr. lach. lyc. magn-m. merc. n-vom. phos. phos-ac. rhus. sep. spong. sulph.*—Aggravation by *turning the eyes*: *Acon. bry. caps. cupr. lyc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep. sil. spig.*—For *aching* pains: *Arn. bar. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. caust. chin. cin. cupr. graph. ign. lach. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. n-vom. ol-an. puls. rhus. rut. sabad. sep. spig. staph. sulph. veratr. zinc.*—Sensation as of a *thread* being *drawn* through the eyes: *Bry. ign. lach. mur-ac. par. plat. valer.*—Sensation as of a *foreign body* (*sand* or *dust*): *Acon. bell. bry. calc. carb-v. chin. cin. con. graph. ign. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. puls. spig. sulph. sulph-ac. thuj.*—*Pressing-down* pains: *Aur. cann. hell. oleand. par. puls.*—Pressure from *within outward*: *Acon. asar. bell. bry. cann. canth. caust. con. dros. guaj. ign. led. magn-arct. n-vom. par. puls. ran. rhus. spig. val.*—*Stitches* from *within outward*: *Calc. cocc. dros. natr. sil. sulph.*—*Pressure* from *without inward*: *Agar. anac. aur. bis. chin. phos-ac. spig. zinc.*—*Stitches* from *without inward*: *Arn. bell. phos.*—*Feeling of coldness in the eyes*: *Alum. amm. berb. calc. con. kal. lyc. magn-arct. par. plat.*—*Beating* pains: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. calc. (cham. cocc.) ign. magn-aust. (phos.) petr.*—*Pinching* pains: *Croc. nitr-ac.*—*Bone-pains* in the cavities: *Aur. hep. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac rhus. staph. sulph.*—*Tearing* pains: *Ars. bell. bry. (cham. chin. colch. con.) kal. led. lyc. magn-c. (merc.) n-vom. (puls.) sen. sil. sulph. zinc.*—*Scraping* pains: *Ars. lyc. puls. rhus.*—*Cutting* in the eyes: *Bell. calc. canth. coloc. kal lyc. merc. mur-ac. puls. rhus. spig. sulph. veratr.*—Pains as if *sore* or *excoriated*: *Alum. arn. bar. bry. carb-v. croc. euphr. jod. kal. lyc. magn-aust. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos. sep. sil. staph. sulph.*—*Feeling of heaviness* in the eyes: *Bell. calc. natr. plat. sep.*—*Tension* in the eyes: *Acon. aur. calc. led. lyc. natr-m. phos. sulph-ac.*—*Stitching* pains: *Ars. bell. bry. calc. coloc. con. dig. euphr. graph. hep. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. phos. puls. sen. sep. spig. thuj. val. veratr.*—Feeling as if *bruised*: *Arn. bry. chin. cupr. hep. lyc. n-vom. rhus. sulph. veratr.*

For further details, see: PAIN, PAROXYSMS OF, and CONDITIONS.

EYES, SUPPURATION OF.—Remedies: 1) *Caust. euphr. kreos. nitr-ac.* 2) *Bell. bry. graph.*

Compare: OPHTHALMIA.

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FALLING OFF OF THE HAIR, Allopecia.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Calc. hep. graph. kal. lyc. nitr-ac. phos-ac. sil. sulph.* 2) *Aur. bar-c. carb-v. caust. chin. kal. magn. merc. natr-m. sep. staph. zinc.*

§ 2. Falling off of the hair after *severe acute diseases*, requires: 1) *Lyc. hep. sil.*; or, 2) *Calc. carb-v. natr-m. phos-ac.* and *sulph.*—To *lying-in females* give: *Calc. lyc. natr-m. sulph.*

If caused by *loss of animal fluids*, (depletion, excesses, &c.) give: *Chin. ferr.*; and, if caused by frequent sweats, give: *Merc.*

If caused by *long grief*, give: *Phos-ac.* or *staph.*; or, *Caust. graph. ign. lach.*

If caused by *nervous* or *hysteric* headache, give: 1) *Hep. nitr-ac.* 2) *Ant. calc. sil. sulph.*; or, 3) *Aur. phos. sep.*

If caused by *abuse of Mercury*, give: *Hep.* or *carbo-v.*; and if by *abuse of China*, give: *Bell.* or *hep.*

§ 3. As regards the condition of the *scalp* and *hair*, give for *sensitiveness of the scalp: Calc. bar-c. carb-v. chin. hep. natr-m. sil. sulph.*

For violent *itching* of the *scalp*, especially if in consequence of old *suppressed eruptions*, give: *Graph. kal. lyc. sil. sulph.*

For *scales* on the head: *Calc. graph. magn. staph.*

For the *disposition* of the hair to turn *gray*, give: *Graph. lyc. phos-ac. sulph-ac.*

For great *dryness* of the hair: *Calc. kal. phos-ac.*

When the hair is frequently covered with *viscid sweat: Chin. merc.*

§ 4. Moreover,—a) When the hair falls off on the *sides* of the head: 1) *Graph. phos.* 2) *Kal.? zinc.?*

b) On the *sinciput: Ars. natr-m. phos.*

c) On the *vertex: Baryt. graph. lyc. sep. zinc.*

d) On the *occiput:* 1) *Carb-v. phos. sil.* 2) *Petr.?*

e) On the *temples: Calc. kal. lyc. natr-m.*

f) For some places getting *bald:* 1) *Canth. phos.* 2) *Jod.*

g) Behiud the *ears: Phos.*

§ 5. For falling off of the hair on other parts of the body:

a) In the eyebrows: *Agar. bell. caust. kal.*

b) *Whiskers: Calc. graph. natr-m.*

c) *Moustaches: Kal. natr-m. plumb.*

d) On the *mons veneris: Natr. natr-m. rhus.*

§ 6. Compare: Scaldhead, Nails, Itching of the skin, &c.

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FEBRIS HELODES, SUDOR ANGLICUS.—Hahnemann recommends *Samb.*—The best remedies in my own practice have proved to be *Acon.* and *Bry.*; the former sometimes breaks the disease in a few hours.

FEVER, CATARRHAL AND RHEUMATIC.

§ 1. The principal remedies are: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. caust. cham. chin. dulc. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.*; also, 2) *Arn. camph. coff. ipec. phos. sabad. sang. sil. spig. squill. stann. veratr.*

§ 2. For violent *acute* fever, give: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham.*; or, 2) *Ars. coff. ign. merc. puls. rhus. squill.*

If the fever should be *light*, or if it *abate*, use: 1) *Chin. dulc. n-vom. puls. rhus.*; or, 2) *Arn. ipec. phos. seneg. veratr.*

For *profuse* sweats without relief: *Bry. chin. merc. sulph.*

For *violent* pains: 1) *Acon. ars. cham. coff. ign.*; or, 2) *Merc. puls. sulph.*

§ 3. For *catarrhal* ailments after fever: 1) *Sulph. phos. seneg. stann.*; or, 2) *Ars. bry. dulc. merc. puls. sil. squill.*

For *rheumatic affections*: 1) *Caust. chin. phos. sil. sulph.*; or, 2) *Hep. lach.*

§ 4. Compare: BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, HEADACHE, OPHTHALMIA, COUGH, TOOTHACHE, &c.

See likewise: INFLAMMATORY FEVER, GASTRIC FEVER, TYPHUS, &c.; also: PLEURITIS, INFLUENZA, ANGINA PECTORIS, &c.

FEVER, GASTRIC AND BILIOUS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. cocc. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls.* 2) *Ant. coloc. dig. rhus. squill. tart. veratr.* or, 3) *Daph. gran. ? sulph.*

§ 2. As regards the *varieties* of fever, give:

When the gastric symptoms are predominant: 1) *Ipec. n-vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Ant. bry. cham. cocc. dig. rhus. sulph. tart. veratr.*; or, 3) *Bell. daph. squill.*

When the *bilious* symptoms: 1) *Acon. bry. cham. chin. cocc. n-vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Ars. coloc. daph. dig. gran. ? ipec. sulph.*

When the *mucous* symptoms: 1) *Bell. chin. dig. merc. puls. rhus.*; or, 2) *Ars. cham. cin. dulc. ipec. n-vom. rhab. spig. sulph.*

When *worm* symptoms are predominant, give: 1) *Cic. cin. merc sil. spig. sulph.*; or, 2) *Acon. dig. hyos. n-vom. sabad. stann. stram. teucr. val.*

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§ 3. According to the character of these fevers, give:

When *inflammatory (inflammatory gastric fever)*: ***Bell. bry. cham. merc. puls. tart.***—***Aconite*** is only indicated when bilious symptoms are present, never by purely gastric symptoms.

When the character of the fever is *typhoid*, use: 1) ***Bell. bry. cocc. rhus. veratr.***; or, 2) ***Ars. carb-v. chin, hyos.***, &c.

When *putrid*, use: ***Ars. carb-v. chin. merc. mur-ac. phos-ac. rhus. sulph. sulph-ac.***

See: INFLAMMATORY FEVER, TYPHUS.

§ 4. As respects causes, give:

a) For gastric fever arising from *indigestion*: 1) ***Ipec. puls.***; or, 2) ***Ant. bry. n-vom. sulph. tart.***

b) From a *cold*: ***Acon. bell. bry. cham. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph.***

c) From swallowing *cold water*, *ice* or *acids*: 1) ***Ars. puls.***; or, 2) ***Natr-m. sulph. sulph-ac. lach.***

d) From *chagrin* or *anger*: 1) ***Cham. coloc.***; or, 2) ***Acon. bry. chin. n-vom. staph.***—If the patient had used much chamomile-tea, give ***Puls.***

§ 5. Particular indications:

ACONITE: When bilious symptoms prevail, such as: Yellow coating on the tongue, bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; burning thirst; bitter eructations, bitter, greenish or slimy vomiting, (vomiting of ascarides); distention of the hypochondria; painfulness of the region of the liver, with stitches and pressure; *suppressed* stool, or small frequent stools with tenesmus; *red*, *scanty* urine; *dry heat* with full frequent pulse, sleeplessness and restlessness; moaning, quarrelsome, vehement disposition. (Compare: *Bry. cham.*)

BELLADONNA: The tongue is coated yellowish or white, thick coating; aversion to drink and food, sour taste of the mouth and rye-bread; vomiting of sour, bitter or slimy substances; slimy diarrhœa; dry heat, especially about the head, with thirst, alternating with chills; anguish, restlessness, suspicious or whimsical mood, violent headache as if every thing would fall out at the forehead; dry mouth; difficult deglutition; sopor in the day-time, sleepless nights, &c. (Compare: *Cham.* and *Merc.*)

BRYONIA: Dry, brownish-yellow tongue; putrid smell from the mouth; bitter taste, especially after sleeping, or pappy, insipid or foul taste; great desire for wine, sour drinks, or coffee, with aversion to solid food; nausea, accumulation of mucus in the stomach, frequent desire to vomit, or real vomiting of bile, especially after drinking; stitches in the head, in the pit of the stomach or side, in the extremities, especially when coughing or walking; pressure

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and tension in the pit of the stomach, especially after eating; constipation: watery, clear or yellowish urine with yellowish sediment; violent heat, with burning thirst, or chilliness and shuddering over the whole body, with redness (and heat) of the face; vehement disposition; great debility; dulness of the head with vertigo, &c. (Compare: *Acon. cham. nux-vom.*)

CHAMOMILLA: Red and chapped or yellowish-coated tongue; bitter taste of the mouth and food; fetid smell from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or bitter or sour eructations and vomiting; great anguish, tension and pressure in the region of the stomach, hypochondria, and especially in the pit of the stomach; flatulent colic with tearing pains and distention of the abdomen; constipation, or diarrhœic, greenish stools, or sour diarrhœic stools mixed with fæcal matter and mucus resembling stirred eggs; yellowish urine with flocculent sediment; hemicrania; pains in the limbs; great nervousness with restlessness and moaning, or vehement disposition; asthma; heat, especially of the face and eyes, with red cheeks (sometimes only of one cheek), or heat mixed with shivering and the hair standing on end; sleeplessness with restlessness, or restless sleep with anxious dreams, starting, &c. (Compare: *Acon. bell. nux-v. puls.*)

COCCULUS: Yellow-coated tongue; loathing of food; dry mouth, with or without thirst; fetid eructations and desire to vomit; painful fulness of the stomach, with difficult breathing; constipation, or soft stools with burning at the anus; great debility, with sweat on taking the least exercise; headache, especially in the forehead, with vertigo, &c. (This remedy is frequently suitable after abuse of *Chamomile.*)

IPECACUANHA: Yellow coating on the tongue, with dry mouth; loathing of food (especially greasy things), with desire to vomit; fetid odour from the mouth; bitter taste in the mouth, and of food); nausea, with regurgitation of the ingesta, and vomiting of undigested food; pressure and painful fulness in the pit of the stomach; colic; diarrhœic, yellowish stools, or fetid, putrid stools; pale, yellowish colour of the skin; headache, especially in the forehead; febrile heat with thirst or shiverings. (Compare: *Nux-v.* and *Puls.*)

MERCURIUS: Moist tongue, coated white or yellowish; dry and burning lips, nauseous, foul or bitter taste; nausea with desire to vomit, or vomiting of mucus and bitter substances; painfulness of the hypochondria, pit of the stomach, or around the umbilicus, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness; sleepy in the day-time, *wakeful at night;* peevish, irritable mood; chills alternating with heat; *burning* thirst, sometimes with aversion to beverage, &c. (Compare: *Bell.*)

NUX VOM: Dry and white, or yellowish-coated tongue, espe-

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cially towards the root; burning thirst with burning in the throat; bitter or foul taste, bitter eructations, constant nausea, especially in the open air; desire to vomit, or vomiting of undigested food; cardialgia with aching pain; painful pressure and tension in the whole region of the stomach and hypochondria; spasmodic colic with pinching and rumbling in the umbilical region; constipation with frequent but ineffectual urging to stool, or with small, diarrhœic, slimy or watery stools; aching pain in the forehead, with vertigo; angry, vehement, peevish, hypochondriac mood; great debility and languor; red and hot, or yellowish and livid face; heat, mixed with chills or shuddering; bruised feeling in the limbs; aggravation of the symptoms towards morning, &c. (Compare: *Acon. bry. cham. ipec.* and *puls.*)

PULSATILLA: Whitish mucus coating on the tongue; flat, pappy or bitter taste, especially after swallowing; eructations tasting of the food which one had just eaten, or bitter eructations; aversion to food, especially to fat and meat, with desire for sour or spirituous drinks; waterbrash; regurgitation of the ingesta; nausea, great desire to vomit; vomiting of slimy and whitish, bitter and greenish substances, or sour substances; vomiting of undigested food; pressure in the pit of the stomach, with difficult breathing; constipation, or diarrhœic, white, slimy, or bilious and greenish stools; or stools resembling stirred eggs; hemicrania; frequent chills with absence of thirst; or dry heat and thirst; alternate pale and red face, or one cheek is red and the other pale; sad mood, with whining, moaning, and restlessness. (Compare: *Cham. ipec.* and *nux-vom.*)

§ 6. We may likewise use:

ANTIMONIUM: In consequence of indigestion, with loss of appetite, loathing of food, nausea and desire to vomit; these ailments neither yield to *Ipec.* nor *Puls.*

COLOCYNTHIS: Indigestion with the following symptoms: Bilious fever with cardialgia, spasmodic colic and diarrhœic stools which come on again after eating ever so little; cramps in the calves, &c.; *Cham. bry. nux-v.* or *puls.* were unable to effect a change.

DIGITALIS: Nausea early on rising; bitter taste in the mouth, thirst, slimy vomiting, diarrhœic stools and great debility.

RHUS TOX.: Great debility, delirium, putrid diarrhœa, dry tongue, thirst, and typhoid symptoms.

SQUILLA: The disease is accompanied with pleuritic stitches, and neither *Acon.* nor *Bry.* helps.

TARTARUS: In children, especially when catarrhal symptoms occur at the same time, with loose cough, profuse secretion of mucus, and difficulty of breathing.

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VERATRUM: Great debility after an evacuation, with fainting turns; yellowish colour of the skin; dry tongue or tongue coated yellowish or brownish, &c.

§ 7. For more details, see: GASTRIC DERANGEMENTS, INFLAMMATORY FEVER, TYPHUS, CATARRHAL FEVER, &c.

FEVER, HECTIC.

§ 1. Principal remedies: *Ars. calc. chin. cocc. ipec. phos. phos-ac. sil. sulph.;* also, *Bell. con. cupr. dig. hell. ign. jod. kal. lach. lyc. merc. n-vom. puls. sep. stann. staph. veratr. zinc.*

§ 2. For *slow nervous fever*, give: *Ars. chin. cocc. merc. mosch. n-vom. phos-ac. staph. veratr.*

Hectic fevers attended with local chronic inflammations, suppurations, &c., require the remedies which correspond to the respective organic affections, principally: 1) *Ars. calc. chin. cocc ipec. phos. sil. sulph.;* or, 2) *Bell. canth. hep. lach. lyc. merc. puls.*

Hectic fevers caused by *emotions*, long *grief*, *homesickness*, &c., require: *Phos-ac. staph.;* or, *Ign. lach. merc.*, and even *Ars. graph.*

If caused by debilitating loss of animal fluids, by depletion, sexual excesses, &c., give: 1) *Chin. n-vom. phos-ac. sulph.;* or, 2) *Calc. cin. lach, staph.*, &c.

If coming after severe *acute* diseases, such as *typhus, cholera*, &c., give: 1) *Cocc. hell. hyos. phos-ac.;* or, 2) *Ars. chin. veratr.*

Hectic fevers may likewise result from dyscrasia (scrophula, syphilis, &c.), or from abuse of medicinal substances, or from slow poisoning, in which case give the antidotes indicated under these respective heads.

§ 3. Particular indications.

ARSENICUM: Great emaciation with debility and palpitation of the heart; night-sweats, with hot and dry skin in the day-time; *thirst,* obliging one to drink frequently, but little at one time; restless sleep, unrefreshing, disturbed by sudden starting; constant desire to lie down; irritable and strange mood; loss of appetite, with weak digestion, &c.

CALCAREA: Constant heat with little thirst, or frequent paroxysms of flushes of heat, with anguish and palpitation of the heart, or constant shuddering, especially in the evening, with red cheeks; withering, dry skin; emaciation, debility with listlessness; loss of appetite; paroxysms of anguish, in the evening; dry

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and short cough ; great desire to be magnetised ; great prostration after talking ; sweat breaking out easily ; great apprehensions about one's health ; slow, weak digestion ; night-sweats, &c.

CHINA : Pale complexion and sunken cheeks and eyes ; great listlessness ; dry and flaccid skin ; sleeplessness, or restless sleep, unrefreshing, with anxious dreams ; loss of appetite with desire for dainties ; or great hunger, even voracious, with weak digestion ; ill-humour, malaise, distended abdomen and other ailments after eating ; frequent sweats, especially at night ; frequent diarrhœic stools, even with discharge of undigested food.

COCCULUS : Great debility and trembling after the least exertion ; frequent flushes of heat, especially in the face ; blue margins around the eyes ; dry mouth ; loss of appetite ; oppression of the chest with orgasm of the blood, and anguish ; great *sadness ;* sudden starting from sleep, and anxious dreams ; frequent nausea ; sweat easily breaks out during motion ; bland temper.

IPECACUANHA : Dry and extremely troublesome heat, especially in the evening, with thirst ; great restlessness, burning in the palms of the hands and night-sweats ; parchment-like skin ; *desire for dainties* only ; very listless ; out of breath after the least motion, &c.

PHOSPHORUS : Dry cough with short and oppressed breathing ; chilliness towards evening, followed by dry heat ; *debilitating diarrhœa ;* exhausting *clammy night-sweats ;* emaciation, debility, &c.

PHOSPHORIC ACID : Sad, oppressed mood ; taciturn, listless ; the hair turns gray ; febrile heat in the evening, with anguish and accelerated pulse ; debilitating sweats, in the morning, &c.

SILICEA : Pale, livid complexion, dry, short cough ; emaciation ; loss of appetite ; shortness of breath ; debility, especially in the joints ; febrile heat in the evening or morning, &c.

SULPHUR : Febrile heat, especially towards evening, with sharply circumscribed redness of the cheeks (especially the left cheek) ; dry skin, with thirst ; thin, pale face ; dry or diarrhœic and slimy stools ; short, oppressed breathing ; palpitation of the heart ; sweat towards morning ; debility, tired feeling in the limbs, with heaviness, dry cough, &c.

Compare : PLUMONARY PHTHISIS, LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS, TUBERCLES, &c.

FEVERS, INFLAMMATORY, SYNOCHA, SYNOCHUS, &c.

§ 1. The principal remedies for inflammatory fevers, or acute fevers with local inflammations, are : 1) *Acon. bell. bry. hyos. merc. n-vom. phos. puls. rhus.* 2) *Ars. cann. cham. kal. lyc. nitr. sulph. veratr.* 3) *Chin. chinin. coccul. coloc. coff. hep. ipec. lach. mez. natr-m. nitr-ac. op. phos. sec. sep.*

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§ 2. For *simple synochal fevers we use :* 1) *Acon.* 2) *Bell. bry.* 3) *Ars. cham. hyos. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*

If they assume a typhoid character, with symptoms of cerebral irritation, the following remedies are required: 1) *Bell. bry. hyos. op. rhus. ;* or, 2) *Cham. coccul. n-vom. phos-ac. stram.*, and others.

See: TYPHUS, also: TYPHUS PUTRIDUS.

§ 3. If these fevers should be attended by symptoms of *meningitis, pleurisy, pneumonia,* violent *pains* in the *stomach, enteritis,* &c., *acute cutaneous eruptions, vomiting, diarrhœa,* &c., give the remedies indicated under these respective heads.

In every local inflammation, no matter what organ is affected, *Aconite* is the principal remedy when the fever is violent, with thirst, dry, burning heat, and a hard (full or not full) pulse; *Acon.* should be continued until the inflammatory pulse is subdued. Very sensitive persons sometimes require the alternate use of *Coffea* and *Acon.*

§ 5. Particular indications.

ACONITUM: *Burning heat,* sometimes preceded by chills or shuddering; burning *thirst;* dry and *burning skin;* bloated, *hot* and *red* face, or *red spots* on the cheeks; or *redness of face* which alternates with *paleness* especially when the patient raises himself; red, inflamed and painful eyes; sleeplessness; restlessness, *agonizing tossing about,* sometimes attended with anguish, dread of death, screams; full and *hard* or *subdued* pulse; violent stitching, or aching and beating pain in the head; vertigo on raising the head; nightly delirium; dry lips and mouth; clean and moist tongue; hurried, stuttering speech; dark-red urine; oppression of the chest, with short, anxious, hurried breathing; stitches in the chest or sides; short cough; *palpitation* of the heart; pains in the limbs. (Compare: *Bell. bry. cham.*)

BELLADONNA: Internal and external heat with *dark-red face and eyes;* burning thirst, with aversion to drink, or constant desire to drink without ability to do so; moist (and clammy) skin; *sleepiness in the day-time, sleepless at night;* or restless sleep with *sudden starting,* twitching of the limbs, *loss of consciousness,* muttering, grasping at flocks, or screams and convulsions, or *furibond delirium,* frightful visions, desire to escape from bed; obstinate and malicious; *hot head;* violent headache, especially in the forehead, as if every thing would issue through the forehead; *dilated pupils;* furious and wandering look; *photophobia;* dry mouth and lips; *ulcerated corners* of the mouth; hurried and indistinct speech; *sore throat* with difficulty of swallowing; cough with headache and redness of the face; scanty, yellow

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urine ; stitching pains in the limbs ; *red spots* on the skin. (Compare : *Acon. cham. merc.*)

Bryonia : Great heat or chill with chattering of teeth, either one or the other symptom attended with *redness* and *heat* of the *head* and *face ; nightsweat*, especially towards morning ; unquenchable thirst, sometimes followed by vomiting ; drowsiness, with sudden starting, screams and delirium, as soon as the patient closes his eyes ; *delirium* day and *night ;* irritable mood, or apprehensions on account of his illness, dread of death ; taciturn ; restless, tossing about, grasping at flocks ; *great* and *general debility ;* hard, full and hurried pulse ; stupefying headache, with vertigo on raising the head ; dulness of hearing and sight ; dry lips ; pressure in the pit of the stomach ; constipation ; dry cough, with pain in the pit of the stomach ; stitches in the chest or side ; tearing or stitching pains in the limbs. (Compare : *Acon. bell. cham. nux-vom.*)

Chamomilla : Internal and external heat, sometimes preceded by chill ; or heat in the face and eyes, with red cheeks or only one cheek being red ; burning thirst, with burning from the mouth to the stomach ; sleeplessness, with restlessness and tossing about ; or sleep with anxious dreams and sudden starting ; great restlessness and anguish ; hemicrania ; vertigo on raising the head, with darkness or scintillations before the eyes and fainting turns ; red and cracked tongue ; *bitter taste* in the mouth and of the food ; sour or bitter eructations and vomiting ; *anguish*, tension and pressure in the region of the stomach and hypochondria ; colic and diarrhœa ; hot, burning urine ; tearing in the limbs, face and head ; fetid breath ; distress of breathing, and orthopnœa. (Compare : *Acon. bell. nux-vom.*)

Mercurius : Chills alternating with heat, red skin, *burning thirst*, sometimes with aversion to drink ; frequent full pulse ; stitching and aching pains in the head ; red, bloated face ; vertigo on raising one's-self ; dry and burning lips ; moist tongue or coated white or yellowish ; painful sensitiveness in the region of the hypochondria, epigastrium and umbilicus ; great anguish, tossing about, sleeplessness ; sleepy in the day-time ; peevish and disposed to be vehement. (Compare : *Bell.*)

Nux vom. : Heat, especially in the face, sometimes mixed with shuddering ; dry and burning skin ; hard, frequent pulse ; great debility and fainting turns ; anguish with palpitation of the heart and dread of death ; extreme nervousness ; sleeplessness or comatose sleep ; headache worse on stooping ; vertigo on stooping ; hot, *red* face, sometimes accompanied with chilliness of the body ; dull, dim, red eyes ; *dry* and *white* tongue ; thirst with burning in the throat ; aching pain in the stomach and region of the

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stomach; constipation; bruised feeling in the limbs; vehement, irritable mood. (Compare: *Bry.* and *Cham.*)

§ 6. Of other remedies, use:

ARSENICUM: For burning heat at night, with burning in the veins; sleeplessness with great restlessness and tossing about; anguish, with despair and dread of death; great *debility* and necessity to lie down.

CHINA: Heat, dry mouth, parched and burning lips, red face, delirium, chill as soon as the patient uncovers himself ever so little; debility and pains in the limbs.

COFFEA: Suitable to children: for great restlessness, tossing about, nervousness, screams, weeping.

HYOSCYAMUS: Violent delirium, sleeplessness from nervous excitement, subsultus tendinum, grasping at flocks; red and hot face; red, staring and sparkling eyes.

LYCOPODIUM: Circumscribed redness of the cheeks, cerebral irritation, debility, dry and red tongue; constipation, ill humour after sleeping, screams, headstrongness and grumbling.

PULSATILLA: Dry heat at night, especially in the face, with heat and redness of one cheek; delirium; whining mood; no thirst, or else unquenchable thirst; tongue covered with white mucus; painfulness of the pit of the stomach; bitter taste, diarrhœic, slimy stools.

RHUS-T.: Great heat, anguish, dry skin, stupefying headache, delirium with desire to escape; red, burning face; red, dry and rough tongue; debility; grasping at flocks.

SULPHUR: Frequently useful for the ailments remaining after the use of *Acon. bell.* or *bry.*

Compare: GASTRIC FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, HECTIC FEVER, TYPHUS, and all the local inflammations.

FEVER PUERPERAL.

The best remedies are: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. cham. coff. coloc. nvom. rhus.*; or, 2) *Arn. ars. hyos. ipec. lam. merc. plat. puls. sec. stram. veratr.*

ACONITUM: Violent fever, with dry and burning heat, violent, burning thirst and desire for cold drinks; red and hot face, short breath, difficult and sighing breathing; distended abdomen and sensitive to contact; periodical cutting pains through the whole abdomen; scanty, bleeding and fetid lochia. (After *Acon.* use *Bell.* or *bry.*)

BELLADONNA: Distended abdomen, with stitching and digging pains; violent spasmodic colic, as if part of the intestines were grasped with claws, or painful pressing downwards towards the sexual organs; the abdomen is sensitive to contact; chills in some

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parts, heat in others, or else burning heat, especially about the face and head, with red face and eyes; aching in the forehead, with throbbing of the carotids; dry mouth with red tongue and thirst; difficult deglutition with spasms of the fauces; sleeplessness with tossing about; or sopor, with furibond delirium or other cerebral symptoms; the lochia are scanty, watery and slimy; or metrorrhagia, with coagulated, fetid blood; the breasts are swollen and inflamed or else flaccid and without milk; constipation, or diarrhœic, slimy stools. (If *Bell.* be insufficient, try *Hyoscyam.*)

Bryonia: Distended abdomen, sensitive to contact and motion; constipation; stitching pains in the abdomen, worse by pressure; violent fever, with burning heat of the whole abdomen; burning thirst with desire for cold drinks; irritable temper, vehement, or apprehensive dread of the future, fears about one's recovery.

Chamomilla: The breasts are flaccid and empty, with metastasis of the milk to the abdominal organs and whitish diarrhœa; rather scanty lochia; distended abdomen, sensitive to contact; colic-like labour-pains; general heat with red face, and great thirst; aggravation at night, with subsequent sweat; great restlessness; impatience, nervousness; especially indicated when the fever was caused by a fit of anger, or by a cold.

Coffea: Great nervousness and sensitiveness to the least pain.

Colocynthis: *Cham.* having been insufficient, and the disease being caused by violent chagrin, there is: delirium alternating with sopor; hot head, red face, glistening eyes, dry heat, hard, full and hurried pulse.

Nux vomica: Sudden suppression of the lochia; feeling of heaviness and burning in the sexual organs and abdomen; or else the lochia are too profuse, with violent pains in the small of the back; ischuria and burning when urinating; constipation; nausea, desire to vomit, or actual vomiting; red face; rheumatic or spasmodic pains in the thighs and legs, with going to sleep of these parts; dullness of the head, or beating and pressure in the head, with vertigo, obscuration of sight, ringing in the ears, and fainting turns.

Rhus tox.: Great nervousness, the least contradiction aggravates the symptoms, the white lochia again assume a bloody tinge, with discharge of clots of blood.

Compare: Peritonitis, Metritis, Inflammatory Fevers, Typhus, Diseases of lying-in females, &c.

FEVERS, INTERMITTENT.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. chin. ign. ipec. lach. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Acon. ant. arn. bell. bry. calc.*

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caps. carb-veg. cham. cin. ferr. op. veratr, 3) *Canth. cocc. coff. dros. hep. hyos. men. merc. mez. n-mosch. sabad. samb. sep. staph. thuj. val.* 4) *Ang. cupr. hell. kal. lam. phosph.*

§ 2 a) For *marsh-intermittent* fevers: 1) *Ars. chin. ipec.* 2) *Arn. carb-veg. cin. ferr. natr-m. rhus. veratr.*

b) For fevers prevailing in *damp* and *cold* seasons: *Calc. carb-veg. chin. lach. n-mosch. puls. rhus. sulph. veratr.*

c) For fevers prevailing in *spring* and *summer*, or in the warm seasons generally: 1) *Ars. bell. calc. caps. cin. ipec. lach. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Ant. bry. carb-veg. natr-m. n-vom. puls. thuj.*

d) For the *fall*-intermittent: *Bry. chin. n-vom. rhus. veratr.*

e) For *mismanaged* intermittent fevers, by large doses of Quinine: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. ferr. ipec. lach. puls. veratr.* 2) *Calc. caps. carb-veg. cin. merc. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. sep. sulph.*

§ 3. a) For fevers with *simple type:* 1) *Arn. ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. chin. cin. hyos. ign. ipec. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ant. calc. caps. cham. cocc. coff. dros. ferr. hep. men. merc. mez. n-mosch. op. sabad. samb. sep. staph. thuj. val.*

b) For fevers with *double* type: *Ars. bell. chin. dulc. graph. n-mosch. puls. rhus. stram.*

c) For *quotidian* fevers: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. caps. carb-veg. chin. cic. ign. ipec. lach. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. stram. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Alum. calc. con. diad. graph. petr. sabad. veratr.*

d) For *tertian* fevers: 1) *Ars. bell. bry. canth. carb veg. chin. ipec. n-vom. puls. rhus.* 2) *Ant. arn. calc. caps. cham. cic. dros. dulc. lach. lyc mez. natr-m. n-mosch. n-vom. rhus. sabad. staph. veratr.*

e) For *quartan* fevers: 1) *Ars. puls. veratr.* 2) *Acon. arn. carb-veg. clem. hyos. ign. jod. lyc. n-mosch. puls. sabad.*

f) For fevers that come on *every fortnight: Ars.*

g) *Every year: Ars. carb-veg. lach.*

§ 4. As regards the *period* when the fever sets in, give:

a) For *evening*-fevers: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. lach. nitr-ac. puls. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Acon. alum. calc. carb-an. carb-veg. dulc. graph. ign. ipec. led. lyc. merc. n-vom. petr. sabad. sep. staph.*

b) For *night*-fevers: 1) *Bell. carb-veg. cham. merc. n-vom. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Amm-m. ars. baryt. borax. calc. caps. carb-an. caust. hell. hep. nitr-ac. phos-ph. puls. sep. squill. staph. stram. sulph. thuj.*

c) For *morning*-fevers: 1) *Arn. bell. bry. calc. cham. lach. natr-m. n-vom. sabad. staph. veratr.* 2) *Ars. carb-veg. chin.*

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con. graph. guaj. hep. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. sep. sil. spig. spong. sulph. zinc.

§ 5. As regards the relation of the *stages*, give:

a) For fevers where the *chill* and *coldness* prevail either entirely or partially: 1) *Bry. canth. caps. chin. n-vom. puls. sabad. veratr.* 2) *Coff. diad. hyos. ipec. petr. phosph. ruta. staph.*

b) When there is only *chill* and *heat*, but no sweat: 1) *Arn. ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. cham. dulc ign. ipec. nitr-ac. n-vom. rhus. sulph.* 2) *Acon. caps. carb-an. hell. lyc. merc. phosph. phos-ac. puls. sabad. sep. spig. sulph. tart. val.*

c) When there is only *chilliness* and *sweat*, but no heat: 1) *Caust. magn-aust. puls. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Amm-m. ars. bry. carb-am. lyc. sabad. sulph. thuj.*

d) For mere *heat*, with little or no chill and sweat: 1) *Acon. bell. bry. ipec n-vom. sabad. sil. val. veratr.* 2) *Ars. calc. coff. coloc. dulc. lach. lyc op. phosph. puls. staph. sulph.*

e) For *heat* and *sweat* without chill: 1) *Ars. caps. carb-veg. cham. coff. led. n-vom. op. phosph. rhus. stram.* 2) *Acon. amm-m bell. bry. carb-an. chin. cin. hell. hep. ign. ipec. puls. sabad. spig. staph. tart. val. veratr.*

f) When the sweat prevails: 1) *Bell. bry. calc. chin. hep. merc. rhus. samb. sep. sulph. veratr.* 2) *Acon. ars. carb-veg. graph. natr-m. puls.*

g) When *chill*, *heat* and *sweat* exist in the same degree: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. caps. cham. graph. ign. ipec. rhus. sabad. spong. veratr.* 2) *Chin. cin. hell. hep. lyc. magn-aust. nitr-ac. n-vom. phosph. puls. sabin. staph. sulph.*

§ 6. As regards the *succession of the symptoms*, give:

a) When the chill comes first, then the heat: 1) *Acon. arn. bell. cin. hep. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. spig. sulph.* 2) *Bry. caps. carb-veg. chin. dros. hyos. ign. ipec. natr-m. nitr. petr. phosph. phos-ac. sabad. veratr.*

b) When the heat comes first, then the chill: 1) *Bry. calc. caps. n-vom. sulph.* 2) *Bell. lyc. puls. sep. staph.*

c) When *heat* and *chilliness alternate*: 1) *Ars. bry. calc. chin. merc. n-vom.* 2) *Asar. baryt. bell. cocc. lyc. natr-m. phosph. phos-ac. sabad. sil. spig. sulph. veratr.*

d) When heat and chilliness exist *simultaneously*: 1) *Acon. ars. bell. calc. cham. hell. ign. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sep.* 2) *Anac. asar. bry. chin. ipec. lyc. nitr-ac. oleand. rhab. sabad. spig. sulph. veratr.*—*External heat*, internal chill: *Acon. ars. bell. calc. coff. ign. lach. lyc. men. nitr. n-vom. phosph. sep. sil. squill. sulph.*—*Internal heat*, external chill: *Arn. bry. chin. hell. merc. mosch. phos-ac. puls. rhus. sabad. spong. stann. veratr.*

e) *Sweat* and *chill* coming on *simultaneously*: 1) *Lyc. puls.*

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sabad. sulph. 2) *Ars. calc. led. n-vom. thuj.*—Sweat *after the chill*, no heat: 1) *Carb-an. caust. lyc. rhus. thuj. veratr.* 2) *Bry. caps. lyc. magn-aust. sabad.*

f) *Sweat* and *heat* together: 1) *Bell. caps. cham. hep. n-vom. op. rhus.* 2) *Acon. bry. chin. cin. hell. ign. ipec. merc. phosph. sabad. spig. staph. val. veratr.*

g) Sweat *after the heat:* 1) *Ars. cham. ign. ipec. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Bry. carb-veg. chin. cin. coff. graph. hep. lyc. nitr-ac. op. puls. spong. staph. sulph.*

§ 7. As regards the *thirst*, give:

a) For thirst *before the paroxysm: Arn. chin. puls.*—*during the chill:* 1) *Acon. bry. caps. carb-veg. cham. cin. ign. natr-m. n-vom. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Ant. arn. ars. calc. chin. hep. ipec. kal. natr. sulph.*—*After the chill* or *before the heat: Ars. chin. dros. puls. sabad. thuj.*

b) *Thirst* and *heat together:* 1) *Acon. bell. bry. calc. cham. hep. hyos. lach. merc. natr-m. rhus. sec. sulph.* 2) *Caps. chin. n-vom. puls. sil. val. veratr.*—*No thirst* during the heat: 1) *Ars. camph. caps. carb-veg. chel. chin. hell. ign. ipec. men merc. n-mosch. sabad.* 2) *Bell. lach. n-vom. puls. rhus. samb. sep. spig. sulph. veratr.*

c) Thirst *after the heat: Amm-m. chin. n-vom. op. puls. tart.*—Thirst *during sweat: Ars cham. chin. hep. merc. natr. natr-m. puls. rhus. stram. veratr.*—Thirst *after the sweat: Lyc n-vom. sabad.*

§ 8. As regards *secondary symptoms*, give:

a) For *pains* in the *limbs: Ars. chin. hell. ign. natr-m n-vom. rhod. rhus. veratr.*—For great *debility: Ars chin. ferr. hyos lach. lyc. merc. natr-m. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus.*—For *dropsical* symptoms: *Ars. chin. ferr hell stram.*—For *sopor* or drowsiness: *Bell. carb-veg. hell. hyos. lach op. puls. rhus. tart.*—For great *nervous* and *mental excitement: Acon. ars. bell. bry. cham. coff. ign. lyc. n-vom. puls.*—For *tendency of blood* to the head (with vertigo, delirium, stupor, &c.): *Acon bell bry. camph. carb-veg. coloc. hyos. lach. n-vom op. puls. rhus. stram. val.*—*Violent headache: Arn. ars. bell. chin. ign. lach. lyc. mez. natr-m. n-vom. phos. puls. rhod rhus. sep. spig.*—*Gastric* symptoms: *Ant. ars. asa. bell. bry. cham. chin. dig. ign. ipec. natr-m. n-vom. puls. stram. sulph. tart.*—*Diarrhœa: Arn. ars. cham. chin. coloc. ipec. phos. phos-ac. puls. rhus. veratr.*—*Constipation: Ars. bry. calc. lyc. natr-m. n-vom. veratr.*—*Liver-complaint: Ars. chin. merc. n-vom.*—*Affections of the spleen: Ars. cap. cham. chin. mez. n-vom.*—*Catarrhal symptoms* (cough, &c.): *Acon. bell. bry. chin. con. hep. kreos. lach. merc. n-vom. puls. rhus. sa-*

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bad. spig. sulph.—*Oppression* of the chest, and distress of breathing: *Acon. ant. arn. ars. bry. chin. ferr. hep. ipec. lach. n-vom. phos. puls. sep. sulph.*

And when these secondary symptoms set in principally *before* the *paroxysm*, give: 1) *Arn. ars. carb-v. chin. ipec. natr-m. puls. rhus.* 2) *Bell. calc. cin. hep. ign. n-vom. phos. spong. sulph.*

If *during the chill:* 1) *Ars. bry. caps. chin. hep. ign. natr-m. n-vom. puls. rhus. veratr.* 2) *Arn. calc. carb-v. cin. hell. ipec. lach. merc. mez. n-mosch. sabad. sep.*

If *during the heat:* 1) *Acon. ars. bell. carb-v. cham. ign. natr-m. n-vom. op. puls. rhus.* 2) *Bry. calc. caps. chin. coff. dros. hyos. ipec. lach. merc. op. phos-ac. sep. sil. sulph. veratr.*

If *during the sweat: Acon. ars. bry. cham. lach. merc. natr. n-vom. op. phos. puls. rhus. sep. sulph. veratr. zinc.*

If *after* the paroxysm *is over: Ars. bry. carb-v. cic. coff. ign. lach. lyc. n-vom. plumb. puls. rhus. sabad. sil.*

§ 9. As regards the *pulse* (a very imperfect indication in fever and ague) give:

a) For *intermittent* pulse: *Ars. chin. dig. lach. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. op. phos-ac. sec.*—For apparently wanting, *imperceptible* pulse: *Acon. ars. carb-v. con. cupr. hyos. op. sec. sil. stram. tart. veratr.*—*Hard* pulse: *Acon. bell. bry. canth. hyos. jod. n-vom. phos. plumb. stram. sulph.*—*Small* pulse: *Acon. ars. bell. camph. canth. clem. cupr. dig. hyos. lach. laur. merc. n-vom. op. phos. plumb. sec. sil. stram. veratr.*—*Slow* pulse: *Bell. camph. chin. con. cupr. dig. laur. merc. op. phos. plumb. puls. rhod. rhus. samb. sec. veratr.*—*Hurried* pulse: *Acon. ars. bell. bry. coloc. hyos. jod. merc. phos. puls. sec. sil. spong. sulph.*—*Irregular* pulse: *Acon. ant. ars. bry. chin. dig. hep. kal. lach. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos-ac. rhus. sec. spig. stram. val.*—*Full* pulse: *Acon. bell. bry. camph. coloc. ferr. hyos. lach. n-vom. op. phos. puls. samb. sec. sep. spong. stram. sulph. tart.*—*Soft* pulse: *Carb-v. chin. cupr. jod. plumb. stram veratr.*—*Tremulous* pulse: *Ars. cic. con. merc. rhus. spig. stram. tart.*

§ 10. Symptomatic indications.

Arsenicum: Chill and heat set in simultaneously, or alternate with each other, or internal chilliness and external heat, or *vice versa;* also: burning heat, as if boiling water were flowing through the veins; no sweat, or sweat long after the heat and especially at the commencement of sleep; or *little heat and chilliness*, and when the chill is accompanied with: pains in the limbs, anguish, uneasiness, flushes of heat when talking or stirring ever so little; oppression of the chest, pulmonary spasms, headache, &c.; during the heat: Restlessness, pressure in the forehead, vertigo or even delirium; during the sweat: buzzing in

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the ears; after or during the fever, generally: *great debility*, vertigo, painfulness of the liver or spleen; nausea; disposition to vomit, *violent pains in the stomach;* ulcerated corners of the mouth, bitter mouth, trembling, great anguish in the præcordial region, lameness of the extremities, or *violent pains;* tendency to dropsy. (Compare: *Chin. ferr. ipec. veratr.*)

CHINA: Nausea, canine hunger, headache, anguish, palpitation of the heart or other ailment previous to the paroxysm: *Thirst, generally before or after the chill and heat*, or *during the sweat*, or during the whole of the paroxysm, or during the apyrexia; chill alternating with heat, or the heat sets in long after the chill; *no thirst, tendency of blood to the head*, headache, pale face during the chill, dry and burning mouth and lips, *red face* and canine hunger during the heat; great debility during or after the paroxysm; *uneasy sleep, yellow complexion;* drowsy after a meal, pains in the liver and spleen, bilious or dropsical symptoms, painfulness or swelling of the liver and spleen, &c.

IGNATIA: Thirst only during the chill; chill moderated by external heat; external heat with partial *internal shuddering;* nausea and vomiting; pale colour of the skin and pains in the back during the chill; *no thirst*, headache, vertigo, delirium, *pale face*, or else alternately *pale* and *red*, or only one cheek red, during the heat; headache, pain in the pit of the stomach; great languor, deep sleep with stertorous breathing, after or during the fever; eruption on the lips and in the corners of the mouth, nettle-rash, &c.

IPECACUANHA: Much chilliness with little heat, or much heat and little chilliness; the chill is increased by external heat; no thirst or but little during the chill, violent thirst during the heat; previous to or between the paroxysms: nausea, vomiting and other *gastric symptoms*, with clean or coated tongue and oppression of the chest.—Even if *Ipec.* should not be exactly indicated, yet it is very apt to effect a favourable change, so that *Arn. chin. ign. nux v.*, or *Ars. carb-veg.* or *cin.* will complete the cure.

LACHESIS: Chills after a meal or in the afternoon, with violent pains in the limbs and pleuritic stitches, oppression of the chest and convulsive motions; *violent headache* during the heat; delirium, burning thirst, red face, restlessness, internal shudderings during the heat, livid complexion, *debility*, prostration between the paroxysms, *heat, especially at night;* sweat after the heat, the fever is easily excited by eating sour things.

NATRUM MURIATICUM: Constant chilliness; heat with stupefaction, obscuration of sight, vertigo, red face; violent headache during the heat, bone-pains, yellowish complexion, debility, *ulcerated corners of the mouth*, thirst during the chill and especi-

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ally during the heat; *dry tongue;* painful sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach to contact; bitter taste and no appetite.

Nux vomica; Great debility from the commencement, then chill and heat; or heat first, then chill; or external heat and internal chill, or *vice versa;* constant desire to be covered, even during the heat and sweat; during the chill, the skin, hands, feet and face are blue; cold, or pleuritic stitches, stitches in the abdomen, pains in the back and small of the back, or drawing in the limbs; during the heat: headache, buzzing in the ears, distress in the chest, *heat about the head and face, red cheeks and thirst* during the chill and heat; gastric or bilious symptoms, vertigo, anguish and constipation. Is frequently suitable after *Ipec.* (Compare *Ars. bry. chin. ign.* and *puls.*)

Pulsatilla: No thirst during the fever, or thirst only during the heat; or chill and heat simultaneously, with thirst; aggravation in the afternoon and evening; headache, anguish and oppression during the chill; during the heat: red and bloated face, sweat in the face, shuddering as soon as the patient uncovers himself, or only red cheeks; or, between the paroxysms: *gastric or bilious symptoms*, bitter mouth, slimy, bilious or sour vomiting, diarrhœa or constipation, oppression of the chest, moist cough or headache. Is frequently suitable after *Lachesis*, or when the fever comes on again after overloading the stomach ever so little. (Compare *Cin. ign nux-v.*, or *Ant.* and *cham.*)

Rhus tox.: Chill and heat together, the paroxysms generally in the evening or at night, sweat after midnight or towards morning; *during the chill:* pains in the limbs, headache, vertigo, toothache; during or between the paroxysms: convulsive twitching of the limbs, nettle-rash, colic, diarrhœa and gastric affections; jaundice, sleeplessness with tossing about, thirst at night, palpitation of the heart with anguish and pressure in the pit of the stomach. (Compare *Ars. ign. nux-v. puls.*)

§ 11. Moreover, we require to use:

Aconitum: For violent heat and chill; heat, especially about the head and face, with red cheeks; anguish, palpitation of the heart, pleuritic stitches; whining, lamenting mood, ill humour, or sadness, despondency, dread of death.

Antimonium: Little thirst, coated tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, eructations, nausea, loathing, vomiting, and other gastric ailments, colic, tension and pressure in the region of the stomach, constipation or diarrhœa.

Arnica: Chill in the evening; thirst, even before the chill; bone-pains before the attack; during the fever: constant desire to change one's position; apathy; pains in the stomach, no appe-

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tite, aversion to meat during the apyrexia; yellow colour of the skin, bitter taste in the mouth, listlessness. Suitable after *Ipec.*

BELLADONNA: Violent headache with stupefaction; much heat and slight chill, or vice versa; *some parts are cold*, others warm; heat with red face and throbbing of the carotids; no thirst, or else a good deal; irritable, whining mood.

BRYONIA: *Coldness prevails, chill*, with red cheeks, heat about the head, and yawning; or the *heat prevails*, with subsequent chilliness, or pleuritic stitches; *headache* and *vertigo* during the heat (or before the chill), *coated tongue;* bitter taste, aversion to food, nausea, desire to vomit, or vomiting; *a good deal of thirst*, constipation or diarrhœa.

CALCAREA: Heat in the face, then chill; or heat in the face with cold hands; or alternate chill and heat; or external chill with internal heat; vertigo; heaviness of the head and limbs; stretching, pains in the small of the back, restlessness.

CAPSICUM: Thirst during the chill, or during the whole fever chill, then burning heat; *much mucus in the mouth, throat and stomach;* diarrhœa, with slimy and burning evacuations; ill humour, anguish and stupefaction, increasing with the chill.

CARBO VEG.: Chill in the evening or at night; thirst only during the chill; copious sweat with subsequent chill; rheumatic pain in the teeth and limbs before or during the fever; vertigo, nausea, and red face during the heat.

CHAMOMILLA: Pressure in the pit of the stomach, hot sweat on the forehead; despair, tossing about, or bilious vomiting, diarrhœa and colic: *thirst*, heat and sweat prevailing.

CINA: Vomiting and canine hunger before, during or after the paroxysms; thirst only during the chill or heat; pale face during the whole of the paroxysm; frequent tickling in the nose; *dilated pupils;* emaciation.

FERRUM: Chill with thirst and headache, orgasm of the blood, swelling of the cutaneous veins; tendency of the blood to the head; œdema of the face, especially around the eyes; vomiting of the ingesta; short breath, debility.

OPIUM: Sleep during the heat and even chill; stertorous breathing with the mouth open; convulsive twitchings; warm sweat; suppression of the secretions. Suitable to old people and children.

VERATRUM: External chill and cold sweat, or internal heat with dark-red urine, delirium and red face; or chill with nausea, vertigo, pains in the small of the back and back; or chill, alternating with heat; constipation; or vomiting with diarrhœa; thirst during the chill and heat.

§ 12. Consider moreover:

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CANTHARIS: When the urinary passages are involved.

COCCULUS: Nervousness, spasmodic symptoms, cardialgia, constipation.

COFFEA: Very sensitive and nervous, even with mild fever; heat with thirst, red face, lively mood; sweat with thirst, soft stools or diarrhœa; colic with shuddering, restlessness, tossing about.

DROSERA: Violent chilliness with cold face; icy-cold hands and feet; nausea, bilious vomiting; headache, spasmodic cough during the heat; gastric symptoms during the apyrexia.

HEPAR: Fever with coryza, cough, distress in the chest; or chill with thirst, preceded by bitter taste, followed by heat and sleep.

HYOSCYAMUS: Chills or heat, cough at night, or even epileptic attacks.

MENYANTHES: Chill, shuddering, chilliness in the abdomen.

MERCURIUS: Heat and chill; heat with anguish and thirst; *sour* or *fetid sweat*, with palpitation of the heart.

MEZEREUM: Chill, coldness, especially of the hands and feet, or violent heat; *great thirst;* headache, pale face; painfulness, swelling and hardness of the spleen; debility, sensitiveness to cold air.

NUX MOSCHATA: Little thirst during the heat, *desire to sleep,* white tongue, rattling, bloody expectoration.

SABADILLA: *Chill* with little thirst, or no thirst; dry, spasmodic cough, tearing pains in the bones during the chill; delirium, sleep, stretching during the heat.

SAMBUCUS: Sweat, or great heat, without thirst.

SEPIA: Chill with thirst, pains in the limbs, icy cold hands and feet, deadness of the fingers.

STAPHYSAGRIA: Fever in the evening, with chill, scorbutic affections and nocturnal heat.

SULPHUR: Fever from suppressed itch, with chills every evening, heat and sweat towards morning; fever with palpitation of the heart, violent thirst, even before the chill.

THUJA: Chill with cold trembling, externally and internally with or without thirst; then sweat without previous heat.

VALERIANA: No chill, but great heat and thirst, and dullness of the head.

FEVER, YELLOW.—We know of one case cured by *Crotalus.*—(*Aconite* is probably the only specific for this disease "Hempel.")—Try: 1) *Arn. ars. carb-veg.* 2) *Amm. bry. rhus.* 3) *Bell. chin. ipec. merc. n-vom.*

FISH-POISON, ICHTYOTOXICON.—For poisoning with muscles, "Hering" recommends powdered charcoal with molasses or

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sugar-water; afterwards smell of camphor, and drink *black coffee*.

For *poisoning with fish*, take powdered charcoal mixed with brandy; if this, and *black coffee*, should not be sufficient, drink sugar-water, very sweet.—If this should not help, drink a quantity of *half vinegar and water*.

If this poisoning should be followed by scarlet-redness on the skin, with swelling of the face and hands, sore throat, &c., take *Bell.* or *cap.*

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.—Principal remedies: 1) *Bell. calc. chel. puls ruta.* 2) *Bry. natr. natr-m. petr. phosph. sil. stann. staph. sulph.*

Compare: ULCERS and OPHTHALMIA.

FISTULA RECTI.—Give: *Calc. caust. sil.* and *sulph.*—Compare: ULCERS, FISTULOUS.

FISTULA URINARIA.—Give: *Ars. calc. carb-an. sil. sulph.*

Compare: ULCERS, GONORRHŒA, and URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

FONTANELLES, OF INFANTS, RETARDED CLOSING OF.—Give *Calc.* or *sil. sulph.*

FORMICATION.—Generally arising from paralysis of the nerves which ramify through the affected part. Principal remedies: 1) *Baryt. carb-veg. rhodod. secal. sulph.* 2) *Aur. borax. lycop. magnes-m. natr. phos-ac. platin. sabad. staph.* 3) *Cann. lauroc. mur-ac. phosph. rhus. silic. zinc.*

FUNGUS ARTICULORUM.—Principal remedies for this deposit in the cellular tissue, are: 1) *Ant. sil.* 2) *Ars. con. kreos. jod. lach. lyc. petr. phosph. staph. sulph.*

GANGRENE.—§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Ars. chin. lach. sil.* 2) *Asa. bell. euph. hell. plumb. sabin. sec. squill.* 3) *Acon. con. merc. ran. sulph sulph-ac. tart.*

§ 2. For *humid* gangrene: *Chin. hell. squill.*

Hot gangrene: 1) *Sabin. sec.* 2) *Ars. bell. mur-ac.*

Cold gangrene: 1) *Ars. asa. chin. squill. sec.* 2) *Bell. con. euph. lach. merc. plumb. ran. sil. sulph. sulph-ac. tart.*

§ 3. *Gangræna senilis:* 1) *Sec.* 2) *Chin. con. plumb.*

§ 4. *Gangrenous* or black variola, requires: 1) *Ars. carb-v.* 2) *Bell. hyos. lach. rhus. sec. sil.*; or, 3) *Ant. mur-ac. sep.*

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Gangrenous blisters : 1) *Ars. bell. camph. lach. ran. sabin. sec.* 2) *Acon. carb-v. mur-ac. phos.*

Carbuncles : 1) *Ars. bell. sil.* 2) *Caps. hyos. rhus. sec. tart.* (Compare : ANTHRAX.)

GASTRITIS.

§ 1. True gastritis is characterized by the following symptoms : Continuous violent pain in the region of the stomach, aggravated by contact, by moving the abdominal muscles, and by introducing ever so little food or drink into the stomach, with painful sensitiveness, distention, heat or throbbing in the epigastrium ; vomiting of the ingesta ; great anguish, cold hands and feet, great debility, spasms and other consensual nervous symptoms ; acute gastritis is almost always accompanied by violent inflammatory fever.

Principal remedies : 1) *Acon. ars. bell. bry. chel. hyos. ipec. n-vom. puls. veratr.*; or, 2) *Ant. canth. euphorb. ran. stram.*; and perhaps, 3) *Asa. baryt. bar-m.? camph. cann.? colch. coloc cupr. dig. hell. laur.? mez.? nitr. phosph. sabad. sec. squill. tereb. ?*

§ 2. Particular indications :

ACONITUM : Inflammatory fever, with great pain ; the disease is caused by taking cold, or by taking a cold drink while heated.

ANTIMONIUM : Caused by derangement of the stomach, with frequent vomiting, the tongue is coated with white or yellow mucus.

ARSENICUM : Frequently in alternation with *Aconite*, especially when the disease is caused by a cold on the stomach, by eating ice, &c. ; or with *sudden prostration*, pale, hippocratic face, cold extremities, &c. ; *Veratr.* being insufficient.

BELLADONNA : Cerebral symptoms, dullness, loss of consciousness, delirium. *Hyoscya.* being fruitless.

BRYONIA : Frequently after *Acon* or *Ipec.*, especially when the disease was caused by taking a cold drink while heated.

HYOSCYAMUS : Dropsical or cerebral symptoms, apathy, loss of consciousness, or delirium ; the patient is insensible to the danger of his situation.

IPECACUANHA : A good deal of vomiting, with violent pains ; the disease is caused by derangement of the stomach, or by taking a cold drink, *Acon.* being insufficient.

NUX VOM. : The same causes as last-named, *Acon. bry. ipec.* or *ars.* being insufficient.

PULSATILLA : Caused by gastric impurities, or by eating ice, *Ars.* and *ipec.* being insufficient.

VERATRUM : When the disease is characterized by : Excessive

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coldness of the extremities, sudden prostration, pale and hippocratic face.

§ 3. Compare: INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, CHOLERA, GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, and: WEAK STOMACH and CARDIALGIA.

GASTRIC DERANGEMENT, GASTROSIS.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. ant. arn. ars. bell. bry. cham. cocc. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls.* 2) *Caps. carb-veg. chin. coff. coloc. dig. hep. rhab. rhus. squill. tart. veratr.* 3) *Asa. asar. berb.? calc. cann. cic. cin. colch. con. cupr. daph. dros. ign. lach. lyc magn-m. natr. natr-m. nitr-ac. petr. phos. rhab. sec. sep. sil. stann. sulph-ac. tarax.*

§ 2. For acidity, *sour eructations*, &c.: 1) *N-vom. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Bell. calc. caps. carb-veg. cham. chin. con. phosph. sep. staph. sulph-ac.*

For *bilious* state, (bitter taste, eructations or vomiting): 1) *Acon. bry. cham. chin. cocc. merc. n-vom. puls. sep. veratr.* 2) *Ant. ars. asa. asar. cann. coloc. daph. dig. gran.? ign. ipec. lach. sec. staph. sulph. tart.*

For *pituitous* symptoms (with mucous coating of the tongue, slimy taste and vomiting): 1) *Bell. caps. chin. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. sulph. veratr.*; or, 2) *Ars. carb-veg. cham. cin. dulc. petr. rhab. rhus. spig.*

For *saburral* symptoms (spoiled taste, nausea, loss of appetite): 1) *Ipec. n-vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Ant. arn. ars. bell. bry. carb-veg. cham. coff. hep merc. tart. veratr.*

§ 3. For *gastric complaints of children*: 1) *Bell. cham. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Bar-c. calc. hyos. lyc. magn-c. sulph.*

For gastric symptoms occasioned by *derangements* of the stomach: 1) *Ant. arn. ipec. n-vom. puls.*; or, 2) *Acon. ars. bry. carb-v. chin. coff. hep. sulph. tart.*, &c.

By abuse of *spirits*: 1) *Carb-veg. n-vom.*; 2) *Ant. coff. ipec. puls.*—By abuse of *coffee*: 1) *Cocc. ign. n-vom.* 2) *Cham. merc. puls. rhus. sulph.*;—of *tobacco*: *Cocc. ipec. merc. n-vom. puls. staph.*;—of *acids*: 1) *Acon. ars. carb-veg. hep.*; or, 2) *Lach. natr-m. sulph. sulph ac.?*

By abuse of *chamomile*: *Puls.* or *nux-v.*;—of *rhubarb*: *Puls.*;—of *mercury*: *Carb-veg. chin. hep.* or *sulph.*

By *getting heated*: *Bry.* or *sil*;—by a *cold*: *Ars. bell. cham. rocc. dulc. ipec.*;—by *ice, fruit*, &c.: *Ars. puls. carb-veg.*

By *external injuries*, such as: a blow upon the stomach, or by *straining*, &c.: 1) *Arn. bry. rhus.*; or, 2) *Puls. ruta.*

By *nervous excitement, excessive watching* or studying, &c.: 1) *Arn. n-vom puls. sulph.* 2) *Carb-veg. cocc. ipec. veratr.*; or, 3) *Calc. lach.?*

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By *loss of animal fluids*, nursing, vomiting, abuse of cathartics: 1) *Chin. carb-veg. ruta.* 2) *Calc. lach. n-vom. sulph.*

By *emotions*, anger, chagrin, grief, &c.: 1) *Cham. coloc.* 2) *Acon. bry. chin. n-vom. puls.*

Compare: INDIGESTION, CAUSES, &c.

Particular symptomatic indications:

ACONITUM: Yellow coating on the tongue, bitter taste in the mouth and of food and drink, except water; excessive nausea; *bitter eructations;* violent but ineffectual urging to vomit, or *bitter, greenish* or *slimy vomiting;* distention and swelling of the hypochondria, with painful sensitiveness of the region of the liver; no stool, or small, frequent stools with tenesmus; beating or stitching pain in the head, worse when talking.

ANTIMONIUM: Indigestion, with the following symptoms: Frequent hiccough, loss of appetite, loathing, tongue coated or covered with blisters, dry mouth; or else: accumulation of saliva or mucus in the mouth; thirst, at night; nausea, desire to vomit, increased by drinking wine; *eructations smelling and tasting of the ingesta*, or with a fetid smell; vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy and bilious substances; painfulness of the stomach to the touch, with painful feeling of fullness; colic and frequent flatulence; diarrhœa or constipation; dull headache, worse when smoking or going up stairs. (After *Ant.*, *Bry.* is sometimes suitable.)

ARNICA: Gastric symptoms occasioned by external injuries, *watching*, mental exertions, &c.; generally for: Great nervousness with dry or yellow-coated tongue; putrid, bitter or sour taste; bad smell from the mouth; desire for acids; aversion to smoking; eructations tasting of putrid eggs; urging to vomit; flatulent distention, especially after a meal; heaviness of the whole body; giving way of the knees; vertigo, dulness of the head, aching pain with heat in the brain, and stupefaction. (After *Arn.*, are sometimes suitable *Nux v.* and *cham.*)

ARSENICUM: Acrid, bitter eructations; dry tongue with violent thirst, and desire to drink frequently, but little at a time; salt or bitter taste, nausea, vomiting of the ingesta, or of bilious, brownish or greenish substances; colic, or burning pains in the stomach and abdomen, with chilliness and anguish, or violent, burning pressure at a small spot in the stomach; great sensitiveness of the region of the stomach to contact; great debility, desire to lie down; no stool, or else watery, greenish, brownish or yellowish diarrhœa with tenesmus; the vomiting or diarrhœa comes on again after drinking and after every motion of the body.

BELLADONNA: Whitish, yellowish, or thickly-coated tongue; aversion to drink and food; sour taste of rye-bread; vomiting of

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food or of sour, bitter or slimy substances; sometimes with constant nausea, dry mouth or thirst; headache, in the sinciput, as if every thing would fall out at the forehead, with throbbing of the temporal arteries; no stool, or slimy diarrhœa.

Bryonia: Especially in summer and hot and damp weather; for: dry tongue, coated white or yellow, and covered with blisters; thirst day and night, with sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat; putrid smell from the mouth; *bitter taste*, especially on waking, or pappy, flat, foul taste; aversion to solid food, with desire for wine, acids or coffee; frequent, ineffectual attempts at vomiting; or else: bilious vomiting, especially after drinking; tension and fullness in the region of the stomach, especially after eating; constipation; dullness of the head with vertigo, or burning, oppressive or distensive pain in the head, worse after drinking; chilliness and shuddering.

Chamomilla: Red and cracked tongue, or coated yellow; bitter taste in the mouth, and of food; fetid odour from the mouth; loss of appetite, nausea, or eructations and greenish, bitter or sour vomiting; great and oppressive anxiety, tension and pressure in the pit of the stomach, hypochondria and epigastrium; constipation, or greenish, diarrhœic stools; or sour diarrhœa, or discharge of fæcal matter and mucus, resembling *stirred eggs* in appearance; restless sleep, with tossing about and frequent waking; pain and fullness in the head; hot and red face; red and burning eyes; sensitive, suspicious temper. (If the patient should have made excessive use of chamomile-tea, give *Cocc.* and *puls.*)

Cocculus: Yellow-coated tongue, loathing of food; dry mouth with or without thirst; fetid eructations, nausea and desire to vomit, especially when talking, after sleeping, when eating, or during motion, particularly riding in a carriage; painful fullness in the region of the stomach, with laboured breathing; constipation, or soft stools, with burning at the anus; debility, with sweat during the least exercise; aching in the forehead, with vertigo.

Ipecacuanha: Clean tongue, or thickly coated with a yellowish mucus, dry mouth; loathing of food, especially fat food, with desire to vomit; violent, ineffectual straining, or else vomiting of the ingesta or of slimy substances, easy but with great force; fetid smell from the mouth, bitter taste in the mouth and of food; violent pains, pressure and fullness in the region of the stomach; colic and diarrhœic stools of yellowish colour or fetid, putrid smell; chilliness or shuddering over the whole body; pale, yellowish complexion; aching in the forehead, or sensation as if all the bones of the skull were broken; sometimes nettlerash.

Mercurius: Moist tongue, or coated white or yellowish;

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dry, burning lips, offensive, foul and bitter taste; nausea, desire to vomit, or bilious, mucous vomiting; painful sensitiveness of the epigastrium and abdomen, especially at night, with anguish and restlessness; drowsy in the day-time, sleepless at night; sometimes aversion to drink. (Is frequently suitable after *Bell.*)

Nux vom.: Dry and white tongue, or yellowish towards the root; no thirst, or else burning thirst with heartburn; accumulation of albuminous mucus or of water in the mouth, bitter or foul taste in the mouth, or else the food tastes flat; *bitter eructations*, constant nausea, especially in the open air; desire to vomit, or vomiting of the ingesta; cardialgia; painful pressure and tension in the epigastrium and hypochondria; constipation, with frequent but ineffectual urging to stool; or small, diarrhœic, slimy or watery stools; dullness of the head, with vertigo; heaviness, especially in the occiput; ringing in the ears, rheumatic pains in the teeth and limbs; worn-out feeling, inability to think; restless, quarrelsome, vehement disposition; hot and red, or yellowish and sallow face. (After *Nux-v.*, *Cham.* is frequently suitable.)

Pulsatilla: Tongue coated with whitish mucus; foul, pappy or bitter taste, especially after swallowing; bitter taste of food, especially of bread; bitter, sour or putrid eructations, or tasting of the ingesta; aversion to food, especially warm (boiled food), also to fat and meat, with desire for acids or spirits; acidity in the stomach; excessive mucus in the stomach; *regurgitation of the ingesta;* excessive nausea, desire to vomit, especially after eating and drinking, or with evening-exacerbations; vomiting of food, or mucus, or bitter and sour vomiting (especially at night); hard, distended abdomen, with flatulence, rumbling; slow stool, or slimy and bilious diarrhœa; hemicrania, tearing or darting; chilliness with languor and drawing through the whole body; ill humour; taciturn, vehement without reason, especially when the patients are habitually of a bland and obliging disposition.

§ 5. Use likewise:

Capsicum: Suitable to phlegmatic, clumsy individuals, or to suspicious persons who take every thing in bad part, with mucous evacuations, heartburn, burning in the stomach and at the anus during every stool.

Carbo veg.: No appetite, malaise, or even vomiting of food after the least meal, frequently with acidity in the stomach; pains in the stomach when pressing on the pit; great sensitiveness to cold or hot, dry or damp weather; heaviness and dulness of the head, with debility.

China: No appetite, loathing of food and drink, as if one had eaten enough; frequent eructations, or regurgitation and vomiting of the ingesta; painful distended abdomen, with pressure around

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the umbilicus; frequent discharge of fetid flatulence; lienteria; chilliness and shuddering after drinking.

COFFEA: Gastric symptoms accompanied by great nervousness and by sleeplessness.

COLOCYNTHIS: Cardialgia, vomiting or diarrhœa after eating ever so little; spasmodic colic; cramp in the calves.

DIGITALIS: Nausea, especially on waking in the morning, with bitter taste in the mouth; thirst, vomiting of mucus; diarrhœa and debility.

HEPAR: Aching in the stomach, with nausea, eructations, desire to vomit, or slimy, bilious or sour vomiting and heartburn; colic and constipation; or else diarrhœic, slimy stools.

RHUBARB: Pappy taste, aversion to solid food or coffee; nausea with colic, or diarrhœic, *sour stools*, or slimy and brownish stools.

RHUS TOX.: Gastric symptoms, especially at night, with colic, aching pain in the stomach, dry and bitter mouth, nausea and desire to vomit.

SQUILLS: Gastric symptoms accompanied by pleuritic stitches, *Acon.* and *bry.* being insufficient.

TARTARUS: Constant nausea with desire to vomit; great anxiety, or violent ineffectual urging to vomit; or else: slimy vomiting and diarrhœa.

VERATRUM: Dry tongue, or else coated yellowish or brownish, bilious vomiting and diarrhœa, debility, fainting fits after stool.

§ 6. Compare: LOSS OF APPETITE, MALACIA. COATED TONGUE, VOMITING, HEARTBURN; STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF; COLIC, DIARRHŒA, GASTRIC FEVERS, &c.

GASTROENTERITIS.—For the treatment, we refer the reader to GASTRITIS and ENTERITIS.

GLANDS, DISEASES OF.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Amm. aur. bar-c. bell. calc. carb-veg. cham. cist. con. dulc. hep. lyc. merc. nitr-ac. sil. spong. staph. sulph.* 2) *Alum. bov. canth. carb-an. graph. jod. kal. mang. ol-jec. plumb. sabin.*

§ 2 Particular indications:

AMMONIUM CARB.: Swelling of the cervical glands, with itching eruptions of the face and body.

AURUM: Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands in consequence of syphilis, or abuse of mercury.

BARYTA: Swelling, inflammation and induration of the cervical glands, especially when there is dry scurf on the head and in the face.

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BELLADONNA: Inflammatory swelling of the glands and lymphatic vessels, forming red and shining strings or cords, with lumps; heat of the affected parts, tensive and stitching pains; also for swelling, suppuration or induration of the inguinal or cervical glands, and for cold swellings.—After *Bell.* are frequently suitable: *Dulc. hep. merc. rhus-t.;* or *Calc. nux-v.* and *sulph.*

BRYONIA: Swelling of the cutaneous glands, forming small, hard knots under the skin

CALCAREA: Swelling and induration of the submaxillary, axillary and inguinal glands, also of the cervical, parotid and facial glands, especially when there is otorrhœa and hard hearing.—Also for *cold swellings* and swelling of the mesenteric glands. *Calc.* is frequently suitable after *Sulph.*

CARB. VEG.: Induration of the axillary glands, and lumps in the breasts.

CHAMOMILLA: Inflammatory and painful swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands, and for induration of the mammæ of new-born infants.

CISTUS: Swelling and suppuration of the submaxillary glands, with caries of the jaws.

DULCAMARA: Cold swelling, also for inflammation and induration of the inguinal and cervical glands, with tensive pain.—*Dulc.* is frequently indicated after *Bell.* or *merc.*

GRAPHITES: Scrofulous swelling of the cervical glands.

HEPAR: Suppuration of the axillary and inguinal glands, especially when much mercury had been used.

IODIUM: Scrofulous or arthritic induration of the *inguinal,* cervical or axillary glands.

MERCURIUS: Cold swellings, inflammation, swelling or suppuration of the submaxillary, axillary, inguinal or parotid glands, especially in scrofulous or syphilitic individuals.—After *Merc.* are frequently suitable: *Dulc. bell. hep.,* or *rhus-t.*

NITRI AC.: Inflammatory swelling or suppuration of the inguinal or axillary glands, especially after abuse of mercury, or in syphilitic subjects.

NUX VOM.: Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels, with heat and shining redness, hardness and painfulness.—*Nux-v.* is frequently suitable after *Bell.*

SILICEA: Scrofulous induration and swelling of the cervical, parotid, axillary and inguinal glands, with or without inflammation.

SPONGIA: Scrofulous swelling and induration of the cervical glands.

SULPHUR: Swelling, induration and suppuration of the inguinal, axillary and submaxillary glands, also of the cervical and even cutaneous glands, either from scrofula or in consequence of some

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cutaneous disease, such as scarlatina, &c., or from abuse of mercury.*

§ 2. Give more particularly:

a) For *inflammatory* swelling: 1) ***Bell. merc. phosph. sil.*** 2) *Acon. baryt. camph. cham. graph. hep. nitr-ac. n-vom. puls. staph. sulph. thuj.* 3) *Arn. carb-an. carb-veg. lyc. rhus.*

b) *Cold* swellings: 1) *Ars. bell. calc. cocc. con. merc.* 2) ***Asa. dulc. lach.***

c) *Hard* swellings: *Baryt. bry. calc. con. phosph. puls. rhus. sulph.*

d) *Painful* swellings: *Aur. bell. carb-an. chin. jod. puls. sil. sulph.*

e) *Painless* swellings: *Calc. con. dulc. phos-ac. sep. sulph.*

§ 3. Also:

a) For *suppurating* glands: *Bell. calc. cist. hep. merc. nitr-ac. sil. sulph.—Aur. lach. sep.*

b) *Ulcerated* glands: *Ars. phosph. sil.—Bell. con. hep. lach. sulph. thuj.*

c) *Indurated* glands: *Baryt. bell. calc. carb-an. clem. con. graph. lyc. sulph.—Carb-veg. cham. chin. magn-m. rhus. spong.*

§ 4. Compare: INFLAMMATION, SWELLINGS, SUPPURATION, ULCERS, &c.

GLANDERS, POISON OF.—The best remedies, according to Hering, are: 1) *Ars. phos-ac.* 2) *Calc. sulph.*

GOITRE, STRUMA. — Principal remedies: 1) ***Jod. spong.*** 2) *Amb. amm. calc. caust. hep. lyc. natr. natr-m. spong. staph;* and perhaps, 3) *Carb-an. con. dig. kal. magn-c. merc. petr. phos-ac. plat. sil. sulph.*

GONITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE KNEE.—For *lymphatic* or *scrofulous* swelling of the knee: *Calc.* or *sulph.;* or, 2) ***Arn. ars.*** *ferr. jod. lyc. sil.*

Arthritic swelling requires: ***Arn. bry. chin. cocc. lyc. n-vom. sulph.***

For *suppuration:* 1) *Merc. sil.;* or, 2) ***Bell. hep. sulph.***

For *serous effusion* (*hydrarthrus*): 1) ***Sulph.;*** or, 2) ***Calc. jod.*** *merc. sil.;* or, 3) *Con. dig.*

For *white* swelling, (or *phlegmasia alba dolens*): 1) ***Bry. lyc.*** 2) *Ant. ars. puls. rhus. sabin. sulph.* 3) ***Bell. calc. chin. jod.*** *merc. rhus. sep. sil.*

* ***Rhus tox.*** **is a most important remedy for glandular swellings.—** HEMPEL.

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See: ARTHRITIS, SUPPURATION, TUMOR, DROPSY, SCROPHULA, &c.

GONORRHŒA.

§ 1. For inflammatory gonorrhœa the best remedy is *Cannabis* 30, 3 pellets, only one dose, allowing it to act about a week. This is better than the tincture, and will produce a favourable change, provided the patient keeps *perfectly quiet*. After the inflammatory symptoms have been subdued, give *Merc.* or *sulph.*, either alone or alternately; *Merc.* for a greenish and purulent, *Sulph.* for a whitish, serous, and painless discharge.

Cantharides are indicated by violent inflammation, suppression of urine, priapism, painful erections, &c.; or *Petrosel.*, when the ischuria does neither yield to *Merc.* nor *sulph.*

Acon., in water, is sometimes excellent for violent pains.

§ 3. The best remedies for secondary gonorrhœa, especially when it had been mismanaged with large doses of *Copaiva* or *Cubebs*, are *Sulph.* and *Merc.*; or: *Caps. ferr. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. sep. thuj.*—*Caps.* is indicated by a whitish, thick discharge like cream, with burning during micturition; if *Caps.* should be insufficient, give *Ferr.* or *nux-vom.*—For *strictures*, give: 1) *Clem. petr. sulph.* 2) *Dig. dulc. puls. rhus.*

§ 4. *Figwarts* require: *Nitr-ac. thuj.* or *cinnab.*; *Merc.* and *sulph.* sometimes effect a cure.

For *gonorrhœa* and *chancre* combined, give *Merc.*

§ 5. The following remedies have likewise been recommended: *Agn. con. cop. cub. dulc. hep. led. lyc. merc-c. mez. petr. sabin. selen.*—*Agnus* is suitable when the sexual instinct has become extinct or greatly diminished, and when there is a whitish serous gleet, without pain.

For the consequence of suppressed gonorrhœa, see: RHEUMATISM in the extremities, ORCHITIS, OPHTHALMIA, &c.*

GROWING, ILL EFFECTS OF.

The best remedy is *Phos-ac.*, not only for the pains in the limbs, but also for the bodily and mental languor of which so many young people complain when growing too fast.

GUMS, DISEASES OF THE.

§ 1. Principal remedies: 1) *Amm. amm-m. bell. borax. carb-v. chin. hep. merc. mur-ac. natr-m. nitr-ac. n-vom. phos-ac. rhus.*

* See Hartmann's work on the homœopathic treatment of disease, vol. IV. Published by W. Radde, 322 Broadway, New-York. Edited by Chs. J. Hempel, M D.

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staph. sulph. 2) *Ars. baryt. calc. caps. carb-an. caust. dulc graph. kal. kreos. phos. puls. ruta. sep sulph-ac. thuj.*

§ 2. For *swelling* and *inflammation* of the gums: 1) *Bell calc. caust. cham. chin. cist. graph. hep. merc. n-vom. phos-ac. sep. staph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Amm. amm-m. baryt. borax. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. sil.*

For the *liability* to *bleed*: *Ars. calc. carb-v. cist. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. phos. phos-ac. sil. staph. sulph.*

For *ulceration*: *Alum. calc. carb-v. kal. lyc. merc. natr-m. staph. sulph-ac.*

For *abscesses* and *fistulæ*: *Calc. sil. staph. sulph.*; or, *Caust. lyc.? natr-m petr.? canth.?*

For *fleshy excrescences*: *Staph. thuj.*

For *looseness* of the teeth: 1) *Carb-v. cist. merc. phos-ac.* 2) *Ant. natr. phos. rhus. sep.*

For *scorbutic affections*: 1) *Caps. carb-v. merc. natr-m. nitr-ac. staph. sulph.*; or, 2) *Amm. amm-m. ars. bry. caust. dulc. kal. kreos. mur-ac. sep.*, &c.

§ 3. For *mercurial* symptoms: *Carb-v. chin.*; or, *Hep. nitr-ac. staph.*, &c.

Ill effects of salt require: *Carb-v.* or *nitr. sp.*

Persons who lead a sedentary life, and are corpulent and phlegmatic, require: 1) *Caps.* 2) *Bell. calc. merc. sulph.*; thin and lively persons, on the contrary: *Nux-v.*; or, *Carb-v. chin. natr-m.*

HÆMATEMESIS, VOMITING OF BLOOD.

Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. arn. ferr. hyos. ipec. n-vom. phos.* 2) *Amm. bell. bry. canth. carb-v. caust. chin. lac. lyc. mez. mill. plumb. puls. sulph. veratr.*

See: VOMITING and STOMACH, DERANGEMENT OF.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

Principal remedies: 1) *Acon. ant. ars. bell. calc. carb-v. caps. cham. ign. mur-ac. n-vom. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Amb. amm-c. amm-m. anac. berb.? caust. chin. coloc. graph. kal. lach. nitr-ac. petr. rhus. sep.*

§ 2. *Hæmorrhoidal colic* requires: *Carb-v. coloc. lach.. n-vom. puls. sulph*

Itching of the *anus*: *Acon. n-vom. sulph.*

Inflammation of hæmorrhoidal tumors: *Acon. cham. puls.*; or, *Ars. mur-ac. n-vom. sulph.*

Hæmorrhage: 1) *Acon. bell. ipec. phos.* 2) *Calc. chin. sulph.*

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Anomalous pains and diseases arising from the suppression of an habitual hæmorrhoidal discharge: 1) *N-vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. carb-v. puls.*

Mucous hæmorrhoids: 1) *Ant. caps. carb-v. puls. sulph.*; or, 2) *Borax. ign. lach. merc.*

Hæmorrhoidal disposition: 1) *N-vom. sulph.*; or, 2) *Calc. carb-v. caust. graph. lach. petr.*, &c.

§ 3. Particular indications:

ACONITUM: Bleeding piles, with stitches and pressure in the anus, feeling of repletion in the abdomen, with tension, pressure and colicky pains; pains in the small of the back, as if the back or the os-sacrum were broken.

ANTIMONIUM: Copious secretion of a light-yellow mucus, with burning, creeping, itching or even smarting at the anus. (Is frequently suitable in alternation with *Puls.*)

ARSENICUM: Burning discharge of blood, with burning and stitching pains in the tumors; heat and restlessness, burning in all the veins, or great debility. (Is frequently suitable in alternation with *Carb-v.*)

BELLADONNA: Bleeding piles, with violent pains in the small of the back, as if the back would break. (If *Bell.* should not be sufficient, give *Hep.*)

CALCAREA: After *Sulph.*, if this should be insufficient or if it should have been abused; for frequent bleeding of the piles, or for suppression of habitual bleeding.

CAPSICUM: The tumors are very large, with discharge of blood or bloody mucus from the rectum, burning pains at the anus; painful drawing in the small of the back and back; colic.

CARBO VEG.: Large bluish tumors, with stitching pains in the small of the back, stiffness of the back, burning and tearing in the limbs; constipation, with burning stools and discharge of blood; frequent tendency of the blood to the head, bleeding of the nose, flatulence, slow action of the bowels, &c., also for copious and burning discharge of mucus from the rectum.

CHAMOMILLA: Flowing piles, with compressive pains in the abdomen, frequent urging to stool, occasional burning and corrosive diarrhœic stools; tearing pains in the small of the back, especially at night; or painful and ulcerated rhagades of the anus.

IGNATIA: Violent stitches in the rectum, itching and creeping at the anus, copious discharge of blood, prolapsus recti during stool, or sore, contractive pain of the rectum, with frequent, ineffectual stools and discharges of blood-streaked mucus.

MURIATIC AC.: The hæmorrhoidal tumors are inflamed, swollen, bluish, with swelling of the anus, sore pains, violent stitches and great sensitiveness to contact.

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